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THE REPUBLICAN.

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STEWART & CO.

Baltimore's Permanent Exposition Of Beautiful Things . . . . . .

Lexington, Howard and Clay Sts., Baltimore.

A Great Sale Of—

Muslin Underwear, Linens, Blankets, Domestics, Coats, Suits, Furniture and Upholstery now in progress. If you like nice goods and best qualities write us for money-saving prices. . . . .

SUNNYSIDE.

Everything is quiet in this part of our county, but very little stirring about by our people owing to the fear of exposure to smallpox.

It has been falsely reported that there is a case of smallpox here. So far there is but one case in this part of the country, the patient being John L. Sims, and he lives two miles from Sunnyside.

Mrs. Brenninger's family of near here, are recovering from severe sickness caused by measles.

George Sanders, who has for several yearsbeen making his home at Washington, Ia., returned to his father's one day last week with a span of Shetland ponies and a buggy which he brought from his western home. His driving outfit is attractive in appearance, the ponies safe and active and as George possesses no bad habits, and the team must have exercise, it is reasonable to suppose that the young ladies around here will have happy times on pleasure drives with George.

Miss Stella Hutson, who spent the holidays with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Hutson, returned last Saturday to Fairmont, where she will re-enter, as a student, the State Normal School of that place.

Car Load of Playing Cards Burnt Up.

A rear end collision occurred at Rowlesburg on the Baltimore and Ohio R. R. Sunday. Two freights were eastbound and one jammed into another, derailing the caboose and three cars. The caboose caught fire from its stove which was upset and was consumed, as was a car loaded with playing cards. The latter was broken in the crash and the cards spilled out and were scattered almost ankle deep by the wind over the snow-crust. The sight was a novel one

Yesterday President Jones of the Maryland Senate, named Senator Palmer as a member of the Committee on Elections. But one other committee has been named by the presiding officer it being that on rules.

COMMISSIONERS' MEETING.

The Full Board Present and Sessions Were Held Monday and Tuesday When Appointments Were Made.

The Board of County Commissioners with the full membership of that body and Clerk Ross present, was in session here Monday and Tuesday of this week, the meeting being the regular January session when appointments of road supervisors for the ensuing year (which will be published in these columns next week) were made, as were also the following appointments:

Clerk to the Board, Mr. A. G. Ross, who has given unquestioned satisfaction to the public for the past several years.

Attorney to the board, Mr. Julius C. Renninger, which is a recognition of merit to the ability of the appointee.

Constables were appointed in a number of the districts as follows: No. 2, Chas. Liston; No. 3, G. F. Stahl; No. 5, Smith Friend; No. 6, Thomas P. Savage; No. 7, ex-Sheriff W. A. Maffett; No. 8, W. H. Ridder; No. 12, Amos Recknor.

Janitor to the court house, William Walker.

Scavenger, James Dunmark.

The printing and publishing was awarded to THE REPUBLICAN and to the *Garrett Journal* at the prices obtained last year, vis: THE REPUBLICAN, $500; the *Journal*, $300.

The Board having completed its labors adjourned Tuesday afternoon, the members returning to their homes the same evening.

DIED.

SWEET—At her home in Swanton, on Monday, January 4, 1904, after an illness of four months of consumption, Mrs. Maria Rice, wife of Mr. Chas. T. Sweet, aged 56 years. The deceased was married to Mr. Sweet more than two years ago, her former home being in the vicinity of Pittsburg, Pa., where she was well known as a trained nurse of the highest standing. The deceased lady was a member of the Reformed Lutheran church. Her funeral took place yesterday afternoon from her late home with interment in the Swanton cemetary. (Pittsburg and Kittanning papers please copy.)

BAUMGARTNER,

THE LITTLE MAN.

Green Groceries, Fruits, Confections, 5 and 10-cent Bargains, Cigars, Tobaccos. Newspapers and Periodicals.

Baumgrtner, The Littte Man.

Alder Street, Oakland.

MR. RASIN IS AT THE HELM.

Democratic Leaders "Personally Conduct" Opening of the Legislature.

State House, Annapolis, Jan. 6. The Maryland Legislature, personally conducted by Mr. I Freeman Rasin, met at noon today for what promises to be one of the most important sessions in the history of the State. The proceedings of today, however, were of a routine character entirely, and were very tame. Mr. Raisin has seldom appeared at Annapolis at the beginning of a session heretofore, usually waiting until there is "something doing." but with the Senatorial election looming up as the first important event, the leaders feel that nothing should be overlooked in the beginning. Mr. Rasin has engaged rooms for the winter at Carvel Hall, and he is making his headquarters in the luxuriously furnished office of Treasure Vandiver, whose genius for arranging details caused the organization of the Assembly and the work of the preliminary Democratic caucuses to go off with machine-like precision.

The Senatorial question is the all-absorbing one at the State House and the one around which everything is at present turning. All appointments, except those absolutely necessary to the transaction of routine business, including the patronage to be given to the various Senators and delegations in the House and the naming of all except the most requisite committees, are to be deferred until after the Senatorial. This does not, of course, refer to the appointments of Governor-elect Warfield, whose position is known only to himself, and is presumed to be neutral toward all the Senatorial candidates. It is, thereof understood that other appointments, except those mentioned below, will not be made until after January 19, when the balloting for a Senator will begin. No date for a Senatorial caucus has been set, but the general opinion seems to be that natural time would be on the night of January 18, the day before the date set by law for the first ballot

Mr. Rayner is not here, but is represented by Messrs. Harry Welles Rusk, Harry Goldman, William J. Ogden, William S. Forwood, Jr., Dr. George Well and others. The organization seems to be almost solidly in favor of Governor Smith, and Mr. Joshua W. Miles, who is here looking after his interests, seems disheartened.

The joint committee appointed by the Legislature to notify Mr. Edwin Warfield of his election as Governor will meet at the Eutaw House tomorrow at noon. This committee will have nominal charge of all inauguration arrangements but will, in reality, simply adopt the programme being arranged by Chairman Vandiver, the principal features of which have heretofore been published.

Messrs. Perkins, Greenwell and Dixon were appointed a committee to notify Mr. Warfield of his election as Governor.

Senators Moore and Roe, who were appointed for that purpose, in conjection with a similar committee from the House, waited upon Governor Smith to notify him that the Legislature was organized and awaited any communication he might wish to make. The Governor's message was received and read shortly before 2 P. M. The Senate at 2.20 P. M. repaired to the hall of the House of Delegates, where both bodies met in joint session to canvass the returns of the recent election for Governor. This is a mere formality, but is required by law. The Senators were escorted with great formality by a committee of Delegates.

Promptly at 2,30 o'clock the Senate and House met in joint session to canvass the election returns. The meeting was held in the hall of the House of Delegates. Speaker Everhart read the returns and declared Mr. Warfield elected Governor of Maryland for a term of four years from the time of his inauguration.

In accordance with a joint resolution, both branches of the General Assembly will meet again on next Tuesday evening at 7,30 o'clock. Nearly all the members and visitors left Annopolis at 3,10 this afternoon.

Dr. Benjamin L. Smith, Chief Clerk of the House of Delegates at the last session, called that body to order promptly at noon with the announcement that the time prescribed by the Constitution of the State for taking such action had arrived. After the roll call Delegate Goslin was made temporary speaker.

After taking the chair he called for nominations for Speaker. Dr. George Y. Everhart of Baltimore county, was nominated by the Democrats, and Mr. James E. Godwin of Baltimore city, was named for the honor by the Republicans. The roll call showed 99 members present and 2 absent. The result of the ballot was as follows:

Everhart, 70 votes; Godwin, 27 votes.

The Senate was called to order at 12.02 p. m. by Mr. Alfred Ritter, secretary of the last session. All the members present. Mr. Robinson of Harford, was made president pro tem.

Mr. Robinson made a short address, calling attention to the great importance of the work to be done at this session, which, he said, would interest all the people of the state and some beyond, but he trusted that the results would meet with the approval of the great mass of people. The moment Mr. Robinson had finished, Senator Applegarth, who had received a desk in the back row, registered a "kick," evidently feeling that as a holdover he should have been given more consideration. He said he presumed the arrangement was only temporary, and proposed to make a new allotment at ance, but at Mr. Robinson's suggestion he agreed to wait until the permanent organization should be effected.

Mr. Robinson then administered the oath of office to the Senators, three at a time.

Mr. Spencer C. Jones was put in nomination for President of the Senate by Mr. Lewis, who said the people were entitled to demand the best talent which the Senate could afford. Mr. Jones, he said, had served the State in many capacities and always with distinction to himself.

Senator Roe of Caroline nominated Senator H. M. McCullough of Cecil as the Republican candidate for President. Senator Brewington seconded the nomination of Mr. Jones, and Senator Dixon that of Senator McCullough. Mr. Jones was elected by a straight party vote of 18 to 7, neither Mr. Jones nor Mr. McCullough voting. Senators Lewis and Roe escorted President Jones to the chair. Mr. Jones then formally called the Senate to order, and prayer was offered by Rev. John J. Henan of St. Mary's Catholic Church, Annapolis.

Mr. Jones in his address referred to the new State annex in which the Assembly was in session. He spoke of its unfinished condition and said it rested with the General Assembly to say in what manner it should be completed. He advocated a liberal policy, which should be consistent with the fame and dignity of Maryland, so that the future legislatures, surrounded by all the improvements of the age, should emulate their predecessors. He spoke of the transition from the early condition of the State to the present, and quoted "What God hath wrought." The healty condition of the State finances, he said, should render parsimony unnecesaary.

The usual resolution of thanks to President pro tem. Robinson was offered by Senator Applegarth and adopted unanimously. The Desk officers selected by the Democrotic caucus were then elected as follows.

Secretary of the Senate—Robt. Moss of Anne Arundel county.
Reading Clerk—Albert J. Almony of Montgomery.
Journal Clerk—Alfred Ritter of Frederick.
Chief Engrossing Clerk—Llwellyn Kerr of Wicomico.
Sergeant-at-Arms—George A. Shower of Carroll.

The Republican honorary caucus selections for the above positions were formally put in nomination as follows:

Secretary of the Senate—Samuel H. Tattersall of Baltimore city.
Journal Clerk—Charles E. Stevens of Caroline.
Reading Clerk—George W. Engle of Garrett.
Chief Engrossing Clerk—Robert W. Walker of Talbot.
Sergeant-at-Arms—Capt. P. T. Evans of Calvert.

A ripple of amusement was caused by Senator Greenwell, who forgot the change in the slate and nominated Mr. Ritter for secretary. Mr. Ritter promptly called out "That's a mistake, sir," and Senator Gad nominated Mr. Moss amid laughter.

President Jones announced the appointment of the Committees on Elections and Rules as follows:

Elections—Messrs. Wilson, Brewington, Gorman, Perkins, Kirwan, McCullough and Palmer.
Rules—Messrs. President, Gill and Dixon.

Mr. Brewington, with the side remark "We want some graft now," offered the usual order to give each Senator and desk officer $25 worth of stamps and $5 worth for each other elective officer of the Senate. The order was referred to the committee on Finance, to be hereafter appointed.

Miss Katharine McDonnell and Mrs. Virginia Bond Maupin, both of Baltimore, were appointed as stenographers.

Offutt & Sons.

On the threshold of the New Year we point with pride to the achievments of the old.

Despite the phenomenal increase made in 1902, the year just passed sets a new high record for the year just born.

The steady, continuous growth of this store's popularity with the masses is substantial evidence of public faith in the policy adopted.

Lowest Prices at all Times.

A store of powerful personality in this community today because of its strict adherence to sound basic principles.

To our thousands of friends and patrons we extend sincere New Year's Greeting and a cordial invitation to come and see the new things for Spring.

January Here is a Month of Deep interest to Women.

ANNUAL RUMMAGE SALE,

an event looked forward to by all.

OFFUTT & SONS

HEATH IS DENOUNCED.

Democratic Senators on Postal Frauds.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—When the Senate met today Mr. Morgan's resolution declaring that the President has no power to declare war was read, but at the request of Mr. Morgan it went over.

The resolution of Mr. Carmack directing the Postmaster General to send to the Senate the papers connected with the Postoffice Department Irregularities and providing for a Senatorial investigation was taken up, and Mr. Lodge moved its reference to the Committee on Postoffices.

Mr. Carmack resisted this motion, declaring that if department irregularities were to be investigated only by the departments themselves it would not be long until they would be "a stench in the nostrils of the people." The only safeguard was in Congressional investigation, he said. He mentioned a number of such inquiries which had brought out important facts.

Mr. Teller expressed the opinion that the Postoffice Department would make a thorough investigation, but contended that the legislative branch should retain the right to make an inquiry.

Mr. Lodge did not believe that an investigation should be entered into until the matter had been inquired into by a committee.

Mr. Clay expressed surprise that there should be opposition to the resolution, and he called attention to the declaration by Mr. Bristow and Messrs Bonaparte and Conrad that the investigation should be carried further.

He declared that the Bristow report "demonstrates the absolute guilt of the late First Assistant Postmaster General, Mr. Heath. He (Bristow) says himself that this leading high official was guilty, and the proof is overwhelming. If this is true, Mr. Heath should have been indicted. I will do Mr. Bristow the credit to say that his report shows that the frauds of the Postoffice Department originated in Heath's office. If so, he must have had cognizance of them. Then why should the subordinates in that office be indicted and the principal be allowed to escape?"

THE REPUBLICAN.

BENJ. H. SINCELL, Publisher.

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CUPID IN THE ELEVATOR

By Carroll Watson Rankin

THE inhabitants were chary of intrusting themselves to the elevator in Bailey Mansions, for it was of so unstable a character that the initiated had lost all confidence in it as a means of transportation.

Katherine, however, was not an inhabitant. In her own home elevators pursued the even tenor of their way without vagaries of any sort; so, when her call on the top floor was completed, with every reason to expect a swift and uneventful journey she stepped confidently into the elevator.

At the fourth floor it stopped to admit a second passenger, a man named Westcott. Westcott differed from Katherine in that he entered the cage-like apartment with a full knowledge of its treacherous tendencies, but Westcott was that morning in a frame of mind to court disaster. He assured himself as he stepped in that it was a matter of complete indifference to him whether the elevator shot suddenly upward and crashed through the skylight, or dropped without warning into the basement.

The elevator, however, did neither of these things. Under the guidance of a chubby, blue-eyed youth, it pursued its

THE BOY GENTLY DISCOURAGED FURTHER CONVERSATION.

downward career until it reached the space between the first and second floors; there it stopped.

At the sight of her fellow passenger Katherine turned pink with embarrassment. The man had muttered something under his breath and bowed frigidly, for, before courting disaster, he had courted Katherine—apparently it had amounted to the same thing. They had parted forever only the evening before, and the ring she had worn for three months was at that moment in Westcott's vest pocket, where he had thrust it savagely at the end of their quarrel.

"Why are we stopping here?" asked Katherine, turning to the elevator boy of cherubic countenance.

"'Cause we can't go on," returned the boy, producing a bag of nuts and a comic paper and proceeding to make himself comfortable. "The power's off again."

"Has it ever—does it often go off like this?"

"Oh, yes," replied the boy, cheerfully. "There's nothing to be scared of. Sometimes she runs all right for as much as a week; then, again, she won't budge for six or seven hours at a stretch."

"Six or seven hours!" gasped Katherine.

"Yes," replied the boy, settling himself more comfortably on his stool. "Once it was longer, but gin'rally they get her going in an hour or two. There's no danger at all miss."

The boy gently discouraged further conversation by burying himself in his paper. Katherine moved to the end of the long, leather-covered seat. Westcott, at the extreme other end, stared gloomily at the wall.

Katherine looked at her watch; it was already past luncheon time, and she had been too miserable to eat much breakfast. Still—she brightened at the thought—she should not starve, for she had with her a box of chocolates she was taking home to her sister's children.

She looked at her watch again. Only four more minutes had passed, but the pangs of hunger were becoming unendurable. The chubby boy munched nuts with apparently no thought of his fellow sufferers. Katherine untied the pink string that bound the chocolate box, unfolded the paper, lifted the lid, and ate a chocolate.

When she had eaten three she glanced at Westcott. He was still gazing at the wall. The walls in elevator shafts are seldom interesting; this one was tinted a bilious green—a color that Westcott abhorred.

"How he must hate me," thought Katherine, eating another chocolate, "when he'd rather look at a wall than at me. I wonder what I ought to do? If we were utter strangers, cast away on a desert isle, and he had one biscuit and three drops of water, I should think him horrid if he didn't offer me half. I suppose I ought to offer him some of these chocolates, even if we're not on speaking terms."

Katherine, sitting very erect, and gazing straight ahead, pushed the box along the seat. Westcott paid no attention.

"Will you have a chocolate?" asked Katherine, somewhat unsteadily.

Westcott was so sure that he was dreaming that he did not make any answer.

"The lady spoke to you," prompted the elevator boy.

Westcott looked inquiringly at Katherine.

"Will you—will you have a chocolate?"

"No, thank you," replied Westcott, returning to the contemplation of the green wall.

There was another long pause. The neglected box remained half-way between the suspended passengers.

"I think you're very ungentlemanly," said Katherine at length.

"So you said last night," responded Westcott, coldly.

"You're more so to-day."

"How?"

"You—you know I'm too polite to eat these chocolates and let you go hungry, and I'm fairly starving."

Westcott, with an air of exaggerated politeness, took a chocolate and ate it, with his eyes fixed unsociably upon the green wall. He dared not trust himself to look at Katherine. Katherine nibbled a bonbon, waited in silence for ten minutes, and again offered the box to Westcott, who gravely helped himself. This operation was repeated until only one remained in the box. The remaining one was heart-shaped.

"It's a heart!" exlaimed the elevator boy, who had read too many "dime shockers" not to recognize an interesting situation when face to face with one, and who was unable to contain himself longer. "You'll have to toss for it. It is a heart, isn't it?"

"Why, so it is!" replied Katherine. "Will you have it, Bob—pardon me—Mr. Westcott?"

Westcott shot a quick glance at Katherine, who had gradually moved two feet away from the end of the leather-covered bench, and was consequently that much closer to the man she had jilted the previous evening.

"Do I understand that you are offering me a heart?" asked Westcott.

"It's your turn," said Katherine, flushing a beautiful crimson.

Westcott took from his pocket something that glittered, laid it in the box beside the chocolate heart, and pushed the box toward Katherine.

"Do we play fair?" he asked, with his eyes on Katherine's.

The elevator boy, agog with excitement, retired discreetly, but with reluctance, to the pages of his paper, but not before he had recognized in the glittering object a ring.

And when he looked again the box contained two hands, although only one was visible; the man was no longer gazing at the wall.

The hand of the indicator above the boy's head was leaping from number to number in curious fashion, sounds of ringing bells and impatient voices drifted from the elevator shaft; but the man and the maid paid no heed.

Then the boy moved the lever slowly, even reluctantly, and the elevator dropped quietly to the ground floor.

"Oh!" exclaimed Katherine, drawing her hand gently from Westcott's and giving a long sigh. "We're actually down."

"Yes," beamed the boy, "and you might have been down 15 minutes ago just as well as not; but I seen how things was going, and I thought I'd help them along some."

"You shall come to the wedding, Cupid," said Westcott, slipping a heavy coin into the cherubic boy's hand. And he added, as they stepped out of the elevator on to the solid ground: "If I ever own an elevator you shall run it."
—Pearson's Magazine.

NEW CAVALRY TRAINING.

Novel System of Instruction to Be Introduced for Benefit of the British Horse Soldier.

Apparently as the result of the admirable experiments in cavalry training made by Lieut. Col. de Lisle at Hounslow, the new system of instruction is to be introduced into the First British army corps, writes an Aldershot correspondent.

The innovation will do away with much of the useless routine work which in the past has occupied so much of the cavalryman's time. From the beginning of the training the aim will be to develop the cavalryman's power of initiative and resource and general intelligence in the field. One of his first lessons will be to catch his horse when turned loose, to train it, and ride it across country instead of around the riding school.

The care of horses is also to be taught. Men are to be instructed in the treatment of minor horse maladies, how to judge and treat lameness, and to tell good forage from bad.

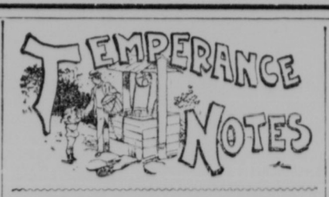
Outpost and advance guard duties, reconnoissance duties and map reading are to be taught thoroughly. Parties of men are to be sent out to find their way to fixed points entirely by the map. The art of scouting will be instilled by the "flag stealing" game and practical trials of scouting, in which special stress is to be laid on intercepting moves of the enemy, learning his strength without being seen, dispatch riding and making intelligible verbal and written reports.

More attention is to be paid to firing, the proper appreciation of cover, rapid shooting, natural rests, and the effects of wind.

Skill at arms is not to be forgotten, and mounted combats and competitions are to be instituted.

To render charging a little more scientific, an interesting game, somewhat after the idea indulged in by the German infantry, will be practiced. A squadron of dummies in line will form the objective, and the squadron bowling over the greatest number of the enemy will be declared the winner.

During the Paris exposition, the Bank of France estimates that its increase in business was $166,000,000.



DUXHURST FARM COLONY.

What Is Being Done in England to Reclaim Women Who Are Drunkards.

The Duxhurst Colony is a work that lies very close to Lady Henry Somerset's heart and to which she has devoted a great wealth of care and labor.

As is well known, England has the unenviable distinction of possessing a large number of women addicted to drink, and it was with the hope of finding some efficient way of reclaiming habitual women inebriates that this Duxhurst Farm Colony was experimentally started. The colony plan had proved successful in other cases, why not in this? So eight years ago the new scheme was inaugurated.

A farm of 150 acres in beautiful Surrey, one of the garden spots of England, was selected as the site of the model village, which consists of six cottages clustered around a larger house. It is a most charming and homelike spot. Here the victims of alcoholism who are candidates for reform are brought. They are separated into small groups, usually from seven to ten, and each group assigned to a cottage. Each cottage has its separate establishment, presided over by a nurse matron from the Church Army. The poor women take great delight in their comfortable "little homes," as they proudly call them, and vie with each other in a laudable rivalry as to which dwelling shall display the most spotless cleanliness and in every way be the best cared for.

The large building contains the refectory, kitchen, recitation hall, labor matron's room, and a private room belonging to Lady Henry Somerset. Immediately behind this building are the laundries, workshops and workrooms. Alcoholism is regarded as a disease, and a hospital has been provided for the treatment of the patients. There is no institutional character in the arrange-

LADY HENRY SOMERSET.

ment of the colony. Everything is pretty, homelike and cheerful, and its attractiveness is enhanced by the lovely natural scenery.

Each patient is kept one year, that ample time may be afforded for permanency in the work of reform. Mothers with babies under 15 months old are permitted to bring them to the colony. A very efficacious method in the plan of reform is that of constant occupation for the women, chiefly in gardening. The inmates take great delight in this employment, as the beautifully managed forcing houses and well grown vegetables and flowers testify.

A small charge is made for the maintenance of the patients—the minimum being five shillings, or about $1.25 per week. Labor accounts are accurately kept, and where it is ascertained that anyone has earned her full keep, the extra money is placed to her credit and given her when she leaves the colony.

One bright feature of the colony, though not an integral part of it, is the children's home at the Nest. The children brought here are from the slums of London, and are of the very poorest and most disconsolate. Girls and boys are entertained separately. The "Bird's Nest," as it is called, is cared for by Sister Kathleen, who has made children's work a special study.

It is now eight years since this unique scheme for reclaiming inebriate women was inaugurated, and its continued and growing success justifies its existence. Magistrates have in many instances consigned women to the colony who had been in prison scores of times, including one who had been sentenced over 200 times. However, the majority of the women who come to the colony are the wives of artisans who earn small wages—women who perhaps have not been before the magistrate, but who are wasting their husbands' earnings and making their homes desolate through drink; servants who have lost both character and situation; and young women who have taken to drink through excess of hard work and unhappy surroundings. All these seek the place voluntarily, and generally leave cured.

It speaks well for the success of the colony that 65 per cent. of the women received since the begininng seem to have been permanently reclaimed. So anxious have people been to seek its benefits that 3,000 applicants were refused in one year, and since the opening of the village over 10,000 women have been denied admittance for lack of room.

Lady Henry Somerset hoped, in founding the Duxhurst Colony, that it would be the pioneer in a new, practical and successful work for reforming hosts of habitual drunkards. The encouraging results attending the experiment justify the hope that many similar ones will be founded. Fines and imprisonment have proved futile. No punishment hitherto tried has been in any sense reformatory. The poor, besotted creatures, after serving their sentence, are returned to the same old vicious and criminal environments, and the same degrading companionship, and are haled again and again to prison, sinking lower every time.

It was this disheartening aspect of the case that set Lady Henry thinking. The personal effort and the complete change of environment which were suggested to her have proved wonderfully effective, and have secured the attention of legislators interested in the punishment and reform of confirmed inebriates. The subject has appealed to parliament to such an extent that a new inebriate act was passed, which provided that "any habitual drunkard found guilty of crime may be detained in a state or certified inebriate reformatory for not exceeding three years."

The drunkard is now no longer free to ruin his own life and that of others. But the question is what to do with him. The farm colony at Duxhurst having so effectively shown what the influence of healthful work in the heart of nature can do for women thus affected, it is hoped that the government will be impressed to model their reformatories upon this plan.—Union Signal.

DEALING WITH INEBRIATES.

How Present Efforts to Check the Evil Develop a Dangerous Class of Individuals.

The present efforts to check inebriety by fine and imprisonment are so continuously disastrous as to reflect on the intelligence not only of the lower courts but of public opinion which continues to support it. The number of persons subject to this farcical treatment are practically trained into a dangerous class, not only in the crimes they are liable to commit but in increasing the sources of pauperism, insanity and idiocy. Such persons become so degenerate that they are ready to sell their influence and votes at the polls, and are really doing more to corrupt society and defeat the intelligent will of the people than the ignorant foreigner who has little or no knowledge of the institutions of the country. Every large city and town has a proportion of these purchasable inebriates, who are controlled by saloon keepers. In one of the large New England cities a list of 1,000 of these inebriates who were purchasable was recently offered for sale, with a guarantee that they would vote according to the will of the purchaser. Another list of inebriates contained 789 persons who were known to be for sale. Ward contractors, saloon men and brewers always have lists of such persons. This peril is growing rapidly. If the police courts had the power to impose a sentence depriving the inebriate of his voting privilege, it would do far more for the public good than the petty fines and imprisonment. This journal has repeatedly urged that all inebriates should be considered irresponsible and deprived of their power of voting and placed under confinement in special hospitals. Later they may be given their liberty on parole, and restored to their citizenship when they can prove a reasonable degree of curability. No man has a right to destroy himself by continuous toxic use of spirits, bewildering his brain, making him unfit to act rationally and exercise the responsibilities and duties of a freeman. The immorality of the man who will sell his opinions and judgment to the highest bidder deserves the severest condemnation, of which forfeiting his right and privileges of having a voice in the government is a minimum punishment. The educatonal qualification necessary for voting should be universal, and, in addition to this, a degree of sanity should be insisted upon that is not found in the average inebriate.—Journal of Inebriety.

TEMPERANCE ITEMS.

Wanderings bring to weakness.

When life is all sport to us the devil is the hunter.—Ram's Horn.

All the railroads that center in Chicago have prohibited the use of liquor or tobacco by employes when on duty. Practically all the important railroads now concur in this prohibition.

Rev. Mark Guy Pearse, the great English preacher, was once reproved for making too many temperance speeches, and when told he ought to be taking care of his flock, he answered: "The sheep are all right just now; I am looking after the wolf."

During the last 50 years insanity in England and Wales has increased enormously. In 1859 there were 36,762 cases, while at last January there were 113,964. This does not mean that the cases have only increased with the increase of population. While the proportion to population in 1859 was 1 to 536, now it is 1 to 239—truly a sad state of matters. The increase is accounted for by drink, heredity and business worries, but the greatest of these is drink.

Curse of Grocers' Licenses.

A doctor with a large practice in the suburbs of London, England, told a newspaper representative that grocers' licenses are among the greatest curses of the age. "I have traced," he said, "many cases of alcoholism among women to this source. The evil begins with the grocers' license and in a short time the public house is patronized. Another evil is the medicated wine, the trade in which has vastly increased during the past few years. Scores of people who would not touch ordinary wine or spirits ask if they may take a little of somebody's medicated wine. It is nothing but ordinary wine to which a drug has been added. It is my firm conviction that the use of such wines cultivates, and in some cases awakens, a craving for alcohol in stronger form."

ON THE "DUDE" TRAIN.

Johnny Drummer, Who Is Side-Tracked to let the Limited go by, expresses his sentiments regarding that Superb Train.

'It has been my dream of joy supreme
To ride in plush and velvet splendor
Parlor car for a swell tailender
Platform fenced with a swell brass fender
On the Regular Limited Train

Electric bell right under your nose
Porter to come and brush your clothes
Grub in the diner the best that grows
A downy bunk for a night's repose
On the Regular Limited Train

Chorus

Biff! Bang! a mile a minute
No other method of travel is in it
I want to go ripping, skipping and zipping
Away on the Limited Train.'

These lines are not original with me. They are taken from a tuneful little ditty sung in George Ade's comedy "Peggy from Paris." The jingle danced through my brain the other day as we lay on the siding at Prairie Junction, or some such place, to let the Santa Fe's west bound California Limited go by. It was a gorgeous train of palace cars, and behind the plate glass observation windows beauty and fashion and youth and old age were lolling among the luxuriant cushions, some visiting, some reading, some pleasantly dozing, some making wreaths of cigar smoke, some gazing dreamily through the windows at the passing cities, and fields, and forests and rivers.

I stood on the rear platform of the last car of our train and watched the California Limited as she faded away toward the golden west. And I thought of the difference between travel now and travel in the days of '49, when it took the gold-seeker half a long, weary year, filled with all kinds of hardships, to travel the distance that is now covered in three days. I thought of the slowly moving wagons, the dust, the stones, the jolting, the thirst, the hunger, the homesickness, the snail-like crossing of plains, the laborious climbing of mountains, the weary dragging weeks, the never ending trail.

In these palaces that had just glided by were people going to the same place to spend the winter months where the climate is perpetual summer. And they were not to endure a single hardship on the journey.

When night came they were to lie in beds whose soft embrace makes sleep a luxury—and in the day time the velvet cushions of their seats were to be made deeper still by pillows—and thy were to spend a delightful part of their time in the gilded and glittering dining car, where every dainty that ever tickled the palate is enticingly served—in short, they were to have on the trip all the comforts of home—and of the best kind of home.

I stood there and watched them pass out of sight while my soul was consumed with envy. But I derived some consolation out of resolving that sometime I, too, would see California, and I promised myself that if I ever did go there it would be over the Santa Fe. "JOHNNY DRUMMER."

"Has the doctor given up all hope?" "Oh, no; he thinks the estate will settle the bill if his patient dies."—Cincinnati Times-Star.

I am sure Piso's Cure for Consumption saved my life three years ago.—Mrs. Thos. Robbins, Norwich, N. Y., Feb. 17, 1900.

Confidence is the secret of strength.—Monod.

Stops the Cough

and works off the cold. Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. Price 25 cents

A woman's train of thought is often on her dress.—Everybody's Magazine.

Talent is sometimes taken for genius, especially by the man who has it.—Puck.

The hope of this world is in the hard things we have to do.—Chicago Tribune.

Character may be sold, but it cannot be bought.—Chicago Tribune.

Luxury is good for the good and bad for the bad.—Chicago Journal.

Some people fear to try lest they should succeed.—Chicago Tribune.

Who makes quick use of the moment, is a genius of prudence.—Lavater.

Good humor is one of the best articles of dress one can wear in society.—Thackeray.

They stood by the old well together. "How shall we drink?" he said. "There is no bucket here." She lowered her eyes, when she raised them again they were full of water.—Princeton Tiger.

Mrs. Nuritch—"I think I'll take this bracelet. Are you sure it's made of refined gold?" Jeweler—"Oh, yes." Mrs. Nuritch—"Because I do detest anything that isn't refined."—Philadelphia Ledger.

He was interviewing the miserly rich man on how to succeed. "My motto has always been," replied the man of money, offering his visitor a stogie, and lighting a good cigar himself. "'Never Despair.'" "I thought," replied the interviewer, "that it was 'Never Give Up'—but it amounts to the same thing, after all."—Cincinnati Times-Star.

"Learn Him with a Club."

The Geary (Okla.) Journal publishes the following: "One of our school teachers received the following note from the mother of one her pupils recently: 'Dear Mis, You write me about whipping Sammy. I hereby give you permission to beet him up eny time it is necessary to learn his lesens. He is just like his father—you have to learn him with a club. Pound nowledge into him. I wante him to git it, and don't pay no attenshen to what his father says. I'll handle him.'"

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FOR TORPID LIVER.
FOR CONSTIPATION.
FOR SALLOW SKIN.
FOR THE COMPLEXION

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Best for the Bowels

413

Real Mission of Women's Clubs Missed

By REV. F. S. ROCKWELL,
Prominent Evanston, Ill., Pastor.

CHINESE luncheons, Browning readings, and art culture classes have blinded the eyes of club women to their real mission in the slums and levee districts of the large cities. There is largely a mock pretense of uplifting women which gets no farther than discussion of conditions and suggestion of impossible and impracticable remedial measures. Take the levee district on the West side of Chicago for an example. Here the women's clubs might direct their time and attention and efforts with far greater reason and profit than generally accompanies their present activities in club life.

In the levee districts of any large city are hundreds of fallen members of the sex whose sisters are neglecting them and putting forth no hand to stay their mad plunge into the reeking vortex of hell. What benefit do these poor lost sisters of the club woman receive from the literary study, the social luncheons and the other many diverting occupations of women's clubs?

While this club and that club is debating whether it shall include in its programme lectures on Wagner or Browning, or some new fad or ism, the rude, hard, unsympathetic hand of the law is striving to drive these fallen women into more and more debased conditions.

The women's clubs are unquestionably remiss in their duty. The eyes of their members are blinded to their true mission by yearning for culture and the intellectual redemption of the sexes. Instead of going each day to the clubrooms the members should go to the needy parts of the city and seek out their less fortunate sisters, and raise them up, not by giving them a volume of Browning to read, but by taking them back to their homes and caring for them.

An English View of the American Girl

By HENRY LABOUCHERE,
Editor London Truth.

ENGLAND is being afflicted with the golden American girl. I am surprised that the home producers of girls have not already approached Chamberlain and begged him to include in his scheme of tariff protection some arrangement to exclude from our shores the dumping of American Girls.

The latter compete with the home markets under most unfair conditions. Their parents by means of trusts and such like pernicious associations are able to give their daughters vast sums of money, and in this way they are able to compete unfairly for the best home customers in the matrimonial market.

It may be said that our nation profits, as these wealthy girls spend the money with which they are freighted in England. The benefit, however, is questionable.

Already there is a vast amount of vulgar ostentation in what is called the smart London set, owing to the import of colonial millionaires, which raises the standard of fashionable existence and lowers and degrades the tone of that society into which so many aspire to enter to the despicable level of competing with plutocrats of Newport and New York. This can only increase if we are to have American golden girls, who have become peeresses, also making London the field of their barbaric lawlessness.

The Blessing of Poverty

By ANDREW CARNEGIE.

Even poverty has its happy and fortunate side, for the child of poor parents has many advantages over those of the children of wealthy parents. The child of the millionaire cannot know what the words of father and mother mean. He is consigned to the care of the nurse before he has learned to know the voice or touch of the mother, and then comes the governess to hold her sway over the little one until he is old enough to be sent off to school, and during all these years of infancy, childhood and youth the relations between parent and child have been of a superficial character.

But with the child of poor parents it is different. Take it in Scotland, for instance. Few Scotchmen have been cursed by being born in wealth. They've been born in poverty. The son of the poor Scot has as his guide instructor, and model his father. As his nurse, seamstress, cook, servant, teacher, heroine, and saint, he has his mother. No tutors and no servants come between him and his parents. It is from these they obtain the knowledge of their country's glories, its traditions, its history, and heroes.

If all the eulogy that has been spoken upon Scotland was printed you couldn't found a free library big enough to hold the volumes. Little can any or all of us do to enhance the fame of our native or adopted land, but there rests upon all of us the sacred duty of so living and acting during life that we shall discredit neither.

Quit Eating Gravy

By HON. EDMUND W. PETTUS,
United States Senator from Alabama.

THE reason people get fat is because they eat too much gravy with their meat. In this day gravy is called sauce, I know. It's a French word that means gravy, and if it had not been given a French name by the English-speaking races I dare say not so much of it would be eaten. It is shortening the life of the race, just like so many other French abominations are, and the sooner we banish it from our diet the better will be the health of the generation of young men and women coming on to take our places.

It does not aid digestion at all; on the contrary, it harms it—first, by interfering with the functions of the salivary glands, then by preventing the gastric juices from doing their perfect work, and finally by neutralizing the action of the alimentary juices. So I tell you to quit eating gravy on your meats. If you prefer to call it sauce, all right; but, by whatever name you designate it, by all means stop soaking your meats in it before eating them.

HON. JOHN SHARP WILLIAMS.

Mr. Williams, the Mississippi congressman who has been chosen democratic leader in the national house of representatives, is said to be a born leader, although he does not pretend to be a good parliamentarian. His home is at Yazoo, Miss., where he is engaged in the practice of law and in the planting of cotton. He is now about 50 years of age, and has been a member of congress since 1893. He is a man of learning, and is a graduate of several American colleges as well as of the German university of Heidelberg. He speaks French and German fluently. His pastime is farming on a large and modern scale.

OLD TRAIL TO BE MARKED.

Route Over Which Pioneers Reached the Southwest Will Be Saved from Obliteration.

One of the most famous routes traversed by the early settlers of the southwest was known as the Santa Fe trail. This has been almost wholly obliterated of late years, but the Kansas Daughters of the Revolution propose that it shall be marked for the benefit of future generations. They are now seeking to mark it through the state by stone monuments. It will not matter how simple the monuments may be, they are to be representative of the entire state of Kansas. In their work they propose to interest the school children of the various counties through which the trail runs. These children will erect the monuments and will be aided in their work by the children of other counties.

Mrs. W. E. Stanley, wife of ex-Gov. Stanley, explained the work in a short talk before the meeting of the Elizabeth Benton chapter, held at the home of Mrs. Daniel Boone. "It has always been the plan of the Kansas Daughters to carry on as much local work as possible," said Mrs. Stanley. "We have marked the spot where the first man to enter Kansas stood, and now we intend to mark the old Santa Fe trail. We are trying to interest the school children throughout the state in this, and especially the children of the counties through which the trail passes. We will make this our work for the coming year, and at the end of that time we hope to have marked the entire length of the historic old road in our state."

Rejected 2,865 Women.

In this era of new records it may not be amiss to call attention to "Squire" Samuel W. Hammers, a merchant of Highland township, Gettysburg, Pa., whose claim to fame as a record maker is based on the fact that he has rejected 2,865 proposals of marriage. Hammers is 50 years old. Some time ago he advertised for a wife, who should be "small of size, neat and good looking, and possessing some means." In response came the flood of offers, but not one of the 2,865 lovelorn widows and girls who proposed to him proved satisfactory.

Father of Lexicographers.

Dr. Johnson, even excepting his predecessor, Bailey, was not the father of lexicographers. In the latest volume issued by the Historical Manuscripts commission on the manuscripts in the Welsh language it is stated that the idea of illustrating the meaning and correct use of words by actual quotations from the literature of a living language seems to have been first put in practice by Griffith Hiraethog, the herald bard of Wales, who died in 1564.

DREAM OF THE MINER.

Always Expecting to Stumble on a Colossal Fortune—But His Best Finds Are Small.

The first men in the mines were a sort of madmen, writes Joaquin Miller, in the Sunset Magazine. Like Cortez and his men, they expected every day, every hour, to come upon untold wealth. Men really expected to find houses of gold, or at least nuggets as big as barns. I remember that I always, day after day, year after year, expected, some time and in some strange and sudden way, to stumble on a colossal fortune. Yet if I should receive 25 cents a day for what work I did in the mines there would to-day be quite a balance to my credit, and a hundred thousand miners could say as much.

No, the mines never paid the men who worked them greatly, whether in this rich camp or elsewhere. But the gold that was dug out contributed to the wealth of the world and carried it on and up, so that no one should now complain. The great big lumps of gold, however, were never found. You can search the gold history of all Australia through and through, as well as California, and be surprised to learn that there was never yet a single lump or nugget of gold found too heavy to be handled by even a woman. Many nuggets were found, it is true, that were very promising in weight and size, but that was all. Yet they were like alluring beacon lights, and every new nugget, or new and rich deposit of dust, only excited men the more. So, like the gold-hunting Spaniards, they pierced every mountain pass, every canyon and burrowed in the bed of every accessible river on the western slope before they had been here a year. It is a notable fact that all the placer mines in California were found during the first three months.

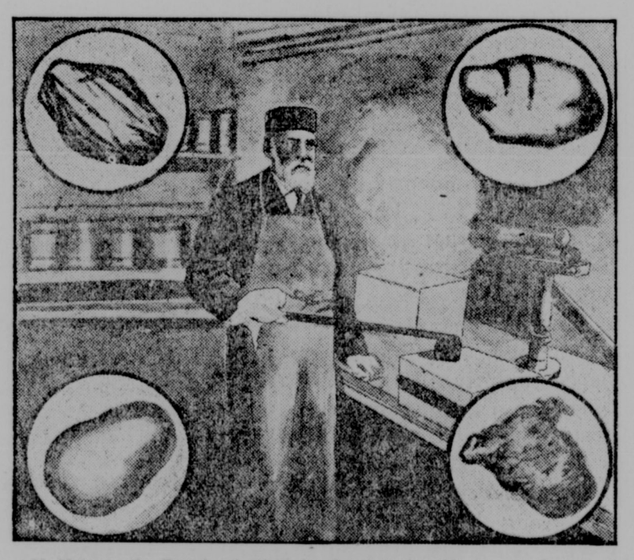
Mystery In India.

Things sometimes happen in India which puzzle even those who have made a lifelong study of Indian matters. Tree-daubing and well-poisoning are well known, and a very remarkable movement, which has recently been taking place at Behar, must be added to the list. A strange order was circulated some weeks back in the district that for the space of 2½ days sons should not look on their fathers, nor fathers on their sons, and that if the order was disobeyed the time would be extended to 2½ months. Only Hindus were affected, and even queer "waves of underground excitement" indicate that there are millions in India still who can be swayed by mysterious agencies over which the civil government has no control, and to which it can sometimes find no sort of clew.

Two Silver Dollars.

A silver dollar, 1798, small eagle, is worth $2; large eagle, $1.50.

MAKING ARTIFICIAL DIAMONDS.



M. Moissan, the French scientist who claims to be able to manufacture diamonds in an electric furnace of his own invention, has been taken to task by M. Charles Combes, the mining engineer. M. Moissan is seen in the picture at work at his diamond-making furnace. The process takes six or eight weeks. Tremendous electrical pressure is applied to the raw material, which is withdrawn at white heat from the crucible. The mass, which gradually assumes a grayish color, contains a particle said to be a true diamond. The small circles shown in the picture contain figures of the crystals obtained by him.

HE SCENTED DANGER.

Bishop Bowman Warned Lincoln Against Wilkes Booth.

Had a Premonition of Disaster, But the President Was Not Impressed by It—Interesting Historical Reminiscences.

Rt. Rev. Dr. Thomas Bowman, of No. 66 Walnut street, East Orange, N. J., is the senior bishop of the Methodist Episcopal church, and, although 86 years of age, enjoys good health and is active. He lives with his son-in-law, Burns D. Caldwell, one of the vice presidents of the Lackawanna railroad.

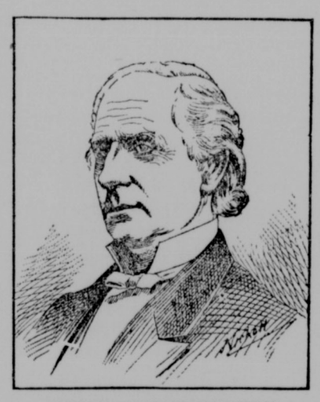
Bishop Bowman was born near Berwick, Pa. He has been a clergyman for 65 years. He served as chaplain of the United States senate during 1864 and 1865, and while at the national capital warned President Lincoln of John Wilkes Booth, whom he had seen prowling about the capitol, and also about the white house. Mr. Lincoln was not disturbed, and took no extra precautions, and five nights later, April 14, 1865, he was assassinated in Ford's theater by Booth.

"The first time I recollect having seen Booth," said the bishop to a New York World man, "was one morning just as I was about to open the senate with prayer. The members were in their seats and stillness had come upon the gathering. I stepped forward and was about to speak when a man entered. He was so striking and handsome as to attract attention anywhere, but that was not what caused me to pause.

"The man made a peculiar impression upon me that I could not account for. He startled me, and I was so disconcerted that I could not go on. I turned to one of the members and called his attention to the visitor. He made some slight remark, after which I collected myself and continued my prayer, but it was a long time before I recovered from the shock of that man's appearance.

"I have never recovered from the impression I then gained, that he was there for no good and that his presence boded evil for some one.

"Some days passed and again I saw this man. I met him on the street in the vicinity of the government buildings and I saw him in the senate chamber. He made me uneasy and I inquired who he was. I was not reassured when I was told that he was one of the Booths and a prominent actor, for I could not shake off the impression.



BISHOP THOMAS BOWMAN.
(Methodist Churchman Who Warned Lincoln Against Booth.)

"The persistence with which Booth hung about me gave me great anxiety. Soon after I saw him prowling around the executive mansion and in the vicinity of the president's office. He apparently was taking notes of the entrances and exits. Now thoroughly alarmed, I sought out President Lincoln and told him of the man, and that I believed Booth would take his life if he got the chance.

"Although I do not remember exactly what Mr. Lincoln said at the time, I do remember that same old smile of ineffable kindness that came over his countenance as he replied that he did not believe that anyone would murder him. His great and good mind could not picture such a crime. I had delivered my warning, but I felt more uneasy than ever. A day or two later I left for my home, in St. Louis, my task as senate chaplain having been performed. I had barely reached there, when there was flashed over the wires the news of the assassination.

"I shall never forget the feeling that took possession of me as I read, coupled with this, that the deed had been done by John Wilkes Booth, the very man I had warned the president against."

Bishop Bowman's duties did not bring him in close contact with Mr. Lincoln and, as he himself says, he was very careful about calling upon the president. He first saw Lincoln when he preached at a little town in Illinois, where the latter worshiped before the war.

Mr. Lincoln was at the service, and at its conclusion came forward and shook hands with Mr. Bowman, then a circuit preacher. The two chatted together for awhile, and then Mr. Lincoln invited the minister to his home, where he was entertained at dinner. Bishop Bowman did not see Lincoln again until he met him at Washington, the head of the nation.

Oldest Living Twin Sisters.

The oldest twin sisters in the United States are Mrs. Emeline Perrin and Mrs. Eveline Tilton, both residents of New Hampton, Ia. They were born in 1811, and this year celebrated the ninety-second anniversary of their birth.

ARE SOCIAL DICTATORS.

Three Army Officers Who Manage All the Society Events at the National Capitol.

The social season for the coming winter at the white house will shortly be inaugurated, and much interest already centers about the men upon whom falls the task of serving as social aids. Upon the shoulders of Col. Thomas W. Symonds rests the chief burden, as master of ceremonies, but scarcely less important will be the duties of Maj. Charles McCawley and Capt. Henry M. Leonard.

Both officers are Washington men. The former has been conspicuous in the society of the capital for more than a dozen years and during the Santiago campaign in Cuba proved himself a brave and capable soldier. He is handsome and accomplished, popular and an athlete. If it be added that he is one of the best dressed men in Washington, his description will be fairly complete.

COL. THOMAS W. SYMONDS.
(Master of Ceremonies at the Executive Mansion at Washington.)

Capt. Leonard has likewise beheld the front of war, and in its sternest aspect. He took active part before he saw 25 years of age in three wars—in Cuba, in the Philippines and in China. During the Tientsin campaign he risked his life by going to the rescue of a wounded comrade, carrying him to safety on his back across a fire-swept fiend and lost his left arm as a penalty for his achievement. If he had been an Englishman the Victoria cross, prized beyond all other decorations of the soldier, would have been bestowed upon him.

OUT FOR GOVERNORSHIP.

Congressman Warner the Latest Aspirant for Gubernatorial Honors in the State of Illinois.

The roll of republican aspirants for the gubernatorial nomination in Illinois has been increased by the addition of the name of Congressman Vespasian Warner, of Clinton. The list of pronounced candidates now includes the names of Gov. Yates, State's Attorney Deneen, of Chicago; Col. Lowden, also of Chicago; Attorney General Hamlin, ex-Speaker Sherman and several others. Congressman Warner, whose ambition has now made him a formidable opponent of the gentlemen named, was born on a Dewitt county farm April 21, 1842. He enlisted in the army June 13, 1861, and served continuously until July, 1866. In 1868 he entered Harvard university law school, from which he later was graduated.

HON. VESPASIAN WARNER.
(Illinois Congressman Who Wants to Be Governor of His State.)

He began practice at Clinton, his present home. He was judge advocate of the state militia during the administrations of Govs. Oglesby, Hamilton and Fifer. In 1888 he was a presidential elector. He was elected to the Fifty-fourth congress and reelected to the Fifty-fifth, Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh. He has a wife and five children.

Most Famous Lighthouse.

No lighthouse the world over has as wide fame among mariners as that which stands 14 miles off the coast of Land's End. It is perhaps the most celebrated in the world. It has often been used as an illustration by poets and preachers, for no other lighthouse is in such a lonesome or dangerous place and none costs so much money and trouble. There are three keepers who live there with their families, and two of them are always on duty, while the third is on the main coast enjoying a vacation. They relieve each other each month, so that none of the keepers remains on duty more than two months at a time. This change and rest is said to be absolutely necessary to preserve the nerves of the keepers. The lighthouse is 135 feet high, was erected in 1882 at a cost of $400,000, and rises from a submerged rock.

Wolf Plague in Russia.

The wolves of Russia devour about 200 children and travelers every year.

THE REPUBLICAN.

BENJ. H. SINCELL, Editor and Proprietor

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THE REPUBLICAN,
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THURSDAY, JANUARY 7, 1904.

A KANSAS legislator is about to be arrested charged with having accepted a bribe of $100 to put through a private bill. Legislators evidently don't come high in the Sunflower State. It requires considerably more than $100 to gain the consent of the average Maryland Assemblyman to introduce a private measure.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The distribution of the state school fund as determined by a recent decision of the court of appeals in proceedings instituted by Mr. Rober Shriver and others of Alleghany county, the court affirming the opinion that the fund to the white schools should be distributed according to the white population is arousing a storm in Anne Arundel and other counties in Southern Maryland, where dwell a large colored population, and in response to this protest, a bill is to be introduced in the legislature which convenes today, looking to correction of the alleged inequalities of distribution.

While Allegany and Garrett counties have profited largely by the courts decision, the law as at present administered works disadvantageously to the counties having large colored populations so disadvantageously in fact that the colored schools could only be kept open for a period of two months in the year, in Anne Arundel county. A further example of the working of this law may be cited in the case of Garrett county which receives $619.66 each quarter to be expended in a colored population of 38; Allegany, $1,809.77 for some three hundred colored children; while Anne Arundel, with 7,000 colored children to be educated is allowed but $1,197.39 each quarter for this educational work. Cumberland News.

THE SCHOOL TEACHER AT ANNAPOLIS.

The political party which won at the last election in this State of Maryland, did not promise anything very definite about raising the pay of the public school teachers, but a hundred and one teachers in this county will scan the proceedings from the State house for the next 90 days hoping that some measure will be enacted whereby they shall receive a material benefit. It is reported that one of the members of the House of Delegates who has made pedagogics a business, will make it his special occupation at Annapolis to put through a bill giving the teachers more pay. For the sake of the teachers we hope the pedagogue-delegates may be successful, but he is apt to meet queer obstacles in the in the hurly-burly of Legislation. He will not be able to "keep in" the unruly members, nor stand the bad ones in corner, or do anything to them so they can not vote. There are those who think the teachers are receiving all they are worth. This is likely true in some cases, and such an objection might prove embarassing to the pedagogue-delegate.

Why should not the school teachers of Garrett county send a committee to influence legislation in the interests of the public schools, and particularly for more pay for the school taacher? With one of their own professions on the floor, of the House of Delegates, having the entree, perchance, of the executive office the county school teachers have the opportunity of their lives. State Superintendent Stephens promised them more pay and they should go down to Annapolis and kick at the State House doors until the right bill is passed.

GORMAN AND THE PANAMA CANAL.

Regarding the Democratic opposition to the Panama canal treaty, which continues to be the main topic of conversation in Washington, Senator Simmons, a Democrat from North Carlina, says "If the Democratic party be instrumental in bringing about the defeat of the treaty, the American people will hold the party responsible therefor and might soon forget the conduct of the President." This is but one of many expressions of opinion by Democratic Senators, which makes the Republicans certain that the treaty will be ratified. In renouncing their opposition to the treaty, the minority Senators have been described as deserting a sinking ship, and politicians are now asking what will be the effect of Senator Gorman's blunder in starting his party on a course from which they were turned by the instruction of their state legislatures or by demands of the Democratic governors and the party press. The Maryland Senator has led his party into a mistake and has injured if not destroyed, his chances of the Democratic nomination; at least that is the general opinion. It is significant that Leader Murphy of Tammany Hall, whose motto is success, and who judges men merely by their vote getting ability, has given out a partial endorsement of William Randolph Hearst as the next candidate, although until recently the Tammany leader was very friendly with Senator Gorman. Representative Cooper, of Texas, who declared that Gorman in a "slick politician." but that this reputation is not popular with the people, says that Hearst will get the nomination and that Gorman will manage the campaign. It is thought by many that Gorman's mistake on the canal question will rob him even of his title of "slick politicion." The next Democratic caucus where the canal question will be discussed will be a stormy one may result in Leader Gorman's practical downfall. Senator Morgan will speak against the canal and it is believed that he will occupy much of Senate's time but little of its attention. If the Democrats insist upon delivering campaign speeches in the Senate the Republican majority will have the treaty considered in executive session.

THE GOVERNOR.

Former Gov. Lloyd Lowndes, when in Baltimore recently, said: "The Governor of Maryland imagines he is a very big man, and in some respects he is, except at Annapolis when the General Assembly is in session. Then he is brought to a realizing sense of his own littleness and impotence. He can do nothing he may wish except with the assistance of others. He is obliged to consult all sorts of people as to what should be done. He cannot make an appointment unless he has the consent of a majority of the Senators. If he wants an appropriation to carry on what may be vital to the interests of the state, he is obliged to have the assistance of a majority of both houses. In fact, he can be certain of nothing unless he is assured beforehand that he will have the approval of the two houses. No matter if he has examined the question on all sides and in all its bearings and is sure of his ground, he is powerless without the aid of the Geueral Assembly. If he thinks a certain sum of money is absolutely necessary in order to complete a public work, he must ask for at least twice the amount needed, in order to get it, for the Legislature almost invariably cuts all recommendations in half, and grants just half of what is asked.

"The Governor has great power and great influence, but when the General Assembly is in session he is only second fiddle in the orchestra. If he is out of harmony with the others he has trouble, and it is trouble in the real sense of the word, and there is no mistaking it."—Baltimore Herald.

Dividend Declared.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Garrett National Bank held on last Saturday a semi-annual dividend of three per cent, was declared on the capital stock payable immediately.

Subscribe for The Republican.

SMALLPOX DIMINISHING.

Many Who Have Been Ill Recovering. But Two New Cases Last Week.

While the smallpox situation in Oakland and vicinity has been of a nature tending to frighten timid people and give rise to many unfounded reports which gained credence by these reports being published in one of our local contemporaries, the facts remain that the disease has not gained the upper hand by any means and that it is well under control of the physicians and local board of health.

During the past week but two new cases have developed, one in a family, that of Michael Rice, which was already infected, and the other patient being Gus Delawder, son of John A. Delawder, Esq., who contracted the disease by coming in contact with the family of A. J. Harne, Esq., where two cases developed before being reported to the physicians.

No deaths have resulted within the past ten days and the outlook is now brighter for a final stamping out of the disease than it has been at any time since its introduction into the town and community. Those affected are all recovering rapidly.

At Loch Lynn heights no new cases have been reported for two weeks or more. Out from that point about two miles two more members of the family of Richard Reams have been taken ill, but the cases are light.

West of Oakland along the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad the situation is becoming quite alarming, especially in Preston county, W. Va., where the disease has gained such headway as to almost baffle the physicians in checking it.

A report from Terra Alta states that one case has developed in that town, but how true this is cannot be learned. At Rowlesburg there are several cases and at Tunnelton ten cases have been reported. From Newburg comes the report that eleven cases are now being treated by the health officers and at Austen, a mining town a few miles east of Newburg four cases are reported.

The health board of Preston county held a meeting Tuesday when steps were taken to check the disease by appointing physicians to look after the cases and to establish quarantine regulations wherever necessary.

Consumption

Salt pork is a famous old-fashioned remedy for consumption. "Eat plenty of pork," was the advice to the consumptive 50 and 100 years ago.

Salt pork is good if a man can stomach it. The idea behind it is that fat is the food the consumptive needs most.

Scott's Emulsion is the modern method of feeding fat to the consumptive. Pork is too rough for sensitive stomachs. Scott's Emulsion is the most refined of fats, especially prepared for easy digestion.

Feeding him fat in this way, which is often the only way, is half the battle, but Scott's Emulsion does more than that. There is something about the combination of cod liver oil and hypophosphites in Scott's Emulsion that puts new life into the weak parts and has a special action on the diseased lungs.

A sample will be sent free upon request.

Be sure that this picture in the form of a label is on the wrapper of every bottle of Emulsion you buy.

SCOTT & BOWNE,
CHEMISTS,
409 Pearl St., N. Y.
50c. and $1; all druggists.

ONE MAN'S EXPERIENCE.

James W. Harvey Relates to a Correspondent an Exciting Bear Hunt.

Garrett is a new county. Not so many years ago it was a howling wilderness. Many of her citizens remember when wild turkeys, wolves, deer and bear roamed her mountains and plateaus unmolested as yet by intruding man. And a most interesting thing to the younger generation is a recital by some pioneer of his adventures and struggles in the forest. Any native of the county can recall how, when a child, he would sit by the old fireplace and listen, open-mouthed, to some old relative tell how he had dodged the leap of a panther or robbed a wolf's den of its whelps.

These pioneer citizens stand as living monuments connecting the present with the past. There seems to linger about them yet an atmosphere of the forest and they still retain a love for excitement and adventure.

This is called to mind by a man old in years but young in vigor and endurance, Jas. W. Harvey of near Blaine, with whom the writer recently had the pleasure of a fox chase. Bear and deer are gone, so about the only true sport left the old man is the chase and he indulges in it with all the enthusiasm of the younger man.

On the morning of the chase Mr. Harvey got up at four, ate his breakfast, fed nineteen head of cattle and walked three miles leading his hounds to the place of meeting before his companions were out of bed.

It was raining and snowing; so, after about five miles run, the only fox raised made for shelter. After dinner Mr. Harvey proposed to defy the weather and have another chase, but his tender-footed companions desisted, so he had to content himself with recalling youthful and more exciting days.

When he used to live in West Virginia bear were plentiful. He killed quite a number, but had his most exciting experience one morning when he went out to make sugar troughs. He had worked but a short time when his dog began to bay something in the wood below. Shouldering his axe he went down to find a large bear and the dog in combat. Upon seeing him the bear shook off the dog and climbed a tree. This Mr. Harvey chopped, but the bear out did the dog and climbed another very large tree. This one being too large to chop he began to fall others against it hoping to brush Bruin out; but, failing in this, he stoned the bear, and at last struck and cut off one of his toes. Enraged, Bruin started down the tree only to be met at the root by his foe who struck at him with the axe which missed and went whirling twenty steps down the hill. Then happened what Mr. Harvey dislikes to tell—he ran. In the scrimmage which followed between dog and bear he recovered the axe and struck for a large leaning red-oak tree toward which the bear was fighting. Both arrived at the same time. The bear started around the tree one way, Mr. Harvey the other and they bumped heads. He dealt the bear one blow with the axe and Bruin scrambled up the tree only to escape a second blow which stuck the axe fast in the bark high out of reach. Tired out by the repeated conflicts the bear settled himself in a crotch about thirty feet high. Then Mr. Harvey was in a predicament. He didn't like to be outdone; his axe was sticking in the tree so high he could'nt get it; he was in his shirt-sleeves and it was early spring. The bear had prepared for the night. Determined to have his game he cleared a place where he could jump to keep warm and began to hollo.

Bill Biggs, who lived in Maryland, heard his calls and said to his wife:

"That is Jim Harvey. We were old soldiers together and I know his voice. He has cut himself or broken his leg and I am going to him."

So Biggs waded the Potomac river floating slush ice up to his arm-pits to save his comrade, and shot the bear. It weighed four hundred pounds and was reward enough to assuage the anger of Mrs. Harvey who had been uneasy about her husband.

Mr. Harvey is a type of Garrett's many veteran citizens.

Long will their lives be held up by succeeding generations as symbols of hardihood and their struggles as examples of bravery.

B. W.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON Jan, 4, 1904.

Regarding the Democratic opposition to the Panama canal treaty, which continues to be the main topic of conversation here, Senator Simmons, a Democrat from North Carlina, says; "If the Democratic party be instrumental in bringing about the defeat of the treaty, the American people will hold the party responsible therefor and might soon forget the conduct of the President." This is but one of many expressions of opinion by Democratic Senators, which makes the Republicans certain that the treaty will be ratified.

In renouncing their opposition to the treaty, the minority Senators have been described as deserting a sinking ship, and politicans are now asking what will be the effect of Senator Gorman's blunder in starting his party on a course from which they were turned by the instruction of their State Legislature or by the Democratic Governors and their party press. The Maryland Senator has led his party into a mistake and has injnred, if not destroyed his chances of the Democratic nomination; at least such is the general opinion here. It is significant that Leader Murphy, of Tammany Hall, whose motto is success, and who judges men merely by their vote-getting ability, has given out a partial endorsement of William Randolph Hearst as the next candidate, although until recently the Tammany leader was very friendly with Senator Gorman. Representative Cooper, of Texas, who declared that Gorman is a "slick politican" but that this reputation is not popular with the people, say that Hearst will get the nomination and that Gorman will manage the campaign. It is thought by many that Senator Gorman's mistake on the canal question will rob him even of his title of "slick politician." The next Democratic caucus where the canal question will be discussed promises to be a stormy one, and may result in Leader Gorman's practical down fall.

Senator Morgan will speak against the canal and it is believed that he will occupy much of the Senate's time, but little of its attention. If the Democrats insist upon delivering campaign speeches in the Senate the Republican majority will have the treaty considered in executive session.

Events in the far East are receiving much attention from the Administration. The Chinese commercial treaty has still to be ratified at Pekin by receiving the Imperial Seal, and officers of the State Department believe that Russia is secretly opposing such ratification, in order to prevent the opening of the Manchurian ports of Antung and Mukden to American trade. The Russian fear that if America acquires such an interest in Manchuria, it will oppose its permanent occupation by Russia, or perhaps get involved in the Russian-Japanese dispute. American Minister Conger has received instructions to urge a prompt ratification of the treaty, and our Government is, of course, determined to prevent Russia from successfully opposing it. War between Russia and Japan is regarded as certain and Rear Admiral Evans has been ordered to procede at once from Honolulu to Chinese waters with the Asiatic fleet, which is under his command. While it is thought that hostilities may be postponed for some time, the Administration intends to have a fleet on the scene in order to protect American interests.

Chances of war with Columbia are much discussed here, and it is thought quite possible that Columbia's determination at attack Panama will involve her in a conflict with the United States. Gen. Reyes, who is still in Washington, recognizes the danger of this and continues to cable his countrymen to be patient, and not to forget that war with Panama means war with the only world power of the Western Hempshire. He has handed Secretary Hay a note of protest against the United States' recognition of Panama, and is awaiting a reply before returning to Columbia to take command of the army and charge of the government. No doubt the General will try to fight if his countrymen insist, but seeing the uselessness of such a struggle, he intends to do his utmost to prevent it.

To answer the criticism of the Democrats that the ratification of the canal treaty by the Panama Junta was not equivalent to its acceptauce by representative men on the Isthmus, Minister Bunau-Varilla brought to the State Department official notice that the act of the Junta has been formally approved by the municipal councils of the twelve principal provinces of the Republic.

Admiral John G. Walker has returned from the Isthmus and handed a satisfactory report to the President. He says that the health of the marines on the Isthmus is good, and there are now plenty of them to protect Panama, that their presence is desired by the inhabitants and that it is not advisable to send regular troops, as this action might cause uneasiness. Minister W. I. Buchanan is at Panama, and was accorded a magnificent reception at the government palace. All the ministers, members of the junta and prominent foreigners were present. The new American Minister was escorted by a body of troops and given a guard of honor. He has presented his credentials and complete diplomatic relations with the new Republic are thus established. Great Britain and Cuba have recognized Panama.

The administration is prepared for any emergency on the Isthmus. More marines are being sent and several transport ships are ready to hurry troops to the scene in case of trouble. If there must be war it is thought that the most humane way would be to end it at once and in such a manner that it would not occur again. Columbia would be defeated quickly and would perhaps become American territory.

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad And the Worlds Fair.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad will issue an elaborate World's Fair Folder on the first of the year, giving full information, with illustrations, of the great Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis. Ticket offices on the entire system will be furnished with all details concerning the route to St. Louis, together with advance information concerning hotels and boarding houses.

The Baltimore and Ohio is the original line from the east to St. Louis. Early in 1827 the founders wished to connect Baltimore and the seaboard, by the most direct line westward, with St. Louis on the Mississippi. From Baltimore to Cumberland the line followed the old national pike; then a direct line was built to Parkersburg on the Ohio River: other companies built lines from Parkersburg direct to St. Louis, and all of these lines have merged into the Baltimore and Ohio System, which forms the West.

Solid vestibule trains run daily from New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Pittsburg and Columbus to Cincinnati and St. Louis.

Mid-Winter Excursion to Washington. Very Low Rates, Baltimore & Ohio R. R.

In accordance with its usual custom the Baltimore & Ohio R. R. will, on January, 21 and February 18, 1904, run two popular midwinter excursions to Washington at very low rates for the round trip, good returning ten days, including date of sale.

Excellent train service, standard coaches, Pullman parlor and sleeping cars.

These delightful excursions afford splendid opportunities to visit the National Capital during the session of Congress. For tickets, time of trains and full information call on or address V. V. Washburne, Agent B. & O. R. R. for full information.

A most complete and fully illustrated Guide to Washington may be purchased from Agents B. & O. R. R. at ten (10) cents per copy.

Report of the Condition of

The Garrett National Bank,

OF OAKLAND, MARYLAND,

At the close of business, Nov. 17th, 1903.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$246,849 77
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	131 86
United States Bonds to secure circulation	50,000 00
Premiums on United States Bonds	3,765 63
Other Bonds	95,005 00
Banking House, Furniture and Fixtures	13,677 93
Due from approved Reserve Agents	38,616 36
Due from other banks	5,897 38
Cash on hand	22,450 60
Redemption Fund (5 per cent. of circulation)	2,500 00
Due from United States Treasurer	1,000 00
Total	$479,894 53

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	$50,000 00
Surplus Fund	10,000 00
Undivided Profits	7,614 29
National Bank notes outstanding	49,250 00
Due to other National Banks	3,891 32
Due to State Banks and Bankers	635 79
Deposits	358,503 13
Total	$479,894 53

COAL!

I am now prepared to deliver

Semi-Bituminous COAL

of the first quality to all parts of Oakland for $2.75 per ton.

Coal at the mine will be sold at

$1.25 per Ton.

All orders left at H. Creutzburg's grocery will receive attention.

Delivery will be made without delay.

Respectfully,

H. D. DEAN.

THE OLD RELIABLE

Absolutely Pure

THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE

LOCAL AND OTHERWISE

Incidents and Events at Home and Nearby —Personal Mention, Etc.

Hon. R. T. Browning, of Lake Brown, was in the city yesterday on business.

Assemblyman R. A. C. Howard, of Bloomington, was a visitor to Oakland last Friday and made this office a brief visit.

State Senator Palmer and Assemblymen Howard and Harvey went to Annapolis Monday night where they were sworn in as members of the Legislature yesterday morning.

Register of Willis Friend and Clerk to the Commissioners Ross were housed up the greater portion of last week with illness superinduced by being vaccinated.

Baltimore and Ohio Track Foreman Friend, of Oakland, was taken seriously ill on Wednesday while engaged in his duties and suffered intensely. He was attenden by Dr. J. E. Legge.

One of Mr. George Geissman's bay horses died yesterday morning. The animal was one of the best ones in the stable of its owner.

Lee Hayden, reported last week as being ill with typhoid fever, is rapidly improving, and will soon be out.

Mr. John Ault, who came home from Fairmont on Christmas day suffering with an attack of sickness is able to be out again and will return to Fairmont this morning.

Mr. and Mrs. King Delawder, who spent some days with the parents of the latter in Piedmont, returned to Oakland Monday morning.

Mr. E. J. Fringer returned to Oakland Tuesday evening from a business visit of two weeks to points along the line of the West Virginia Central.

Mrs. E. S. Kerler left Oakland on last Thursday morning for Baltimore where she remained until Sunday when she left that city for Florida where she will spend the winter.

A large number of counterfeit $1 bills are in circulation in Uniontown and other towns to the north of here. People should be careful of the money they get in change and examine it to see that there is no bad stuff among it.

Miss Gertrude Shirer, who has been at Oakland for a couple of weeks past, the guest of her parents, returned last evening and this morning resumed her duties in the *Sentinel* office.—Monday's Grafton Sentinel.

Eggs are thirty five cents a dozen with nothing doing in the way of the country product. As high as sixty cents has been paid for a dozen eggs when wanted for some special purposes. The scarcity of eggs has made them popular and every one wants to eat eggs.

Mr. and Mrs. N. S. Heindell and little daughter left Oakland yesterday morning for Baltimore where the latter will remain several weeks as guests of relatives and friends. Mr. Heindell will go to Florida this morning where he will spend a few weeks with his mother Mrs. Kerler, who preceded him thence Sunday.

Mrs. Ellen B. Harvey, wife of Rev. John S. Harvey, and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Hayden, of Mountain Lake Park, reported in our last issue as being dangerously ill, is much improved. Rev. Harvey reached her bedside Saturday morning and is still with her.

Two tramps who were beating their way on a freight train Monday morning were picked up by B. & O. Officer Crim who took them before Justice Gonder for trial. They were sentenced to serve two months in the House of Correction by that official. Officer Crim left for the Cut this morning with the prisoners.

An exchange tells of how a knowing young wife cured her husband of staying out late at night in an original way. Before going to bed she would place two easy chairs together before the sitting room grate and then hold a lighted match to a cigar until the room had a faint odor of tobacco smoke. Although her husband never said a word to her about noticing anything, three "applications" effected a complete cure.

PRACTICED UNDER 4 CONSTITUTIONS.

Noteworthy Career of Jacob Brown, Nestor of Allegany County Bar.

Our circuit court will meet on Monday next, when the two new judges, R. R. Henderson and M. L. Keedy, will take their seats for the first time at a regular session of this court. Chief Judge A. Hunter Boyd's term will not end till 1908.

It might be of some interest to the readers of your paper to know or be reminded who and how many judges have sat on the bench of our court since the date of the Constitution of 1850. Under the old Constitution, and the laws at that date, the county court, as it was then legally called, was filled by R. N. Martin, of Baltimore, R. H. Marshall, of Frederick, and Daniel Weisel, of Hagerstown.

The new Constitution of 1850 went into effect in 1851, when Thomas Perry, of Cumberland, was elected for the term of ten years for the circuit, composed of Allegany and Washington counties. He served out his full term. It was by the Constitution of 1850 that the single judge plan was established, and when the Court of Appeals was made an independent tribunal. The War Constitution of 1864 continued the single judge system and made a circuit out of Allegany county alone, and the same for Washington county. James Smith was elected judge for our county at the November election, 1864, but his death came suddenly and unexpectedly in September, 1865. George A. Pearre succeeded him, but he was displaced by the Constitution of 1867, which restored the three judge system. Judge Pearre died in 1883 and his place was temporarily filled by executive appointment of Josiah H. Gordon. Henry W. Hoffman was elected at November election, 1883, for 15 years. He died in July, 1895, and was followed by David W. Sloan, who died in july 1902. His vacancy was filled by Ferdinand Williams by executive appointment. He served until his successor, R. R. Henderson, was chosen at the late election. A. Hunter Boyd was elected as the successor of R. H. Alvey in 1893 for 15 years. It will thus be seen Allegany county has had nine law judges during its existence.

Daniel Weisel was first appointed judge for Washington county by Gov. Pratt. He was elected by the people in 1861 and elected to the Court of Appeals in 1864. George French was elected judge in 1864 for the circuit court of Washington county and was displaced by the Constitution of 1867.

At the election of 1867, Richard H. Alvey and William Motter were elected for 15 years. Judge Alvey served his term out and was re-elected in 1882 and served till 1893, when he was appointed chief judge of the Supreme bench of the District of Columbia, where he still serves. Andrew K. Syester was elected in 1882 and served to his death in 1893. He was succeeded by H. K. Douglas, appointed by the governor, till the election of that year, when Edward Stake was elected by the people for a full term. William J. Witzenbacher was made his successor by executive appointment and served till his successor, Martin L. Keedy, took his place in the late election.

It will be seen that Washington county has had nine judges since 1850, the same number as Allegany. This does not take into account the two Bachannans, who died prior to 1850. It might be irrelevant to remark here that our county in early times had a number of lay judges (not lawyers), such as Andrew Bruce, John Simpkins and others. But the acts of 1804 abolished the lay system and required all judges to be of sound legal knowledge." Now the Constitutional requirement is "learned in the law." Upon the whole, it can be justly said that the people of our county have been fortunate in the personnel and the fitness of the judges who have sat on its bench.

And will the indulgent reader stop to cast eyes upon a paragraph in relation to self. I was admitted to the Allegany bar at the April court, 1849, when Martin, Marshall and Weisel were the court and the bar full and able. Not one member left since 1895 except myself. There is not another remnant of the olden time court and bar. I have repeated the old English form of address, "May it please the court," to at least twenty judges of our court in Allegany and have lived and practiced under four different Constitutions of our state—1776, 1850, 1864 and 1867. J. B.

Cumberland, Md. Jan. 1, 1904.

Owing to the inability of the Baltimore and Ohio officials to obtain coke with which to fire the heating plant at the station in Oakland large stoves have been installed in the waiting rooms. While the new fixtures are not as handsome as some that have come under the observation of the general public, they answer the purpose for which they are intended very well.

The Republicans have nominated Jeff Lipscomb for Mayor of Parsons. Won't Jeff cut a dash holding Police Court with one gallon and smoking a corn-cob pipe with a red handkerchief tied around his neck, and his cow hide boots on the table. When Jeff presides over the common council he will use a hickory club for a gravel and the Revised Statues of Hoyle for a guide as to when he has a "full house" or quorum and adopt Hunter's Digest for his Rules of Order.—Kingwood Argns.

New Advertisers.

Recognizing the fact that this paper circulates among the buying and consuming classes and that it is preeminently a newspaper that brings trade to its advertisers, Messrs. D. E. Offutt & Sons, merchants, and Gene Baumgardner, the toy, fruit and groceryman, have bought space in its columns for the ensuing year, their first installment appearing to-day. Watch their advertisements, as each week they will have something of interest to announce to their patrons, which will save money to the consumer and incidentally increase the patronage of these two business houses.

Quarantine Raised.

The quarantine on Loch Lynn Heights which became effective some weeks ago owing to the several cases of smallpox existing in that town, was raised on Monday as promised by the health board and in consequence of which the citizens of the Heights are happy and the folks in the community generally felt greatly relieved. May such action never again be necessary.

Notice to Stockholders.

The Stockholders of the Garrett National Bank of Oakland, Maryland, will hold their regular annual meeting at its place of business on the second Tuesday of January, 1904, between the hours of 2 o'clock and 3 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may be brought before them.

40-td S. T. JONES, Cashier.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

OFFICE OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF OAKLAND, OAKLAND, MD., Dec. 9, 1903.

This is to give notice that there will be a meeting of the stockholders of The First National Bank of Oakland, Md., held at its banking house in the town of Oakland, on

Tuesday, January 12, 1904,

from 1.30 o'clock p. m., until 3 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year.

FRED. A. THAYER, President.

40-5t R. E. SLIGER, Cashier.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

OFFICE OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF FRIENDSVILLE, FRIENDSVILLE, MD., Dec 9, 1903.

A meeting of the stockholders of the First National Bank of Friendsville, Md., will be held at their banking house, on

Tuesday, January 12, 1904,

for the purpose of electing directors for the ensuing year and the transaction of other business that may come before them.

40-tf R. C. McCANDLISH, Cashier.

ROAD PETITION.

Notice is hereby given that thirty days after the first publication hereof, the undersigned will petition the County Commissioners of Garrett county to appoint viewers to view and examine a proposed county road in Election District No. II, said road to begin at a point on the Barton road near Alban Fazenbaker's, and running through the lands of the George's Creek Coal and Iron Co., A. J. Michael, Magruder Bros., Robert Russell's heirs, Noah Neat and others, and to intersect the Barton road at or near the Allegany county line, a distance of about three miles.

STEPHEN A. MAGRUDER,
PETER F. MICHAEL,
ARCHIBALD RUSSELL,
ALBAN FAZENBAKER.

38-5t

FEED BUYERS!

Take Advantage of the Good Sleighing Snow

and come after your supply. We can give you

Anything You Want.

DIXON & KELSO

ROAD PETITION.

Notice is hereby given that thirty days after the first publication hereof, the undersigned will petition the County Commissioners of Garrett county to appoint viewers to view and examine a proposed new county road in Election District No 2, said road to begin at a point on the Friendsville and Kingwood road near the end of the lane leading to Blooming Rose church and running through the lands of Jeremiah, Albert, and Noah Frazee, Mary Ellen and Samuel Bowling, G. V. Dixon, C. N. Friend, Allen Tears, Jeremiah Casteel, R. S. Hubbard, J. W. McCullough, Truman Root, Benjamin Schroyer and S. F. Cuppett, and intersecting the Friendsville and Oakland road at or near Elder Hill School House, a distance of four miles more or less.

HENRY KRUG,
S. A. KENDALL,
RUSSELL S. HUBBARD,
ALLEN TEETS,
JEREMIAH CASTEEL.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R. TIME TABLE IN EFFECT Nov. 19, 1903.

The following time table on the B. & O went into effect on Sunday, Nov. 19, 1903. Trains now leave Oakland as follows:

GOING WEST.

No. 7.—	Daily	11.52 A. M
No. 1—	Daily	7.22 A. M
No. 71—	Daily except Sunday	9.26 A. M
No. 55—	Daily	4.53 P. M
No. 3—	Daily	10.26 P. M

GOING EAST.

No. 1—	Daily	12.29 A. M
No. 33—	Daily	6.09 A. M
No. 3—	Daily	6.31 A. M
No. 72—	Accom daily except Sun	8.52 P. M
No. 46—	Express, daily	4.34 P. M
No. 12—	Daily	8.30 P. M

*No. 8 stops at Oakland only to let off passengers from points west of Grafton.

GEO. L. POTTER, General Manager
D. B. MARTIN, Manager of Passenger Traffic.
V. V. WASHBURNE, Agent.

ROAD PETITION.

Notice is hereby given that at the expiration of thirty days from the first publication of this notice application will be made to the Board of County Commissioners of Garrett county, Md., for the appointment of viewers to view and locate a proposed new county road beginning for the same at a point on Gap Run, near the residence of Mrs. Archibald DeWitt, in District No. 6 of said county and running up said run through the lands of Mrs. DeWitt, George E. Bishoff and Truman W. Casteel and to intersect the Sang Run road at or near the bridge at Cuppett & Lytle's store in the village of Sang Run, a distance of about three miles.

TRUMAN W. CASTEEL, and others.

Jan. 7, 1904.

MEN

CAPABLE OF EARNING

$1,000 TO $5,000 A YEAR

TRAVELING SALESMAN, CLERK, MERCHANT,

NO MATTER WHAT YOUR BUSINESS!

A complete reorganization of the producing department of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York in this section affords a chance for a few good men; eight vacancies in the agency force remain open for men of character and ability; you can find out by writing whether it will be worth while for you to make a change; no previous experience is necessary.

A course of professional instruction given free.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Richard A. McCurdy, President.

HAS PAID POLICY-HOLDERS OVER

620 MILLION DOLLARS.

Address GEORGE T. DEXTER, Superintendent of Domestic Agencies, 32 Nassau St., New York, N. Y. 31-2m

ORDER NISI.

John George Kolb, Guardian, vs. William Kolb and Oliver Kolb.

No. 1207 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County, Maryland.

Ordered this 16th day of December 1903, by the Circuit Court of Garrett county, that the sale of the property made in these proceedings and reported by Fred. A. Thaver, attorney named in the mortgage to make said sale, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 15th day of January next; provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper printed in said Garrett county once in each of three successive weeks before the 8th day of January, 1904.

The report states the amount of sale to be $338.

E. Z. TOWER,
Clerk of the Circuit Court for Garrett County

True copy—test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

Miss Ida M. Snyder,
Treasurer of the Brooklyn East End Art Club.

"If women would pay more attention to their health we would have more happy wives, mothers and daughters, and if they would observe results they would find that the doctors' prescriptions do not perform the many cures they are given credit for.

"In consulting with my druggist he advised McElree's Wine of Cardui and Thedford's Black-Draught, and so I took it and have every reason to thank him for a new life opened up to me with restored health, and it only took three months to cure me."

Wine of Cardui is a regulator of the menstrual functions and is a most astonishing tonic for women. It cures scanty, suppressed, too frequent, irregular and painful menstruation, falling of the womb, whites and flooding. It is helpful when approaching womanhood, during pregnancy, after childbirth and in change of life. It frequently brings a dear baby to homes that have been barren for years. All druggists have $1.00 bottles of Wine of Cardui.

WINE OF CARDUI

ENTERPRISE MEAT MARKET.

Highest price in cash or trade paid for

COUNTRY PRODUCE

of all kinds.

Canned Goods, Staple Groceries, Dried Fruit Fish and Oysters and Creamery Butter.

The Best Western Meats sold in Garrett county at City Prices.

WE SELL NOTHING BUT THE BEST.

H. CREUTZBURG,

PROPRIETOR.

A Good Beginning for the Year

"I BELIEVE in beginnning the New Year well," observed young Mr. Talkington, as he carved the turkey; "I am not superstitious, but—"

"Yes," said his wife, demurely, "I remember how well we began it last year."

"You were to start on a trip that day, weren't you?" queried a guest.

"Yes, and the train, a new one just put on, left at 9:25. Ned said we should arise at five, thus beginning the New Year well and catching the train comfortably. He ordered a cab for 6:30, so it would reach the house at night;

HAD TIME TO BURN.

he did this over night and also wound up the cook's alarm clock. Ned duly waked me the next morning."

"With difficulty, dear."

"You waked me, anyhow, and your voice sounded like the dentist's saying, 'Step this way, please.' We hadn't heard the cook go down, and going to investigate I found her asleep. She said the alarm had gone off at 2:15, and she'd been up every half hour since to see if it was five. The volcano was awake then!"

"Oh!"

"When I returned, Ned pointed to the clock on the mantel and said it was 5:17, and we were late."

"Well?"

"Nothing—only that clock was a wedding present and so handsome that nobody ever expected it to keep time. Investigation proved it was just four, and we went back to bed for an hour. I was dreaming that the cook's New Year's resolve was that she would never leave me, when an awful noise waked me. The cook called that it was eight, and as breakfast had been ready three hours she thought she'd better call us!"

"But did you reach the station in time?"

"Yes. In my haste I did my hair with three pins and Ned put on his dress coat and odd shoes—we are both forgetful, you know. We scalded our throats with hot coffee and choked ourselves with overdone steak. The cabman, who had arrived at 6:30 sharp, demanded full pay for the time he had waited, else he'd deduct from the number of Ned's useful eyes!"

"Dreadful!" chorused the guests.

"While he did this the cook gave warning and told me that the catch on the back cellar window was loose.

"We were in time. To Ned's feverish inquiries the ticket agent calmly responded, 'Oh, yes, we had plenty of time—24 hours and 29 minutes!'"

"Why, how on earth could that happen?"

"The train, as I said, was a new one, put on for the first time on New Year's day, and—and the calendar to which the agent pointed told us that to-day was December thirty-first!"

ELISA ARMSTRONG.

Their New Year's Dinner

"SO you went to Isabel's New Year's dinner?" said the brunette. "Lucky you! Tom and I dine with his mother on the first day of each year, listening to a discourse on economy which lasts from oysters to coffee."

"Knowing that all your bills will be in the next morning's mail, too," cried the blonde. "Yes, we accepted Isabel's invitation, and—"

"How do you like Isabel's new dress? Is it as cold as—"

"Her reception of a tardy guest? Not quite. I was ready at only ten minutes after the last moment at which we could safely start—and if that is not being punctual, I'd like to know what is! 'Eleven sharp!' Jack called to the driver, and then I looked up to see—Isabel's old house!"

"When the dinner was given to display the new one?"

"Exactly. After running a block through the snow in his thin shoes and nearly being arrested as an escaping thief, Jack got the driver to return. Once inside, he declared I hadn't told him Isabel had moved."

"Because he had kept on reading his paper while you told him about it?"

"Yes. I had even told him how the bathroom was tiled. But, dear, I had forgotten whether the new number was 250 or 2550."

"What on earth—"

"Jack threatened to go home and get dinner on the chafing dish—the cook had holiday. Then I remembered thoughtfully writing out the address while Mae and I discussed that new dressmaker, and putting it in Jack's waistcoat pocket, because I am so forgetful."

"How thoughtful."

"Jack gave the slip to the driver and promised him something awful to drive fast."

"Then your troubles were ended?"

"N—no. I had written down the address of the new dressmaker, instead of Isabel's."

JACK WAS WAITING.

"And you were no better off than before?"

"Worse. Jack's language was awful. I said we could just drive along the avenue until we came to the house, which I would recognize immediately."

"So—"

"He said we were invited to dinner, not to breakfast. Then he asked the driver if he happened to know where Mrs. De Style lived."

"Nonsense. He—"

"He knew. It was about six blocks from our house. Stupid of Jack not to have asked sooner. And he seemed to think the whole affair my fault!"

"Well, you reached Isabel's after all."

"Ye-es, in time for the salad. And—and I really should not like to repeat the things our hostess said when she had a chance to speak to me alone."

A New Year Conquest

By CHARLES MOREAU HARGER

A Story of the Great Southwest

GREAT clouds of yellow dust, a dazzling blue sky, sweeping winds, long reaches of level lands—the midwinter southwest, and on the siding the palatial train of the cattle king who was now off among the ranches looking after sleek and well-bred herds.

The cattle king's daughter, whose prospective wealth entitled her to the rank of princess, sat under the striped awning on the rear platform of the train, gazing wearily at the monotonous landscape.

"How long are we to stay here?" she demanded of the porter who was industriously trying to keep the leather-covered chairs clean. He did not answer—he did not know. She went back to the parlor of the other private car and accosted the quiet woman who sat by the window sewing. "Auntie, how long is this to last?"

"Until your father gets back or there are orders."

"I'm tired of it—I'm going out of doors."

She seized a jacket and cap, slipped down the side steps and disappeared behind the squalid depot. A dilapidated livery stable stood in the sunshine. "I want a riding horse—quick!"

The man fairly trembled in his anxiety to serve the city girl, and in a moment she was cantering over the sand and sage brush, headed straight for the green hills in the distance.

Away and away she sped, delighting in the free rush of the wind, the swish of her pony's hoofs through the grass and the exhilaration of the open lands.

At last she turned the horse's head—where was the station? Nothing but a rolling plain, not shining with sunlight, but dampened by shadow. With a little cry of terror she sent her mount racing ahead and strained her eyes for the engine smoke on the horizon.

"Ah, there it is—but so far away!"

She surmised what had happened—her father had reached a station farther down the line and wired for the train to join him, and they had not discovered her absence before starting.

As she looked she saw off to the left another rider—a wide-hatted ranch-

"I WANT A RIDING HORSE."

man—toward him she rode. As she drew nearer her cheeks grew red and her eyes brightened. Once she stopped and turned as if to leave him. Then he came close to her.

"Oh, Mr. Mason, what shall I do?"

Frank Mason, the handsome ranch superintendent, scarcely recognized her, bowing so slightly that it seemed to be merely the motion of his horse.

"What is the matter, madam?"

"Don't be mean"—the girl's eyes were beseeching.

"But you told me never to speak to you again—only this morning."

"Yes, I know, but you see how it is—the train has gone—it is almost evening and here I am."

"It does look serious, doesn't it? Where do they think you are?"

"They don't think. Aunty's probably gone to sleep and won't wake up until midnight—the others think I'm in my room, in papa's car."

"It is serious—and nobody's at the ranch to take care of you. I suppose they will come back to-morrow anyhow."

"To-morrow!" The girl fairly screeched the word. "We must get them now—to-night, don't you understand—now!"

"But it is 50 miles to the next telegraph station—how can the engineer get orders?"

He looked toward the train, which was disappearing in a cut between some creek bluffs a mile or two below the station.

"You see, it's New Year's day and everybody but the stable boys and station agent has gone to the county seat to a celebration. There's a dance to-night, so they won't be home—yes, it is serious."

Their horses were moving slowly toward the station, yet a long distance away. They were talking earnestly and did not notice the curious movements of a herd of cattle that had strayed from the grasslands toward the station and now, hundreds and hundreds of them, were pushing close to the two figures. The girl's bright jacket and the flashing red of the cap that topped her brown curls may have caused their exceeding interest. When a huge fellow trotted in front of her weary horse, the girl stared about her in alarm.

"Oh, Frank—Mr. Mason—look!"

The young ranchman seemed much excited. "Hurry!" he exclaimed, and urged his horse into a run. She cantered by his side, alarmed by the strange apparition of the herd, which it seemed had risen out of the sod.

The ranchman saw something else that the girl did not—a cluster of earth mounds thrown up in the level of the plain, the work of prairie dogs or some other burrowers of the plains. Before he could caution the girl, her horse stumbled, fell, staggered, went tumbling in a heap with a broken leg.

Now it was serious. The cattle, more curious than ever, scampered faster toward the object of their interest; the fallen horse plunged and snorted; the skirts of its rider held her prisoner.

In an instant Mason was by her side, tugging at the fair burden. When she was free he found her helpless from a strained ankle, and with tenderness he lifted her in his arms and to his own saddle. Then jumping beside her he turned the nervous animal, drew his revolver and shot unerringly the

"I'M SORRY I WAS SO RUDE."

struggling beast on the ground—then away toward the station resting on the broad and dusty plain.

Arrived there, he lifted her gently to one of the benches which stood in the tiny waiting-room; he transformed it into a settee with blankets from the livery stable; he heard with pleasure her words of satisfaction.

"That pin you wear—where did you get it?" she asked, irrelevantly. "It looks like Harvard."

"It is Harvard—I graduated there."

"And you are herding cattle?"

"I am superintending a ranch—my father owns it—10,000 head."

"And you live?"

"In Chicago—my special train is at St. Louis now with my sister and mother aboard, bound here."

So this was the "cowboy" she had patronized and made fun of as he came to the train day after day to see her father. She had been amused by his assurance and had quarreled with him that very morning. Now she was at his mercy—and she found it rather pleasant.

"This is a strange beginning for the New Year," she broke out. "I wonder when the train will be back."

"I think it is a good beginning—I'm sure I don't know about that train—there is no connection with it yet."

"I'm sorry I was so rude this morning, Fr—Mr. Mason."

"Don't worry, Anna—Miss Seamans." He smiled, cautiously, at her.

"It is fine of you to care for me and protect me this way," she went on, "and I don't know how to thank you."

"Don't try. This is not the first time I have seen you—I danced with you two years ago at your cousin's ball."

"I do not remember, but you have been very good now. I shall not forget it."

"I know—but don't you think it would be a fine thing to have me take care of you all the time?"

She gave a pressure of her hand—but no more. Almost at the door was a rumble, a high note "T-o-o-t!" and the striped awning of the rear car came into view a few feet away.

"Quick—love, will you?" His words were eager, and as he lifted her in his arms once more for a journey to the train she whispered: "Yes."

Almost as soon from the opposite direction came Mr. Seamans and his foremen. He greeted the pair with smiles and laughed at the daughter's injuries when he found they were not serious.

"Stay on with us," he invited Mason. "We'll bring you back before we leave for Chicago."

"How did the train come back so soon?" asked Miss Seamans, rising from her couch. "I thought it was 50 miles to the next station!"

"Wireless telegraphy," suggested Mason.

"Shucks," said the aunt, contemptuously. "The engineer pulled it down to the creek to fill the boilers. We weren't gone half an hour."

The girl looked quickly into the laughing eyes of the young ranchman.

"I believe you knew it all the time," she exclaimed.

"I did not tell you differently," he pleaded. "You remember I was under orders."

She was not satisfied. That evening as they sat out under the striped awning on the rear paltform and watched the landscape, glistening under the winter moon, as the train sped southward, she continued: "Really, Frank, didn't you bribe the engineer to run behind the hill so it would scare me?"

But he did not answer—nor has he answered yet, though his wife propounds the question every New Year's day.

New Year's Resolves

Better to Make and Break Them Than Not to Make Them at All

SOME facetious individual has defined New Year's day as "a time when men make good resolutions in the confidence of breaking them as soon as possible." But he has much to learn to his own profit who sneers at good resolutions because some men break them. To resolve to do right does not mean necessarily that one will keep the promise, but such purpose, whether outwardly expressed or inwardly understood, is proof that the individual is conscious of abiding sin of some sort.

It is the self-righteous individual who is in danger. Good resolutions are born of repentance; and repentance when genuine is a cardinal virtue. The self-righteous fellow does not resolve to do better because his vanity tells him there is nothing wrong in his makeup. He may go along committing blunders every day and doing no end of mischief. Such a fellow is beyond redemption. Like Ephraim of old, he is joined to his idols and should be left alone.

Doubtless there are many thoughtless and some insincere good resolves made on New Year's day. Nevertheless it is a good thing that many men do begin the new year with resolves to strive after what is higher and better. It is a marked and glorified improvement upon the custom once so general but now, thank God, obsolete, of men going from house to house paying calls and guzzling wine or stronger drink until before the round was completed they were hopelessly drunken.

It is a great deal better for a man to resolve a hundred times and fail in each resolve than to go along contented with his lot of sin and shame. There is hope for a man just as long as there abides in him desire for what is better. It is well to enter into argument with one's self only after due deliberation, but a broken pledge to do right is far better than no pledge at all.

There is nothing strange in association of good resolves with the dawn of a new year. On the contrary, the occasion is one that suggests just such a general practice. The old year has ended. Its memories suggest "sins committed while conscience slept," practices that degraded the moral man, follies that brought shame and vices that weakened body and brain. But memory is not all. Body and mind tell the sensible man that such practices end in physical wreck and moral decay.

The year is new and clean. The sun, just risen, looks upon it for the first time. Men of business close up their pages for the year ended and begin new and fresh ones for the new year that has dawned. They figure out accurately their losses and their gains in the old year, subtracting one from the other.

As the merchant begins his year anew, why may not the moral nature of a man be renewed if the memories of the past year and the physical shortcomings of the present suggest the need of a striving after what is higher and better?

That the practice has been abused is no argument against its use. That some men have made good resolutions only to break them is not evidence that reform is impossible. Striving after what is right is Godlike. One may raise his standard so high as not to be able to attain it, but there is virtue in every attempt to make better one's life. Indeed one may find at the closing of a long life that he has tried but to fail, and yet his very efforts to do right will be counted to him for righteousness.

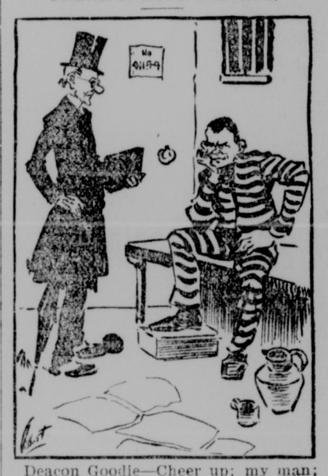
The objection is, if it can be called an objection, that men are too much influenced by special occasions for special efforts. There is no more virtue in New Year's Day than there is in All Fool's Day. It would seem foolishness to wait for any such time or season for a starting period in right living. The present is the time for action, and one day is as good as another in the sight of God, as well as of men.

But the man who has put off the day of resolves to be good until the dawn of the new year will strengthen himself and work righteousness by starting out clean with the year. He will only hurt himself by devoting too much time to resolving. What he most needs is to avoid the pitfalls and snares which formerly overcame him. He has need to change resolves into action. It is his duty to retrospect in order to know himself. Each conquest of self is added strength for future victories.

Happy indeed is that New Year's for the man who, having resolved in its dawn to do right, finds at its gloaming that he has been true to his promises.

WILLIAM ROSSER COBBE.

THERE IS HOPE FOR HIM.



Deacon Goodie—Cheer up; my man; you'll be out on the first of the year.

Jail Bird—Yes, but what can I do after being a thief and holdup man?

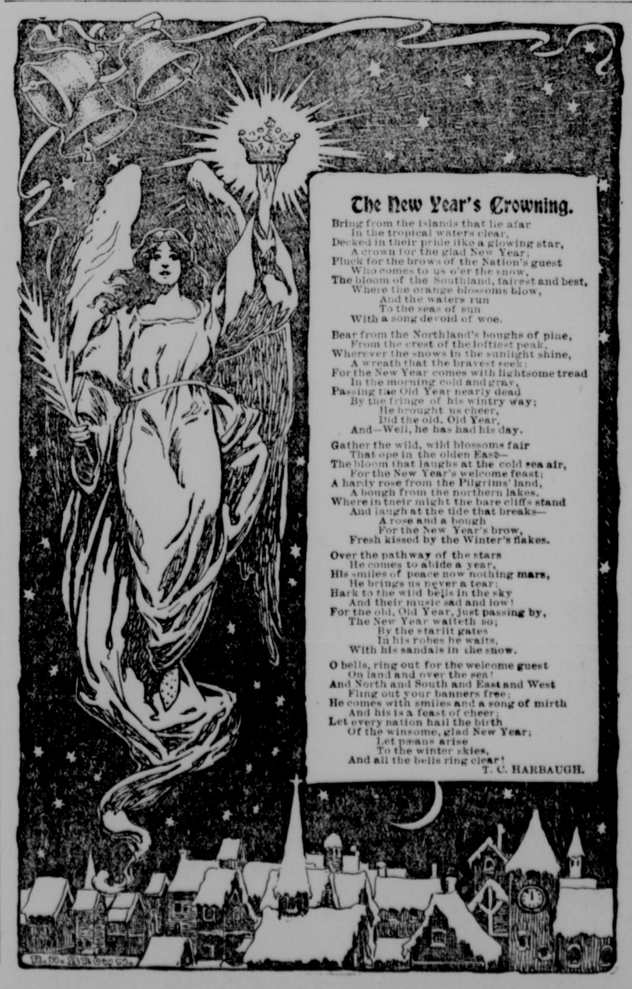
Deacon Goodie—Oh, you can go into the coal business, or start a plumbing shop.

AT 11:59 P. M.

"One kiss," he begged, "before I go."

"Well, take it; but you cannot have another one this year."

And then the clock struck the New Year.



The New Year's Crowning.

Bring from the islands that lie afar
In the tropical waters clear,
Decked in their pride like a glowing star,
A crown for the glad New Year;
Pluck for the brows of the Nation's guest
Who comes to us o'er the snow,
The bloom of the Southland, fairest and best,
Where the orange blossoms blow,
And the waters run
To the seas of sun
With a song devoid of woe.

Bear from the Northland's boughs of pine,
From the crest of the loftiest peak,
Wherever the snows in the sunlight shine,
A wreath that the bravest seek;
For the New Year comes with lightsome tread
In the morning cold and gray,
Passing the Old Year nearly dead
By the fringe of his wintry way;
He brought us cheer,
Did the old, Old Year,
And—Well, he has had his day.

Gather the wild, wild blossoms fair
That ope in the olden days—
The bloom that laughs at the cold sea air,
For the New Year's welcome feast;
A hardy rose from the Pilgrims' land,
A bough from the northern lakes,
Where in their might the bare cliffs stand
And laugh at the tide that breaks—
A rose and a bough
For the New Year's brow,
Fresh kissed by the Winter's flakes.

Over the pathway of the stars
He comes to abide a year,
His smiles of peace now nothing mars,
He brings us never a tear;
Hark to the wild bells in the sky
And their music sad and low!
For the old, Old Year, just passing by,
The New Year watteth so;
By the starlit gates
In his robes he waits,
With his sandals in the snow.

O bells, ring out for the welcome guest
On land and over the sea!
And North and South and East and West
Fling out your banners free;
He comes with smiles and a song of mirth
And his is a feast of cheer;
Let every nation hail the birth
Of the winsome, glad New Year;
Let peans arise
To the winter skies,
And all the bells ring clear!

T. C. HARBAUGH.

TWINS 92 YEARS OLD.

Mrs. Eveline Tilton and Miss Emeline Perrine, of New Hampton, Probably Oldest Pair in Country.

Undoubtedly the oldest twins in the United States, if not in the world, are Mrs. Eveline Tilton and Miss Emeline Perrin, of New Hampton, Iowa.

These twins were born in Vernon, Conn., May 22, 1811, and were of a family of five children, two others of whom were twins. At the age of 15 they were taken by their mother to Geneseo, N. Y., their father having died a short time previous at the age of 40. Miss Eveline Perrin was married to Valentine Tilton, May 27, 1857, at Angelica, N. Y. A short time later they moved to Tiskilwa, Ill., and from that place to Jacksonville, Iowa, in 1857. Mr. Tilton died in 1861, and Mrs. Tilton, his widow, went to New Hampton in 1883. Emeline Perrin remained with her mother, Hanna Wright Perrin, until the latter's death in 1854, at the age of 77. In 1873 she moved to Wauconda, Ill., where she resided until 1883. Then she came to live with her sister. Miss Perrin has been blind eight years, and is a devoted Methodist. Mrs. Tilton has been blind a year and is a Presbyterian.

High Salaried Jockies.

The star jockeys of the period all command incomes on a level with bank and railroad presidents and the most eminent men of the professions. Arthur Redfern is paid $10,000 a year by W. C. Whitney and earns as much more from others. Capt. S. S. Brown, of Pittsburg, pays $15,000 a year to George Odom, who is believed to receive as much more for his services to others. "Pittsburg Phil" paid Willie Shaw a $15,000 fee for the season.

Well Remembered.

Valley City, N. Dak., Dec. 14.—Two years ago Mrs. Matilda M. Boucher of this place suffered a great deal with a dizziness in her head. She was cured of this by a remedy called Dodd's Kidney Pills, and has not been troubled since.

Shortly afterwards she had a bad bilious attack and for this she used Diamond Dinner Pills and was completely cured in a short time.

In January, 1903, she had an attack of Sciatica of which she says:

"I was almost helpless with the Sciatica, but remembering what Dodd's Kidney Pills and Diamond Dinner Pills had done for me before, I commenced a treatment of these medicines and in three weeks I was completely restored to health. I have great faith in these medicines for they have been of so much benefit to me."

Dodd's Kidney Pills are very popular in Barnes County, having made a great many splendid cures of Sciatica, Rheumatism and Kidney Troubles. Many families use no other medicine.

Grateful Woman.

After expressing her gratitude to all who "administered to my dear husband in his fatal sickness" a Leavenworth women adds, in her card of thanks: "And especially the accident insurance agent, Mr. Fairlock, who assures me that congestion of the stomach comes under the head of accidents."—Kansas City Star.

Mrs. Weisslitz, Buffalo, N. Y., cured of kidney trouble by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Of all the diseases known with which the female organism is afflicted, kidney disease is the most fatal. In fact, unless prompt and correct treatment is applied, the weary patient seldom survives.

Being fully aware of this, Mrs. Pinkham, early in her career, gave careful study to the subject, and in producing her great remedy for woman's ills—**Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound**—made sure that it contained the correct combination of herbs which was certain to control that dreaded disease, **woman's** kidney trouble.

Read What Mrs. Weisslitz Says.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—For two years my life was simply a burden, I suffered so with female troubles, and pains across my back and loins. The doctor told me that I had kidney troubles and prescribed for me. For three months I took his medicine, but grew steadily worse. My husband then advised me to try **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound,** and brought home a bottle. It is the greatest blessing ever brought to our home. Within three months I was a changed woman. My pain had disappeared, my complexion became clear, my eyes bright, and my entire system in good shape."—MRS. PAULA WEISSLITZ, 176 Seneca St., Buffalo, N.Y.—*$5000 forfeit if original of above letter proving genuineness cannot be produced.*

It Cures Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Croup, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis and Asthma. A certain cure for Consumption in first stages, and a sure relief in advanced stages. Use at once. You will see the excellent effect after taking the first dose. Sold by dealers everywhere. Large bottles 25 cents and 50 cents.

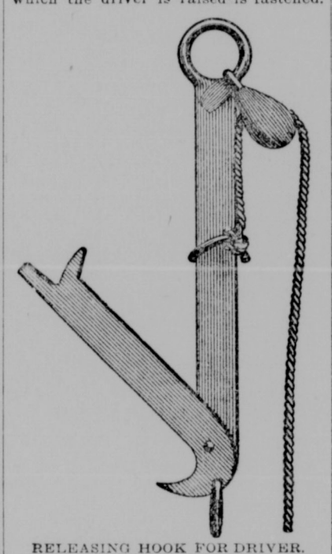
25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS

AGRICULTURAL HINTS.

EFFECTIVE PILE DRIVER.

For Small Farm Uses, Such as Sinking Sticks in the Clay, It Is of Practical Use.

A quite effective pile driver may be made for small uses in this way: A frame of four posts spiked at the bottom so as to take a firm hold on a timber frame spreading eight feet or so, and, if the height makes it necessary, held by guy ropes to steady it, and of a sufficient height to get the right fall, will make the frame. The tops of the posts are held by an iron bar passing through them, and bent sufficiently to give the required spread at the bottom. Two posts in the center are used and fitted in the top and secured by the bar passing through them for the driver to fall in, this being guided by slides in which it works. To the top of the frame a pulley is fixed for this lifting rope. At the end of this lifting rope a catch by which the driver is raised is fastened.



RELEASING HOOK FOR DRIVER.

This catch is formed as shown in the illustration. The catch consists of a double spur, the upper one being held by the ring fastened to the end of the rope as shown. It is released by a pull on the guide rope, this rope serving also to draw down the catch for the next lift.

The driver may be a log of heavy wood bound with iron rings to add to its weight, and if the weight needs increasing the driver is bored in the center and the hole filled with lead. The weight of it is further increased by heavy iron rings around it. It should not be of a less weight than 150 pounds for common work, but may be easily increased in weight by adding more of the binding rings. The two center posts are the guides, and each has two scantlings bolted or spiked to it to secure the driver safely. The driver is so made that it slides in these grooves easily, the motion being aided by the use of any lubricant, such as common axle grease. It will be an additional security to pass two iron bands around them, which are bolted to the outside, and so bent as to afford easy passage through them of the driver. The driver has a suitable catch by which it is held in the hook, and the weight of the driver is firmly supported by the form of these clips, which slope inward a little so that some force is required to spread them by the guides at the top, which engage with the curved catch. A pulley is fitted to the bottom of the frame, and the hoisting rope passes through this pulley and hooks to the double-tree attached to the harness.

The draft rope is drawn down after the driver falls by the light cord, as the horses are backed to the original place, and another blow is given. This kind of machine is used for driving or boring wells, but when rows of posts or piles are driven the supports are fitted into a frame at the bottom so that it may be moved on rollers, put under the sills and a plank roadway made for the machine to move on. It is a common practice to have these rollers made with holes at the ends so that they may be turned and moved by means of bars or hand spikes. Of course when work is being done the bottom frame is solidly secured so that it cannot be misplaced by the draft rope as it raises the driver.—Country Gentleman.

The Aroma in Butter.

Not long ago a report was sent out from St. Louis to the effect that aroma was to be recognized there next year in the scoring of butter. Later, the superintendent of the dairy exhibit informed us that this was not to apply to the competitive exhibit of butter, but only to the butter made from the various herds in competition. Mr. Sudendorf is personally very much opposed to the allowing of any points for aroma. He says that butter that scores high in aroma "goes off" quickly, and is of little use on the general market. This is especially true of butter intended for export. Some of the butter that is very high in aroma when first made, "goes off" even before it gets to market.

Guessing that this or that calf will make a good cow is pretty costly business. It cost too much to decide whether or not your guess is a good one. Better be reasonably sure before you start out by knowing the calf's ancestry.—Farm and Home.

The surest way to improve your cows is through the use of a good bull and then raise the heifer calves.

DAIRY COW PROFITS.

They Can Be Materially Increased by Simply Doing the Right Thing at the Right Time.

Very few farmers realize the income to be had from a good cow. The farmer who keeps a cow a year to raise a $15 or $20 calf usually thinks he has done as well as any one, but his profits do not compare with those of the dairyman. Except with high-priced, registered cattle, as a rule, the milk, not the calf, is the most valuable product of the cow.

The milk produced by the average Missouri cow will sell for about $30 at the creamery or when made into first class butter. A good cow of the dairy breeds will make at least $50 cash income every year.

I have a list of about 50 Missouri farmers who report from $50 to $100 per cow every year, and these figures do not include the income from the calves and pigs fed on the skim milk. But, says one, milking is a tremendous task. As a matter of fact, it takes only 60 hours' time, worth about $6, to milk a cow ten months.

Now, a few facts and figures from our experience on the state farm. Last year the cash income from the herd was $82.50 per cow for butter sold and $12.50 per cow for milk, skim milk and calves, making a total income from each cow of $95. This year the average income from the same source will be over $100 for the entire herd of 28.

These incomes do not come from feeding expensive feeds or excessive feeding. They are not due to fine barns or unusual treatment of any kind. But they are the result of doing the right thing at the right time in the proper way. We will try to teach these methods in our short winter course of which we are now mailing announcements.—C. H. Eckles, professor of Dairy Husbandry at Missouri State University, Columbia, Mo.

COWS THAT ARE THIEVES.

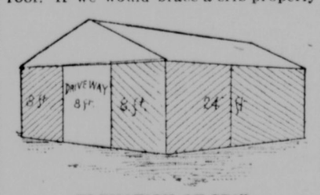
They Must Be Weeded Out or the Dairy Will Ever Remain a Money-Losing Proposition.

If the "man behind the cow" in Kansas would do his part, no unprofitable animal would masquerade under the fictitious appellation of "milch cow," and she would either go to the butcher's block or be made to return a profit by more intelligent care and management, says Secretary Coburn in the last quarterly report of the Kansas board of agriculture. It passeth understanding why theft by a cow should be tolerated more than theft by a human. In effect, the result to the loser in either case is the same. Our government has found it wisdom to study and establish far-reaching methods for the detection and repression of the latter; and by the same token why should our farmers and dairymen be less vigilant in their cows—beasts described as dumb, yet outwitting their owners? So long as cows of this class are permitted in the dairy herd, so long will there be dissatisfaction and failure. Improvement is the route to success, whether by breeding, better management, or other way, and intelligence in our cowmen is the power that will force advancement in the right direction. Dairying has come to be one of the most important factors in Kansas agriculture, and, rightly conducted, is one of the surest money makers of our varied industries. It is incomparably more rational than any one-crop system, or even farming, as its practice tends to rotation of crops, maintains or increases the fertility of land, and affords steady employment with returns remunerative according to the brains mixed with the business.

WELL-BRACED CORN CRIB.

Its Designer Claims That It Will Stand Even Against the Strongest Prairie Winds.

It is very hard to get a corn crib well braced to stand against such strong winds as we sometimes have. The wind has a very strong pressure on so large a roof. If we would brace a crib properly



ELEVATION OF CRIB.

on the inside the braces would always be in our way more or less. Therefore, I suggest that the siding be put on slanting, as indicated in the accompanying illustration. This will brace the crib both sides and endways.

In building a corn crib, get it high enough off the ground—about 18 inches at the lowest point. Have the foundation on each side of the driveway laid on a solid wall. Then afterward fill the driveway with ground up to the sill of the crib. For the sill I should use 4x6-inch stuff, sides 2x4, about 8 feet high. The gable ends are closed with ship lap. Put on a good shingle roof, which is the main part. Provide good roller doors for the ends. An eight-foot driveway is convenient to hitch a team. A crib 8x24 feet holds about 600 bushels.—Orange Judd Farmer.

Kerosene in Orchard Work.

An eastern orchardist has been experimenting with the use of clear kerosene for the insect pests that infest his trees and has had remarkably good success. The kerosene was applied with a very fine spray pump in such a way that the bark and leaves were completely wet. No injury whatever was done to the trees in this way; but practically all the insect pests were killed, especially the bark lice and aphides.

ADMIRAL SCHLEY ENDORSES PE-RU-NA.

Pe-ru-na Drug Co., Columbus, Ohio:

Gentlemen: "I can cheerfully say that Mrs. Schley has taken Pe-ru-na and I believe with good effect."
W. S. SCHLEY.—Washington, D. C.

ADMIRAL SCHLEY, one of the foremost notable heroes of the Nineteenth Century. A name that starts terror in the heart of every Spaniard. A man of steady nerve, clear head, undaunted courage and prompt decision.

Approached by a friend recently, his opinion was asked as to the efficacy of Peruna, the national catarrh remedy. Without the slightest hesitation he gave this remedy his endorsement. It appeared on later conversation that Peruna has been used in his family, where it is a favorite remedy.

Such endorsements serve to indicate the wonderful hold that Peruna has upon the minds of the American people. It is out of the question that so great and famous a man as Admiral Schley could have any other reason for giving his endorsement to Peruna than his positive conviction that the remedy is all that he says it is.

The fact is that Peruna has overcome all opposition and has won its way to the hearts of the people. The natural timidity which so many people have felt about giving endorsements to any remedy is giving way. Gratitude and a desire to help others has inspired thousands of people to give public testimonials for Peruna who heretofore would not have consented to such publicity.

Never before in the annals of medicine has it happened that so many men of national and international reputation have been willing to give unqualified and public endorsements to a proprietary remedy. No amount of advertising could have accomplished such a result. Peruna has won on its own merits. Peruna cures catarrh of whatever phase or location in the human body. That is why it receives so many notable and unique endorsements.

Address The Peruna Drug M'f'g Co., Columbus, Ohio, for free literature on catarrh.

Ask Your Druggist for free Pe-ru-na Almanac for 1904.

Worry wont cure a cough. When you find a cough holding on—when everything else has failed—try

Shiloh's Consumption Cure The Lung Tonic

It is guaranteed to cure. If it doesn't, we'll refund your money.

Prices: 25c. 50c. $1. S. C. WELLS & Co. LeRoy, N.Y., Toronto, Can.

SOUTHWEST

If you are interested in this new and prosperous country, offering so many opportunities and rich farming lands, which can be secured at low prices, we will gladly furnish you information about lands, business chances, etc. Advise exactly what you want, what State or Territory you prefer, and the amount you have to invest.

The Homeseekers' Excursions on the first and third Tuesdays of each month, afford an opportunity to visit the great Southwest at a small cost. If you are interested, write to-day for full information. Address

GEORGE MORTON,
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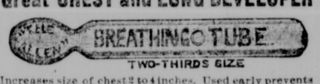
Great CHEST and LUNG DEVELOPER



TWO-THIRDS SIZE

Increases size of chest 2 to 4 inches. Used early prevents Consumption, if developed helps to cure it. Sold by druggists and department stores throughout the entire world. Mailed postpaid on receipt of 25 cents. To foreign countries 35 cents. Address DR. JOSHUA ALLEN, 2163 East Cumberland Street, Philadelphia, Pa. AGENTS WANTED.

PATENTS 48-page book FREE, highest references. FITZGERALD & CO., Box K, Washington, D. C.

A. N. K.—C 2000

DEAFNESS absolutely relieved at small cost. Send for circular or call. Wiers Audiphone Co., 362 W. 30th St., New York.

CALIFORNIA FARMS. Catalogue sent free. C. M. Wooster Co., San Francisco.

AN EXPERT.

He Wanted a Confidential Clerkship Because He Could Be Very Confidential.

Secretary Shaw says that shortly after he assumed his duties as head of the treasury department he was called upon by an old gentleman from his own state of Iowa, who wanted an appointment as confidential clerk to one of the assistant secretaries of that department.

"In spite of the fact that I was very busy at the time," says Mr. Shaw, "I gave the Iowan the better part of an hour, for he was as pleasant and entertaining an old chap as one could meet—bright, chipper and witty."

On account of his age, the secretary felt that he could not comply with the request. So, gently but firmly, he informed him that he did not see his way clear to give him the appointment. This did not dampen the old gentleman's spirit in the least.

"Now, sir," said he, "as I feel myself peculiarly well qualified to fill one of these confidential clerkships, I hope that you will consider my application further."

Then, wagging his head most impressively, he added earnestly:

"Oh, sir, I could be so confidential!"

Tess—"He was pleased to say I sing like a bird." Jess—"I heard him say that to you, and just after that he began to talk to me about owls and their habits."—Philadelphia Press.

Putnam Fadeless Dyes cost but 10 cents per package.

They who court fame never win it.—Ram's Horn.

TWO PRAYERS.

Queer Requests Made in the Supplications of Imaginative Preachers.

"Speaking of 'queer breaks' occasionally made by pastors in addressing their faithful flocks, here is one that I think takes the cake," observed a New Yorker to some friends as they were chatting at the club, according to the Times.

"The case in question was that of a young clergyman whose imagination sometimes exceeded his common sense. At any rate, on one occasion he began his prayer as follows:

"'Oh Lord, we thank Thee that there is one small spark of grace remaining in our hearts. Water it, we beseech Thee, Oh Lord, water it.'

"That reminds me of the favorite climax of the minister of the one church in a little country place where I was staying one summer," remarked one of the others when the laugh had subsided. "He was of extremely pacific tendencies and rarely ended his prayer by any other phrase than the following:

"'Oh Lord, we pray Thee that the dove of peace and the eagle of freedom may soar heavenward together, bearing between them a banner with the motto, "E pluribus unum," A-a-men.'"

Mr. Trucker—"I think I shall give up my business, my dear. I might as well have some good out of my money." Mrs. Trucker—"Oh, not yet, Samuel! But when one of us dies, I shall give up housekeeping and see a little of the world."—Town and Country.

Champion Liar Found.

The Manila American has discovered "the champion circulation liar." He is acting as editor of the Thundering Dawn, a Buddhist organ just started in Tokyo. Here is his greeting to the public:

"This paper has come from eternity. It starts its circulation with millions and millions of numbers. The rays of the sun, the beams of the stars, the leaves of the trees, the blades of grass, the grains of sand, the hearts of tigers, elephants, lions, ants, men and women are its subscribers. This journal will henceforth flow in the universe as the rivers flow and the oceans surge."

It Sometimes Happens.

"Of course," says the shoe dealer, "there are times when it is necessary to stretch the truth a trifle."

"Yes, sir," answered the head salesman, "and often a fellow has to stretch a lie."

"I don't see how?"

"Well, when a woman with a No. 6 foot declares that a No. 3 shoe is just her size and asks you to put it on the shoe stretcher over night 'just to make the instep a little higher,' that's one of the times."—N. Y. Times.

Jealous, Probably.

"Yes; he proposed," Miss Passay continued, blushing, "and when papa came into the room he found me in Mr. Huggins' arms."

"Ah, now I see," exclaimed Miss Speitz. "I wondered what your father meant to-day when I heard him telling my father that Mr. Huggins had an old head on young shoulders."—Stray Stories.

"What's in here?" asked the tourist. 'Remains to be seen," responded the guide, as he led the way into the morgue.—Columbia Jester.

HEALTH is the Most Important

No one can tell good baking powder from bad merely by the appearance;

The price is some guide, but not an infallible one;

Some cheap brands may raise the dough, yet contain unwholesome ingredients.

There is one safe, sure way, i. e., to follow the recommendations of the

U. S. GOVERNMENT ANALYSTS,
THE HIGHEST AUTHORITIES ON HYGIENE
THROUGHOUT THE WORLD,
THE BEST HOUSEKEEPERS EVERYWHERE

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ABSOLUTELY PURE

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. **and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.**

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE **CASTORIA** ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

Carey's Magnesia Flexible Cement Roofing for Flat or Steep Surfaces

Is suitable for all classes of buildings as it affords thorough fire protection and is a non-conductor of heat and cold. It will last the lifetime of the roof-boards. It is fire-proof and is rated the same as metal or slate roofs. Call or write for samples and prices.

A. D. NAYLOR & CO.,

Agents for Garrett County, Oakland, Md.

First National Bank

OF GRANTSVILLE, MD

Now Open for Business.

EQUIPPED WITH A

Modern Fire and Burglar Proof Safe and Vault.

Offers to its patrons every advantage consistent with sound banking.

Deposits by mail and all correspondence given prompt attention.

We Solicit Your Account.

Paid-up Capital, - - $25,000
Liability of Stockholders, 25,000
Total Liability, - $50,000

PAYS 3 PER CENT.

on time deposits. Interest computed and paid semi-annually.

DIRECTORS.

C. H. JENNINGS,
U. M. STANTON,
G. C. KELLER,
ELI STANTON,
W. A. HITCHINS,
J. S. HERSHBERGER,
FRANK WATTS

OFFICERS.

C. H. JENNINGS, - President.
U. M. STANTON, Vice-President.
J. O. GETTY, - - Cashier.

ADMINISTRATRIX'S NOTICE.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber of Garrett county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

JERVIES CUSTER,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber on or before the 16th day of June next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 17th day of December, 1903.

AMANDA CUSTER,
Administratrix,
41-4t Barton, Md.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

This is to give notice, that the subscriber, of Garrett county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett county, Maryland, Letters of Testamentary on the personal estate of

CHRISTIAN ORENDORF,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 12th day of May next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 10th day of November, 1903.

JACOB S. MILLER,
Executor,
Grantsville Md.

ROAD PETITION.

Notice is hereby given that 30 days after the first publication hereof the undersigned will petition the County Commissioners of Garrett county to appoint viewers to view and examine a proposed new county road in Election district No. 6, said road to begin at Cuppett & Lytle's store at Sang Run River Bridge and running down the river through the lands of the Friend heirs, D. H. Friend, J. P. Savage, L. L. Savage, M. H. Dewitt, The Yough Manor Mining Co., John Friend' Thomas Thayer of S. F. Cuppett and to intersect the Friendsville and Oakland road at or near Elder Hill School House, a distance of five miles, more or less.

L. L. SAVAGE,
AND OTHERS.

COMMISSIONERS' MEETING.

OFFICE OF THE
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS FOR GARRETT CO.
OAKLAND, MD., October 15, 1903.

The Board of County Commissioners for Garrett county will meet at their office in Oakland on

Tuesday, December 1, 1903,

to transact any business that may be brought before it.

By order of the Board.

A. G. ROSS, Clerk.

ORDER NISI.

Z. G. Duckworth et. al., vs. Stephen Duckworth. No. 1042 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County.

Ordered this 14th day of November, in the year nineteen hundred and three, by the Circuit Court for Garrett county that the sale made and reported in the above cause by Frederick A. Thayer and Taylor Morrison, trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 15th day of Dec., 1903; provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper published in Garrett county once a week for three successive weeks before the 11th day of December, 1903.

The report states the amount of sale to be $400.00.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True copy—test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

J. B. WILLIAMS CO.

FROSTBURG, MD.

Cheapest place to buy

MONUMENTS
HEADSTONES AND
IRON FENCING

Send for prices

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

PLEASANT FIELDS OF HOLY WRIT

SAVE for my daily range
Among the pleasant fields of Holy Writ,
I might despair. —Tennyson.

The International Sunday School Lesson.

First Quarter. Lesson I. Luke ii, 40-52. Jan. 3, 1904.

Copyright, Davis W. Clark.

Preaching of John Baptist

"Twice in her season of decay,
The fallen church hath felt Elijah's eye
Dart from the wild its piercing ray:
Not keener burns in the chill morning sky
The herald star
Whose torch afar
Shadows and boding night birds fly."
—Keble, in Christian year.

The person and mission of John Baptist seemed a last effort of Providence to awaken the Hebrew nation. Had he never uttered a word, his very self would have been a sermon. His plain fare and course rainment were a protest against purple and fine linen and farming sumptuously every day. He took some jutting rock for a pulpit, had the whole heavens for a sounding-board, and a river for a baptismal laver. Add to these scenic incidents the most fearless and searching speech that ever fell from human lips, and is it to be wondered that a whole nation went out to hear him, and went down into his font confessing their sins? He was no reed, bowing obsequiously under the breath imperialism. The burden of his preaching was the imminence of the kingdom of God. The application was a call to repentance and thorough-going reformation; the sign was baptism.

All Israel experienced a great awakening. The Sabbatical year gave leisure for hearing and meditating. Even those who did not honestly accept his preaching were pleased with the novel sensation of its electrifying rays. It was well worth one's while to see and hear him. The measure of his success is evident in the common belief that he himself was the Messiah—a mistake that he instantly rectified with the most complete self-effacement. Yet the inference was still drawn, "What must the king be like whose herald is decked in such moral grandeur?"

The Teacher's Lantern.

John was the reviver of prophetism after a lapse of four hundred years. The genuineness of his prophetical character was universally admitted. He was fearlessly faithful to his calling. He left no stone unturned to prepare for the general acceptance of the kingdom of God. Jesus himself writes his epitaph in gold, "Among them that are born of women there hath not risen a greater than John the Baptist."

* * * * *

The resemblance between Elijah and John is remarkable. Both have been aptly called prophets of action. Neither of them contributed a single page to the Bible. Both of them were Bibles in boots. They set before degenerate Israel, "the living image of holiness."

* * * * *

The repudiation of Jesus by the Hebrew nation after the faithful explanation of his character and mission by John the Baptist, seems inexcusable. Yet it is not without parallel. Every nation can present analagous cases. Not one, but many of them.

* * * * *

In this paragraph the curtain of the New Testament rises, and the greatest epoch since words were made begins.

* * * * *

It was the aptest moment in the annals of the world for the introduction of the kingdom of God. Philosophy, art, government, were seemingly allowed to come to perfection in order that their futility might be the more manifest. They were all at one end of the beam; and as they rose, humanity at the other end, sank in gloom, misery, and despair. The power of the "other world" was manifested where it was most likely to be accepted, and when, in the facile Greek language and under the aegis of Roman law, it could be most successfully disseminated.

* * * * *

Though John was rigorous, he was not morbid. He did not command his converts to take to his hermit life. He did not exhort them to don leather girdles or eat locusts. He showed them how to live in the world, and yet be unworldly: that a good life must not needs be a monastic life.

* * * * *

The preaching of John Baptist is not effete. Discard, if you will, the old orthodox hell and a literal day of judgment, all must concede that there is a continuity of judgment, in which sin is being brought to light, and a contemporaneous hell in which sinners are being tormented. There is need of a new Dante to sing of the purgatory on the hither side of death, a new Angelo to fresco terrors of the interminable assize.

* * * * *

He is the sublimest example of self-negitation. When there was universal disposition to identify him with the Messiah, he nipped it in the bud. When signs of waning popularity were apparent, he said, "He must increase, I must decrease."

Child-Study and Sunday School Methods.

Childhood is music alive. The normal boy or girl is an incarnation of harmony. In repose or action, in voice, poise, and gesture, the child, unmarred by self-consciousness, has a natural rhythm which is one of its most fascinating characteristics. To such, melody is as delicious as air and almost as necessary.

From the beginning the Sunday-school has furnished a sphere in which the child can exercise itself in "harmonical sounds." And for this it deserves high commendation. The song book and Bible are the only text-books of the school.

The sentiment of many of the songs is confessedly crude and shallow. An expert has recently shown by several examples that it is entirely immaterial as far as sense is concerned, whether the successive lines of the verses are read as written, or in inverse order. But that seems to make precious little difference to the small songsters. It would be an interesting study for the psychologist to find just what sense, if any, the average child attaches to the average Sunday-school song. It might be found to be a mere succession of accordant sounds.

A little fellow was heard singing in the school:

"I will fight under the banner of King Gee-ban-you-ell," putting stress on the "Gee" and "ban."

"Dare to be a a Dan-yell!" was another of his favorites.

One chorus still floats in memory:

"Oh golden hereafter thine every bright rafter
Shall shake with the thunder of sanctified song!"

It made precious little difference whether another chorus read, "Isles of palms or palms of isles," or "Palms, palms, and isles, isles."

It would, of course, be well if better sense was attached to the melody; but, after all, it is the melody and quick time that is so dear to the juvenile heart. Some publishers, to gratify their customers, have not hesitated to put sacred words to "Annie Laurie," "Swaunee River," "Old Kentucky Home," "Marching Through Georgia," and even to the "Wedding March."

For once "the children of light" were wise when they bated the Sunday-school hook with a song-book.

BANK MONEY ORDERS.

This country needs the enormous commercial conveniences of bank money orders, but the national bankers do not seem able to propose for themselves any device better than an adoption of the cumbrous system now used by the government and express companies, says a writer in the Atlanta Constitution.

What the business people of the country need is a system of bank transfers whereby Jones in Atlanta can go to a bank and deposit $100, or any other sum, to be paid to Smith in New York or Seattle on the same day by a bank in either of those cities. The bank in the receiving city notifies Smith that it has a sum to his credit and that with his identification, enables him to get it at once. The cost of the transfer, including telegram and bank commissions, is held out of the remittance or arranged between Jones who pays it and Smith who is the beneficiary.

A system kindred to this has been in vogue in Germany for some years and has resulted in tremendous faciliation of money exchanges within the empire, accommodating the public, hasting business and proving profitable to the related banks. Such an arrangement between national banks only in this country would soon give to them an immense volume of business annually, with profit better than ordinary exchange, and would do a public service that the people would not be slow to appreciate. If the banks do not soon adopt some such immediate transfer system the express companies will at last come to it and trap the patronage and benefits that will follow its popular employment.

MONEY TO LOAN—On easy terms.
W. R. OFFUTT, Att'y.

Subscribe for The Republican.

The Man Who Makes A STUDY OF HIS APPEARANCE

Is the man who best appreciates the detail of the tailoring we turn out. The workmanship passes without a question, the fit is naturally a matter of course, but the shape we mould into the garments give them a character that finishes them off and makes the satisfaction of the owner complete.

All this is a bid for your next tailoring order. We know we can make you the best clothes you ever wore. We want you to know it. That order is the best and only sure way to settle the question.

JAMES BROCK,
Dixon Building,
Oakland, Maryland.

THE

SECOND NATIONAL BANK

of CUMBERLAND, MD

Designated United States Depository

SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS.
BOXES FREE TO CUSTOMERS.

This Bank Pays Three Per Cent. Interest on Time Deposits.

Capital.....$100,000
Surplus and Other Undivided Profits.. 250,000
Liability of Shareholders..... 100,000
Additional Security to Depositors...$450,000

LLOYD LOWNDES, President.
D. ANNAN, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

Lloyd Lowndes, O. C. Gephart,
James Clark, L. M. Shepherd,
John Sheridan, A. Hunter Boyd,
David W. Sloan.

ROAD PETITION.

Notice is hereby given that thirty days after the first publication hereof, the undersigned will petition the County Commissioners of Garrett County to appoint viewers to view and examine a proposed new county road in Election district No. 11, said road to begin at a point on the Barton road near Alvan Fazenbaker's and running through the lands of the Georges Creek Coal & Iron Co., A. J. Michael, Magruder Brothers, Robt. Russells heirs, Noah Neat and others, and again intersect the Barton road at or near the Allegany County line a distance of about 3 miles.

MAGRUDER BROTHERS,
ARCHIBALD RUSSELL,
NOAH NEAT,
PETER F. MICHAEL,
38-5t ALBAN FAZENBAKER.

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Mention this paper.

NOTICE TO Delinquent Tax-Payers.

Notice is hereby given to all delinquent tax payers that if taxes now due and in arrear are not paid before

JANUARY 1st, 1904,

I will proceed according to law to collect.

For full information to all parties interested I refer to Section 50 of Chapter 550 of the Acts of the General Assembly of Maryland, Session of 1890, a copy of which is hereto annexed.

Please pay promptly and save costs.

J. W. WHITE,
Treasurer of Garrett County.

SECTION 50. The Treasurer shall during the first week in December in each and every year give notice to all delinquent tax payers of said county by advertisement inserted in two newspapers published in said county and by hand bills posted in five of the most public places in each Election District of said county and at the court house door, warning them and each of them that the payment of all taxes then due and in arrear will be enforced by advertisement and sale unless the same are paid before the first day of January then next following.

ROAD PETITION.

Notice is hereby given that thirty days after the first publication hereof the undersigned will petition the Board of County Commissioners of Garrett county for the appointment of viewers to view and locate a proposed new county road in Election Districts Nos. 6 and 14, beginning for the same at or near the old store building on the Oakland and Cranesville road lately occupied by H. B. Lewis, and running thence through the lands of Eugene Teets, S. H. Friend, W. S. Collins, Arvel Friend and W. H. Lewis and intersecting the road leading to Terra Alta, West Va., at the State line near William H. Lewis', a distance of about two miles.

EUGENE TEETS,
W. S. COLLINS,
S. H. FRIEND
39—5t* and others.

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OAKLAND, MD

STATE'S ATTORNEY FOR GARRETT COUNTY.
Office in McComas's Building, Main St. Will be assisted in all important cases by Benjamin A. Richmond of the Cumberland bar.

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EDWARD H. SINCELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
OAKLAND, MARYLAND,
Will practice in the Courts of Garrett and Allegany counties, the Court of Appeals of Maryland, and the adjoining counties of West Virginia. '88 10 6

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DENTIST.
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Felty Building Opposite Postoffice,
OAKLAND, MD
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Prompt attention paid to day or night calls.
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RESIDENT DENTIST,
SALISBURY, PENNA.
Will visit regularly through Garrett county Md., and offers his services to those wishing Dental Treatment. Charges moderate
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LICENSED AUCTIONEER,
Residence and P. O. Address,
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Will sell real or personal property.
Residence Oakland, Garrett county, Md.
Oakland, Md., Feb. 21st, 1887.

JONAS C. BEACHY,
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Will sell Real or Personal Estate.
Residence and post office address, BITTINGER, MD. 51-1yr.

ALEX'R C. MASON,
PRACTICAL SURVEYOR,
OAKLAND, MD.
Long experience enables me to locate tracts and military lots promptly and accurately. Being thoroughly familiar with the beginning corners of the most important surveys both in Allegany and Garrett counties. Plats, descriptions and estimates furnished. 40-1yr.

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OAKLAND, MD.
Office opposite Garrett County Bank.
Residence on Main Street, opposite Brown's Hotel.
Office hours, 8 to 10 a. m., 2 to 3 p. m., 8 to p. m., from June to October and from October to June, 7 to 8.30 p. m.

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SOUTHWARD No. 3 P. M.	SOUTHWARD No. 1 A. M.	STATIONS	NORTHWARD No. 3 NOON	NORTHWARD No. 4 P. M.
3 15†	7 00† lv	Cumberland ar	†12 00	†7 15
3 44	7 29	Rawlings	11 31	6 43
4 07	7 52	Keyser	11 08	6 20
4 22	8 05	Westernport	10 58	6 08
4 29	8 09	W. Va. C. June.	10 51	6 01
4 54	8 35	Shaw	10 28	5 37
5 15	9 00	Harrison	†10 06	5 15
6 00*	9 50* ar	Elk Garden	*8 10	*4 25
6 49†	9 35† lv	Gorman	†9 35	4 43
6 55	9 42	Bayard	9 28	4 37
7006	9 54	Dobbin	9 17	4 27
7 10	9 58	Henry	9 13	4 23
7 38	10 27	Thomas	8 38	3 53
7 10	10 55 ar	Davis	8 05	3 15
7 48	10 35 lv	Coketon	8 35	3 50
7 16	11 01	Hendricks	8 00	3 15
7 19	11 04	Hambleton	7 57	3 12
7 22	11 07	Bretz	7 52	3 07
7 25	11 10	Parsons	7 50	3 05
7 59	11 44	Kerens	7 16	2 15
8 10†	12 00† ar	Elkins	lv †7 00	†2 31
	NOON			P. M.
8 46*	12 52† ar	Beverly	lv	†1 44
9 10*	1 15† ar	Huttonsville	lv	†1 20
M. P.	3 15* ar	Bealington	lv	*11 45
	P. M.			A. M.

†Daily. *Daily except Sunday.

C. L. BRETZ, Gen. Manager. G. W. HARRISON, Gen. Pas. Agen

THE REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME 27. OAKLAND, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, JANUARY 14, 1904. NUMBER 45.

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MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

Governor Warfield Inaugurated on Wednesday In Imposing Style.

ASSEMBLY AGAIN IN SESSION

Tuesday Night—Managers Seem To Be In a Snarl Over Proposed Legislation—Rayner People Hard at Work In Montgomery County.

[From our Special Correspondent.]

STATE HOUSE, ANNAPOLIS, January, 14th, 1904.

Governor Warfield was inaugurated yesterday in imposing style, and the new democratic regime opened auspiciously, with a large majority in both houses of the General Assembly to back up his Excellency and his party in their plans for the management of State affairs. But, as has often happened before, when openings were most auspicious, the peace and serenity does not last, and already there are mutterings in the air which indicates that before long trouble may come and the way of the new administration be strewn with thorns rather than with roses.

The General Assembly reconvened here Tuesday night from its adjournment last Wednesday, but the meeting was of little interest, being used merely to get the members back to Annapolis, in order that the democrats in caucus might discuss the various party measures to be adopted during this session.

The managers seem to be in more or less of a snarl over the proposed bill to eliminate the negro voters, and at the present moment, the Attorney-General of the state, Mr. William Shepard Bryan, and the distinguished lawyer and ex-Attorney-General Mr. John P. Poe, are having a very hard time to agree themselves as to just what is to be done. When this is understood, some idea may be gleaned of the difficulty which will be encountered in getting the members to understand and vote on such a measure, after it is presented.

The town has been full of people during the week attending the inauguration of Governor Warfield, but even that was in the back-ground, for the senatorship occupies the center of the stage. The developments of the past week, especially the frantic activity of the *Sun*, has kept interest in this fight up to an unusually high pitch. Petitions have been appearing for several days now in the columns of the *Sun*, all tending to prove what it has been claiming since the 3rd of November, that the people *en masse* want Rayner.

A dead set has been made, too, on Montgomery county, in order to move Spencer C. Jones, the President of the Senate, if possible, in Rayner's favor. Montgomery has always been a hot-bed for anti-Gorman and anti-ring democrats, who are making their hostility to the regular organization apparent at this time, by endorsing with great vehemence this anti-organization candidate. If their appeals move Jones, who has always been a friend of Senator Gorman, and if their petitions induce him to support Rayner, the moral effect of the move will be worth the votes of half a dozen county delegations put together, hence the efforts on Montgomery especially.

Colonel Jones has given no sign, and his friends consider it extremely doubtful if he will, for that gentleman is a very resourceful and wise old politician indeed, and it would be strange if he did not see through this maneuvre for moral effect.

Furthermore, the secret of these Rayner petitions all over the state is well known, and the fact that the men who carry them around are paid for every name they get, weakens their effect materially. Thus, in Montgomery county, although the petitions were very large, only one delegate has announced himself thus far as favorable to Rayner, and it is very doubtful if more than that one votes for the ex-Attorney-General after the first ballot,

The present plan of the managers seems to be to begin the balloting next Tuesday in open session for the Senator. A few ballots, as a result of which no one of the various candidates can possibly get a majority, will demonstrate the utter impracticability of the open plan, which the enemies of the regular organization have been so loudly demanding. After that the democrats will retire to the secret caucus as has been generally done heretofore and Jackson or Smith will be elected.

At this time all the surface indications favor Smith, but it is very doubtful if the indications will favor him so strongly a week from now, when the caucus is just that much closer. It has been noticeable for several days that Mr. Gorman's lieutenants have been falling away from Smith—taking the "hands-off" position—which it was announced several days ago that the Senator himself would assume in a contest between these two, reserving the right only to interefre in case of the very improbable possibility of the Hon. Mr. Rayner developing any strength.

While it is too early yet to say what the Garrett county delegation will do this session, the indications are that it will be well taken care of on the committees, etc.; as well taken care of at least as minority members usually are, and that Garrett will be represented as usual in a fitting manner. While old timers at Annapolis miss Senator Ravenscroft, and while Delegate Finzell is decideely missed in the House, there seems to be no doubt about the fact that the men sent in their places will give a good account of themselves.

Senator Palmer is by no means a stranger at the State House and finds many familiar faces, and many people who are glad to see him once more.

PAUL WINCHESTER.

DIRECTORS ELECTED

At Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Oakland Banks.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Oakland banks was held Tuesday of this week when directors were elected for a period of one year as follows:

Garrett National Bank—D. E. Offutt G. S. Hamill, John M. Davis, George W. Legge, John T. Mitchell, William R. Stull, and Scott T. Jones. The above named directors will meet today and elect the officers who have served in their various capacities heretofore.

First National Bank—F. A. Thayer, N. U. Bond, M. N. Wilson, A. G. Sturgiss, E. E. Sollars, W. A. Smith, R. A. Ravenscroft, Owen Treacy, C. E. Ellithrop, C. E. Hilleary ard Edward H. Sincell. Immediately after their election the directors elected the old officers as follows: President, F. A. Thayer; vice president, M. N. Wilson; cashier, R. E. Sliger; assistant cashier, M. R. Hamill.

Good Coasting.

The young people of town are having a good time just now coasting down the numerous hills, especially down the street from Treacy's corner to the railroad track on Second street which is a very dangerous proceeding in view of the fact of so many trains passing during the day and may result in the serious injury and probable death of some of those engaged in the sport if they should happen to collide with the cars.

LIST OF ROAD SUPERVISORS

Appointed by the Board of County Commissioners Wednesday.

NATIONAL ROAD APPROPRIATION

Increased Over That of Preceding Years, Which is Highly Commendable—General Road Levy About $10,000.

DISTRICT NO. 1.

Samuel Pritts, road from Bond's R. R. bridge to Custer's corner; $55.

J. A. Wilt, road from Murrey's to Swanton; $45.

Wm. Brenneman, road from Meadow Mountain road to Murrey's road; $30.

Herman Bittinger, road from Herman Bittinger's to Narrows of Deep Creek, to line district No. 1; $35.

J. L. McRobie, road from Anderson's Chapel to Edmonds road; $57.

Otho Warnick, Old State road from river road near Jos. Paugh's; $45.

S. Stotelmeyer, road from Swanton to Old State road or Barnum road; $24. road from Old State road to Kitzmiller's, Altamont road and Kitzmillers to Swanton road; $30; total, $54.

J. L. Fitzwater, road from Beckman's gate to Meadow Mountain road near George O'Brian's; $30.

A. C. Browning, road from Glendale church to Altamont road; $33.

J. A. Wright, road from Swanton road to Wilson's Store; $30.

J. B. Friend, road from A. G. Friend's at Swanton to Altamont road; $30.

J. W. Junkins, road from top of mountain to mountain ridge road at Kitzmiller's; $75.

Columbus Paugh, road from Sell's to Wilson's fields; $57.

Robert Wilson, Kitzmiller road to Chaffee; $15.

A. A. Frey, Dodson road; $24.

DISTRICT NO. 2.

Silas Teats, road from railroad crossing at Kolb's to district line No. 5 by old furnace; $70.

Joseph Jeffries, road from school house to district line No. 5, road from school house via Zadoc Green's to State line, road from Neil's Mill to line No. 5; $38. Cove road from Neil's Mill to line No. 5; $10. Mineral Spring road; $20; total, $68.

James Guard, road from M. E. ch. at Selbysport to Guard's bridge; $17. Road from M. E. ch to Mill Run by James Guard's; $20. Road from Jno. Riley's to Mill Run road by McCleary's farm; $50; total, $57.

David Lytle, Morgantown road from west of Selbysport bridge at Selbysport to line district No. 5 on Winding Ridge; $70.

J. M. Kessler, road from Selbysport bridge to Bear Creek bridge at E. Friend's; $50.

Thomas Frazee, road from railroad crossing by Kolb's to Friendsville to line No. 5, by Elder Hill; $105.

Edward Shope, road from Kim. Frazee's to Pa. line by Ridge school house and by Jeff. Lowdermilk's to Glade road; $60. Road from S. K. Frazee's to Guard's bridge; $35, and from Kim. Frazee's to Geo. E. Frazee's; $15; total, $110.

Jasper Hileman, road from Selbysport bridge to Hiram Humberson's; $35. Road from covered bridge to Morgantown road at Frey farm; $10; total, $45.

Jefferson Frazee, road from S. K. Frazee's to Pa. line at Danuel Umbel's house; $40.

Hiram Humbertson, road from east end of Friendsville bridge to Reckner's lane, by James H. Rush's; $50.

Frank Humberson, road from Reckner's lane to W. Va. line, from A. Thomas' to W. Va. line; $45.

Lieutellus Frazee, road from Rush's watering trough to Buffalo run; $15.

Alfred Scroyer, road from Ira E. Friend's to Sand Spring road at J. J. Scroyer's; $20.

Lenious Deitrick, road from Sand Spring to Bloomingrose ch.; $55.

F. T. Fike, road from Jeff. Frazee's to McDermott farm; $30, and road road from Sand Spring to I. M. Umbel's; $25, and Glade road to W. Va. line; $15; total, $70.

William Meyers, road from Reckner's farm to Sand Spring road; $35.

Newton Savage, road from L. H. Johnson's to Ira E. Friend's; $30. Road from L. H. Johnson's to White Rock run; $30. Road from White Rock run to John H. Friend's; $25; total, $85.

Thomas C. Fike, road from Friendsville bridge to gate at Hook farm; $45.

Samuel Boling, road from gate at Hook farm to lane leading from Bloomingrose church; $25. Road from Morgantown road by Bloomingrose church to Friendsville road; $10. Road from lane leading from Bloomingrose church to cross-roads at Ira E. Friend's; $25; total, $60.

Jeremiah Bitner, Road from cross-roads at Ira E. Friend's to W. Va. line. Road by Falkner's saw mill to W. Va. line, by Falkner's to W. Va. line; $75.

Zadoc Green, road from Guard's bridge via Swalp's to State line. Mill Run road to school house. Melville Coddington and Bowser roads; $45.

Isaac T. Meyers, road from Jefferson Schroyer's to W. Va. line; $50.

DISTRICT NO. 3.

Peter Reichenbecker, road from Keyser's Ridge to line of No. 5; $10, and from Keyser's Ridge to Weller's gate; $15; total, $25.

Z. Seibert, Negro Mountain road from National road to Amish road; $35.

Harvey H. Miller, Negro Mountain road to Pa. line and road from H. Miller's to State line at Wm. Wright's; $25.

Perry Durst, Amish road from Pike to line No. 12; $30.

Jacob Folk, road from A. Beachy's to Pa. line; $25.

Noah Hershberger, road from S. Beachy's to Pa. line; $40.

E. S. Miller, Niverton road from Grantsville to Pa. line; $40.

A. B. Miller, river road from National road to Pa. line; $40.

Fearson Maust, road from Pike near Stone House to Pa. line; $40.

Geo. W. Garlitz, Avilton road from Bepler farm to line No. 11; $40.

Wesley Durst, Pope road from National road to C. L. McKenzie's; $25.

Otho Garlitz, road from Hetz's to Avilton; $20.

Christopher Miller, road from Chas. L. McKenzie's store to McKenzie's saw mill; $15.

Arnold Jenkins, Boucher road from D. Enlow's to National road; $30.

Gideon J. Gnagey, from National road to cross-roads and Little Glade road; $30.

C. C. Durst, Grantsville road from D. Enlow's to location of new road north of A. Warnick's; $30.

J. L. Fresh, Bluelick road from Dorsey's school house to Brow's lane; $40.

John Stark, road from Stark's gate by Wiland's and Dorsey's to National road; $55.

Geo. W. Broadwater, Elk Lick Run road from Stark's gate to line 11; $30.

Noah Bittinger, Oakland road from east end of Kinsinger's bridge to line No. 12; $45.

Jonas Folk, Manadier road from Ridgley's school house to railroad crossing; $25, and from J. L. Durst's to Oakland road near Beachy farm; $15; total, $40.

M. Custer, road from railroad crossing to M. Custer's to Meadow Mountain road near Widow Bittinger's; $50.

Wm. H. Durst, Engle road from cross road's to L. Yommer's; $45.

Lewis Orendorf, river road from iron bridge to Widow Miller's; $40, and from covered bridge to Engle's school house; 15; total, $55.

Josiah W. Durst, Grantsville road from Widow Miller's to Grantsville; $25, and Shade Hollow road from National road to Widow Miller's; $15; total, $40.

Fred. Otto, road from Swauger's mill-race to corner of Widow Bittinger's fields; $35.

S. P. Broadwater, road from C. J. Otto's mill by Swauger's mill to cross-roads at M. E. church, and road from Swauger's mill to McAndrew's bridge; $35.

C. J. Otto, New Germany road from D. Enlow's to cross-roads at M. E. ch.; $50.

D. W. Crow, road from M. E. ch. to Dorsey's lane; $20.

DISTRICT NO. 4.

W. J. Barnard, road from Frankville to Chestnut Grove; $35. Road from Frankville road to Folly Run to Barnum road; $25; total, $60.

Otho Bernard, road from Watson's wheel-house to Chestnut Grove; $35.

Thos. A. Michael, road from Westernport by Firm Rock church to line No. 11, Mill Run road and road from Phil. Michael's to Firm Rock ch.; $60.

Nathan Michael, road from Michael's to John H. Wilt's.

F. Broadwater, road from Bond's railroad bridge to line No. 12; $50. Road from mouth of Dry Run to ford of Savage; $20; $70.

Ellsworth Michael, road from Garrett county line to Phil. Michael's and from race bridge to Allegany line; $60.

Henry Bernard, road from Bloomington to Folly Run; $55, and from Folly Run to new road; $5; total, $60.

Robert Moorehead, Bloomington road from Allegany line near mountain to Folly Run; $65.

George Smiley, Titchinell road from river road to Frankville road; $25.

DISTRICT NO. 5.

Hermon Georg, Smearman road to top of mountain; $15. Road from Boyer's to Georg's; $10. Road from Accident to Bear Creek and from Accident by Georg's to Bear Creek; $65; total, $90.

Christian Klotz, road from Widow Hetrick's to top of mountain. $15.

Henry Kolb, road from Wm. Fisher's to Morgantown road by Samuel Hileman's and from Caroline Frazee's to Pike road and from Morgantown road to Bear Creek bridge; $60.

Milton Fisher, Morgantown road from line No. 2 to Cove road and from Cove road to National road, Lewis Harmon road; $40.

Freeman DeWitt, road from Matthew Frazee's by Solomen Boyer's to Accident road at Rock Lick, road from Ode DeWitt's to near Chas. DeWitt's and from Solomon Boyer's to Weller's Mill; $30.

Perry Frazee, Cove road by Jerry Strawn's to National road, Spruce Hollow road, Mill road to line No. 2; $30.

Joseph Bowman, road from Engle's Mill to line of district at Chas. Hetrick's; $30.

S. D. Brenneman, road from Grantsville to Amish church, from Grantsville road to Bear Creek; $32.

John Knox, road from line No. 12 to Joel Bender's and thence the Bender road to line No. 7; $55.

Silas Teats, road from Accident to line No. 5, from Zehner's gate to Bear Creek bridge; $80.

Benj. Keller, road from Accident line at Bethel church, from M. J. Miller's bridge to line at S. Mosser's, $45.

Jos. A. Beeghley, road from William Hartman's to the Shartzer farm and from Miller's distillery to cross-roads at Wm. Englehart's, thence to Mud pike on Boger's hill; $30.

James W. Friend, Legislative road from Ode Dewitt's to line of No. 2, and from Legislative road at Flat Rocks to Bishoff school house, and by school house to Legislative road by Brison Welch farm, $50.

John Weber, road from Horseshoe Bend to Kease's Mill; $45. Road from Horseshoe Bend to finger board; $25; total, $70.

J. M. Fisher, road from Cove ch. by A. Fisher's to Morgantown road, road from ch. by Wm. Fisher's to Wesley Hileman's, road from Krouse's shop to old school house, and road from Wm. M. Lohr's to Morgantown road; $35. Road from Bear Creek bridge (south side) to Cove ch., and from Brethren ch. to district line; $55; total, 110.

Chas. Paul, James Paul road; 20.

DISTRICT NO. 6.

Ed. Albright, road from Crane's lane at the Black House to forks of road at J. E. Elsey's; $25. Road from Crane's lane to White Rock Run; $40; total, $65.

Thomas C. Friend, Cranesville road from Swallow Falls road by J. E. Elsey's to the W. Va. line; $60.

Elijah Hoye, road from Wm. Lowdermilk's to Elijah Friend's (on mountain); $40. Road from coal bank to Joseph Frantz's; $30; total, $70.

(Continued next week.)

Offutt & Sons.

REDUCTION SALE.

Reducing stock to make room for New Spring Goods.

From Friday, 15th, to Saturday, 22nd.

Men's heavy duck, blanket lined coats, worth $2.25, for $1.79.

Same in overcoats, worth $3.25, for $2.35.

Heavy fleeced overshirts, worth 50c, for 39c.

Heaviest grade fleece lined shirts and drawers, worth 60c, for 42c.

Ladies' vests and pants, worth 35c, for 20c.

1,000 yards dark outing, worth 10 to 12 1-2c for 7 1-2c. 13 yards for $1.00.

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BAUMGARTNER,

THE LITTLE MAN.

Green Groceries, Fruits, Confections, 5 and 10-cent Bargains, Cigars, Tobaccos. Newspapers and Periodicals.

Baumgrtner, The Littte Man.

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THE REPUBLICAN.

BENJ. H. SINCELL, Publisher.

OAKLAND, : GARRETT CO., MD.

An Intermission

By
CORDIA GREER PETRIE

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HE SANK wearily into the recesses of the big chair and silently called down blessings on the head of the considerate soul who had the forethought to arrange this sequestered nook, where, in the shadows of the balcony, a man could enjoy a brief respite from social frivolities and smoke his Havana in blessed quietude. It was such a bore, this thing of simulating interest for ennui, but then one of the disadvantages in possessing an acknowledged queen for a wife is in being dragged from one function to another. But there are advantages—their name is legion—and he unconsciously thrilled with pride as he thought how the other fellows envied him. . . . Even now, he marveled that he had won her.

The music floating out from the ballroom suddenly ceased, and presently a man and woman stopped in their promenade and established themselves amid the bower of palms and rubber plants just inside the adjacent window.

"It's astonishing," he heard the woman say, "how quickly one tires, with advancing years. It is one of the first

"WHY RECALL BY-GONES, ALBERT?"

signs of age. Time was when I could have danced on and on—like the proverbial brook, forever—and not feel the slightest fatigue."

"It depends on one's partner," her companion grumbled. "Now, I was just breathing maledictions on the director for the brevity of that last number."

"You always danced divinely," the woman graciously conceded. "I hold that dancing is an art not to be acquired. My husband, for instance, after years of patient endeavor has but to make a single revolution around the room to gain a complete and undisputed monopoly of the floor. The others, to put it correctly, his victims, precipitately seek places of safety, where they can nurse their wounds or adjust their detached trains."

She laughed lightly, displaying teeth of milklike whiteness.

The man in the shadows stirred uneasily in his chair. He started to leave, but something—an odd, unfathomable look on the man's face just inside the window transfixed and held him.

"Do you know, Madge," he heard him ask, in a low, eager voice, "why I am 'among those present' to-night?"

The woman inclined her head so that her face was in the shadow.

"How should I—mind reading not being included in the inventory of my accomplishments?" Then—as if an afterthought: "Probably to make new conquests among the buds out there," indicating the ballroom with a graceful little sweep of her fan. "Your old propensity, you know. Or, perhaps, to make glad the hearts of your erstwhile friends, whom you knew were eager to welcome you back to the old circle after your long absence abroad."

"Your penetration is not remarkable for its acuteness to-night," the man submitted tentatively. He gave her a long, searching look. "This is the first function I have graced (?) in five years. The night you gave me my conge, I foreswore society, and since then have sought companionship among the beasts of the jungle. They are, at least, merciful, as they inflict mortal wounds, which are far less cruel than the lingering variety."

The woman winced slightly, then with an effort, she said, quite steadily:

"Why recall by-gones, Albert? It is so hopeless, so unavailing. Let us draw the mantle of forgetfulness over the old days, and for to-night give ourselves over to the present. Let our watchword be 'To-day,' for yesterday is gone from us forever, and to-morrow we may not live to see. Life is too short to waste in vain regrets."

"Agreed—on one condition," said the man, earnestly.

"And that?" with a rising inflection in her voice.

"That you tell me—at least do me the justice to explain why you threw me over and married a man whom I have every reason to believe you did not love."

The woman's face was as white as the rope of pearls which encircled her fair throat. She sat nervously toying with the rings on her small, shapely fingers. When she at last looked up, there was a tired, weary look about her eyes.

"Since you persist"—and there was a sort of break in her voice—"I will tell you. Father's business affairs were tottering, ruin was imminent. A rich son-in-law, he said, would reestablish confidence among his creditors, and bridge him over. He put up a pitiful story; there was no time for hesitancy—no alternative, and so—I broke with you, who had at that time no prospects to speak of—and gave myself up as a sacrifice."

The man in the shadow caught his breath fiercely. Inadvertently his hand sought his pocket and drew forth something small and glittering. He smiled grimly as he turned it over in his hand, and reflected with what facility it did its work. In one brief second it could forever remove the barrier which stood between her and happiness. But he must not make a scene and spoil her evening. Later . . . He set his lips resolutely, threw away his cigar (long since gone out), and then, like far-off music he could hear her saying:

"After all, Albert, it was the hand of Providence. We were such children, and did not know the meaning of love. Why, compared with the real thing, that youthful passion was but a spurious imitation. At that time I had not the faintest conception of the beauty, the fullness of what Drummond defines 'the greatest thing in the world.'—A wonderful being is the little god of love. Though blind and deaf to our wishes or desires, he dissipates cares, lightens burdens, and makes life one grand, sweet song. Ah, Albert, in the old days, I never dreamed of such perfect love as now fills my life."

The man rose and offered his arm.

"Before returning to the ballroom," he said, in a voice disciplined to steadiness, "I should like to offer my congratulations, and—pardon me—but should you mind telling me the name of the fortunate one upon whom you—"

The woman interrupted him with a soft, rippling laugh.

"As if there could be but one—that noblest and best man God ever created—my husband."

They passed on, and the man in the shadows sank back into the chair and drew forth another cigar. Before lighting it, he returned the glittering object to his pocket. In a voice strangely soft and tender, he murmured:

"God! I thank Thee!"

Far down the street some one was strumming on a guitar and singing:

"Tell me that you love me,
Tell me softly, as of old,
Tell me that you love me,
For that's the sweetest story ever told."

FATHER DON LUIGI SARTORI

Father Sartori, of the little mining town of Midland, Md., has much documentary evidence to prove that he is a cousin of Pope Pius X., whose family name, "Sarto," is virtually synonymous with Sartori. Father Sartori recently wrote a book in which he denounced dancing in such harsh terms that it was suppressed by order of Cardinal Gibbons. This decision has prompted Father Sartori to resign his pastorate, and he will leave in February for Europe. It is his intention to call upon his distinguished relative, after which he expects to enter the Franciscan monastery in the desert of St. John, not far from Jerusalem.

LOOK AT THE LAKE.

Diners in Chicago Restaurants Overlooking Lake Michigan Ask for Seats at the Windows.

A New Yorker who is a frequent visitor here says that to ask for a seat overlooking the water has become an unconscious habit with the Chicago restaurant diner, says the Tribune.

"Let him go into a hotel or restaurant on Michigan avenue or one of the high eating places from which a view of the lake may be had, and the first thing he does is to ask for a table from which he can see the lake. If they are all full he expresses disappointment at having to take one a few feet away, and if there are any women in the party they are positively uneasy and feel themselves defrauded if they don't get that location. Nine times out of ten he will telephone to have a place by a window on that side saved for him.

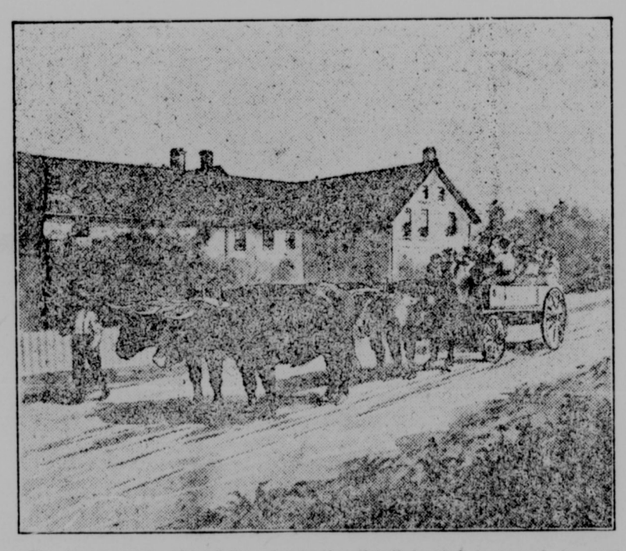
"The funny part of it is," continued the observer, "that after it is secured no one in the party ever glances at the water, but all go on with their talking and eating apparently as oblivious of the lake's existence, much more so, than if they sat on the other side of the room. This, and the fact that the same people go back and forth on Michigan avenue and ride in the Illinois Central trains without speaking of Lake Michigan or giving it a glance, make it appear that this request which the Chicago man invariably makes is a habit rather than something that adds to his enjoyment of his dinner."

MODERN RACE HORSES.

High Average of Speed That Has Been Attained To in the Last Few Years.

The average race of 1903 was run a half second faster than in previous seasons. Years ago when the Suburban and the Brooklyn handicaps were created, they were intended primarily to be endurance races, in which horses should take up strong weights and run a respectable route at a moderate pace, says Outing. We once called those handicaps "distance" races. Now they are "sprint" races—nothing less than that. The pace is terrific. Five years ago horses sprinted six and seven furlongs. Last summer they sprinted a mile and a quarter, taking the popular handicap routes at a pace that not many years ago would have been that of a quarter horse. The first of the great handicaps is the Metropolitan, a mile at Morris Park in May. Only those horses that are especially "forward" in their preparation may start. So early in the year no great deed is anticipated in the Metropolitan, and yet the running in the season that has just passed was remarkable for the pace. William C. Whitney's splendid four-year-old Gunfire was the winner after a terrific struggle, during which the clip set by the front runners was a strain of the most trying sort. Alternately Gunfire, carrying 108 pounds, and Old England were leading with no great distance separating them at any time. With the field close at their heels they ran the first furlong in 12 3-5, the first quarter of a mile in 24 seconds, the three furlongs in 35 1-5 seconds, and the half mile in 48 2-5, the five furlongs in 1:00 4-5, the six furlongs in 1:14 3-5, and the full mile out, Gunfire beating Old England by a length and a half in 1:38 3-5.

STREET SCENE IN AMANA COLONY, IOWA.



The Amana community of "true inspirationalists," located in one of the most fertile valleys of the state of Iowa, consists of 5,000 souls, who are anxiously awaiting the coming of a prophet who will bring such tidings from the Infinite as will counteract the inducements to a worldly life constantly being offered from without to the growing generation within their midst. The original members of this unique and prosperous colony came from Germany in 1842, to avoid religious persecution, and they have since that time accumulated a vast amount of wealth. The picture gives a fair idea of an Amana interurban transportation line.

GEORGIE ON DIETING.

At breakfast ma she says to me
That bread's the staff of life, and when
I take a lump of sugar she
Just makes me put it back again;
I can't have doughnuts neither, 'cause
Pa says I mustn't eat such truck—
I wish boys didn't have no pas
Or mas to watch them, blame the luck!

Pa takes molasses on his cakes
And sugar in his coffee, too—
You ought to hear the row he makes
When I want sweets!—I never knew
The time when he let doughnuts go
Because they might be rich, you bet!
I wish the doctor'd fix it so
He'd only eat the things I et.

At dinner when it comes to pie
Pa says I mustn't have a bite,
Because I might get sick and die,
Or have the nightmare in the night,
And then he takes two pieces, 'cause
He gets the one I ought of had—
If boys would never have no pas
I guess they'd all be pretty glad.

When I grow up to be a man
I'm go'n' to be a doctor then,
Because I've thought about a plan
For boys to even up with men—
I'll fix it so their pas can't eat
A thing unless the boys can, too—
I guess that then the things that's sweet
Won't be so bad to take, don't you?

It makes my pa and ma feel bad
To have me ast for sweets or pie;
You'd think one little doughnut had
Enough bad stuff to make me die—
But if they couldn't eat them till
They'd not set heavy on my chest,
I guess they'd let me have my fill,
And just keep hopin' for the best.
—S. E. Kiser, in Chicago Record-Herald.

Speed of Rifle Bullets.

The muzzle velocity a second of the rifles of the large countries is as follows: United States, Springfield, 2,300; French, Lebel, 2,073; English, Le Metfield, 2,000; Spanish, Mauser, 2,388; Italian, Mannlicher Carcano, 2,100; German, Mauser, 2,034 feet. Sights on these are now graduated thus: United States, 2,000; France, 2,187; England, 2,800; Spain, 2,137; Italy, 2,100; Germany, 2,187 yards.

CLOTHES OF STATESMEN.

Salisbury and Gladstone Cared Little for Appearances—Other British Notables Dress Better.

The late Lord Salisbury shared with Mr. Gladstone a disregard for clothes, and several times his attire was referred to with regret by sartorial writers. So long as his coat hung fairly well from the shoulders, says London Men and Women, the deceased premier cared little, but he never went the length of Mr. Gladstone, whose clothes were often so shabby that only an eminent person would wear them. Lord Salisbury's hats were enormous affairs, quite equaling Mr. Gladstone's in size, and much more respectable. Indeed, Mr. Gladstone's headgear was generally in the "shocking bad hat" category. While in attendance in the commons Mr. Gladstone dressed fairly well, but outside the house he paid little attention to his garments. The successors in office of the great departed are, on the other hand, careful dressers, especially Lord Rosebery, who designed a collar for himself with the turnover peaks rounded for great comfort and durability. Mr. Balfour's appearance is usually very smart on social occasions, although he seemingly does not endeavor to attain the well-groomed condition of Mr. Chamberlain.

What Smokers Consume.

According to the internal revenue report there are no less than 26,423 cigar factories and 517 cigarette factories in this country and they turned out last year 6,787,458,108 cigars and and 3,258,883,303 cigarettes for domestic consumption. Of course, these figures are exclusive of all tobacco smoked in pipes, as well as of imported cigars and cigarettes.

Big Pile of Diamonds.

The largest pile of diamonds ever brought together, states the National Geographic Magazine, was collected at the De Beers mine in South Africa in July, 1900. The directors wanted to know the quantity of diamonds necessary to fill a certain measure. Diamonds of all kinds were put in just as mined, and it was thus ascertained that a cubic meter of diamonds weighs 11,976,000 carats and has an approximate value of about $76,000,000. Up to the present time the Kimberley mines have produced more than $500,000,000 worth of uncut diamonds.

The "Sola" Tree of India.

The "sola" of India is a small tree from 6 to 10 feet high, with a tapering stem. The leaves are consumed as a vegetable, and the light spongy wood serves for a variety of purposes, one of the latest being sun-proof hats or helmets. The wood is cut into thin bands which are stuck together and molded into shape. Another recent use for the wood is to make non-conducting covers or vessels for keeping water and other drinks cool. They might be useful at home in summer.

Underworld Exploration.

Prof. W. W. Watts, the English geologist, strongly advocates a new geological survey of England, which shall do as much to make known the subterranean world there as existing surveys have done to make known that which lies on the near surface. This demand grows out of the ever-recurring question of the approaching exhaustion of the British coal-fields. Prof. Watts says that there is still an area of concealed coal fields left, possibly at least as large and productive as those already explored, but to develop them work will have to be done at a depth of thousands instead of hundreds of feet. The first step must be systematic and detailed exploration of these invisible fields under the guidance of scientific principles.

Colon, Panama.

Colon is a mere sand pit a mile long and a mile wide. At an expense of about $5,000,000 causeways have been built connecting the town with the mainland.

NOTES OF THE MODES.

Furs and Fabrics That Are Much in Evidence in the Season's Coats and Wraps.

A beautiful fur coat for evening or very dressy occasions is of mink, untrimmed with other fur. It is a short kimona shape, and is collarless, reports the New York Post. The lining is cafe-au-lait satin, and is richly trimmed at the opening with a gold Persian embroidery. The sleeves are very wide and flowing, and fall a little below the elbow. Under sleeves of deep yellow lace fall below the full sleeves. They are very full and long, and are drawn in at the wrist, with a narrow band of mink. Ruffles of the lace fall over the hands. There are silk braid ornaments and pendants on the front of the jacket, giving a long effect in front.

Another short coat, for street wear, but handsome enough for any occasion, is a blouse jacket of baby lamb, belted at the waist and having a short skirt of the fur below. The deep gauntlet cuffs of white moire astrakhan are embroidered in a Persian design with black and gold. The cravat collar is also of the embroidered white astrakhan. This ties once over at the throat.

Fur hats and hoods are sold to those confirmed automobilists who think nothing of cold weather traveling in an open vehicle. They are like the summer hats and veils in shape, and are warmly lined with soft silks. Leather and velvet hats are shown with fur linings. Whole leather suits, including a hat, are made of finest tanned leather lined throughout with squirrel.

One very bad effect has followed the vogue of squirrel and mole furs, and that is the increased use of rouge. The gray fur requires bright color, or at least a warm complexion, in order to be becoming. The prevalence of rouged faces and touched up lips cannot be denied, nor can it be sufficiently deplored. With the interest in golf and other outdoor sports it was hoped that cosmetics had received a permanent conge.

In spite of the great popularity for rough weaves of cloth for street wear, the only correct fabrics for more elaborate occasions are smooth. This applies to silks as well as wools. Velvet and velveteen novelties are hardly seen at all. The reason is that plain materials, always richer in their effect than rough or mixed fabrics, have the additional advantage of lending themselves well to the present fashion of trimming and manipulating into gaugings, shirrings, etc.

TAKING A SERIOUS RISK.

They Had to Finish Their Dinners Whatever Might Befall the Nation.

The tall, loose jointed, fidgety man with the goatee had not been long on the east-bound train before everybody in the car knew he was a congressman-elect on his way to Washington from a district which, for purposes of identification, may be described as located somewhere between the Mississippi river and Puget sound, relates the Chicago Tribune.

The train was not traveling fast enough to suit him. He had a haunting fear that the regular session of congress would be delayed in consequence of his failure to arrive on time or that it would have to open without him, and either alternative was terrible to contemplate.

At every stoppage of the train he looked at his watch, and if the delay was more than a minute or two he sent the porter in haste to ask the conductor what was the mater.

At Harrisburg there was a wait of ten minutes.

"Porter," he shouted, as that functionary made his appearance after a prolonged absence, "I wish you would find out why in thunder we're stopping here so long!"

"Beg pahdon, suh," said the porter, "but we leave the dining kyah heah."

"Well, why don't you leave it?"

"Some o' the gent'men, suh, hain't finished their dinnahs yit."

Clapping his hat on his head, the distinguished passenger strode forward to the dining car.

He opened the door and thrust his head inside.

"Gentlemen," he roared, "do you know that your infernal gluttony is hindering the public business of the United States of America?"

Macaroni Baked with Jelly.

Take 20 sticks of macaroni and cook in plenty of boiling water for three-quarters of an hour; drain, rinse with cold water, carefully mix in a level teaspoonful of salt. Have ready a baking dish suitable to go on the table. Make a cream sauce of one cup milk, one tablespoonful flour, one-half tablespoon butter, one-quarter teaspoonful salt and three shakes pepper. Lay a layer of macaroni in bottom of baking dish, next put a layer of the sauce, and cover this with currant jelly. Repeat until the dish is filled, and cover the top with bits of butter. Some use only a half-tumbler of jelly, but it makes it better to use a whole one. A layer of grated cheese over the whole dish adds greatly to the flavor. Set in oven and bake for one-half hour—N. W. Christian-Advocate.

Almond Nougat.

Soak quarter of a pound of gum arabic in a cup of cold water for several hours, then boil until clear, strain and add a pound of confectioner's sugar; cook in a double boiler over the fire until it is thick, then beat lightly with a wire egg whip; add the white of an egg beaten to a stiff froth and beat until light and stiff; flavor with vanilla and stir in two cups of blanched and chopped almonds. Mix well, pour out into shallow oiled pans and when nearly cold cut into squares or bars, wrap each piece in oiled paper and pack in tin boxes to keep fresh.—Washington Star.

THE KEEPING OF FOODS.

Careless Handling and Neglect Often Responsible for Spoiled Perishables.

It matters little how much care is exercised in the selection of food or the sum expended in its purchase if it is not properly cared for after it reaches the house. Through carelessness and ignorance the loss is often great, proving, says the Washington Star, that there is more than a grain of truth in the old adage, "A woman can throw out on a teaspoon what a man brings in on a shovel."

Salads and vegetables that arrive in good condition are dumped down in a hot kitchen to wilt and wither until the cook gets "good and ready" to put them away. Meat is left in its paper to absorb the taste and get glued fast to it. Fruit is bruised in emptying it out, butter left uncovered to grow rancid, and milk standing to sour.

When green vegetables come they should be put at once in the cellar or into the icebox. Salads may be wrapped in a damp cloth, then in newspaper and put in the air.

Cereals should be emptied in their proper receptacles of tin or glass and closely covered to prevent insects getting in. Coffee should go immediately into an air-tight canister in order to keep its aroma. Olive oil should be put into a cool, dark place, and salt, soap and cheese into dry places.

Dried fruits should be kept in air-tight glass cans; nuts in a cool, dry place to prevent their growing rancid, and chocolate, cocoa and cocoa shells in cold storage. Molasses and sirups need to be where it is cool.

Eggs should be handled carefully, so as not to break the membrane separating the yolk and white, and kept in a dry, cool place.

Flour belongs in a bin or barrel raised a few inches from the floor. While wheat flour may be obtained in quantity, cornmeal or graham flour should only be purchased in small quantities and kept in tin or glass.

Melons should go on the ice or be covered with a damp piece of carpet and left where the air will circulate about them freely. Onions should not be left cut, as they are great absorbents. Neither onions, bananas nor muskmelons should be put in an ice box with other foods.

Winter vegetables should be fully matured when gathered, dried thoroughly and then stored in a cool, dry place. Carrots, beets and celery keep better if packed in sand.

Small and soft fruits should be scattered on platters, not left in baskets as purchased, as their own weight crushes them, and they decay. Peaches and fine pears should be removed to a shelf, and not be allowed to touch one another. Tomatoes may be ripened by exposure to the sun.

Milk and cream should be kept separate from other foods, as they absorb odors. Butter, if purchased in quantity, should have a cloth spread over the top, and on top of that a thick layer of salt.

When necessary to take out butter, lift the cloth from one side, cut out a square, even piece and recover with cloth and salt. If only a few pounds are purchased at a time keep in a tin or agate pail, cover with a cloth wrung out of salt water, and the lid.

Lard should be kept in tin and in a cool place.

Fresh fish should never be permitted to soak in water. Put in a cool place, but never place directly on artificial ice.

Meat should not be laid on the ice, as that draws out the juices. If fresh killed, allow it to get chilled before putting in cold storage; otherwise the animal heat is driven inside and causes fermentation, which is poisonous. Do not let chops or steak rest against one another, much less ham and steak.

All meats and poultry require a cool, dry atmosphere. If necessary to hang them, suspend with the choicest and tender parts down. Hang lamb and mutton by the shank and poultry by the feet.

Boiled Cod.

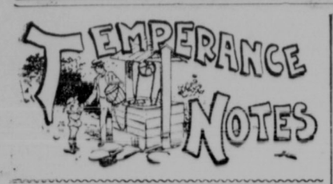
Choose either head and shoulders, or a small whole fish. Clean it thoroughly, put in a fish kettle and cook until done in boiling, salted water. Remove carefully to a heated platter, and garnish with slices of lemon and parsley. Serve at once with oyster sauce. Melt two tablespoonfuls of butter in a saucepan, then add a heaped tablespoonful of flour, and stir into a smooth paste. Add gradually one cupful of milk and the liquor from a dozen oysters. Let the sauce boil for a few minutes, stirring all the time to keep it smooth, then add the oysters, season to taste, and let stand on the back of the range for three or four minutes, or until the oysters are quite hot. Serve in a hot sauce tureen.—Country Gentleman.

Broiled Bacon.

Margaret's mother believed there was only one very nice way to cook bacon. It was like this: Slice the bacon very, very thin, and cut off the rind. Put the slices close together in a wire broiler and lay this over a shallow pan in a very hot oven for about three minutes. If it is brown on top then you can turn the broiler over, but if not wait a moment longer. When both sides are toasted lay it on a hot platter and put springs of parsley around. This is much nicer than bacon cooked in the frying pan or over coals, for it is neither greasy nor smoky, but pink and light brown, and crisp and delicious, and good for sick people and little children and everybody.—Good Housekeeping.

For Stringing Beads.

The best thing in the world for stringing beads, gold or coral, as well as the popular glass bead chains, is catgut. Next to that dental floss is to be preferred. Never use common thread.—N. Y. Post.



WHO WILL SIGN?

Sign the pledge! Who will sign? Make no more delay;
Wait not till to-morrow, better sign to-day.
Sign the pledge right early! Offer no excuse,
Stopping short of duty never is of use.
For a million pledges we have set our plow,
You can lend a good hand; lend it here and now!
For the sake of others, for your own sake sign,
For the wide world's welfare, come, with us combine.
See the drink curse raging! Join to stem its course
By your wise example, by love's gentle force!
Parents, answer quickly to your country's call,
Christians, for this service Christ requires you all!
And this sacred crusade; hear the voice Divine,
Let each say with fervor: "I will make it mine."
Then in years to follow we shall thankful be
That we helped the people to be pledged and free!
—Dawson Burns, in National Advocate.

ALCOHOL AND CASUALTIES.

The Very Close Relationship Which Exists Between the Two—Some Accurate Figures.

Another argument for the suppression of the saloon comes from Germany, a surprising source, where a painstaking investigator has been trying to find out, by statistics, on what day of the week most accidents occur, and at what hour of the day. This is what has been done by Dr. Wolff, of Strasburg. He bases his conclusions on 1,071 cases of accidents among the working classes.

DRINK CAUSES MOST ACCIDENTS.

It thus appears that Monday is no less unlucky than Friday, when it comes to accidents, and for this fact he accounts by the statement that the drinking shops are most frequented by workmen in Germany on the days previous, viz., Saturdays, Sundays and Thursdays. Fewer accidents happen on Tuesday than on any other day of the week, because on no other day are drinking houses so empty as on Monday. He has also discovered the remarkable fact that the hours after breakfast, dinner and the afternoon rest, are signalized by most accidents. He attributes this to the lassitude caused by the work of digestion, and to the use made by men of intoxicants during meal times. It was not his intention to preach a temperance sermon, but he has done so, unconsciously. —Ram's Horn.

SERIOUS CONSIDERATIONS.

In Successful Warfare on Liquor Evil Pledge Signing Must Be Supplemented by Legislation.

Is it not fearful that Americans spend in intoxicating liquors more than $1,400,000,000 every year? Complaint is made as to our high taxation, and we sometimes grow nervous in view of its steady increase, but here is a tax for which we cannot blame the government—a tax for which we can only blame ourselves, as it is self-imposed and self-levied.

But tremendous as is the $1,400,000,000, which, as a people, we yearly engulf in strong drink, the thought which afflicts and appalls us is, that this terrible impost is mainly a tax on the working man. The lamentation is that many an industrious man will spend in liquor as much money as, had he saved it, would this year have furnished a room, and next year would have bought a beautiful library; or, in the course of a few years, would have made him a landlord, instead of a tenant; an employer, instead of an employe.

Oh, it is a fearful infatuation! It is nothing short of national madness to spend so much wealth and shatterings of nerves and debasing our characters and ruining our souls.

Take another view: The sum spent in the United States in one year would prove sufficient to supply every individual of the adult population of the globe with a copy of the Scripture in less than four years.

If the same sum was devoted to the supplying of Christian missionaries, the whole population of the globe might rejoice in the instruction of such missionaries in the same period, in the proportion of one to every 1,000 hearers.

It has been computed that there are in the United States about 10,000,000 professors of Christianity, who are friendly to the cause of missions, and that these expend on an average ten cents per day in the use of various intoxicating beverages, which are not necessary for persons in health, but rather injurious. Were that ten cents per day devoted to the cause of missions the whole would amount at the end of one year to $365,000,000, which would support 73,000 missionaries at the rate of $500 each.

These are serious considerations. Thousands of heathens are sitting "in darkness and in the shadow of death," and it is the duty of Christians to care for their souls and to furnish means whereby "the Gospel may be preached to every creature." But, then, ability to do this is greatly narrowed, and almost cut off by their indulgence in drink.

The need of the time is sound and thorough instruction among all classes on the liquor question. The people are literally perishing for lack of knowledge on this subject.

The usefulness of alcoholic liquors as beverages and something of the extent of the injury—physical, moral and intellectual—which they inflict upon the persons who use them in what is called excess is matter of common knowledge; but the destructive effects of the drinking customs of our social, economic and domestic well-being ought to be far more fully understood among all classes than it is at present.

On these points a surprising amount of ignorance prevails, and, while it is so, the right legislative remedies of intemperance will be exceedingly difficult to obtain, and when obtained can only be partially and fitfully successful.

The time, we repeat, has fully come for an educational campaign of the most vigorous character. For the success of our movement this is essential. And for the future of our country the success of the temperance movement is imperative. But, by itself, education is not sufficient. Legislation is also indispensable. Both are necessary. The following facts will illustrate this: In Sweden, half a century or so ago, a magnificent educational temperance agitation took place. It had been inaugurated by devoted temperance missionaries from America, and carried on by the intellectual and spiritual elite of Sweden. The people were much influenced by the work of the mission, and many of them were thoroughly convinced of the evils of the use of intoxicating liquors. But the per-head consumption of alcohol was but little reduced. The drink trade, with all its machinery of popular temptation, was maintained, and the people continued to fall before it. In 1885, however, a local option law was passed, giving the power to localities to suppress public houses within their own borders; and, drunken and drink-demoralized though the people were, the law was so successful that out of about 2,400 public houses which were in full operation when the law was passed, over 2,000 were suppressed within two years.

In fact, as we are told by the Swedish historian, Dr. Wieselgren, in whole districts "where before the passing of the law almost every second house had been a brandy shop, you might, after it had been in operation for less than two years, ride a whole day without seeing one, and the consumption of alcohol for the whole of the country was reduced to about one-third of what it was before the passing of the law." What this shows is the vitally important fact that men who could not stand erect in the face of the temptations of the liquor traffic very gladly acquiesced in the suppression of that traffic. Education alone, or legislation alone, would have done but little for Sweden, but both together were its salvation.

Fresh and paramount is the question of personal total abstinence, without which abiding convictions are not to be expected. Greater attention needs to be paid to this foundation department of temperance work by all temperance societies. It has been and is the backbone of the reform. Intelligent convictions as to the drink itself, and its fects on the human system, are indispensable if public opinion is to be made strong and reliable.

The Lancet, the greatest medical authority in Great Britain, wrote not long since that "the most powerful and fascinating means of degradation which human nature has found to debase itself with is alcohol." That is pretty strong, but what does the nation do? What do we as individuals do? We, as part of the nation, are responsible as far as it goes for the government of the nation.

What does the nation do? It maintains the system; legalizes and protects it by establishing drink places in this country with no other object than to supply the means of degradation and debasement. And this it is claimed is a Christian government. See the results. If wou sow the wind, you reap the whirlwind, and if you spread drink throughout the land, you reap the prison, the poorhouse, the lunatic asylum and the scaffold.—National Advocate.

ITEMS.

The United States drinks enough liquor each year to float all her battleships.—National Advocate.

Under the Adams local option law the saloon has been driven out of every one of the 5,500 towns in Tennessee, except 16, and now exists in only 12 of the 96 counties in the state.

Prohibition in New South Wales is becoming so strong that a resolution asking that the prohibitory bill be pushed forward in the house was carried, and the audience of 600 forthwith formed into procession with bands and banners, and marched off to the chief secretary's office, to the premier.

Mr. Nelson, the most distinguished of English actuaries, after long and careful investigations and comparisons, ascertained by actual experiences the following astounding facts: Between the ages of 15 and 20, where 10 total abstainers die, 18 moderate drinkers die. Between the ages of 20 and 30, where 10 total abstainers die, 31 moderate drinkers die. Between the ages of 30 and 40, when 10 total abstainers die, 40 moderate drinkers die.

HER CHRISTMAS SHOPPING

"I HAVEN'T seen you since Christmas eve!" cried the little woman in broadcloth. "Tell me about your Christmas presents. I saw the ones Frances had prepared for you."

"Don't mention Christmas presents to me!" wailed the young woman in velvet. "You see, we haven't as much money as I need myself, so I have to send handsome presents to make other people think I have."

"How sad! Personally, I take the money I've saved and buy a lot of things I just can't part with. Then I tell everybody that giving Christmas gifts is out of date—and isn't it a good thing, since it was such a vulgar custom?"

"But you're rich enough to make people call you eccentric when you do such things; they would merely say that I couldn't afford them."

"By the way, Frances asked me today if you were not obliged to economize dreadfully. I'm very charitable, so I said I thought not, since you never paid cash for anything if you could help it."

"How sweet of you, dear; I'll do as much for you in your absence. Well, this year I knew that Frances' husband had made a quantity of money, and resolved to give her something so

The Washerwoman Blessed Her.

handsome that she'd think mine had made more. I don't know how it happens, but I never have time to buy my Christmas presents until the last moment. On Christmas eve I went out early to do it and the first person I met was Frances. I told her I hoped she and the babies would like the gifts I had selected for them, as I'd chosen things they really needed."

"But had you bought them yet?"

"Well—er—no, but I had started out and—ah—what is well begun is half done,' you know. I had decided to give Frances either a piece of bric-a-brac or a ring. I was a little upset that day; George had made such a fuss about giving the washerwoman and her children nice presents, just because she is a widow. I said it was wrong to encourage expensive tastes in them; but George is so illogical."

"Pshaw, he had to provide the money."

"But I need one of those lovely long amethyst chains—I do hate to be so shabby; but George has no pride."

"Did you get your presents?"

"Yes, and an awful headache, as well! The things for Frances were easy to get, but the cheap counters were crowded, and I had a hunt for the washerwoman's presents."

"But you got—"

"Oh, yes; some cheap, showy toys, and added some old clothes to make up a good bundle. I made up the two packages, called a messenger and went to bed."

"Then everything was all right? I thought—"

"Alas, no! I got a letter from Frances saying I oughtn't to deprive myself and the children of things we evidently needed in order to keep up appearances. The washerwoman called down blessings on my head—"

"For the cheap toys and the old clothes!"

"N—no. I had somehow got those two packages mixed and—and the man who swore at the altar to love and ch-cherish me seemed to think it a g-good joke!"

How to Restore Chinchilla.

Chinchilla is a becoming fur, but it has a way of taking on a ghastly yellow tinge when soiled. When this happens it can be cleaned by this method: Take a bag of fine sea sand, sift it well to eliminate all grit or gravel, and then rub it vigorously, just as hot as the hand can bear it, through the fur. When shaken out the fur will be found to have resumed its freshness and that at the cost of very little labor and no expense.

Little Trick Worth Knowing.

Doughnuts or biscuits may be heated "amaist as good as new" by putting them in a whole paper bag, sprinkling in a few drops of water, twisting the ends, putting in the oven, raised a little from the bottom on a grate. The oven must be very hot.

SKIN SOFA PILLOWS.

A Fad Which, According to Report, Has Taken Eastern Housekeepers by Storm.

The woman who does not own a skin sofa pillow has not acquired the latest fad, which was born of sorrow over the death of a pet.

This pet was a calf, which had met an untimely end, thereby awakening much grief among the feminine members of the family. In the midst of their woe it suddenly occurred to one of the girls that, inasmuch as a stuffed calf would be rather out of place in the household, the skin might be used for some other purpose. That was when the pillow idea presented itself.

The men scoffed at the proposition and said that it was absurd, but they had to admit that the glossy brown skin, with its beautifully marked white spots, was to handsome to be buried with the calf, so before the last sad rites were performed the body of the little Jersey was skinned.

In due time the skin was cured, trimmed into shape and used to cover an air cushion. It was made square, with the exception of the corners, which were trimmed to represent ears—three at each corner, and tried with strips of calfskin in a bowknot. When done the skin had the look of a delicate shade of panne velvet.

This novel method of preserving the pet calf's skin suggested to some one else an idea which resulted in another unusual pillow. On a square of plain chamois skin a fireplace was painted, bricks and all, showing the glowing wood, the kettle and andirons. Paper patterns of a cat and two kittens were cut and a piece of black fur was brought into requisition for the tabbies. The fur was cut the same size as the patterns, padded slightly and glued securely to the chamois skin. The cats were placed at an angle that brought them to the left of the hearthstone, facing the blaze, and with their backs to the public—a thoroughly domestic scene.

The Washington Star says that some of the newest college pillows are made of skins. An especially handsome one was recently fashioned out of a black and white calf skin, yellow chamois skin strips about an eighth of an inch wide being used to form the legend "Yale." The letters were first outlined on the pillow, then the chamois ones were glued on. Small holes were made with an awl at frequent intervals about the letters, then little brass clasps, with nail heads, were pushed through the holes and the clasps spread in position underneath. Of course this pillow is not especially desirable from the standpoint of comfort, but it makes a good show pillow.

Calfskin and chamois skin are softer and better adapted to useful pillows, if properly made, than other skins. However, those who are so fortunate as to have beautiful skins of any sort in their possession will be able to put them to a new use in this way.

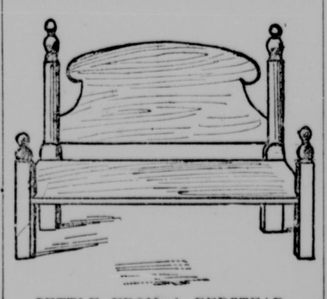
For instance, some of the new men's dens are upholstered with the skins of animals, small heads and tails being suspended from the corners to give a finishing touch.

A BEDSTEAD SETTLE.

How to Make Excellent Use of Discarded Bedroom-Furniture, the Older the Better.

This is attractive either on the lawn or on a deep porch. It is always inviting the passers to take a seat a few moments and enjoy the cool shade and fresh breezes. On the piazza it is of the nature of a fine old-fashioned settle. To construct one is the man's rainy-day work. Any old bedstead will do, the older the better.

The headboard and posts make the back of the settee. The foot posts,



SETTLE FROM A BEDSTEAD.

minus the board, complete the four legs. These are joined by cleats on which rests the seat. The width of the seat is made to fancy, 12 to 16 inches The sides of the bedstead are fitted for the arms to the settee, although it is not necessary to have them. The settles made from grandmother's bed will not need staining or painting. Those of later date need a dressing to be attractive.—Orange Judd Farmer.

Use of Colored Napery.

Colored napery is allowable at breakfast and luncheon, but never at dinner Little starch should be used in laundering white linen. A handsome monogram embroidered in white in one corner is all the ornamentation that is permissible on either tablecloth or napkins.

SISTERS OF CHARITY

Use Pe-ru-na for Coughs, Colds, Grip and Catarrh—A Congressman's Letter.

In every country of the civilized world Sisters of Charity are known. Not only do they minister to the spiritual and intellectual needs of the charges committed to their care, but they also minister to their bodily needs.

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Dr. Hartman receives many letters from Catholic Sisters from all over the United States. A recommend recently received from a Catholic institution in Detroit, Mich., reads as follows:

Dr. S. B. Hartman, Columbus, Ohio:

Dear Sir:—"The young girl who used the Peruna was suffering from laryngitis, and loss of voice. The result of the treatment was most satisfactory. She found great relief, and after further use of the medicine we hope to be able to say she is entirely cured."—Sisters of Charity.

The young girl was under the care of the Sisters of Charity and used Peruna for catarrh of the throat with good results as the above letter testifies.

Send to The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, Ohio, for a free book written by Dr. Hartman

The following letter is from Congressman Meekison, of Napoleon, Ohio:

The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, O.:

Gentlemen: "I have used several bottles of Peruna and feel greatly benefited thereby from my catarrh of the head, and feel encouraged to believe that its continued use will fully eradicate a disease of thirty years' standing."—David Meekison.

David Meekison.

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BENJ. H. SINCELL, Editor and Proprietor

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THE REPUBLICAN,
Oakland, Md.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 14, 1904.

THE South has become strenuous—in its demand for the canal.

THE White House would be painted yellow if a represenative of that colored journalism should become President.

COLUMBIA has become less warlike. Perhaps she feared the invasion of troops carrying a flag that is likely to stay put.

THE Democrats are sincere in declaring they are not satisfied with the President's Panama policy. It is too popular for them.

CHANCES of leading the Democratic ticket next fall are about evenly divided between the Jim Crow and Yellow candidate for the nomination.

IT IS no doubt a great consolation to Mr. Bryan to think that if he had been successful in the last campaign he would have been deprived of his trip to Europe.

THE Texas Congressman who declared that Senator Gorman was a "slick politician" has revised his opinion since the Maryland Senator tried to lead his party colleagues in opposition to the canal treaty.

SENATOR GORMAN is said to be worried over a report that the X-rays can turn negroes white. If the color line were obliterated the Maryland aspirant for the Democratic nomination would lose his political capital.

AMERICAN marines were the first to reach Seoul, the capital of Corea, where troops are being sent by the different nations to guard their respective interests in the hermit kingdom, in case of a conflict between Japan and Russia. The Democrats should notice that it is not only to Panama that American marines are sent in preparation for an emergency.

SENATOR LODGE'S recent speech in defense of the President's policy toward the republic of Panama was the most able which has yet been delivered in the Fifty-eighth Congress. It dealt a seyere blow to the Democratic opposition and is being quoted throughout the country. The Senator pointed out that it is not a breech of neutrality to recognize a revolted state as independent; that such recognition can come at any time after the state is sufficiently established to assume international obligations, and that the question of secession does not enter the case, as secession is the right of revolution and has nothing to do with law.

He cited many instances where recognition of state had been purely executive, and declared that President Taylor was ready to recognize the independence of Hungary before a government was established. Replying to the Democratic objection that the President had gone beyond his power in nominating a minister to Panama, Senator Lodge quoted many instances where early Presidents had made nominations to otner countries for which Congress had made no provision. He said that as early as May, the world had known that a revolution was pending on the isthmus in case the treaty was not ratified, and that if the President had not taken precautionary measures he would have been in the highest degree censurable.

After many interruptions by the Democrats the Senator's speech took a political turn. He declared that as a Republican he would like no better issue in the coming presidential campaign than the canal question, but as an American he would regret a division on this important question. He compared the policy of former President Cleveland, who tried to set up Liliuokalani in Hawaii with that of the Republican party which made those islands a part of the United States.

Speaking of the President and Secretary Hay, he said: "I believe they acted as patriots and as far-seeing Americans, and when that canal is completed the voice of the American people will acclaim the action of this Administration, which threw open the gateway between the Atlantic and the Pacific oceans, even as they acclaimed the action of Jefferson when he bought the territory of Louisiana."

MCKINLEY DAY AND CARNATIONS

"The Carnation League of America," instituted as an annual memorial to the late President William McKinley and dedicated to national patriotism, is a fixed institution and insures a perennial observance of January 29, the anniversary of his birth, as "McKinley Day." To wear the late President favorite flower, the carnation in the lapel of the coat, in the hair, or at the throat, in silent memory of a departed public servant is what is contemplated by his movement, in which the young and old of both sexes can have part. The custom was first observed on January 29, 1903, with the greatest unanimity throughout the country, and by Americans all over the world. It is a simple, inexpensive act and full of patriotic sentiment. All through Mr. McKinley's life both public and private, ran a distinct evening of sentiment, and a memorial of this sort is, therefore peculiarly appropriate to him. This custom will undoubtedly be observed the coming 29th day of January more universally, if that is possible, than on the initial day, a year ago. Interest in the memorial has increased wonderfully during the past year, and Lewis G. Reynolds, Dayton, Ohio, who suggested the idea, has received letters of the most unqualified approval from Americans everywhere. No expectation is had of giving the movement the importance of local organizations or annual meetings and conventions, but in a quiet, unobtrusive way it can be made to weild an influence for good almost incalculable and to foster a spirit of true patriotism worthy of our country and of the man whose memory it is proud to honor.

THE following editorial appeared in the Grafton *Daily Sentinel* of last Saturday and is of such a highly commendable nature on the manner in which the physicians of Oakland handled the smallpox cases that it is with more than ordinary pleasure that we reproduce it:

"Graftonians will learn with pleasure that the smallpox situation over about Oakland and Loch Lynn is improving wonderfully, and that the former town is past all danger of the epidemic that threatened at one time. The physicians and health officers over there who worked so untiringly and so fearlessly to break the progress of the disease have certainly succeeded in a remarkable manner, and the unceasing thanks of the entire community should be ever theirs. The situation along the line between Oakland and Grafton is improving. No new cases are reported, and old all getting well. Here in Grafton there appears to be no danger whatever of a spread of the disease, and the few persons afflicted have very mild cases."

WALL Street threatens to go Democratic. There is no political significance in the news.

DIED.

CODDINGTON—At his home in Oakland on Friday night last, after several weeks of suffering, Warren Montgomery Coddington, aged nearly 78 years. The deceased was born near Friendsville, this county, and has been a resident of Oakland for the past thirty years. For many years he conducted the Coddington (now West) hotel on Second street. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church nearly his entire lifetime and was a consistent christian and good citizen of the community in which he lived where he justly merited and received the respect of all. He leaves a widow but no children. His funeral took place Monday morning from his late home where services were coducted by Revs. Dr. Scott and John M. Davis. Interment was made in the cemetery in Oakland.

SHAFFER—At the residence of his parents in Oakland, of scarlet, fever Frederick, aged about six years, son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Shaffer. Interment was made in the Catholic cemetery on the following day. The bereaved parents have the sympathy of the entire community in their great bereavement.

MICHAEL—Mr. W. R. Michael, one of Garrett county's well known citizens, died on Tuesday Dec. 28, at his home at Franklin. Mr. Michael, while walking from his house to the barn 10 days previous to his death, slipped on the icy path and broke his leg, after which blood poison set in and caused his death. His many friends were shocked to hear of his death as many of them did not even know of the accident he met with. He was never married and his sister Miss Mattie kept house for him. He leaves two brothers and six sisters to mourn their loss. They are as follows: P. T. of Westernport and B. F. of Frostburg, Md. The six sisterare as follows: Mrs. Joshia Sigler, Westernport; Mrs. Samuel Kight, of Keyser; Mrs. Geo. H. Sigler, Mrs. Cleaver A. Michaels, Mrs. Tonry, and Miss Mattie Michaels. The funeral took place Wednesday of last week Rev. G. T. D. Collins, his pastor officiating. The pall bearers were as follows: Wm. T. Sigler, John W. Whitfield, Wheeler Kight, Frank Sigler, and Samuel Kight, all relatives of the deceased.

MONEY TO LOAN—On easy terms.
W. R. OFFUTT, Att'y.

BUILDING GOOD ROADS.

Maryland Geological Survey Reports On Its Share Of Work.

HAS AIDED IN VARIOUS WAYS.

Tested Material For the City and Counties—Laws For Improved Highways—Synopsis of Related Acts.

The Maryland Geological Survey, which is conducted under the direction of Professor William Bullock Clark of the Johns Hopkins University, has just issued the third biennial report of his highway work. This report has been prepared by Mr. A. N. Johnson, highway engineer of the survey and gives an account of the roads which haye beeu constructed during the past two years under the plans and specifications of the Geological Survey. By the act authorizing the highway division of the Geological Survey plans, specifications and estimates are furnished to the various boards of county commissioners or county road commissioners, as the case may be, for the construction of up-to-date roads. It has come to be recognized by many of the progressive States in recent years that the construction of modern roads is an engineering problem that must be taken up in a thoroughly intelligent manner, and as a result highway bureaus, similar to that conducted by the Geological Survey, are now in operation in a number of States. The system is one under which the splendid modern highways of Great Britain and the Continent have been built during the past half century.

The highway report shows that the Geological Survey has been called on for servises by 10 counties during the past two years as well as by several cities and towns, particularly by Baltimore, which has availed itself largely of the laboratory facilities afforded by the survey staff. The counties which have carried on work to greater or less extent under the direction of the survey are Allegany, Baltimore, Cecil, Garrett, Harford, Howard, Montgomery, Prince George's, Queen Anne's and St. Marv's county. The most important work has been carried on in Baltimore, Cecil, Harford, Howard, Prince George's and Queen Anne's counties, where important pieces of modern highways have been constructed.

The Geological Survey has prepared plans and specifications for a number of roads for the road engineer of Baltimore county, and an illustration is given in the report of Eastern avenue, which is a modern Macadam road consisting of trap-rock top and slag foundation.

The road between Belaire and Churchville, in Harford county, is also a macadam road of modern construction, and a picture of this road is likewise shown in the report. Another fine piece of macadam highway is that which is now under construction near Rising Sun, Cecil county, which is also pictured in the report. A particularly interesting piece of road is the section of the Chestertown-Centerville road in Queen Anne's county, which was built of slag secured from Sparrows Point and which has resulted in a hard, smooth road on one of the worst portions of this highway.

The highway testing laboratory of the Geological Survey has proved of great value in the selection of proper materials for highway construction and particularly in determining the relative value of paving brick submitted for city streets. The city of Baltimore, through the City Engineer's Department, now submits the various types of vitrified brick to the survey for testing prior to their acceptance. Paving brick vary so widely in their permanency that this is regarded as one of the most important phases of the work which the survey has under its control. Highly practical tests of great value in concrete construction have also been devised for cements. Many such tests made for the City Engineer's Department during the past year are described in the report, which contains an illustration of the cement-testing machine devised by Mr. Johnson, the highway engineer of the survey.

The report closes with the form of specifications used by the Maryland Geological Survey and which it advises all the county officials to employ in letting contracts for road improvement.

A unique feature of the report is the suggested outline for a county road law. It is suggested that there be established a department of roads, or Board of Road Commissioners, to consist of three persons, one elected each year to serve three years. It is proposed that there should be a road engineer who should hold office during good behaviour and who should keep account of all expenditures connected with the work, and should make a detailed annual report of the same to the board of commissioners, this report showing under the proper headings the actual amount spent for bridges, general road repairs, surfacing (such as macadam, gravel or shell), grading and opening of new roads.

It is also suggested that the counties should be divided into road districts, over each one of which there should be a supervisor or superintendent, who should give all or the greater part of his time to the road work of his district and who should employ regularly year after year men who would become familiar with their work and would thus constitute a trained corps of road menders. The Geological Survey believes that such a trained permanent force would produce far better results than could be accomplished by the present methods.

The Geological Survey has also compiled all of the public general and public local laws of Maryland relating to highways, adding to its pamphlet on this subject which was published in 1899 laws passed by the General Assemblies of 1900 and 1902.

Both of these pamphlets are being sent out in large numbers to the people of the State. The survey will send its last report to any citizen applying.

DEER PARK.

Sledding parties are all the rage.

Mrs Grant Lipscomb is seriously ill.

Dr. B. A. Reese, of Cameron, W. Va., was the guest of J. W. Wheeler during the holidays.

Allan Thrasher, of Fairmont, W. Va., is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Thrasher.

A. Freeland has gone to Washington, D. C., to spend the remaining winter months.

Miss Osa Fisher spent the holidays with her parents, Rev. and Mrs. Fisher, who are now located at Boonsboro, Md.

James Glotfeltv, S. P. Specht's genial clerk, spent the holidays with McHenry friends.

Miss Josephine Grimm, who has been visiting friends and relatives in town for the past two weeks, has returned to Dodson, W. Va.

Prof. H. Browning, principal of the Deer Park school, spent the holidays at his home near Thayerville.

Dr. J. W. Laughlin, of Mountain Lake Park, was in town last week.

Mr. John Walters, who has been visiting his brothers, G. J. and J. H. Walters, has returned to his home in Meyersdale, Pa.

Frank Browning, who has been visiting his mother, returned to Fairmont Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. West, who have been residing in Westernport for the past three months, have returned and are now "at home" to their friends in the Garrett apartment house.

Mrs. Bridget Griffin and Miss Josephine Griffin returned Thursday from a visit to Elkins, W. Va.

Miss Minnie Stemple, of Morgantown, who is teaching the Sang Run school, was in town Saturday and Sunday.

Lawrence Hennen, of Cumberland, was in town Sunday.

Dr. B. F. Laughlin, of the Maryland University, Baltimore, and Miss Sada Laughlin, of Peabody Institute, who were visiting their parents, Dr. and Mrs. J. W. Laughlin, Mountain Lake Park, were in town several days during the holidays.

Gilbert Thrasher, who has been visiting friends in this place, has returned to Friendsville.

Miss Belle Hennen, of Romney, W. Va. spent the holidays with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Hennen.

Hon. A. F. George was in town Friday.

Messrs. Albert Clarey, of Fairmont, and Staton Clary, of Mountain Lake Park, were in town during the holidays.

Dr. R. F. Bartlett and Miss Rose Maroney, of Oakland, were calling on friends in this place New Year's Day.

Robert Wilson visited friends in Blaine during the holidays.

Rev. Clary, who has been in town for several days has returned to Keyser.

Mr. and Mrs. Herman Steiding and children, of near Swanton, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. Wiley last Sunday.

Mrs. Wm. Wright, of near Altamont, visited her daughter, Mrs. F. Y. Reis, last week.

Miss Lucinda Glotfelty, who had been visiting her sister, Miss Emma Glotfelty, has retutned to her home in McHenry.

Mr. and Mrs. Theo. George, of Barton, were the guests of Rev. and Mrs. W. E. George, New Year's Day.

Prof. A. L. Lee, of Swanton, was in town last week.

Mrs. G. L. Lininger is visiting Baltimore friends.

Mrs. Clary and daughter, Miss Anna, are visiting friends in Antioch.

W. E. Beeghley, who taught school in this place some years ago, but is now located near Connellsville, Pa., was in town Saturday and Sunday.

Roy Thrasher has gone to Lebanon, Pa., to study telegraphy.

The stork left a daughter in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Ott McRobie Christmas day.

Owing to the smallpox scare all public entertainments were tabooed during the holidays, but a number of social affairs were given by some of our popular young ladies at their homes. Among the number deserving special note were those given by Miss Nellie Thrasher, Miss Bessie Hennen, Miss Florence Thrasher, Miss Anna Clary and Miss Sada Thrasher and Clarence Thrasher.

The young ladies gave a leap year party in Friendly Hall New Year's night, and it was a very enjoyable affair, but rumor says that some of the young ladies who escorted the young men home were so timid that the young men had to then go back with the young ladies. Is this so, girls?

Deer Park has had three weddings since the new year came in. The girls havn't had a chance for the past eight years and from the pace they are beginning with they intend to make this leap year count.

Howard Thrasher has retured to the State Agricultural school near Washington, D. C.

Messrs. Chas. A. and Ray Jones, who spent the holidays with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Jones, have returned to the West Virginia Conference Seminary, Buckhannon, W. Va.

Married—At the residence of W. E. George, Monday, Jan. 4th, 1904, Doddridge DeCost and Miss Rosa Mayle. The happy couple will reside in Fairmont, W. Va. We wish them a long and prosperous journey through life.

Married—At the residence of James Hinebaugh, Friday evening, Jan. 8th, 1004, by Rev. W. E. George, Israel Moore and Miss Ida DeCost. May they, too, have a happy and prosperous journey through life.

Rumor says there was also another wedding but the contracting parties wish the affair kept secret for awhile. Wonder who it was?

Scott Shreeves, of Oakland, was in town Sunday.

KEARNEY.

I beg to say that I am not a subscriber to your paper, but a constant reader of the same.

We are having fine sleighing weather and the people are taking advantage of it.

Mrs. Lottie King, of near Kearney, has been quite ill for some time.

While we have had some rough days we must not forget to mention that a visitor came to I. W. Thompson's on the 9th, and from appearances it has come to stay. It's a girl.

The Methodists are having a good meeting at the White church.

A fine horse belonging to Mr. J. G. Hamill died on the 9th at Mr. I. W. Thompson's.

The coal mine near here operated by J. M. Lish, is being worked.

Mr. W. G. Riley butchered his big hog a few days ago. It netted 636 pounds.

Messrs. F. C. Haney and Clarence V. Guard, of Friendsville, were in Oakland Tuesday on business.

Proverbs

"When the butter won't come put a penny in the churn," is an old time dairy proverb. It often seems to work though no one has ever told why.

When mothers are worried because the children do not gain strength and flesh we say give them Scott's Emulsion.

It is like the penny in the milk because it works and because there is something astonishing about it.

Scott's Emulsion is simply a milk of pure cod liver oil with some hypophosphites especially prepared for delicate stomachs.

Children take to it naturally because they like the taste and the remedy takes just as naturally to the children because it is so perfectly adapted to their wants.

For all weak and pale and thin children Scott's Emulsion is the most satisfactory treatment.

We will send you the penny, *i. e.*, a sample free.

Be sure that this picture in the form of a label is on the wrapper of every bottle of Emulsion you buy.

SCOTT & BOWNE,
Chemists,
409 Pearl St., N. Y.

50c. and $1.00; all druggists.

Receivers' Sale

OF A VALUABLE

Tannery Plant

REAL ESTATE

AND

Personal Property

In Garrett County, Md.

Under and by virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court for Garrett county, Maryland, sitting in Equity, dated the 13th day of January, 1904, and passed in a cause standing as No. 1236 Equity on the docket of said court wherein The First National Bank of Oakland, Maryland, is plaintiff, and The Commonwealth Tanning Company of Garrett county, is defendant, the undersigned Receivers were by said decree directed to make sale of the real estate and personal property belonging to said defendant located at Hutton, Garrett county, Maryland, and we hereby give notice that on

SATURDAY,

The 13th Day of February,

1904, at the hour of 11 o'clock a. m., on the premises at Hutton, Garrett county, Maryland, will offer at public auction to the highest bidder the following property, to-wit:

1st. All those THREE LOTS OF GROUND containing

10 ACRES AND 17 PERCHES

more or less, situated at Hutton aforesaid, and fully described in a deed for the same to the said defendant from Samuel G. Maxwell and wife dated the 3rd day of July, 1903, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 42, folios 224, etc., one of the Land Records of Garrett county, Md.

2nd. All the right and privilege to lay water pipes, etc., and the right to dig and construct any ditch or trough whereby or wherein water may be drawn or any kind of waste matter to be discharged from or carried away from the tannery hereinafter described and which right of way is also fully described in the aforementioned deed of conveyance.

3rd. All those TWO LOTS OF GROUND located at Hutton aforesaid and contiguous to the abovementioned lots of ground, containing

FIVE AND THREE-FOURTH ACRES,

more or less, and fully described in a deed for the same to the said defendant from Patrick M. Casey et al, dated the 5th day of May, 1902, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T. No. 42, folios 248, etc., one of the Land Records of Garrett county aforesaid.

4th. All that other lot of ground conveyed by the last abovementioned deed from Patrick M. Casey et al., to the said The Commonwealth Tanning Company, containing

5 ACRES AND 28 PERCHES,

more or less, which three last mentioned lots of ground lie contiguous to each other and also adjacent to the first abovementioned parcels of land.

5th. All those other TWO LOTS OF LAND lying contiguous to the abovedescribed lots of ground at Hutton aforesaid, and containing

2 ACRES AND 107 PERCHES,

more or less, fully described in a deed for the same to the defendant from Elizabeth Palmer, dated the 12th day of June, 1903, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T. No. 46, folios 242, etc., one of the Land Records of Garrett county, Md.

The abovementioned lots and parcels of land lie in one body and comprise what is known as

THE COMMONWEALTH TANNING CO.'S LANDS

at Hutton, Garrett county, Maryland.

The improvements consist of a—

Complete Tannery Plant

with a daily capacity of Three Hundred Sides of Sweat Hemlock Sole Leather, and now in active operation.

The plant comprises a—

Complete Beam House, Hide Mills, Sweat Pits, Yards, Loft, Rolling Room, Hide House, Leach House (containing Twelve 12,000-gallon Leaches), Bark Mills, Pumps, Boiler House containing two Boilers of 220 h. p., Engines, Belting, Shafting, Office, Switches, Standard Railroad Track Scales, Bark Sheds with a large quantity of Bark, Bark Extract, a large number of Carboys of Vitriol, Oils and other Materials used in tanning leather; also the Liquors in the yard and the tanning equity in the stock in process.

The Tannery is equipped with a complete

ELECTRIC LIGHTING OUTFIT

and the whole plant is in first-class condition with a daily output at the present time of its maximum capacity.

The stock in process belongs to Wm. F. Mosser & Co., of Boston, Mass., and Swift & Co., of Chicago, Ill., and are being tanned upon contracts with said owners, which contracts it will be necessary for the purchaser or purchasers to fulfill and complete.

The other improvements consist of—

SIXTEEN DWELLING HOUSES,

all in first-class condition, some of which are heated throughout with steam and lighted with electricity.

The entire plant, both real and personal, will be offered as a whole.

TERMS OF SALE—As prescribed by the decree, one-half cash on day of sale and the balance in six months from the day of sale, the deferred payment to bear interest from the day of sale and to be secured to the satisfaction of the Receivers or the entire purchase money may be paid in cash at the option of the purchaser or purchasers.

Conveyancing at cost of purchaser.

And by the terms of said decree the creditors of the Commonwealth Tanning Company of Garrett County are hereby notified to file their claims against said corporation with the vouchers thereof, with the Clerk of this Court, on or before the 27th day of February, 1904.

FREDERICK A. THAYER,
EDWARD H. SINCELL,
Receivers

For further information apply to the Receivers, at Oakland, Md.

Report of the Condition of

The Garrett National Bank,

OF OAKLAND, MARYLAND,

At the close of business, Nov. 17th, 1903.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$246,849 77
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	131 86
United States Bonds to secure circulation	50,000 00
Premiums on United States Bonds	3,765 63
Other Bonds	95,005 00
Banking House, Furniture and Fixtures	13,677 93
Due from approved Reserve Agents	38,616 36
Due from other banks	5,897 38
Cash on hand	22,450 60
Redemption Fund (5 per cent. of circulation)	2,500 00
Due from United States Treasurer	1,000 00
Total	$479,894 53

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	$50,000 00
Surplus Fund	10,000 00
Undivided Profits	7,614 29
National Bank notes outstanding	49,250 00
Due to other National Banks	3,891 32
Due to State Banks and Bankers	635 79
Deposits	358,503 13
Total	$479,894 53

COAL!

I am now prepared to deliver

Semi-Bituminous COAL

of the first quality to all parts of Oakland for $2.75 per ton.

Coal at the mine will be sold at

$1.25 per Ton.

All orders left at H. Creutzburg's grocery will receive attention.

Delivery will be made without delay.

Respectfully,

H. D. DEAN.

THE OLD RELIABLE

Absolutely Pure

THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE

LOCAL AND OTHERWISE

Incidents and Events at Home and Nearby—Personal Mention, Etc.

Miss Garnet Swink is visiting, her sister, Mrs. Cundiff, at Parsons, W. Va.

Mr. N. U. Bond, of Bond, this county, and Mr. H.C. Gibson, of Baltimore, were business visitors to Oakland Tuesday.

Mr. A. D. Naylor made a business trip to Hagerstown last Thursday night returned to Oakland Friday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. King Delawder were guests several days last week of Mr. Delawder's parents at Deep Creek, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Delawder.

Collector of the Port R. A. Ravenscroft spent a few days last week in Oakland on business, returning to Baltimore Thursday evening.

John W. Arnold has been seriously crippled the past week or ten days on account of the severity with which his vaccination "took."

Dr. Web. Ravenscroft, of Accident, and Messrs. Harry and Rufus Holliday, of the Cove, were in Oakland a few hours last Wednesday evening on business.

Mrs. G. W. Legge accompanied by her daughter Miss Susie, left this morning for Washington where they will remain during the balance of the winter.

Mr. P. T. Michaels, of near Firm Rock, was a business visitor to Oakland on Tuesday when he qualified as the administrator of the estate of his deceased brother, the late William R. Michaels, also of Firm Rock.

Mr. Harry Rasche assumed the position of assistant agent at the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad station in Oakland last Thursday, filling the position made vacant by the resignation of Fred Allen which took effect on the 8th inst.

The B. & O. R. R. Co. suspended their ice gathering at Mountain Lake Park Tuesday last for two weeks, at which time they will again resume operations and continue as long as the ice lasts. So far they have shipped nearly 4,000 tons.

Mr. Moses R. Hamill's riding horse which was being kept at the farm of Mr. Isaac W. Thompson, near Gorman, during the winter, was found dead in the stable last Saturday morning. The supposedly cause of the animal's death was acute bronchitis.

The tender on train No. 46 last Thursday afternoon jumped the track at the Washington Spring bridge, just west of town, which delayed traffic several hours and required the services of the wrecking crew to replace it up on the rails.

Considerable of the space in this weeks, *Republican* is taken up by the list of road supervisors appointed at the recent session of the Board of County Commissioners but as the matter is of utmost importance to the the citizens and taxpayers it should be interesting reading to the public generally.

This paper has engaged the services of one of the best newspaper writers of the State to furnish weekly letters from Annapolis during the session of the Legislature. The letters will be concise and particularly interesting to the Garrett county folks as they will follow minutely all legislation affecting the welfare of the people of this county.

Editor James M. Litzinger, of the *Leader*, was forced to return to his home in Oakland yesterday on account of the severe effects of a vaccination made a couple of weeks ago. Vaccination serves some persons very severely, while others feel but little bad effects from it, but when it is all over and the "taking" process ended, one can feel mighty safe, with so much smallpox scattered about the country. —Grafton Sentinel.

Mr. Albert Lohm of this city, who was operated on surgically in a hospital at Pittsburg, a couple of weeks ago for appendicitus mention of which was made in these columns at the time, was brought home last evening and is now resting easily at the residence of his grandfather, Mr. Robert Shaw, on the south side, where he is being attended by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Lafayette Lohm of Deer Park. We are glad to note that the young man is rapidly coming back to health and strength after the recent severe operation, and that his many friends hope to see him up and about at an early date.—Grafton Sentinel.

Mr. Joseph Rembold, one of our old-time friends from out Horseshoe Run-way was a visitor to Oakland Tuesday and while in the city paid his respects to this paper. He states that owing to disappointment in receiving the necessary machinery with which to rebuild his saw mill which was consumed by fire early in the spring, he will not be able to resume business for several weeks. An engine was shipped to him from Chicago but it was received here in a damaged condition and he refused to move it from the railroad station and immediately ordered another from an eastern manufacturer, which is now on the way.

Card of Thanks.

I desire to thank all the good friends and neighbors for the kindness shown me during the illness of my late husband. May the Lord bountifully bless them.

MRS. S. A. CODDINGTON.

SCHOOL BOARD MEETING.

Office To Be Moved Into the First National Bank Building.

A meeting of the School Board was held in Oakland Tuesday with the full membership of that body and Examiner Browning present, at which many matters concerning the future welfare of the public schools were discussed and action taken upon matters brought before it.

An order was passed to have all books used by persons or members of families infected with smallpox to burn the same at the homes of those having them in charge and under no circumstances are any of these books to be returned to the schools or taken from the houses where they now are.

It was also ordered that all schools which have been closed owing to the prevalence of smallpox or other infectious diseases be allowed to make up the time thus lost.

The board adopted a resolution instructing the secretary to secure office rooms in the First National Bank building and to have furniture, etc., in the office at present occupied by the board moved therein as soon as practicable. The rooms secured in accordance with the above resolutions are on the second floor of the building and face Alder street.

A number of bills were audited and ordered paid after which adjournment took place.

POLICEMAN ASSAULTED.

By Three Rodeheaver Brothers Who Are Now in Jail.

Tuesday afternoon Clel, Will and Lou Rhodeheaver came to town and filled up on forty-rod whiskey and while in this condition it is alleged that one of them became so noisy that Policeman Broderick placed him under arrest. The prisoner resisted the officer and he used strenuous measures to land his man. Seeing this the two other brothers assaulted the officer and bruised him pretty severely about the face and body. The three then escaped and went to their respective homes where they were later caught by deputy Sheriffs and brought to Oakland. Yesterday they were given a preliminary hearing before Justice Gonder who fined each of them $5 and costs and committed them to jail for the action of the grand jury.

No More Smallpox.

No new cases have developed during the past week and all are in hopes that the disease has been eliminated.

Stockholders' Meeting.

This is to give notice that a meeting of the stockholders of the Garrett County Telephone Company of Hoyes, Md., will be held in the school house in the town of Hoyes on Saturday, January 23, 1904, from 1 until 3 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year.

W. A. SMITH, President.

45 2t

Natural Gas Failed.

The supply of natural gas at Grafton failed shortly after midnight last Thursday night, owing to a break in the supply lines a few miles west of the city, and for several hours a great portion of the town was without fire or lights. An effort was made by the gas company to warn everyone of the danger, but many of the houses were missed, and when the gas was turned on again it escaped into the houses, and in several instances almost caused the death of the inmates before they were awakened.

Select Place for Well to be Sunk Near Sand Patch.

The officers of the Piney Run Oil and Gas company, recently organized at Washington, met at Sand Patch and decided to sink a well in Greeneville. They placed their order with the Pittsburg Drilling company, work to begin as soon as possible. Penrose Wolf of Rockwood, gets the order for the lumber necessary. Two-thirds of the stock allotted have been taken by Somerset county capitalists.

P. E. Finzel, general manager of the Piney Run Oil & Gas company, states that he has the most wonderful indications of oil and that his company invested in 1000 acres of oil territory in Gilmer county, W. Va.

Quarterly Meeting.

There will be quarterly meeting services at Bethlehem U. B. church on Jan. 23 and 24. On account of sickness a change was made from Pleasant Valley to Bethlehem. Presiding Elder Hess will officiate.

W. R. CUNNINGHAM, Pastor.

Card of Thanks.

The brothers and sisters of the late William R. Michael desire to thank their friends and neighbors who so kindly assisted them during the illness, death and funeral of their beloved brother.

Land Leased for Gas Operations.

Within the past week or ten days Upton Cuppett, Esq., of near Thayerville, has secured options upon more that 6,000 acres of land lying along the Yough river and in the Deep Creek valley for the Snyder Coal company of Pittsburg who expects to operate upon the land in the near future for natural gas.

MR. RUDISILL RESIGNS

As Superintendent of the Mountain Lake Park Association.

REV. T. S. LONG TAKES THE PLACE

Having Been Elected by the Board of Directors Yesterday—Will Assume His Duties April 1st, When Mr. Rudisill's Resignation Becomes Effective.

Considerable surprise was expressed yesterday by the friends of Rev. L. A. Rudisill, who for thirteen years or more has been the superintendent and manager for the Mountain Lake Park Association, when they learned that he had tendered his resignation as such.

Mr. Rudisill placed his resignation in the hands of Rev. Dr. Charles W. Baldwin, president of the Association, on the 7th inst., but it was not acted upon by the directors until yesterday when a meeting was held in Oakland to consider it and transact other business. The directors' meeting was attended by a majority of the members, among them being Dr. Baldwin, C. W. Conner, Hon. G. C. Sturgiss, Rev. J. M. Davis and Mr. D. E. Offutt.

In accepting the resignation of Mr. Rudisill the board did it with a great deal of reluctance and passed the appended resolutions unanimously. He always had the confidence of the board and the esteem of the general public.

The directors elected Rev. Thomas S. Long superintendent and manager in place of Mr. Rudisill. Mr. Long has been a member of the Baltimore Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal church for about seventeen years and has occupied pulpits in Allegany, Carroll, Baltimore and Howard counties, and also in Cumberland and Baltimore. He is now pastor at Savage, Md. In all his work he has had pronounced success. He is affable in manner, energetic, practical and faithful, and success is confidently predicted for him in the important position to which he has been elected and that he will carry out the work planned for the future welfare of Mountain Lake Park by his equally energetic predecessor.

In resigning Mr. Rudisill carried out a purpose he had in mind for two years past and it gives us pleasure to state that he will continue a resident of the Park and Garrett county.

The resolutions adopted by the board of directors follows:

WHEREAS, The Rev. L. A. Rudisill, who for thirteen years has been superintendent and business manager of the Mountain Lake Park Association has tendered his resignation; therefore,

Resolved, By the Board of Directors of the Mountain Lake Park Association, that the severance of the relation hitherto existing between Mr. Rudisill and ourselves causes us unfeigned regret.

Resolved, That, while we accept his resignation, we cannot permit this occasion to pass without expressing our high appreciation of the faithful, laborious and difficult sarvices he has rendered our Association and the Community of Mountain Lake Park, by which, under the blessing of God, our property has greatly improved and our community has grown in numbers and importance.

Resolved, That in parting with Mr. Rudisill we would anew express our confidence in his integrity and uprightness. Our prayers and sympathies shall go with him whatever sphere of activity he may choose.

Resolved, That a copy of this paper signed by the President and Secretary of the Board be given to Mr. Rudisill and be published in the papers.

CHARLES W. BALDWIN, President.
J. M. DAVIS, Secretary.

Brother Litzinger, of the Oakland *Democrat* and the Grafton *Leader*, has been having a most strenuous time with his newspaper properties recently. In his Oakland office the assistant editor has been quarantined for the past two weeks owing to a case of smallpox in his family. His foreman met with an accident on Wednesday of last week whereby he received a very serious injury to his knee and consequently has been confined to his bed ever since. This left as sole editor and mechanical force in the *Democrat* office Mr. Litzinger's young son. In the Grafton plant, where the proprietor spends most of his time, an accident befell his newspaper press which effectually put it out of business and but a portion of the edition was issued. His perplexities did not end here, however, as the proprietor is all but laid up with a very sore arm resulting from having undergone the process of vaccination. Brother Litzinger can console himself with the thought that all clouds have a silver lining and that the sunlight of surmounted obstacles will soon break forth.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

DIXON & KELSO

CAN USE

10,000 Oak and Chestnut Cross-Ties,

At the following prices:

No. 1 Oak,	50c.
" 2 "	35c.
" 1 Chestnut,	35c.
" 2 "	25c.

Have constantly on hand 5 to 10 cars of

ALL KINDS OF FEED,

and we always head the procession on

LOW PRICES.

Respectfully,

DIXON & KELSO.

School Closed At Friendsville.

The public school at Friendsville was closed on last Friday owing to prevalence of measles among the pupils. At the present time there are considerably over a hundred cases among the children and grown people in the town with no signs of the disease abating.

It Hasn't the True Ring.

A Cameron paper printed a paragraph to the effect that a man in Cameron, who has been married thirty years, still kisses his wife when he leaves home, which led another paper to say: "Tunnelton has a man married thirty-years, who kisses his neighbor's wife every time his neighbor leaves home, and Rowiesburg has a man married forty years, who not only kisses his wife when he leaves home, but kisses the hired girl when his wife leaves home.

3 SPECIAL TOURS TO FLORIDA.

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad via at Washington at Very Low Rates.

JANUARY 26.
Via Seaboard Air Line

Tickets including, in addition to round trip railroad fare, sleeping car accommodations and meals en-route Washington to Jacksonville February 10.

FEBRUARY 9.
Via Southern Railwad.

Tickets including, in addition to round trip railroad fare, sleeping car accommodations and meals en-route Washington to Jacksonville. Returning, leave Jacksonville February 24.

MARCH 8.
Via Atlantic Coast Line.

Tickets including, in addition to round trip railroad fare, sleeping car accommodations and meals en-route Washington to Jacksonville, but not for the return. Returning, tickets will be good on any regular train until May 31, 1904.

For detailed information call upon Baltimore & Ohio Ticket Agents.

Contingent Fund Account.

In conformity to requirements of Chapter 5, Laws of Maryland of 1890, I submit the following account for the year 1903:

RECEIPTS.

1903.		
April 10.	By Levy	$4,965 02
Aug. 22.	By fines from W. A. Maffett, Sheriff	125 50
Dec. 29.	By taxes from Sarah and Reuben Durst	6 95
	Total	$5,095 48

DISBURSEMENTS.

1903.		
Sept. 12.	To county discounts	$1,148 65
" 25.	To John M. Frantz, Clerk to the County Com's of Allegany Co., being Garrett Co.'s share of costs in case of Robert Shriver vs. Joshua Herring	270 00
1904.		
Jan. 5.	To Thos. J. Johnson, election room rent for Dis. No. 9	10 00
	Zadoc Shaw, clerk of election, Dis. No. 11	7 20
	W. H. Pool, clerk of election, Dis. No. 13	4 20
	Geo. J. Pool, clerk of election, Dis. No. 13	4 20
	J. M. Conaway, judge election, Dis. No. 8	6 90
	Wm. Hamill, Judge election, Dis. No. 1	7 20
	A. J. Broadwater judge of election, Dis. No. 11	6 60
	Total	$1,464 45
By Balance		$3,631 02

A. G. ROSS, Clerk.

J. B. WILLIAMS CO.
FROSTBURG, MD.

Cheapest place to buy

MONUMENTS
HEADSTONES AND
IRON FENCING

Send for prices

ROAD PETITION.

Notice is hereby given that thirty days after the first publication hereof, the undersigned will petition the County Commissioners of Garrett county to appoint viewers to view and examine a proposed new county road in Election District No. 2, said road to begin at a point on the Friendsville and Kingwood road near the end of the lane leading to Blooming Rose church and running through the lands of Jeremiah, Albert, and Noah Frazee, Mary Ellen and Samuel Bowling, G. V. Dixon, C. N. Friend, Allen Teats, Jeremiah Casteel, R. S. Hubbard, J. W. McCullough, Truman Root, Benjamin Schroyer and S. F. Cuppett, and intersecting the Friendsville and Oakland road at or near Elder Hill school House, a distance of four miles more or less.

HENRY KRUG,
S. A. KENDALL,
RUSSELL S. HUBBARD,
ALLEN TEETS,
JEREMIAH CASTEEL.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R. TIME TABLE IN EFFECT NOV. 19, 1902.

The following time table of the B. & O. went into effect on Sunday Nov. 19, 1902. Trains now leave Oakland as follow:

GOING WEST.

No. 7—Daily	1 52	A. M.
No. 3—Daily	7	
No. 71—Daily except Sunday	9 26	A. M.
No. 35—Daily	4 53	P. M.
No. 1—Daily	9 26	P. M.

GOING EAST.

No. 4—Daily	1 29	
No. 8*—Daily	6 09	
No. 2—Daily	9 31	
No. 72—Accom daily except Sun	3 22	P. M.
No. 36—Express, daily	4 54	P. M.
No. 12—Daily	8 30	P. M.

*No. 8 stops at Oakland only to let off passengers from points west of Grafton.

GEO. L. POTTER, General Passenger Agent.
D. B. MARI, Manager of Passenger Traffic.
V. V. WASHBURNE, Agent.

ROAD PETITION.

Notice is hereby given that at the expiration of thirty days from the first publication of this notice application will be made to the Board of County Commissioners of Garrett county, Md., for the appointment of viewers to view and locate a proposed new county road beginning for the same at a point on Gap Run, near the residence of Mrs. Archibald DeWitt, in District No. 6 of said county and running up said run through the lands of Mrs. DeWitt, George E. Hilbert and Truman W. Casteel and to intersect the Sang Run road at or near the bridge at Cuppett & Lytle's store in the village of Sang Run, a distance of about three miles.

TRUMAN W. CASTEEL and others.

Jan. 7, 1904.

MEN
CAPABLE OF EARNING
$1,000 TO $5,000 A YEAR
TRAVELING SALESMAN, CLERK, MERCHANT,
NO MATTER WHAT YOUR BUSINESS!

A complete reorganization of the producing department of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York in this section affords a chance for a few good men; eight vacancies in the agency force remain open for men of character and ability; you can find out by writing whether it will be worth while for you to make a change; no previous experience is necessary.

A course of professional instruction given free.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Richard A. McCurdy, President.

HAS PAID POLICY-HOLDERS OVER
620 MILLION DOLLARS.

Address GEORGE T. DEXTER, Superintendent of Domestic Agencies, 32 Nassau St., New York, N. Y.

ORDER NISI.

John George Kolb, Guardian, vs. William Kolb and Oliver Kolb.

No. 1267 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County, Maryland.

Ordered this 16th day of December 1903 by the Circuit Court of Garrett county, that the sale of the property made in these proceedings and reported by Fred. A. Thayer, attorney named in the mortgage to make said sale, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 15th day of January next; provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper printed in said Garrett county once in each of three successive weeks before the 8th day of January, 1904.

The report states the amount of sale to be $338.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk of the Circuit Court for Garrett County.

True copy—test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

Her First Love

By
ISABEL C. WHITEHURST

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YOU will let me confess to you, won't you? You are just the listener I want. You can be sentimental. I have seen the tears in your eyes when you have listened to a tale of distress, and when you are moved I have seen the color come and go, and your lips quiver, and I have known that you could feel. Be quiet, you interrupt me. You say you are not priest, but man? That if you sit and listen, and I sit and talk, some day you may also be found with arms about me telling me to be faithful. Absurd! We know each other too well, you and I. You will never again be my lover, there must be mystery and difficulty and reticence for love, and it is an atmosphere we have emerged from long ago. So long ago that I have almost forgotten, and I do not hate you for that past. No, I do not hate you. I like you, and I will believe you, and when I have told you all my story, and there comes the moment when you will know why I have told you, I will be guided by you entirely; because what I know you know, only more—for I know only the men I have loved or those who have loved me, while you know men when they do not love, and it may come to that.

When, where, how shall I begin my confession to you? Here, I will roll you a cigarette, I will light it for you, see; I will take one myself. Sit there, in that low chair, that cushion will fit your back, and through the smoke-rings you shall see me young again. No! I do not want compliments from you. I am young still, fair still, of course; were I not, you would not listen. But the youth of 30 and the beauty of 30 is not the youth and beauty that I wish you to see through the smoke.

You have often wondered why I love Ashbury Park. It is because I first met him there. I was barely 17 then, and had gone down from my home, my country home, on the upper Hudson, where papa was a poor Episcopal clergyman, to visit my uncle, who had a cottage there for the season.

I remember it well. We were about to start a game of tennis, and I had a racket in my hand.

"Dolly, dear," said my eldest cousin, "do you mind not playing this set? Papa has brought a man down with him; see, they are just getting out of the coach. He is asthmatic or consumptive, or something, and can't play. Talk to him instead of me, there's a good girl." I was always amiable; am I not amiable now, dear? I consented, and they began their game.

"This is our little cousin from Oakley," said my uncle, patting my shoulder kindly. "Dolly, dear, this is Mr. Basing; he is a little out of sorts. You girls must cheer him up among you, and you had better be the first. You are the quietest, and won't frighten him."

He turned to me, and said, in a voice that had in it a musical hoarseness, such a voice as I had never heard before, nor will again, I think, unless I hear it in Heaven, for I have listened for it all my life:

"No; I don't think you will frighten me."

He was a tall man, very slender, with a brown beard, and hair so thick it stood up on either side of the parting quite an inch above his head. His eyes were small, deep set, and brown, with a distant look in them. I can see him now more distinctly than I can see you. I have always seen him distinctly. Shall I show you his portrait? There it is. Be quiet, be quiet, do not say a word; it hurts like a touch on a wound if you should criticise, if you should even admire.

If you dare to laugh I shall hate you; but, there, you may laugh if you will, it is true, all the same. I have been faithful to him—in my way. But I will put away the portrait, then I can tell you of it better.

Salt air sprayed in our faces in those summer mornings by the long sea walk. In the evening the band played, and by the band it was light, and the crowds moved hither and thither in the gas. But we walked apart from them all, he and I, between the green hedges, hand in hand. I believe there never was a love dream like ours. He was dying of consumption, and half my love was pity, but he went down so deep in my heart, and the uprooting left the place so tender, I could not bear a touch, and so I shut it up, and people say since then I have no heart.

If you ever love a young girl—don't protest, you are the very man to do it, with your blue eyes and sensitive lips—if ever you should love such a one, then remember this: If, though she love you, she does not shrink from you, if, though she love you, her hand barely presses yours in return; and her lips quiver and move away under yours; if, though she love you, she does not shrink from you and fear you, and she jests when she would rather cry, and mocks you when she would rather caress—if she does none of these things, why, then, you are deceiving yourself, or she is deceiving you, or both, but she is no young girl.

I was happy when we talked of the sea; when he quoted poetry to me, and, with that dear, mild humor of his, made me relish Bret Harte and Mark Twain, two heroes of whom the vicarage library contained no record. When we talked of things I was happy, when he spoke of me I was nervous. He was coming too near, I dared not listen, was not strong enough for happiness, feared it and him. I loved him most when we were apart. But even into cognate thought I could not put my love. There was no future in it then, and it had no form.

The time came when we must part. To-morrow I must return to my father; he, I knew, was going to Colorado to have one more last try for health.

Up to this last evening he had always been the ideal lover of a young girl; the lover who never spoke of love, whose gentleness always implied what his lips never uttered. Why or how our hands had sought each others I never knew; I cannot even now remember nor even when that involuntary joining had commenced—I think from the very first day we had met.

I never called him Bernard; never, never, never; and, yet, as Bernard I always think of him. B. Z. B. was inscribed on the umbrella which he always carried; leaning upon it now and then in his weakness. I asked him once for what the Z. stood; he made me guess, and teased me, as I failed to do so. In revenge, I insisted it must be Zeroboam, and Zeroboam I always called him, even on the last day of our parting.

We had strolled together far up the beach. We were between sandhills and the sea, with not a soul within eyesight. My hand rested in his. It was dark, moonless, still, only an occasional whiff of air blew us a strain of the distant music; and always far away in the light the dark masses of people surged to and fro.

"This is our good-by," he said, and I answered nothing.

How he knew, how he understood, has always been a mystery; we never spoke of love, yet he never doubted mine, nor I his. He went on, always in that hoarse, sweet voice: "I shall go to Colorado first, California next; then I shall come back, and we will go to the south of France. I cannot live in this climate." I was trembling; I felt I wanted him to be gone. I could not face the sadness, and I did not wish to be sad. I was restless, nervous and excited.

"Say good-by to me here," he said, suddenly, and his arm was over my shoulder and his face near mine.

"Good-by," I said, hastily drawing back from him. He held my hand—no, now both my hands were in his.

"Is that the way friends say good-by?"

Hot as fire glowed my cheeks in the darkness, and my heart stilled my breath with its quick throbbing. His face was near mine. I shrank back and back.

"Good-by, good-by," I said, with nervous haste, and then when he would have come nearer, I felt his breath on my cheek. "No, no!" I cried. "Don't, don't."

He sighed—a short, quick breath rather than a sigh—and then stood up.

"Very well," he said; "perhaps you are right. Wait until I come back. But mind, if not me, no one else. You promise that?"

"Yes," I answered, soberly and gravely, rising also. "Yes, I promise."

I have longed for that kiss ever since. How I have longed for it you will never know.

Can you understand? But, yes, somehow I feel you can. That kiss I have never had has colored all my life and made me what I am. Always I have snatched at a momentary gratification, for fear of the hour when I should long for it. And so I have drunk when the cup was offered me—drained it for every drop of sweetness, and never missed but that one kiss which I can now never have. I loved him; yet when we parted my lips were dry, and I laughed while he looked sad.

My cousins had laughed at our friendship; they laughed when we said "Good-by" to him at the railroad station, and I with them. I was not sad, nor gloomy; I had no forebodings.

That summer the trees and grass were greener than they have been before or since, and I was as gay as the sunbeams. I never heard from him, and I never wrote to him, but I dreamed of him all day and at night. He seemed so close to me that I did not even miss his presence. That three weeks we had been so constantly together had given him to me absolutely. I could hear his answer to every question, see his sunken eyes light into consciousness and gleam with quiet humor, feel his hand in mine both when I slept and when I woke. Nothing disturbed my memory but that longed-for, empty, wasted kiss. Sometimes I would feel again his breath on my neck, and his beard would brush my cheek. And then I blushed, my heart beat, but I held up my lips, and always he was not there. I learned to listen for him in every footstep, to look for him behind every tree.

One day my uncle came. We went out into the garden. We chatted. I was very happy. My uncle had come unexpectedly, just walked up the avenue while we were at dinner.

I pictured Bernard walking up like that; a quiet smile, a "Well, child, here I am again."

I felt that was what he would say. Then I would take his hand and we would go away together. And I would kiss him and lay my cheek against his beard, and tell him I was sorry I had not kissed him before he went.

"Do you remember what friends you were with that poor fellow, Bernard Basing, last year?" asked my uncle.

My heart gave one great thump. It was the first time I had heard his name—his dear name.

"Yes, I remember," I answered.

"Nice fellow, wasn't he? Poor fellow."

"Poor fellow!" I said, faintly.

"Died in San Bobadil; beastly place for him to have to go to. They had to bring the body down in a coach; no rail road, you know."

Thank you for your wet eyes.

Strange Fact.

There are 183,000 miles of railway mail routes. Strange as it may seem, this mileage is considerably surpassed by the distance over which mails are carried on horseback or by wagon. The quantity of mail so carried, however, is comparatively trifling.

EDUCATION IN ENGLAND.

London Journal Says It Is the Worst of Any Highly-Civilized Country.

Whatever the explanation may be, there is unfortunately a contempt for education throughout all classes in this country. Naturally, therefore, our education is the worst of any highly-civilized country, says the London Statist. And because it is so we are gradually losing ground and our competitors are forging ahead of us. We are losing ground, not alone in trade and manufactures, but in every department of life. Our whole government system is inefficient to a surprising degree. What our army is we saw in South Africa. What our administrative departments are we have had of late several disconcerting illustrations.

If, then, we are to recover our old place in the world it is in the highest degree desirable that we should reform our system of education and supply all classes from the highest to the lowest with a real and scientific mental training. In order to oppose logically Mr. Chamberlain's proposals there is no need to deny that this country does not hold now the position of preeminence which it held formerly. Indeed, we venture to think that reasonable and thoughtful men like Lord Rosebery rather injure the cause they have at heart than promote it by making such a denial.

Fever That Seldom Dies Out.

Do you know there is such a thing as "newspaper fever" and that it just worms and burns its way into a fellow's system and remains there as long as life lasts? It is a fact, says the New Orleans Times-Democrat. Men who work around newspaper offices know it to be true. They know it is true not only to the men who work in the business, but many others who never happen to get into the business at all. There is an old legend to the effect that if a man once takes the Mississippi river water he will keep coming back to the same old river, no matter where he goes. It is the same way in the newspaper business. Taste it once and you have got it in your system for good.

Profit in Sugar Beets.

It costs $30 per acre to produce sugar beets. The yield per acre throughout the country in 1901 was 9.6 tons. The average yield secured by the more intelligent growers, however, is 12 tons an acre. The factories pay $4 to $4.50 a ton, giving a gross return of $48 to $54 per acre and a net profit of $18 to $24, which is more than double the average profit on crops.

English Like Cheese.

England's cheese consumption is greater than that of any other country.

WILLIAM INSCO BUCHANAN.

Mr. Buchanan, who has just been appointed minister to the new republic of Panama, is a man of wide diplomatic experience, having been minister to Argentina from 1894 to 1900. He was director general of the Pan-American exposition at Buffalo and was one of the Iowa commissioners to the Chicago fair. Mr. Buchanan was born near Covington, O., September 10, 1853, and received his education in the country schools. He lived in Indiana for a time, and in 1874 was engrossing clerk of the lower house of the legislature. Recently he was arbitrator to fix the boundary line between Argentina and Chili. He has lived in Sioux City, Ia., since 1882.

HORSES FOND OF BEER.

Many Belonging to Washington Breweries Want Their Buckets Regularly.

"Fully one-half of the horses used by the brewers of Washington," said a fat and ruddy driver of one of the big wagons, according to the Post, "are beer swillers, and there are horses belonging to our company which will not leave the delivery yards until they have had their bucket of beer in the morning and at lunch time. They have acquired a taste for the beverage, and they refuse to do their work until they have been supplied. Now, I say the horses acquired a taste for beer, but I guess I am wrong about that, for it is my candid opinion that horses naturally love beer. They seem to have the same taste for it that hogs have for 'mash' and 'beer' from the stillhouses. It is a well-known fact that in running down and locating illicit stills in the mountain districts the revenue officers are frequently aided in their work by watching the hogs, the razorbacks, sniffing the 'mash' for a distance of two miles.

"Our horses fatten on beer, and it is a noticeable fact that the ones drinking the most beer can do the most hard driving. The horses draw the line on stale beer, and one of them will have to be powerful dry in the throat before he will drink it. But give him a bucket of fresh beer and it will soon disappear, and he will neigh for more. Drivers' helpers and horses are allowed a liberal supply of the fluid by the company, and I would do without my mugs before I would see my horses go thirsty."

Temperature and Life.

The range of temperature suited to terrestrial life is comparatively narrow. All vital actions are suspended temporarily, some permanently, if subjected to a temperature near the freezing point; while the highest that most organisms can bear lies somewhere between 95 degrees and 113 degrees Fahrenheit. Only the spores of certain bacteria can survive boiling. It is, therefore, probable that if the general temperature of the earth's surface rose or fell 40 degrees (a small amount relatively), the whole course of life would be changed, even perchance to extinction.

Royal Sculptors.

Princess Henry of Battenberg is little less skilful as a sculptor than her talented sister, the duchess of Argyle. Princess Beatrice's most successful work with the chisel is a full-length marble figure of Queen Victoria.

Big Game in Texas.

That Scotch huntress who has gone to Texas to look for big game might accomplish her purpose, remarks the Chicago News, by shooting a few oil stock promoters.

AT THE VILLAGE WELL AT BETHLEHEM.

Women play an important part in the little town of Bethlehem, the birthplace of the Messiah. They appear most picturesque and charming at the village well, where they go morning and evening to fill the large family pitchers of drinking water. At the sunset hour women and girls meet around the well for a pleasant hour of gossip and laughter, and here the news of the day is rapidly passed around. Perhaps it has traveled for miles by word of mouth, and thus it passes on again to the next village, for newspapers are unknown in Bethlehem. Indeed, reading and writing are unknown mysteries to the majority of the dwellers in modern Palestine.

SMILES

A CHILD OF THE TIMES.

"Why, Charlie, what are you reading this book on 'Child Education' for?"

"I just want to see whether I have been brought up properly."—Fliegende Blaetter.

What's the Use?

What's the use of growling and complaining an' er grumbling?
Nature's hard to overcome, but do it if you can;
Clouds are full of little rifts, and all the thunder's rumbling
Won't cut out the sunshine that's awaiting every man.
—Chicago Inter Ocean.

Puzzled by the Humps.

The Polar Bear (on seeing a camel for the first time)—Great Aurora! You must have been born like that, weren't you?

The Camel (laughingly) — That's about right.

The Polar Bear—I thought as much; it seemed mighty strange to me that any animal could have his back broken twice and still survive.—Town Topics.

NOT HIS HALF OF IT.

Sammy (just been accepted)—I can imagine already the papers talking about "the handsome couple"—

Florinda—What a wonderful imagination you must have got.—Ally Sloper.

The Heroine.

In the drama of existence,
Should you take a searching look,
You will find the leading lady
Very often is the cook.
—Judge.

The Proper Age.

She—Are you fond of babies?

He—Yes; of girl babies at the reciprocal age.

She—What's the reciprocal age?

He—Sweet sixteen.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

And Pitch In.

Wise—Haven't you got a job yet?

Potter—No, I'm still waiting for something to turn up.

Wise—Huh! Your sleeves are what you need to turn up.—Philadelphia Press.

THE LIGHTEST IN SIGHT.

"Nora, put a light book on my dressing table."

"Would it be the bank book, mam?"—N. Y. Times.

The Children's Choice.

Lady (to applicant for position of nursemaid)—Why were you discharged from your last place?

Applicant—Because I sometimes forgot to wash the children, ma'am.

Chorus of Children — Oh, mamma, please engage her!—Tit-Bits.

Familiar with Them.

"They say the English are slow to appreciate humor, but Lord Champleigh always laughs at my jokes."

"That doesn't prove anything. He's heard them all before."—Chicago American.

She Understood.

Friend—If a big wagon made so much noise that you couldn't hear George when he proposed, how did you know what he said?

Sweet Girl—By the movements of his lips.

"That's wonderful! I never could do that in the world. What quick eyes you must have."

"Oh, I couldn't see his lips. They were too close for that."—N. Y. Weekly.

A Feminine Revenge.

"That woman in front of us prevents me from seeing the stage."

"Well, that's too bad! I don't see what can be done about it. I suppose she has the right to pile her hair as high as she likes."

"Oh, I wouldn't raise a word of objection if it was her hair—but it isn't."

And the lady in the front seat heard every word of this.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

An Axiom Revised.

This life is full of odd deceit—
A coat of paint may hide the dirt,
And many an honest heart may beat
Beneath a jewel-studded shirt.
—Judge.

MAY RISE TO REMARK.

He—Sweetheart, I—I—I didn't intend to tell you this when we came in here, but something spurs me on to tell you that I love you.

She—Heavens! Maybe you're sitting on the cactus!—Chicago Tribune.

The Same Old Lamb.

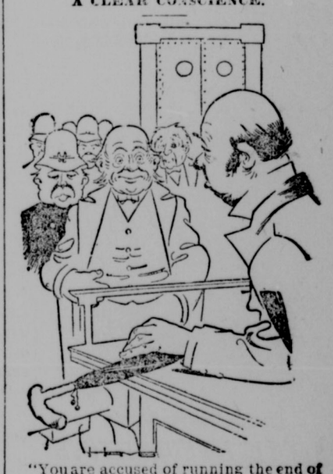
Wall street found a little lamb
With pockets full of dough;
Steered it to a bucket shop;
The result of it you know.
—San Francisco Bulletin.

An Egg Theory.

"I have studied the matter for a long time," said the landlady, "and it is my belief that while eggs are one of the best kinds of food people can eat in the summer they are not good for the cold rough days of winter."

"That's right," added the star boarder, "they're cheap in the summer, but cost like the dickens in the winter."—Chicago Record-Herald.

A CLEAR CONSCIENCE.



"You are accused of running the end of an umbrella in this man's eye. Are you guilty or not guilty?"

"Not guilty, your honor; the umbrella doesn't belong to me."—Chicago Chronicle.

Summer and Winter.

When we're through with one woe
Another gets bold;
When the ice trust lets go
The coal trust takes hold.
—Washington Star.

Too Serious.

Miss Ascum—So you're not engaged to him any more?

Miss Gidday—Oh, no. I just had to break it off.

Miss Ascum—Why, what was the matter?

Miss Gidday—The simpleton got too sentimental. He was beginning to talk to me about marriage.—Philadelphia Press.

Appropriately Named.

Bill—He wanted a name for his new hotel.

Jill—Were there any suggested?

"Yes, a fellow suggested calling it the Rheumatic Gout, because it was a swell joint."—Yonkers Statesman.

An Impossible Combination.

He was trying to be dignified, but the orange peel made a failure of the effort.

He accepted the situation with becoming philosophy.

"I find," he said, "that a man can't stand on his dignity and the back of his neck at the same time."—Chicago Post.

Unpardonable.

Algy—Yes, we expelled Fweddy fwom the club.

Cholly—Deah! Deah! Why?

Algy—Wearing a coat that didn't fit.—Puck.

OBEYED INSTRUCTIONS.

Photographer Planted His Camera Where He Was Told To and There Was Trouble.

The city editor summoned the photographer of his staff, relates Youth's Companion. "Col. Welligan's house is burning," he said, "and I want a picture of the fire. Get out there as quick as you can with your camera and take a view of what's left of the building, from the inside of the fence corner."

"But," said the photographer, "if—"

"That's the point I want it taken from—right in the corner."

"But I think there's—"

"I don't care whether there's a better point or not. You know what I want. Hurry up! You are losing time."

The photographer took his camera and departed. A few hours later he came in with the proof of a picture he had taken from the desired point of view.

"What is this?" asked the city editor.

"That is a photograph of the ruins of Col. Welligan's house from the inside corner of the fence, near the street."

"I can't see anything of the house."

"I can't, either," responded the photographer. "I tried to tell you there was a big tree standing between that corner and the house, but you wouldn't let me."

Mr. Grover's Case.

Frederika, Ia., Dec. 28.—Mr. A. S. Grover is now 74 years of age. For the last 30 years he has suffered a great deal of sickness, and, although he is a temperate man and never used spirits of any kind, his kidneys had troubled him very much. He said:—

"I was told I had Diabetes, and my symptoms corresponded exactly to those of a young man who died of Diabetes in this neighborhood. My feet and limbs were bloated quite a little.

"I heard of Dodd's Kidney Pills, and at last determined to try them. I took in all ten boxes before I was well, and now I can truthfully say that I am all right. The bloating is gone from my feet and legs. I have gained eight pounds in weight, and can sleep well at night, and every symptom of my trouble is gone.

"It is some time now since I was cured, and I have not had the slightest return of any symptom of the old trouble."

Getting Her Money's Worth.

Milly—I was weighed this afternoon and tipped the scales at 99½ pounds.

Billy—I think that if the man that had weighed you had been real generous, he would have thrown in three-quarters of a pound, and made it an even hundred.

"So do I. But he was raunning one of those 'You weigh for a cent' affairs. The next time I'm going to try a 'nickel in the slot' machine, and maybe I'll get more for my money."—Detroit Free Press.

For 30c and This Notice

the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., will send free

1 pkg. May 1st Carrot.....10c.
1 pkg. Earliest Green Eating Onion...10c.
1 pkg. Peep Of Day Tomato.....20c.
1 pkg. Salzer's Flash Light Radish...10c.
1 pkg. Salzer's Long Quick, Quick Radish .....10c.
1 pkg. Salzer's Queen of All Radish...10c.

Above six rare novelties, the choicest and finest of their kind, have a retail value of 70c, but they are mailed to you free, together with Salzer's big catalog, well worth $100.00 to every wide-awake gardener, all upon receipt of but 30c in postage and this notice. [K. L.]

Tough Proposition.

Hicks—Is Tompkyns good pay?

Wicks—Tompkyns! You couldn't get any money out of Tompkyns if you should send a warship.—Somerville Journal.

An English Earl's Opinion.

The English, next to the Americans, are the greatest travelers in the world, and while they as a rule insist upon having the best there is to be obtained, they appreciate good service and beautiful scenery. The Earl of Shaftesbury, having, with his wife, spent some little time in the United States during the summer, speaks most enthusiastically in regard to what they have seen. A few days ago he said to a gentleman in Buffalo:

"Our stay in New York was a delightful one, and the picturesque grandeur along the Hudson and its surroundings was a source of much joy to us all.

"It has seldom been my good fortune to pass the time in such excellent sport as that furnished in your enchanting Adirondack Mountains."—Albany Times-Union.

Whether a man is handsome, or whether he only thinks he is, he acts just the same.—N. Y. Times.

Mrs. Fairbanks tells how neglect of warning symptoms will soon prostrate a woman. She thinks woman's safeguard is Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—Ignorance and neglect are the cause of untold female suffering, not only with the laws of health but with the chance of a cure. I did not heed the warnings of headaches, organic pains, and general weariness, until I was well nigh prostrated. I knew I had to do something. Happily I did the right thing. I took **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** faithfully, according to directions, and was rewarded in a few weeks to find that my aches and pains disappeared, and I again felt the glow of health through my body. Since I have been well I have been more careful, I have also advised a number of my sick friends to take **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound,** and they have never had reason to be sorry. Yours very truly, MRS. MAY FAIRBANKS, 216 South 7th St., Minneapolis, Minn." (Mrs. Fairbanks is one of the most successful and highest salaried travelling saleswomen in the West.) — *$5000 forfeit if original of above letter proving genuineness can not be produced.*

Mrs. Pinkham invites all sick women to write her for advice. She has guided thousands to health. Address, Lynn, Mass.

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

GUESSING SONG.

Oh, ho! oh, ho! Pray, who can I be?
I sweep o'er the land, I scour o'er the sea;
I cuff the tall trees till they bow down their heads,
And I rock the wee birdies asleep in their beds.
Oh, ho! oh, ho! And who can I be
That sweep o'er the land and scour o'er the sea?

I rumple the breast of the gray-headed daw,
I tip the rook's tail up and make him cry "caw;"
But though I love fun, I'm so big and so strong,
At a puff of my breath the great ships sail along.
Oh, ho! oh, ho! And who can I be
That sweep o'er the land and scour o'er the sea?

I swing all the weathercocks this way and that,
I play hare-and-hounds with a runaway hat;
But, however I wander, I ne'er go astray;
For, go where I will, I've a free right of way!
Oh, ho! oh, ho! And who can I be
That sweep o'er the land and scour o'er the sea?

I skim o'er the heather, I dance up the street;
I've foes that I laugh at, and friends that I greet;
I'm named in the east and I'm known in the west,
But I think the Dean Bridge is the place I love best.
Oh, ho! oh, ho! And who can I be
That sweep o'er the land and scour o'er the sea?
—Henry Johnstone, in St. Nicholas.

ROOSTER FINDS MOON.

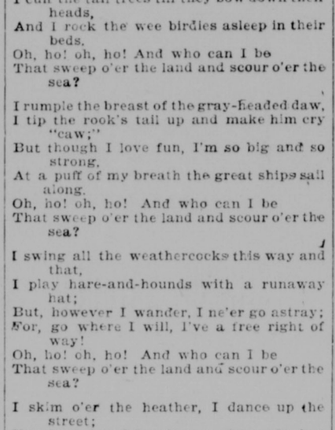
Lord of the Barnyard Made a Strange Discovery Which Surprised Him Very Much.

Because he had eaten too much supper, a rooster one night was unable to sleep, and he just had to sit up on the roost and gaze out through the cracks in the henhouse roof at the stars while all the rest of his family slept and snored.

He thought the stars were very wonderful, and the moon seemed marvelous.

The next day, as he crossed a field, he came across a ball—one of those fancy colored bouncing balls that children love to play with. Now, Mr. Rooster had never seen one of them before, and he did not know what it was.

"This must be the moon that I saw last night," he said, finally. "I wonder what it is doing down here, instead of being up in the sky. It is very beautiful, it is true, but I would like to see it shine as it did last night. I suppose it doesn't shine during the day, so I'll wait until night and see it."



THIS MUST BE THE MOON.

So Mr. Rooster sat down by the ball and waited. The sun went down and it grew dark, and black clouds hid the stars and all the sky, but still the ball would not shine.

"It is very strange," declared the rooster, as he sat and waited.

All the other chickens had gone to roost hours before, but still the rooster waited and watched.

Then the wind began to blow and the thunder to roll and the lightning to flash, and the first thing Mr. Rooster knew it was raining in torrents, and he was soaked to the skin, and most frightened out of his pits.

"I'll save the moon," he cried, and he grabbed up the ball and tried to run with it. When he reached the henhouse door the rain had stopped, and the wind had swept the clouds from the sky, and Mr. Rooster looked up and saw the moon smiling sweetly at him.

"So this isn't the moon, after all," said Mr. Rooster, looking down at the ball. "Well, I guess it must be one of the stars."—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Relic of Roman Rule.

A most interesting memorial of the Roman occupation of England has just been sold under the auctioneer's hammer. This is the Roman station of Amboglanna, the largest on the famous wall which marked the limit of the Roman province. After an existence of 1,800 years the walls of the station, five feet thick, are in a wonderful state of preservation. The gateways are noble specimens of Roman work. Some of the wedge-shaped stones in the arches are still to be seen on the ground. The interior of the camp is marked with lines of streets and the ruins of buildings.

Marks Would Not Come.

Small Willie was trying to write with a dull lead pencil that his mother had given him, but meeting with poor success he finally exclaimed: "Oh, mamma, the wood has slipped down over the lead, and the marks can't come out!"

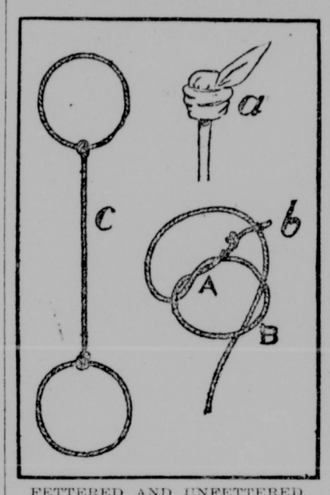
AMUSING PARLOR TRICK.

It Is Called "Fettered and Unfettered" and Any Bright Boy Can Learn to Perform It.

The performer allows himself to be tied with a fetter (consisting of a band) as is shown in C of illustration. One hand is tied to the end of the band first, then the other. The band must be so long that the hands can move pretty freely. The performer, after being tied, speaks a few words of introduction, excuses himself for being obliged to take off his coat, takes off his coat and appears fettered as before.

Finally he slips his coat on again and asks somebody to cut the fetters, which appear to be intact and in the same condition as when they were tied at the beginning of the performance.

To perform this trick effectively, a cutaway coat should be worn, having in its back pockets the principal requisite, a second fetter. Besides this fetter a small pair of scissors is secreted in the same pocket. This pair of scissors serves to cut the band tied by the audience, for these fetters must come off to make room for the others.



FETTERED AND UNFETTERED.

After the hands of the performer are tied, he goes into the pocket with one hand, takes the pair of scissors and cuts the fetters. As his hands are tied behind his back, nobody can see this manipulation. The old fetters are put away in his pocket and the new fetter is made ready for use. This second fetter is made in the following way. The band used is just as long as the one used to tie the hands.

On each end a simple knot is made (a), then a loose knot in the shape of a loop (b), allowing the band to slip for tightening around the wrists and loosening as the performer desires (a-B). After the original fetters are cut and the coat is taken off the performer slips both hands into the loops and pulls them tight.

This fetter cannot be distinguished from the original one. By repeating this experiment, all sorts of variations in tying and untying can be shown, until finally this pseudo band is cut off by one of the audience.—Boston Globe.

SPIDER ENTRAPS BIRD.

A Brown Creeper Invades the Field Museum and Suddenly Comes to Grief.

"Will you walk into my parlor?
Said the spider to the fly."

This time it was not the fly that the wily spider sought to entangle in his meshes, but a small bird, against which he felt he had just cause for grievance.

It seems that during the past season the Field museum at Chicago has been infested with large quantities of obnoxious spiders. They have festooned the ceiling and great columns of the building with yards of their shuttle-work, much to the annoyance of the authorities. Scrubwomen and janitors have tried in vain to relieve the building of the pests and their work. Even the suggestions of frost did not seem to greatly diminish the insects. Finally a wee brown creeper, discovering the state of things there, decided to take up his abode inside and assist the authorities in ridding the building of the pests. For several days he flitted about very much as he pleased, confining himself mainly to the rear entrance room, wagging up and down column after column and probing his long bill into every crevice. With his murderous vigilance he actually carried on a very effective work there. He seemed a permanent fixture, and the authorities and the public eyed him amusedly.

The other morning, however, as a curator of one of the departments was passing, a guard remarked:

"There's a bird for your collection! Looks as if it was done for."

The bird lay panting on its side at the bottom of one of the columns.

"Bring a fly," said the scientist, as he took the little creeper in his hands.

The guard held a buzzing fly on the point of a pin to the bird's beak, saw it bite at it voraciously.

"Doesn't look as if he were going to die," said the scientist. "I wonder what's the matter with him, anyway?"

Turning the bird over in his hand, he found it had been entrapped in a large spider's web, which had bound the wing and tail together in such a manner as to preclude flying. It looked as if some wise old spider had resented the bird's work of extermination and had purposely ensnared him in a trap.

The queer bandage was removed and the bird darted out over the iron grating and shot out of sight across the lagoon. —Chicago Daily News.

The Armchair's Sleeves.

Tommie's mother was having some furniture upholstered, and she sent him to the shop to see when it would be ready. "It's all done 'cept the sleeves to the big armchair," the little man explained upon his return.

BARN FOR THE DAIRY.

Description of a Structure That Is Supplied with the Most Modern Sanitary Conveniences.

The stable floor may be of plank, brick, cement or mixed clay and gravel. If good stiff clay can be had, and clean gravel, a floor made of two parts clay and one of gravel, thoroughly mixed and well pounded, when of proper state of dryness, will make a floor which I prefer to all others. There should be a fall of one-half inch to a foot to the standing floor towards the trench, and if a clay and gravel floor be used a plank of good, durable wood 2 by 12 should be set up on edge and securely bolted to the back of three-by-three-inch pieces firmly driven into the ground. The trench may be made of durable planks, but cement is better. Very few trenches are made deep enough, for when shallow the cows will often step down into

PLAN FOR DAIRY BARN.

them and stand with the hind feet in the manure, thus making it hard to keep them clean. But if the trench is not less than eight or ten inches deep the cow will not step into it, except by accident, will never stand in it and consequently keep much cleaner. If the trench is made only wide enough to fit the scoop shovel used for cleaning, it will be found better than if made wider.

Whatever the material of floor or style of fastener or stall used plenty of bedding should be used where it is obtainable; it adds greatly to the comfort of the cows and helps to keep them clean. The plan shown gives arrangement of stalls, feeding alley and box stalls with driveway for cleaning out manure. The doors of box stalls are shown, the one opening into the other, but if preferred the back one may have the door inside. The water pipes are shown by the dotted line with drinking basins in each two stalls, and a supply tank at A or B as convenient. This supply tank is fed from a large tank or from spring as desired. The silo is shown outside the stable, but so placed that the door opens into the feeding alley and still leaves a window for lighting. If the basement is ten feet and the posts about 8 feet, the silo may be made 30 feet deep by excavating a little for the bottom, or by running the roof upon the roof of stable a few feet, thus making it necessary to have silo but ten feet square. If the walls of this stable are made of stones, they need not be over 18 inches thick and in this case the driveway would be only nine instead of 12 feet. The box stalls would be six by nine feet, which would still give plenty of room.—J. S. Wodward, in Rural New Yorker.

Take Care of the Roads.

It is the duty of every farmer to keep his roads in good condition. Those about the house and in the more conspicuous parts of the premises serve a double purpose of being both useful and ornamental. A road is not any particular ornament, it is true, under any circumstances, yet a well-kept road is a credit to a place, whereas a neglected road is always a shame. The farm roads need cleaning up and resurfacing almost as much in the fall as in the spring. After the rush of the summer is over, they ought to be put into condition for winter wear. It is a timely piece of work just now.—Country Gentleman.

Pure Milk for City Dealers.

There is being made a steady advance in the matter of producing pure milk. This advance is largely stimulated by the business men of the cities, who are here and there establishing plants for the reception of milk from the country, its pasteurization and its putting up in the most popular form. We hear of pure milk plants being established in different cities. The city handler of milk is becoming every year more exacting in his demands of the producers of milk.—Farmers' Review.

Texas Farmers In Unions.

The farmers of Texas are being unionized. There are more than 3,000 unions in Texas, with a total membership of 40,000. It began at Emory, under the name of "The Farmers' Educational and Cooperative Union of America," and is now established in nearly every populous county in the state. The purposes of the union are to buy and sell in bulk, to educate along agricultural lines, to study politics and to discuss political economy.

Milk for Cheese Making.

It would seem from the experience of those who are in a position to know, that when milk for cheese making has been properly and thoroughly aired by some of the excellent devices on the market for that purpose and then cooled to a keeping temperature, it is not at all necessary to resort to what is known as the soaking process in cheese making to insure fancy quality. — W. W. Hall, Secretary New York Dairy Association.

A cow becomes restless if she is kept at milking longer than is necessary, consequently will not give down freely.

ARE YOUR KIDNEYS WEAK?

Thousands Have Kidney Trouble and Never Suspect It.

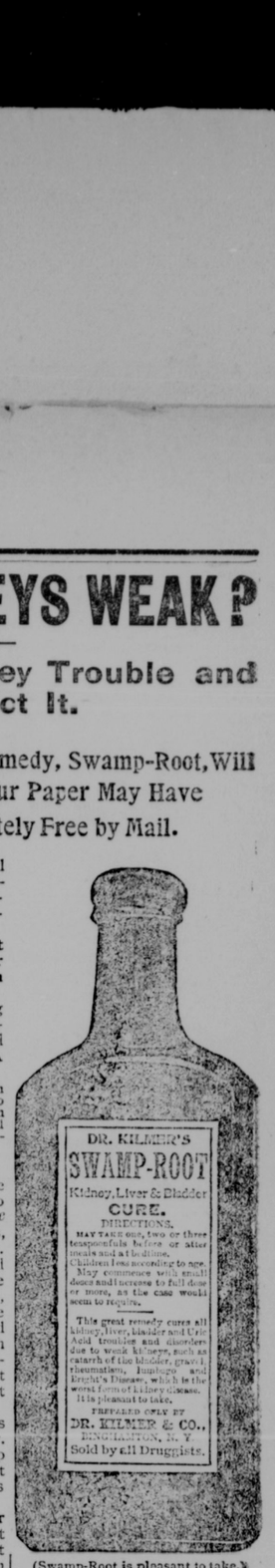
To Prove What the Great Kidney Remedy, Swamp-Root, Will Do for YOU, Every Reader of Our Paper May Have a Sample Bottle Sent Absolutely Free by Mail.

It used to be considered that only urinary and bladder troubles were to be traced to the kidneys, but now modern science proves that nearly all diseases have their beginning in the disorder of these most important organs.

Therefore, when your kidneys are weak or out of order, you can understand how quickly your entire body is affected, and how every organ seems to fail to do its duty.

If you are sick or "feel badly," begin taking the great kidney remedy, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, because as soon as your kidneys are well they will help all the other organs to health. A trial will convince anyone.

I was a constant sufferer for a number of years with weakness of the kidneys and back and frequent desire to urinate, but after using Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, I am entirely cured and cheerfully recommend this wonderful remedy to any who may suffer from these common complaints.
Most truly yours,
B. H. CHALKER, Chief of Police,
Ozark, Ala.



(Swamp-Root is pleasant to take.)

Weak and unhealthy kidneys are responsible for many kinds of diseases, and if permitted to continue much suffering with *fatal results are sure to follow.* Kidney trouble irritates the nerves, makes you dizzy, restless, sleepless and irritable. Makes you pass water often during the day and obliges you to get up many times during the night. Unhealthy kidneys cause rheumatism, gravel, catarrh of the bladder, pain or dull ache in the back, joints and muscles; makes your head ache and back ache, causes indigestion, stomach and liver trouble, you get a sallow, yellow complexion, makes you feel as though you had heart trouble; you may have plenty of ambition, but no strength; get weak and waste away.

The cure for these troubles is Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the world-famous kidney remedy. In taking Swamp-Root you afford natural help to Nature, for Swamp-Root is the most perfect healer and gentle aid to the kidneys that has ever been discovered.

If there is any doubt in your mind as to your condition, take from your urine on rising about four ounces, place it in a glass or bottle and let it stand twenty-four hours. If on examination it is milky or cloudy, if there is a brick-dust settling, or if small particles float about in it, your kidneys are in need of immediate attention.

Swamp-Root is pleasant to take and is used in the leading hospitals, recommended by physicians in their private practice, and is taken by doctors themselves who have kidney ailments, because they recognize in it the greatest and most successful remedy for kidney, liver and bladder troubles.

You can purchase the regular fifty-cent and one dollar size bottles at the drug stores everywhere. Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.

EDITORIAL NOTE—You may have a sample bottle of this wonderful remedy, Swamp-Root, sent absolutely free by mail, also a book telling all about Swamp-Root, and containing many of the thousands upon thousands of testimonial letters received from men and women who owe their good health, in fact their very lives, to its wonderful curative properties. In writing to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., be sure to say you read this generous offer in this paper.

DEATH RATE LESS.

Inroads of Consumption In New York City Have Been Reduced 40 Per Cent. In Recent Years.

Since 1881 the death rate from pulmonary tuberculoses in New York city has fallen from 4.2 per 1,000 to 2.29 per 1,000, a reduction of more than 40 per cent. This is set forth in a circular of information just issued regarding measures adopted by the board of health for the sanitary supervision of tuberculosis in the city. Since the disease was recognized as infectious the board registers all cases of pulmonary tuberculosis at the department of health.

The board also furnishes instructions as to measures to prevent infection; disinfects or orders the renovation of all premises which have been occupied by persons suffering with the disease; provides as far as possible for charitable assistance and hospital care for cases needing it; educates the general public as to the nature of the disease, the precautions to be taken against its spread, and the advisability of institution and sanitarium treatment. As a result of these and other similar measures a great impression has been made in the fight against the disease.

Deserves Punishment.

A New York man signed his love letters "Swak." This, according to the lady who got the letters and is using them as evidence in a suit for breach of promise, means "sealed with a kiss." Guilty or not, the man who swakked should be swatted.

Cheerfulness is an offshoot of goodness and of wisdom.—Bovee.

Bad men excuse their faults, good men will leave them.—Johnson.

"I came near marrying that girl once." "Did her parents object?"

Happiness is an equivalent for all troublesome things.—Epictetus.

Worry is the worst wolf that comes to our doors.—Chicago Tribune.

Even in a restaurant a man may reveal his religion.—Ram's Horn.

Luxury is apt to transform pleasures into burdens.—Chicago Daily News.

The man who puts his heart in his work is using good material.—Puck.

The religion of success is never successful in religion.—Chicago Tribune.

A man may be won by flattery; he can be retained only by cookery.—Life.

"Some men," said Uncle Eben, "says dey don't care fur money, when as a matter of fack dey means dey ain't able to take care of it."—Washington Star.

"You say you saw my sister at a recent wedding?" "Yes. It wasn't very long ago." "But I don't remember that she mentioned you." "Very likely. I was only the groom."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Dangerous for Him.

Mrs. Church—Did you ever catch your husband flirting?

Mrs. Gotham—That's the way I did catch him.—Stray Stories.

Town Against Town.

"Is it true," asked the funny individual from Cleveland, "that trains don't stop at Cincinnati unless they are flagged?"

"Well, even if it is true, it might be worse," said the Cincinnati man. "I understand they never stop at Cleveland because the engineers can't see the place."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

A Gentle Hint.

"I—er—had a peculiar dream about you last night," said the girl on the other end of the sofa.

"And what did you dream?" asked the young man in the case.

"That I saw you in a jewelry store pricing engagement rings," she blushingly replied.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

A Remarkable Discovery.

A German chemist has discovered a healing agent in coal oil which has created quite a sensation amongst sufferers wherever it has been tested, on account of the wonderful cures accomplished by its use. A few applications are sufficient to cure muscular Rheumatism, Neuralgia, headache, tooth, ear or backache, lameness, sprains, chilblains, in fact every severe pain. It is sold in drug stores as Dr. Bayer's Penetrating Oil in 25c. and 50c. bottles and warranted to cure or money refunded.

Cruel Rejoinder.

Cholly Nimrod—Aw—and when is the season I can't shoot?

Guide—Three hundred and sixty-five days in the year.—N. Y. Sun.

Rheumatism's Killing Pain

left in quick order after taking 10 doses of Dr. Skirvin's Rheumatic Cure, in tablet form. 25 doses for 25c, postpaid. DR. SKIRVIN CO., La Crosse, Wis. [K. L.]

The doing of a duty sows the seed of a delight.—Ram's Horn.

Do not believe Piso's Cure for Consumption has an equal for coughs and colds.—J. F. Boyer, Trinity Springs, Ind., Feb. 15, 1900.

Men often make up in wrath what they want in reason.—Alger.

Stops the Cough

and works off the cold. Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. Price 25 cents

The wastes of wealth lead to the wail of want.—Ram's Horn.

Fruit acids will not stain goods dyed with Putnam Fadeless Dyes.

"Did she return your affection?" "Yes, unopened."—Detroit Free Press.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine

Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of

Brent Good

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

FOR HEADACHE.
FOR DIZZINESS.
FOR BILIOUSNESS.
FOR TORPID LIVER.
FOR CONSTIPATION.
FOR SALLOW SKIN.
FOR THE COMPLEXION

Price 25 Cents | GENUINE MUST HAVE SIGNATURE. Purely Vegetable. *Brent Good*

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS
Bears the Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher.

The Kind You Have Always Bought
In Use For Over 30 Years.
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

Carey's Magnesia Flexible Cement Roofing for Flat or Steep Surfaces

Is suitable for all classes of buildings as it affords thorough fire protection and is a non-conductor of heat and cold. It will last the lifetime of the roof-boards. It is fire-proof and is rated the same as metal or slate roofs. Call or write for samples and prices.

A. D. NAYLOR & CO.,
Agents for Garrett County, Oakland, Md.

First National Bank
OF GRANTSVILLE, MD

Now Open for Business.

EQUIPPED WITH A
Modern Fire and Burglar Proof Safe and Vault.

Offers to its patrons every advantage consistent with sound banking.

Deposits by mail and all correspondence given prompt attention.

We Solicit Your Account.

Paid-up Capital, - - $25,000
Liability of Stockholders, 25,000
Total Liability, - $50,000

PAYS 3 PER CENT. on time deposits. Interest computed and paid semi-annually.

DIRECTORS.
C. H. JENNINGS, U. M. STANTON, G. C. KELLER, ELI STANTON, W. A. HITCHINS, J. S. HERSHBERGER, FRANK WATTS

OFFICERS.
C. H. JENNINGS, - President.
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ENTERPRISE MEAT MARKET.

Highest price in cash or trade paid for
COUNTRY PRODUCE
of all kinds.

Canned Goods, Staple Groceries, Dried Fruit, Fish and Oysters and Creamery Butter.

The Best Western Meats sold in Garrett county at City Prices.

WE SELL NOTHING BUT THE BEST.

H. CREUTZBURG,
PROPRIETOR.

MRS. L. S. ADAMS,
Of Galveston, Texas.

"Wine of Cardui is indeed a blessing to tired women. Having suffered for seven years with weakness and bearing-down pains, and having tried several doctors and different remedies with no success, your Wine of Cardui was the only thing which helped me, and eventually cured me. It seemed to build up the weak parts, strengthen the system and correct irregularities."

By "tired women" Mrs. Adams means nervous women who have disordered menses, falling of the womb, ovarian troubles or any of these ailments that women have. You can cure yourself at home with this great women's remedy, Wine of Cardui. Wine of Cardui has cured thousands of cases which doctors have failed to benefit. Why not begin to get well today? All druggists have $1.00 bottles. For any stomach, liver or bowel disorder Thedford's Black-Draught should be used.

For advice and literature, address, giving symptoms, The Ladies' Advisory Department, The Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.

WINE OF CARDUI

Subscribe for The Republican.

PLEASANT FIELDS OF HOLY WRIT

Save for my daily range
Among the pleasant fields of Holy Writ,
I might despair. —Tennyson.

The International Sunday School Lesson.

First Quarter. Lesson III. Matt. iii, 13-iv, 11 Jan. 17, 1904.

Copyright, Davis W. Clark.

Baptism and Temptation of Jesus.

Jesus' consciousness of his divine mission, which had been first quickened into life in his father's house eighteen years before, had now flowered out into the full apprehension of his Messianic character and work. He wiped the sweat of manual labor from his brow for the last time. He laid down the tools of his craft, and closed the door of his carpenter-shop behind him forever. His forerunner had come more than half-way up the Jordan Valley to meet mim. Indeed, he was a scant twenty miles away. With what sacred emotions Jesus went to his epiphany, his inauguration in the sight of heaven and earth! At the close of one day's preaching when perhaps this torch of truth had flamed most fiercely, and the last conscience stricken sinner had taken upon him the seal of a new life, the Nazarene approached the Baptist. By signs infalliable, John knew the Messiah stood before him. There was nothing fortuitous in Jesus' request. He left his Galilean home for the express purpose of receiving baptism of his forerunner. It seemed incongruous to John that the less should bless the greater. He was in the act of hindering him. He who had been father-confessor to the nation, now turned confessionist, and cried, "I have need to be baptized of thee!" A mock humility would have persisted in the refusal. John showed his faith by obeying a command that was incomprehensible. Jesus' reply is the second recorded utterance of his lips—the first of his public ministry; it is his inaugural to his Messianic office. "Suffer it to be so now." That "now" signifies the transitoriness of his humiliation. "For thus it becometh us to fulfill all righteousness"—the perfection of his identification with humanity. What was obligatory on man was binding upon the man Jesus.

The temptation of Jesus has been declared the most difficult of all the events of sacred history to interpret: but the difficulty is reduced to a minimum if one keeps in mind that Jesus had a true human soul, with all its natural powers. It has been well said that in this fierce conflict, Jesus raised himself from the state of natural and instinctive innocence to a holiness of choice—a perilous transit, in which the first Adam fell, but in which the second Adam conquered by the sole arms of faith and prayer, and not by grinding on as an impenetrable panoply his eternal Godhead. Jesus had become aware of the mighty miracle-working power with which he was invested: also of the lowly and suffering way in which his Messianic kingdom was to be established. These disclosures were enough to impel him to some uninhabited place where, free from interruption, he might adjust himself to his calling, and develop a plan of procedure. "The forty-day mountain," if that was the site of Jesus' trial, was a place strangely in harmony with his experiences. Just as Jesus emerged from his long period of absorbed meditation, and his physical nature asserted its claims, the tempter injected the thought, "If you really are, as you imagine, the son of God, command these loaf-shaped stones to be changed into bread, and by that means assure yourself of your divinity, and appease your hunger." But Jesus responded: "The Israelites were forty years learning the dependence upon the simple word and promise God. With their example I ought to learn the lesson in forty days." Again Jesus felt himself to be standing on a dizzy height. The devil wanted him to entertain in his mind the purpose of casting himself down; but Jesus considered that to make an emergency for the sake of display would be despicable. Finally, Jesus knew he was to set up a kingdon on earth,—slowly, and by his own suffering. Now, the kingdoms displayed to him as in a panorama are offered to him instantaneously by the god of this world, if he will serve him as well as his Father, and make his mission a temporal one, such as the Jews were expecting. The moral nature of Jesus rises to its full height, as with holy wrath he scorns the very suggestion, and cries, "Be gone!" to the tempter

The Teacher's Lantern

In his baptism, Jesus was both identified with and separated from sinners After all the people had been baptized, he, apart from them, received the rite. And John expressly affirmed that he stood in need of it as a sign of repentance or cleansing; but for exemplary purposes, he on his own part proposed to submit to it. Having been circumcised—"redeemed" by his parents—having offered his sacrifices, and attended the feast, so would be faithful to this latest ritualistic requirement, and thus fulfill all the ceremony that typified the for righteousness.

* * * * *

Some time since, there was talk of a patent bullet-proof cloth, which could be cut and made into garments, which should absolutely protect the wearer. Did the divinity of Jesus from such an impenetrable armor? Then, how was he tempted, as we are? His was a sham fight in that case.

* * * * *

The human was not overslaughed by the divine. The appeal of the tempter was to the human soul of Jesus. Yet he was sinless. The prince of this world found nothing in him.

* * * * *

It is entirely an indifferent matter whether one believes this a lilteral approach of a personal devil or a figurative description of a moral struggle entirely subjective. The outcome is the same. In this exposition personification is used merely as a matter of convenience, not as an expression of belief.

* * * * *

The devil showed Jesus a short cut to his kingdom. He is doing the same for men today. He whispers to the bank cashier: "Why plod along at this slow pace? Why let these funds lie idle? Under your skillful manipulation you can make them double themselves. You can readily replace them: and, if your conscience ever troubles you, you can put a poultice on it by endowing a college."

* * * * *

The devil has yet the subtle power to spread a mirage of all the kingdoms of earth, and all their glory and "barbaric gems of gold" before the eyes of the ambitious, and proffer them if only one will install him as master. Alas! how many fail to thrust the tempter through with the sword of the Spirit, and say, "It stands written—an abiding, eternal command—'worship the Lord, and him only shalt thou serve.'"

* * * * *

The advantage of perfect familiarity with the word of God is here brilliantly exemplified. The sword of the Spirit is the believer's trustiest offensive weapon.

Child-Study and Sunday-School Methods.

The danger is of leaning too hard upon the "helps;" of deeming them indispensible to the study of the lesson: of putting off preparation to the close of the week because the "help" is handy. It may be an "old saw," but it is a good one, "Mark, learn, inwardly digest." This is a work of time. Again, if one always uses the same help and follows it closely, he is predestinated to become stereotyped. Assert your selfhood. Take the pleasure, occasionally at least, of a little independent research. Make your own analysis; find your own illustrations: emphasize the points you think most important. Your class will feel the pleasurable thrill which always comes with originality. You will feel it yourself. If not before, at least as you start to the class, throw away the "help." Have nothing in your hand but a bible. Have the rest of it in your head and heart. Don't hobble to the class on a crutch, or even a cane. You have seen, no doubt, the patent-medicine advertisement representing the rheumatic, cured and smiling, tossing away his crutch and cane. That ought to be the picture of the model teacher as he starts to his class. The best use one can make of lesson helps is to throw them away after they have once been studied with care. Pity the teacher who must needs hobble to his class with a Journal under one arm and a Times under the other. Pity the class more!

ADMINISTRATRIX'S NOTICE.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber of Garrett county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

JERVIES CUSTER,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber on or before the 16th day of June next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 17th day of December, 1903.

AMANDA CUSTER,
Administratrix,
41-4t Barton, Md.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

This is to give notice, That the Subscriber, of Garrett county, Maryland, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

JOHN W. MILLER,

late of Garrett county, Maryland, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 12th day of July next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 12th day of January, 1904.

CHARLES E. MILLER,
Administrator,
45 Accident, Md.

The Man Who Makes A STUDY OF HIS APPEARANCE

Is the man who best appreciates the detail of the tailoring we turn out. The workmanship passes without a question, the fit is naturally a matter of course, but the shape we mould into the garments give them a character that finishes them off and makes the satisfaction of the owner complete.

All this is a bid for your next tailoring order. We know we can make you the best clothes you ever wore. We want you to know it. That order is the best and only sure way to settle the question.

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Liability of Shareholders	100,000
Additional Security to Depositors	$450,000

LLOYD LOWNDES, President.
D. ANNAN, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:
Lloyd Lowndes, James Clark, John Sheridan, O. C. Gephart, L. M. Shepherd, A. Hunter Boyd, David W. Sloan.

ROAD PETITION.

Notice is hereby given that thirty days after the first publication hereof, the undersigned will petition the County Commissioners of Garrett County to appoint viewers to view and examine a proposed new county road in Election district No. II, said road to begin at a point on the Barton road near Alvan Fazenbaker's and running through the lands of the Georges Creek Coal & Iron Co., A. J. Michael, Magruder Brothers, Robt. Russells heirs, Noah Neat and others, and again intersect the Barton road at or near the Allegany County line a distance of about 3 miles.

MAGRUDER BROTHERS,
ARCHIBALD RUSSELL,
NOAH NEAT,
PETER F. MICHAEL,
ALBAN FAZENBAKER.

38-5t

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH PENNYROYAL PILLS

Beware of Counterfeits. Refuse all Substitutes.

Safe. Always reliable. Ladies, ask Druggist for CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations. Buy of your Druggist, or send 4c. in stamps for Particulars, Testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Sold by all Druggists.

CHICHESTER CHEMICAL CO.
2100 Madison Square, PHILA., PA.
Mention this paper.

NOTICE TO Delinquent Tax-Payers.

Notice is hereby given to all delinquent tax payers that if taxes now due and in arrear are not paid before

JANUARY 1st, 1904,

I will proceed according to law to collect.

For full information to all parties interested I refer to Section 50 of Chapter 556 of the Acts of the General Assembly of Maryland, Session of 1890, a copy of which is hereto annexed.

Please pay promptly and save costs.

J. W. WHITE,
Treasurer of Garrett County.

SECTION 50. The Treasurer shall during the first week in December in each and every year give notice to all delinquent tax payers of said county by advertisement inserted in two newspapers published in said county and by hand bills posted in five of the most public places in each Election District of said county and at the court house door, warning them and each of them that the payment of all taxes then due and in arrear will be enforced by advertisement and sale unless the same are paid before the first day of January then next following.

ROAD PETITION.

Notice is hereby given that thirty days after the first publication hereof the undersigned will petition the Board of County Commissioners of Garrett county for the appointment of viewers to view and locate a proposed new county road in Election Districts Nos. 6 and 11, beginning for the same at or near the old store building on the Oakland and Crainesville road lately occupied by H. H. Lewis, and running thence through the lands of Eugene Teets, S. H. Friend, W. S. Collins, Arvel Friend and W. H. Lewis and intersecting the road leading to Terra Alta, West Va., at the State line near William H. Lewis', a distance of about two miles.

EUGENE TEETS,
W. S. COLLINS,
S. H. FRIEND
and others.

39—5t*

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It is now possible for every one to secure the highest rate of interest on his money by our "Banking by Mail" method. A strong bank is thus at your disposal paying 3½ per cent. Take advantage of 20th Century prosperity and put your dollars to work. Write for booklet giving details of safe and accurate methods.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW
AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.
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Office in McComas's Building, Main St.
Will be assisted in all important cases by Benjamin A. Richmond of the Cumberland bar.

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AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.
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Office opposite Bank, OAKLAND, MD.
Will practice in the courts of Maryland and West Virginia.
Real estate and mercantile law given special attention. Collections and investments made for clients. 45—1yr

EDWARD H. SINCELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
OAKLAND, MARYLAND,
Will practice in the Courts of Garrett and Allegany counties, the Court of Appeals of Maryland, and the adjoining counties of West Virginia. '88106

DR. R. F. BARTLETT,
DENTIST.
Office in McComas building, Second Stree Oakland, Md.
Special attention given to bridge and crown work. 18-98-tf.

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Felty Building Opposite Postoffice,
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Prompt attention paid to day or night calls.
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Residence and P. O. Address,
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ANDREW J. HARNE,
AUCTIONEER.
Will sell real or personal property.
Residence Oakland, Garrett county, Md.
Oakland, Md., Feb. 21st, 1887.

JONAS C. BEACHY,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER.
Will sell Real or Personal Estate.
Residence and post office address, BITTINGER, MD. 51-1yr.

ALEX'R C. MASON,
PRACTICAL SURVEYOR,
OAKLAND, MD.
Long experience enables me to locate tracts and military lots promptly and accurately. Being thoroughly familiar with the beginning corners of the most important surveys both in Allegany and Garrett counties. Plats, descriptions and estimates furnished. 10-1yr.

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Drugs, Chemicals, Stationery, Cigars Cameras and Photo Supplies

H. W. MCCOMAS, M. D.,
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OAKLAND, MD.
Office opposite Garrett County Bank.
Residence on Main Street, opposite Brown's Hotel.
Office hours, 8 to 10 a. m., 2 to 3 p. m., 8 to 9 p. m., from June to October and from October to June, 7 to 8.30 p. m.

WEST VIRGINIA CENTRAL AND PITTSBURG RAILWAY CO.
IN EFFECT SEPT. 29, 1901.

SOUTHWARD No. 3 P. M.	No. 1 A. M.	STATIONS	NORTHWARD No. 2 NOON	No. 4 P. M.
3 15†	7 00† lv	Cumberland ar	†12 00	†7 15
3 44	7 29	Rawlings	11 31	6 43
4 07	7 52	Keyser	11 08	6 24
4 22	8 05	Westernport	10 58	6 [illegible]
4 29	8 09	W. Va. C. June.	10 51	[illegible]
4 54	8 35	Shaw	10 28	5 37
5 15	9 00	Harrison	†10 06	5 15
6 00*	9 50* ar	Elk Garden	*8 10	*4 25
6 09†	9 35† lv	Gorman	†9 35	4 43
6 55	9 42	Bayard	9 28	4 37
7006	9 54	Dobbin	9 17	4 27
7 10	9 58	Henry	9 13	4 23
7 38	10 27	Thomas	8 38	3 53
7 10	10 55 ar	Davis	8 05	3 15
7 48	10 35† lv	Coketon	8 35	3 50
7 16	11 01	Hendricks	8 00	3 15
7 10	11 04	Hambleton	7 57	3 12
7 22	11 07	Bretz	7 52	3 07
25	11 10	Parsons	7 50	3 05
7 59	11 44	Kerens	7 16	2 15
8 10†	12 00† ar	Elkins	lv †7 00	*2 31
	NOON			
8 46*	12 52† ar	Beverly	lv	†1 44
9 10*	1 15† ar	Huttonsville	lv	†1 20
M. P.				P. M.
	3 15* ar	Bealington	lv	*11 45
	P. M.			A. M.

†Daily. *Daily except Sunday.

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THE REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME 27. OAKLAND, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, JANUARY 21, 1904. NUMBER 46.

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Have you ever worn the **Edwin C. Burt Celebrated Shoe for Women?** Womsn who are particular and desire the best wear no other.

Made in all the popular shapes and leathers.

The Only $5.00 Shoe sold for $3.50.

Take advantage of **Stewarts' Mail Order Bureau**—it is prompt, reliable and satisfactory.

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MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

The Senatorial Fight Warming Up With Rayner Leading.

GORMAN WILL THROW SMITH OUT

If He Possibly Can and Displace Him With Bernard Carter, Pennsylvania Railroad Attorney—Mr. Rasin Indignant at Newspapers.

[From our Special Correspondent.]

STATE HOUSE, ANNAPOLIS, January, 20th, 1904.

Although by the time you go to press it will, doubtless, be all over, the senatorial situation as it now stands is more mixed than it has been since it opened, and the fact that the Senate and House of Delegates in separate ballot failed today to elect a successor to Mr. McComas, does not simplify the situation.

As the result of a conference in Washington Saturday, at which Senator Arthur Pue Gorman was the host, rumors were current all over Baltimore that night and the next day that Rayner's strength had scared Messrs. Gorman and Rasin to such an extent that they were nearly frantic for a candidate to beat the independent runner. It was alleged that Senator Gorman and Mr. Rasin even feared Rayner's nomination on the first ballot, unless some one was produced who could draw votes away from the ex-Attorney-General. To accomplish this it was plausibly stated that they were willing to turn to anyone, Bernard Carter or ex-Gov. White or anyone who could get votes from Rayner.

This of course alarmed Smith and his friends, who had no idea that Rayner had grown so strong, and by the same method inflated Rayner, who had claimed all along that he was very strong indeed. To add to the force of the manouvering it was developed that this and that man could not possibly vote for Smith because of the intense feeling in this and that man's home county. The Montgomery delegation was doubtful about voting for Smith in the face of the enormous petition for Rayner, and "Josh" Miles announced that the ex-Governor was the most unpopular man in Somerset county, all of which showed the trend of the current that Smith was unpopular and that it would be impossible to force him through.

On the heels of that, however, came a rumor that this deal had been hatched up weeks ago between Senator Gorman and the Pennsylvania railroad to elect that corporation's counsel, Mr. Carter, and that all this balderdash about Rayner's strength and Smith's unpopularity was simply a bluff to give Senator Gorman an opening to throw Smith out of, and by means of which to drag the railroad lawyer in. Anyhow, the result of this conference (to which Smith was not invited) was divulged to the ex-Governor, and with it he was requested to withdraw in Bernard Carter's favor. The ex-Governor promptly and flatly declined.

The right-thinking men, even the ones who bitterly oppose ex-Governor Smith, realize that he has ten claims on this senatorial seat where Carter has one, and to nine out of ten men in this State Smith is the choice over Carter. In addition to that, men who remember that Senator Gorman owes the very office he is in at this time on two separate and distinct counts to the generosity and unselfishness of the present candidate, are more than free in the expression of opinion. To throw Smith overboard after all he has done, is, in the opinion of even the Rayner men at Annapolis, about the most cold-blooded piece of work that even Senator Gorman has perpetrated in a long time.

Last night Mr. Rasin took charge of the democratic organization at Annapolis and exerted every effort in his make-up toward forcing Carter through the caucus which had been called for that evening. Rayner, Smith and Jackson combined and adjourned the caucus for the reason, which Smith later gave to Gorman over the long-distance phone, in response to an inquiry on the subject, that they thought it was best for their interests.

Today in the balloting Rayner lead with 38 votes, Smith following with 29, and Carter polling only 11. The The republicans voted solidly for McComas and the rest of the delegates voted for favorite sons.

The generally accepted analysis of that vote is about as follows. It is demonstrated beyond the shadow of a doubt that Smith could have been nominated last night had the leaders shoved him with half the vim they devoted to Bernard Carter. Having failed to push Carter through in secret caucus, they played "hands off" this morning to see just where the vote stood, and in order to get the first ballot over with. The first ballot, as many of the delegates see it, releases them from obnoxious pledges, especially with regard to Rayner. The vote polled is the unassisted strength of the various candidates, less the votes which Carter got and which were mostly taken from Smith.

Now if the leaders are in earnest in their endeavor to elect Carter there is little doubt of their ability to do it. That is true unless Jackson and Smith combine pocket-books as well as forces to withstand the influence of money which will soon be felt, the generally accepted opinion being that the Pennsylvania railroad funds will be used to push Carter through.

The attacks in the papers on Mr. I. Freeman Rasin are said to have infuriated the city leader beyond anything of the kind before in his experience, and are said to have caused him to swear a great oath that it shall be Carter no matter what is to pay, and there are many who believe it. Mr. Rasin is getting to be an old man and the game will have but little interest much longer.

It is beginning to be generally believed now that the springing of Carter is but the managers' efforts to carry out one clause of their side of the bargain made with the B. & O. and Pennsylvania when those roads agreed to support the democratic ticket in the last campaign.

In the Senate this morning, during the very brief session, preceding the balloting for United States Senator, Senator Ulysses Grant Palmer introduced a bill entitled "An Act to make valid defective conveyances of real and personal property." It repeals (if passed) Section 3 of the Acts of 1900—"An Act to make valid deeds, mortgages, bonds of conveyances and bills of sale, defective in the acknowledgement or in the certificate thereof."

The two houses adjourned immediately after the vote this morning, until tomorrow at 11 a. m. In joint session a second ballot will be taken at noon.

Tonight the forces are still encamped at Annapolis, although long trains loaded for Baltimore helped to relieve the congestion last night and this morning. Nearly all of the leaders are under the same roof—Caryel Hall.

PAUL WINCHESTER.

Austen, W. Va., Quarantined.

Orders have been issued by officials of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad prohibiting the sale of tickets or shipments to or receiving freight from the little mining town of Austen, located near Grafton, fifty miles west of Oakland owing to the prevalence of smallpox in the town and vicinity.

LIST OF ROAD SUPERVISORS

Appointed by the Board of County Commissioners Wednesday.

NATIONAL ROAD APPROPRIATION

Increased Over That of Preceding Years, Which is Highly Commendable—General Road Levy About $10,000.

(Concluded from last week.)

Walter Boyer, road from Crane's lane to coal bank; $40.

Robert L. Frieze, road from Sang Run to Hoye's Run; $40.

John Sines, road from Hoye's Run to Deep Creek; $40.

D. McLean, road from McHenry to line No. 5; $50. Road from Bender's place to McHenry road; $40; total, $90.

Thomas Bishoff, road from Joseph Frantz's to Johnstown; $35.

Jonas Glotfelty, road from Ode DeWitt's to McHenry; $50. Road from Seabolt's to Glotfelty's fields at McHenry; $10. Road from Johnstown to line No. 5; $15. Road from McHenry to line No. 5; $20. Road from Deep Creek to McHenry, $40. Road from finger board to Glendale ch.; $20; total, $155.

Stephen W. Friend, road from Seabolt's to Bishoff's school house by Casteel farm; $20. Road from Joseph Frantz's to Seabolt's; $10. Road from Hoye's to A. Seabolt's; $30; total, $60.

A. J. Alexander, Grantsville road from Sand Hole to Bear Creek bridge and road from Mud pike by Jonas Hostedler's to intersect county road; $30.

DISTRICT NO. 7.

W. S. Friend, White and Bernard road; $25. Beckman road; 60; total, $85.

Jacob Echard, road from bridge near Alex. Lower's to Lewis Thompson's and road from same place to near Glendale school house; $20. Gordon road; 50. Road from Shaffer's to Mountain Lake Park; $25. All other roads north of railroad by Mountain Lake Park between railroad and Hooppole; $25; total, $120.

Andrew Shartzer, road from King's Run to Broadford; $15, and road from Broadford by Perry farm to cross-roads; $10. Road from Broadford to Maddigan's; $10. Road from Oakland to Broadford; $45; total, $80.

Joseph Glotfelty, road from West Union road to Totten farm by White's to Crellin road at Glotfelty farm (on location); $50.

P. H. Rodeheaver, road from Schooley's fence to Oakland; $80. Road from Schooley's fence to Deep creek bridge (north end) and to Delawder's; $100. Road from Oakland to White road and from same road to Crellin by Stephen Browning's; $70; total, $250.

Thomas Casteel, Terra Alta road to Cranesville road, by Dayis'; $45. Road from finger board to W. Va. line and from road to Hutton; $35. New road from Hutton road to W. Va. line; $10; total, $90.

Samuel Rodeheaver, road from Hooppole by Pysell's to Deer Park; $40.

Benj. Paugh, Luke Male road from Fundenberg farm to Dodge school house; $20.

Jud. Foster, new road from Hooppole road to Sang Run road; $25 and road to Henry Jordan's and Dodge school house; $20; total, $45.

O. R. Leighton, road from Oakland to Hinebaugh's mill road by William Hall's; $80. Road from Cranesville road to Sang Run road by the river; $20; total, $100.

E. W. Kelso, Baner road from railroad at Mountain Lake Park to district line No. 8; $60.

J. Yutzy, road from Gardner's Mill to Oakland; $80.

J. F. Ashby, Ashby and Hutton road and road from Crellin to Glotfelty farm; $80.

Joseph Kisner, road from Deep Creek to Bray's school house; $25. Road from Oakland to Bray's school house; $75; total, $100.

William Beckman, road from Narrows of Deep creek to Legislative road; $10. Altamont road to J. Sell's; $10; total, $20.

J. L. Bernard, Perry road; $10. Road from Loch Lynn to bridge near Alex. Lower's gate and to Ryan's Glade road via Foglepoles; $20; total; $30.

DISTRICT NO. 8.

Daniel Conneway, Wilson road to Wilson; $70. Wilson and Cooper road; $45. Road from Wood place to Dobbin; $55; total, $170.

John M. White, road from pike to White's lane by B. F. Harvey's; $20.

John H. Sanders, Mansfield road; $25.

W. Kitzmiller, Bayard road, $20.

Hurley Miller, road from West Union road at Gortner's Mill by Mason's to top of mountain. $45.

I. W. Abernathy, Abernathy road from top of mountain at pike to Wilson road; $55. Northwestern pike from top of mountain to Gorman; $75; total, $130.

John H. Roth, Shaffer road; $55.

Jeremiah Harvey, Mason road from Clement's; 50.

Jas. Moreland, road from Gorman to Kearney; $60. King and Wilderson road from King's to Gorman; $25; total; $85.

Samuel Steyer, road from Kearney to top of mountain and road from White church to Davis' saw mill road; $45.

C. Fowler, Miller and Gauer road from Red House to W. Va. line; $40.

P. F. Nine, Sunnyside road; $25. Road from Glotfelty's farm to West Va. line; $10; total $35.

G. P. Mason, Beckman and Pope road; $22.

H. G. Sanders, road from Mason's school house to Bowman's, pike from top of mountain to W. Va. line at Chisholm's mill; $90.

Elisha Harvey, King and Wilderson road to King's; $25.

Jonas Yutzy, road from Gortner's to Chisholm's and from Marian Houser's to Red House; $90.

Jacob Sanders, the Parker Ashby and Thomas DeWitt road; $25.

J. W. White, the T. K. Harvey road; $40.

DISTRICT NO. 9.

Adam Rosenberger, Finzell road from National road to Pa. line; $50.

Jacob Nedrow, Wilhelm road from National road to Pa. line; $60.

Levi Caton, Pocahontas road from National road to Pa. line; $40.

William Brown, Lowry road; $20.

Jacob Minnick, Frostburg road from Minnick's lane to National road; $30.

Joseph Green, Frostburg road from line No. 11 to Minnick's land; $25.

DISTRICT NO. 10.

Josephus Harvey, road from Jerry Tasker's to river; $40.

James Lish, road from Boiling spring road to line No. 8; $60.

Perry Paugh, road from Jerry Tasker's by Paugh's school house to Eagle Rock; $60.

G. W. Moon, road from Kitzmiller's to Paugh school house, from Bush farm to Ryan's Glade road; $70.

F. B. Casteel, Paradise road and road from Chas. Miller's to T. B. church; $30.

B. Steidings, road from Wilson's to Riley farm, Kimmell road from Delawder's school house to Deer Park; $45;

Frank McRobie, road from Wilson's fields to top of mountain by Wilson's store; $35.

William Male, road from Wilson's Store to Deer Park road, and mountain postoffice road; $35.

George J. Walters, road from Deer Park to Boiling Spring; $5. Road Boiling Springs to Ryan's Glade road near Mountain Lake Park; $25; total, $30.

J. L. Harvey, Buzzard road; $55.

DISTRICT NO. 11.

Archie Broadwater, Road from Brown's lane to Frostburg road, thence to line No. 9; $45.

A. J. Lancaster, road from Brown's lane by Lancaster's to Wilhelm's; $25.

Henry Merrill, Ridge road from Lancaster's lane to A. Broadwater's barn; $20.

Frank Broadwater, road from Merrill's postoffice to A. Broadwater's barn; $15.

J. O. Wilhelm, Lonaconing road from Frostburg road to Allegany line; $80.

William Clark, Westernport and Barton road from Jesse Michael's to Lonaconing road near Layton's; $45.

Jonas Weitzell, Point road from Gregg's school house to Fairview ch.; $40.

Peter Kolmer, Barton road from Allegany line to A. Strickland's; $55.

Walter Warnick, Lonaconing road from J. Warnick's to Strickland's; $80.

T. J. Broadwater, Lonaconing road from line No. 3 to J. Warnick's; $55. Road from J. Warnick's by Gregg's to Merrill bridge; $20; total, $75.

Geo. B. McMillen, Laurel Run road from Allegany line to Strickland's lane; $30.

DISTRICT NO. 12.

Daniel J. Brenneman, Manadier Ridge road from mountain road to Bender farm; $30. Road from Custer's lane to Widow Bittinger lane (east end); $15; total, $45.

Christian Klotz, Amish road from Widow Hetrick's to top of mountain; $25.

Henry Beitzell, Beitzell road from Bittinger to Amish road by Beitzell's; $25.

James P. Wiley, Accident road from Lohr's to line of No. 5; $45. Road from M. Lageer's to line No. 3; $15. Road from Orndorf's to cross-roads; $15; total, $75.

Samuel J. Brenneman, New Germany road from Bittinger to Backwood's road; $15. From Bittinger to Mill road near Widow Hetrick's; $40. Swanton road from Burkey's to S. Swanger's; $35; total, $130.

E. B. Broadwater, Backwoods road from Otto's lane to Fairview ch.; $35.

Jacob Brenneman, road from Lutheran ch. to Swanton road, thence to Harmon Bittinger's; $60.

Jonas C. Beachy, Oakland road from river bridge to Bittinger; $5. Mountain road from S. Beachey's to Harmon Bittinger's; $30. Soelder's road; $10; total, $90.

Joel Orndorf, Oakland road from Bittinger to line of No. 3; $45.

John Harmon, Oakland road from river to line of No. 6; $25.

Jeff Green, road from E. Raley's to line No. 4; $25.

NATIONAL ROAD.

Jacob Wilson, National road from tollgate to second mile stone west of Allegany county line; $70.

Jacob W. Wilson, second mile; $40.

Geo. W. Blocher, third and fourth miles; $80.

David Pope, fifth and sixth miles; $80.

Chas. Hetz, seventh mile; $40,

James Turner, eighth mile; $40.

Norman Durst, ninth mile; $40.

Henry Sausman, tenth, eleventh and twelfth miles; $120.

M. F. Folk, thirteenth and fourteenth miles; 80.

Edward A. Beachy, fifteenth mile; $40.

Daniel Gingerick, sixteenth mile; $40.

Chris. Folk, seventeenth and eighteenth miles; $80.

C. Speicher, nineteenth and twentieth miles, $80.

The appointees named in the aforegoing list are requested to promptly execute and return to the clerk of the Board the bonds furnished them.

By order of the Board.

A. G. ROSS, Clerk.

Offutt & Sons.

CUT PRICES FOR NEXT WEEK

Women's Best Felts and Gums, worth $1.50 for $1.19.

Ladies' Suits and Coats at 33 per ct. Reduction.

Furs, Boas and Collars at just one-half price.

Ladies' Full Size Cotton Flannel Skirts, worth 65c, for 41c.

13 Yards Best Dark and Light Outing Cloth for $1.00.

A few Pairs Men's Self-Acting Rubbers, 39c.

100 Pairs Gauntlet Gloves, worth $1.00 and $1.25 for 89c.

OFFUTT & SONS

WRECK AT HUTTON

Several Cars Derailed And A Lot of Mixed Merchandise Destroyed.

A freight train drawn by engine No. 1856 was wrecked at Hutton Monday night. A broken hanger fell down and derailed a housecar. When this car became derailed it turned over upon its side and five other cars followed making a wreck of all derailed cars. The wrecking crew from Piedmont was speedily called to the scene. In a few hours both tracks were cleared.

Hotel registers are not as well filled as usual but they show that many people are on the road even at this time of the year.

The issue of World's Fair stamps will be ready before long. The stamps are about the same size as the Columbian stamps issued several years ago.

BAUMGARTNER,

THE LITTLE MAN.

Green Groceries, Fruits, Confections, 5 and 10-cent Bargains, Cigars, Tobaccos. Newspapers and Periodicals.

Baumgrtner, The Littte Man.

Alder Street, Oakland.

THE REPUBLICAN.

BENJ. H. SINCELL, Publisher.

OAKLAND, : GARRETT CO., MD.

LECTA'S WAY

By HORACE SEYMOUR KELLER.

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THE lusty young farmer, prize milker and hay tosser of the Twin Farms, laid aside his corn cutter and crawled upon the fence, from which elevation he could survey the valley below, where the little station was situated.

"There comes the train, getting nearer and nearer, Lecta. There, it's rounding the curve and shooting over the bridge and—poor little girl! I know it's tough, mighty tough, for he was your first city beau. The other girls have had them before and knew how to take them. The engine is steaming into the depot yard and—I can see you, dear, I can see you standing by him. Poor Lecta! Now you're shaking hands with him and—no, he don't kiss you good-by. Has got feelings for you and don't want to make you abashed before all the folks. The train's off, the last car is switched around the turn; he's gone, and your summer dream is over, poor little girl!"

Then Eli resumed his work. Every time he slashed a stalk he gritted his teeth—why, he did not know. Every time he bundled and stacked he muttered: "There, hang you! Stay where you belong!" Up and down between the rows he went, slashing right and left with his sharp cutter, bundling and stacking, doing the work of two men. Eli knew how to make every motion count. He did not drag nor loiter; he worked, worked, worked until the sun began to sink in the west. Then he unlimbered his back and shouldered his cutter and turned from the field. He reached the path leading to the house, and said, as he looked back over the result of his day's toil: "There, hang you! Stay where you belong!"

Supper over, and Eli is up in his room preparing for the great ordeal of his life. His best clothes are laid on the bed; the wonderful tie that Lecta said was so pretty, the fancy colored shirt that was his special pride, the tan shoes and the neat Fedora, all his finery lies there.

"Not such a pretty face as the other fellow has got," uttered he, as he scraped the down from his chin. "He's pale and thin, but he can sing and make the most of his good looks. I have no good looks, can't sing no more than a hen hawk. Don't know much poetry—he's got all the poets and their pretty songs at the end of his tongue. But the summer dream is done for, and Lecta will be glad to see me now, I hope. Poor little girl! You'll forget all about it soon. I've stayed away and given you both a clear road. I haven't bothered, nor snooped, nor watched you. You've had your fun. Now I'll resume mine." Thus the young rural swain muttered as he arrayed himself in his best. To his elder brother Jim, whom he met at the side door, he said: "Leave the door unlocked for me, old boy, when you come back. You won't stay so late as I. Tildy hasn't had a city beau. I may have to urge Lecta some. Lecta and the young fellow parted to-day. Maybe she'll need cheering up a bit."

"Luck to you, Eli. Give my love to Lecta," said the other, as he walked away. Jim turned and looked after the tall figure swinging with long strides through the moonlight, and muttered: "Lecta, pretty little girl—almost too pretty for dear Eli—I wonder, I wonder how it will be with you? I wonder how it will be with Eli?"

Lecta was leaning upon the gate under the beeches. She was leaning with one hand against her chin, the other hand was pressed to her bosom. The monlight, drifting through the branches, fell upon her; she looked almost too dainty and pretty for Eli to approach. She was so occupied with her fancies that she did not hear the sound of footsteps, nor did she see the friend of her childhood until he loomed up before her. Then she started, looked into his eyes and stepped away from the gate. His eyes were so blinded by the beauty of the face before him, his heart was throbbing so with the wonderful spell that he failed to notice her backward step. And Lecta, she did not speak; if she wanted to the words would not come. She only stood there while the words fell softly and slowly from her old friend's lips. If they touched her heart she gave no sign of emotion.

"Lecta, I've come again. I waited until the—the other went. I didn't want to bother you while he was here. He was the first city beau you ever had—don't get angry with me for saying that. No doubt he told you of many things you never dreamed of. He said pretty things that girls love to hear. He belongs to a world that is new to you and I. He could tell you about the poets and what they sing. I have heard you and him singing in the parlor when I drove to the factory with the milk. It sounded nice, for your voices were well matched. While I was heaving hay and working like a beaver I used to see you and him riding down the shady lane or gathering flowers in the woods. While I was fishing you and him leaned upon the rail of the old rustic bridge in the moonlight. But I didn't care, Lecta. I knew it would soon be over and that you would be glad to see me come again. I kept away and never bothered you and him. He has only known you for a few weeks; he has only walked and talked with you for a short spell—and I have known you all my life, dear Lecta. I dragged you on my sled to school, and tramped paths for you through the snow many a time. I've picked the first violets for you when you were sick. I can see the sweet smile on your face, Lecta, when you took them and thanked me. Lecta, he has only known you for a few weeks, but I have known you always."

The plain young fellow, whose heart was so filled with love, lifted his hat and stood there in the moonlight as the balmy breezes tossed his hair. There was a glad look in his eyes as he held out his hands, and his face was aglow with expectancy.

The girl started and again drew

LECTA WAS LEANING ON THE GATE.

back from the gate. She opened her lips to speak, but the words died in a whisper that was like a sigh. Then recovering her composure she leaned forward and reached out the hand she had pressed to her bosom and faintly uttered:

"We will always be good friends, dear—dear Eli."

He took the little brown hand, and as he pressed it the touch of a ring sent a chill to his heart. He shivered, and his voice lost all its old buoyancy as he said, softly, sadly, slowly:

"I see—it's all right, Lecta, it's all right. He knew you in the few short weeks better than I did during all my life. He walked a few times with you, he sung a few songs with you in the parlor, he stood on the old bridge in the moonlight and said pretty things to you. He did not drag you from the milldam when you went down for the last time, as I did. I would have died for you, then, dear Lecta! I saved you—for your city beau. But I'm glad, dear, I did. For you will be happy, you know. It's all right, Lecta, all right. Yes, dear, friends forever."

And the fair young girl's eyes followed the tall form that passed away; and there were tears in her eyes—but her thoughts were for the other one far away from her.

When Jim came home he saw a light in his brother's room. He stepped to the door and was about to lay his hand upon the latch when the sound of a sob fell upon his ears. Turning to his own room he said, in a soft, low tone:

"She's broke the best heart that ever beat. Women are queer. They have strange ways. This is little Lecta's way. Poor old boy!"

NOT THERE.

Across a new-made grave soft breezes blow,
The sun looks down with tender, loving kiss
Close by, a little bird sits, singing low,
As if its heart had lost its spring-time bliss;
As if some joy it evermore must miss.

Beside that grave you sit with head bowed low,
Your tears are falling like the summer rain.
Vainly across your brow the breezes blow,
The sun looks down with loving kiss in vain;
Nor breeze, nor sun, nor bird can ease your pain.

Your heart seems crushed beneath the earth piled high
Above another heart that silent lies.
Close to the earth you lay your ear and cry
Aloud the sleeper's name; no voice replies;
Upon the air your piteous wailing dies.

In vain upon the grave you lie, and throw
Your arms around as if to clasp the form
That lies so still in the cold house below.
No kisses sweet from death-sealed lips shall warm.
Your aching heart, nor quell the rising storm

Of sobs that shakes your frame, as tempests shake
The mighty forests, when the Storm King calls
Them from their hidden caves, and bids them take
Their way with angry roar that oft appalls
The hearts of those upon whose ears it falls.

O, mourning one, who pour your heart in tears,
Not there, not there, beneath the senseless clod,
But evermore through the eternal years—
Although that form may crumble 'neath the sod—
Your loved, your lost, shall be at home with God.

Not in that breeze-swept, sun-kissed grave to-day
Look for your loved one, then, but lift your eyes
To that fair land that stretches far away
Beyond the sun and stars and widespread skies;
That land where no one weeps; none ever dies.

—Emily Stuart Lawrence, in N. Y. Witness.

Turkish Physicians Wise.

The sultan has cancer of the stomach and can't live more than two or three years. A German doctor made the discovery, says the Chicago Record-Herald, probably because the Turkish physicians were afraid of getting themselves beheaded if they told the old man about it.

ITALY'S NEW Ppremier.

Although Democratic in Principle, Signor Giolitti Is a Thorough Disciplinarian.

It would be hard to find a more genuinely picturesque man of affairs among European statesmen than Signor Giovanni Giolitti, Italy's new prime minister, to whom has just been handed over such a tangled skein for unraveling by the retiring Zanardelli.

Giolitti is the most lugubrious looking man in Italy. To see him walking about the streets, with his head trust forward and his hands clasped behind his back, attired in a rusty overcoat, one would take him for an overworked and slightly anxious shopkeeper. When some one speaks to him, however, he straightens himself, while a smile softens his, on the whole, quite harsh features, and he at

GIOVANNO GIOLITTI.
(Recently Appointed Prime Minister to the Kingdom of Italy.)

once shows what he is—a leader of men.

Although a democrat in every drop of his blood and in every line of his figure, he is respected, but feared, by his subordinates. When he first went to the ministry of the interior, the clerks, ignoring the lesson which they should have learned in a glance at the man, thought that, as he was a democrat they might relax some of that deference which is used to exaggeration in monarchical countries, and Italy in particular. But a few prompt transferrings to small country places soon made matters lear and showed them who they had to deal with.

When minister, seeing the king often and being treated by him as a friend, Giolitti lost none of his "republican" implicity. One day he arrived at the royal palace, and, instead of waiting for all the usual red tape of being passed from one flunkey to another, introduced himself immediately into the royal presence. Victor Emanuel III. looked up surprised, but Giolitti disarmed his anger by saying:

"Your majesty knows I am not used to courts. You called me, and here I am."

The two chief fads of the new premier are that he has an absolute detestation of tailors and a tremendous aversion to having his photograph taken.

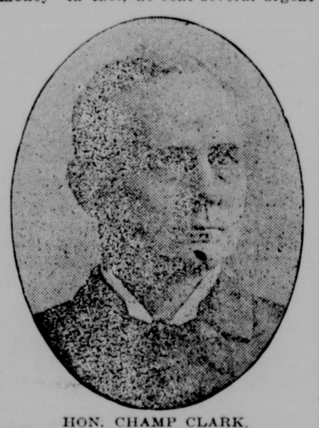
YOUNG MAN WENT HOME.

How a Hard-Headed Missouri Business Man Rescued His Son from Starvation.

Hon. "Champ" Clark is fond of telling the following story of an old friend of his, who, in his home in Jefferson City, Mo., enjoys a local reputation for grim humor.

The old gentleman in question is the possessor of a large fortune, which he has accumulated by much hard work and the closest attention to business. He has a son whom he wished to train up in his father's business. But the boy was set upon leaving home and seeing the world. So he procured a position in Chicago. He soon lost the job, however, and in a short while found himself without means of livelihood.

Then he telegraphed to his father for money—in fact, he sent several urgent



HON. CHAMP CLARK.
(Missouri Statesman Famed as Prince of Western Story Tellers.)

messages of this sort over the wire—but to all his appeals he received no answer.

Finally, in desperation, the son of the rich man telegraphed his father in these words:

"You won't see me starve, will you?"

The old man's answer came thus:

"No! Not from this distance!"

Then, says Mr. Clark, the boy decided to go home and work in his father's firm.

Are Economical Housekeepers.

The wives of French peasants are excellent housekeepers, and are noted for their thrift and tidiness. In most cases the earnings of the husband are small, but his wife is an excellent manager, and generally a capital cook. She evolves dainty dishes out of trifles; makes a leek or a cabbage, with a few bones, produce soup which is delicious; and transforms dried beans or macaroni, with an egg or a vegetable, into a nutritious and palatable dish.

MIGHT CHECK CRIME.

Sale of Firearms to Be Controlled by National Government.

Postmaster Coyne, of Chicago, Advances an Argument Which Certainly Is Worthy of Serious and Immediate Consideration.

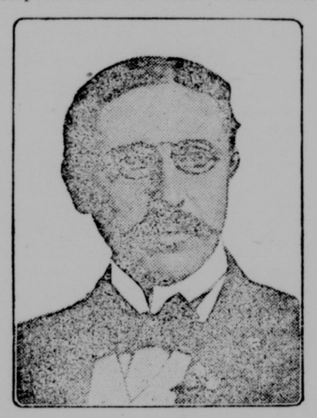
It used to be said that crime was at its minimum during prosperous times, but the records of the two years just passed has upset this time-honored theory. In all parts of the country, but more especially in Chicago and other large cities, murders and highway robberies, in which the use of firearms has played a conspicuous part, have multipled almost beyond belief. Students of the problem ascribe the increase in lawlessness to the pernicious influence of slum life, but as many of the more youthful criminals come from the so-called "lower middle class," this theory cannot be accepted without reserve.

Police authorities believe that the purchase and carrying of weapons by boys and young men and the reading of sensational newspapers lie at the bottom of the evil, and the concurrence in these views has led Mr. Frederick E. Coyne, postmaster at Chicago, to recommand the control of the manufacture and sale of deadly weapons by the national government.

"Much space," writes Mr. Coyne, "has been given in the columns of the papers to the reckless disregard for human lives as the result of the promiscuous sale and use of firearms, particularly, the magazine revolver.

"The thought has occurred to me that there ought to be federal supervision over the manufacture, importation and sale of firearms of every kind and description. The federal government, through its internal revenue laws, has supervision over the manufacture and sale of whisky, beer and cigars and all manufactured tobaccos; it imposes a tax on all wholesale and retail dealers of spirituous and malt liquors; and also has stringent laws against the importation of opium.

"Without desiring to open discussion as to the propriety or justice of the laws referred to, I simply want to call attention to the results and to show that the laws of the federal government are more respected and better enforced than those



FREDERICK E. COYNE.
(Postmaster of Chicago, Interested in Suppression of Crime.)

of the city, county or state, and particularly those of large municipalities.

"What I advocate is this: that the manufacture, importation and sale of all firearms be placed under government supervision, and that a suitable tax be levied on same, sufficient, at least, to cover the cost of such supervision. It seems to me that a government which can enforce a law against a citizen having in his possession a copper still or worm, with which it is possible to distill spirits, ought to pass and enforce a law that will prohibit a 14-year-old boy from purchasing a magazine revolver, with which he can depopulate a town if given half a chance. There should be a law requiring the impression of a government seal on each and every firearm manufactured, and no one should be permitted to have in his or her possession a firearm of any sort without having it registered at the office of the internal revenue collector of the district in which he resides. I do not believe that such a law would entirely check the reign of lawlessness which seems to prevail all over our country, but I do believe that more boys go wrong and step from idleness to crime through the ownership of a revolver than from any other cause. There are laws now in different states throughout the union requiring what is equal to a license on shotguns and rifles, but those laws are for the protection of game. It would seem to me that it is time for the government to pass a law regulating the manufacture and ownership of firearms for the protection of human lives."

Horse Is Cured by Music.

Fire Island, a very valuable English race horse, has just given a most remarkable proof of the healing powers of music. He lost his appetite and refused to train, a condition of affairs that drove his trainer and jockeys to distraction. All manner of remedies were resorted to without avail till the happy idea occurred to them to place a music box in his stall. Twice a day a string of dances and "God Save the King" regaled the equine ears. The effect was marvelous. The horse regained his spirits, and the trainer and jockey had no further trouble. Whether the horse had any previous circus affiliations to determine his musical taste is not stated.

Professors Are Poorly Paid.

College professors will never become rich because of their generous salaries. This is particularly the case with those in Germany. In that country 191 of them get $250 a year or less; 87 less than $400; 74 get $1,000 a year. Only four get as much as $5,000 a year.

THE CROW AND THE MUSSEL.

Find a Fisherman.

A Crow, having found a Mussel on the seashore, took it in his beak, and for a long time tried to break the shell by hammering it upon a stone. Another Crow—a sly old fellow—came and watched him for some time in silence. "Friend," said he at last, "you'll never break it in that way. Listen to me. This is the way to do it: Fly up as high as you can and let the tiresome thing fall upon a rock. It will be smashed then, sure enough, and you can eat it at your leisure." The simple-minded and unsuspecting Crow did as he was told; flew up and let the Mussel fall. Before he could descend to eat it, however, the other bird had pounced upon it and carried it away.

EXPLORING MT. WRANGELL.

Great Volcano in Alaska Furnishes Some New Discoveries for Surveyors.

Only a few years ago the incessantly active volcano, Mount Wrangell, in Alaska, was represented on all our maps as an isolated mountain situated in the midst of a great snow covered plateau. Almost nothing was known of that inland region, but Mount Wrangell had attracted attention because smoke was always pouring from its summit.

Exploring parties of the United States geological survey have been particularly active in this region for the past three years and are at last able to give much definite information about it, reports the New York Sun. It has been found that Mount Wrangell is not a solitary mountain, but is in the midst of a vast array of summits covered with snow and glaciers and spreading over an area of no less than 5,500 square miles.

Within this area are at least ten snow-clad peaks 12,000 feet or more in height. Several of these are still unnamed and two, Mount Sanford, 16,200 feet, and Mount Blackburn, 16,140 feet, are higher than Mount Blanc or any of the peaks within the United States south of Canada. Mount Wrangell, which has attracted more attention than the others, because it is an active volcano, is third in altitude, 14,000 feet.

This entire mountain region, in the basin of the Copper river, is now known as the Wrangell group of mountains. W. C. Mendenhall, of the suvery, has an article on the group in the latest number of the National Geographic Magazine. Among his illustrations he gives a fine panoramic view, about three feet long, of the part of the group which contains some of the highest summits.

It is a wonderful scene of the grimmest desolation peak after peak rising from high valleys, their black, steep sides streaked with snow and the higher elevations completely white with it, and in the center of the picture is Mount Wrangell with its column of smoke.

But Wrangell itself is a grand mountain, though dwarfed by the higher cones of Sanford and Blackburn. It is a wide-spreading cone nearly three miles high and eight times as broad. Its gently arched surface is a glistening snowfield, smudged here and there by volcanic ash from the crater, which sends up rolling columns of smoke and vapor to a height of three miles.

From its eastern slope descends the Nabesna glacier, a frozen river 50 miles in length. On its western face a dozen jets of steam may be seen on a still morning issuing from as many vents. The glaciers proceeding from the shallow valley where these vents occur are black with breath of the mountain. The summit has never been reached, though a prospector named John Bremner declares hat he got within a mile of the top.

But Mount Wrangell may be ascended. Mr. Mendenhall thinks that some time may elapse before the summit of Mount McKinley is reached, but he says it will not be a difficult feat to get to the top of Wrangell. The line of perpetual snow is about 6,500 feet and the summit rises 7,500 feet above this. He describes four feasible routes of approach and thinks that the ascent of the only known active volcano in the interior of the continent north of Mexico may well appeal to any mountaineer. All the other active Alaskan volcanoes are on or near the seacoast.

The Wrangell mountains are, for the most part, masses of lava and volcanic mud which had been piled up on an earlier surface, burying the old land forms and substituting for them the present splendid group of mountains.

Natural Deduction.

Wife (reading)—Here's an account of a man who was shot by a burglar, but his life was saved by the bullet striking a button on his coat.

Husband—He was a lucky bachelor.

"How do you know he was a bachelor?"

"Didn't you just say the button was on his coat?"—Chicago Daily News.

THE FUTURE OF COREA.

Fate of the Island Hangs Upon the Issue of Troubles Now Pending.

Whatever may be the result of the negotiations now going on between Russia and Japan for the peaceable settlement of the questions which have led these nations to the verge of war, it is certain that the isolation of Corea is at an end, says the Philadelphia Ledger. Two powerful peoples, representatives of the modern spirit—one of them only recently awakened from a sleep of centuries, and the other not yet fully emerged from barbarism, though probably the most virile and aggressive human force in the world to-day—two great modern peoples stand ready to fight for the territory of the last of the hermit nations. In the inevitable course of events not remote, the land of morning calm must yield entrance to the influence of either Russia or Japan and awaken to take a part in the bustling day. Already some thousands of Japanese traders have invaded the country; a railroad connects the capital with its seaport, and at least one telegraph line crosses the country. Russian officers drill its soldiers. Missionaries of every form of faith have established themselves in its chief cities. The time is close at hand when Corea will be a part of civilization, though under which of the contending influences does not yet appear. In the meantime, what kind of a country is Corea?

The Coreans are a people entirely distinct from the Chinese, as they are from the Japanese. They are a rather handsome race. All who have come in contact with them admit their quickness of perception. They acquire a foreign language with ease and speak it better than Mongolians of other nations are able to do. Their own tongue is syllabic, but it is written with an alphabet. The educated class affect the use of Chinese—an archaic Chinese in use in the celestial kingdom 1,000 years ago, though since the separation from China the popular tongue has been employed officially. All Coreans read and write. The nation has no religion. Confucianism is the official code of morality, and Buddhism lingers in the mountains, but a benighted ghost worship prevails among the masses.

Up to 1876 Corea successfully preserved her isolation. Japan in that year wrung a treaty from her. The United States in 1882 entered into a convention with her, the various European powers following us. In these treaties the ports named above are open.

Up to 1895 the king of Corea acknowledged the suzerainty of China, but the present king, Heui Yi, at the conclusion of the war between China and Japan, renounced the Chinese allegiance and proclaimed himself absolute monarch. Since that time the political history of the kingdom has been that of the strife of Japanese and Russian influence at Seoul.

There are between 10,000,000 and 15,000,000 people in Corea, the population being about as dense as that of our own state. They are a race of quick-witted children. Their ignorance of everything but the Chinese classics is total.

Enlightened.

Hungry Mike—Any free lunches in Boston?

Wise William—Sure, dey is; but yer don't want ter look fer no signs readin': "Free lunch."

"Gee! Don't they have no signs out?"

"Sure, dey do; but in Boston dey read: 'Luncheon Gratis.'"—Puck.

Ever Visit There?

Stranger—What's the population of the town?

Villager—'Bout 54.

"What's their occupation for the most part?

"Detectives."—Cleveland Leader.

According to Old Calandars.

Compilers of ancient calendars declare that November 5 was the day on which it began to rain when Noah's flood resulted from the steady downpour.

Education of Young Women

By Mrs. Lydon Evans.

DOMESTIC science should be taught every young woman in the land. The present system of educating our daughters is all wrong. Young women should attend college, but instead of learning professions they should acquire the knowledge necessary to take care of a home.

Here are a few figures which will prove my contention. There are 15,000,000 homes in the United States at the present time. That means that there are 15,000,000 housekeepers at the head of homes. Then there are 2,000,000 servants. That makes a total of 17,000,000.

That is the demand. Now for the supply. In all the United States there are only 24,000,000 women above the age of 15 years. Do you realize that there are only 7,000,000 women above the age of 15 who are not at the head of households? Now cut the remainder in half, for there are 3,500,000 women engaged in the professional and mercantile world. That leaves 3,500,000 women in the United States who are not engaged in business or in household work. That proves conclusively, to me at least, that there is no room for any save an education that has for its end the taking care of a home. I believe it is all right for woman to get an education and just as complete a one as possible, but it should be an education that teaches her her sphere is in the home.

My plan would be to establish an institution where housekeeping could be taught as a science. The women could take up the scientific end of the problem and study the chemistry of foods, for instance. That would insure pure and wholesome food. Then they could study art for the sake of the household. That would mean more attractive homes and instead of housekeeping being classed as a drudgery it would be recognized as a science.

People often wonder why there is a scarcity of servants in a certain locality. A glance at the statistics will tell. You will notice that there are 2,000,000 domestics in the United States. You will also notice that there are 15,000,000 homes. That explains it, does it not?

Rise of the Mannish Woman

By Dr. Morgan Dix,
Prominent New York Clergyman.

One of the deplorable monstrosities of these degenerate days is the mannish woman. Women, some of them, I mean, have come down to the level of mere man. They talk like men; they smoke like men; they swear, they gamble, they drink, and do all things that men do—even dress like men.

I saw a woman in a street car and she had on a man's cravat, man's overcoat, and a waistcoat. She looked as much like a man as a woman can look and wear a skirt and long hair done up in all sorts of effects. Again I met a young woman walking with four men, all in a row, in the street. She wore a short skirt, coat and waistcoat, just like those of her male companion. She carried a stick—a regular "banger"—and she strode along with a gait like theirs.

If there is anything that the true manly man despises, and rightly despises, it is the womanish man, and I think the mannish woman goes a step farther and is infinitely worse. Man may brush elbows with the mannish woman. In the business world he may endure her, but he has no admiration or real respect for her. All this comes from leaving the womanly things of life and invading the sphere of man.

But I would not exclude women from all occupations to which modern-day life has called them. On the contrary there are many things women can do and still be womanly. They need not lose their rightful place in the business world.

But there are things not fitting in women to do. They should not have suffrage. Women lawyers are not in the right place, and I don't think much of women doctors. As for women preachers—is there anything clearer than the express language of the Scripture forbidding them?

Teaching Patriotism

By Hon. Albert J. Beveridge,
United States Senator from Indiana.

We expect our nation to lead the other nations of the world. But America will not succeed in so doing unless the sense of civic duty is as exalted as faith. And to make it so is the duty of every teacher. In a republic, in short, civic education is the soul of the school.

Patriotism can be taught. Our forefathers were taught it in the stern school of experience. Those heroic days gave birth to a patriotism which laid the foundations of this great republic. But to-day conditions and circumstances have changed and patriotism must be taught in the schools very much as the other branches of learning are. It can be taught. It must be taught.

Other nations are teaching it to the rising generations. Loyalty to the nation and conscious sense of duty as a citizen to that nation are two things which must be taught to the youth of any nation which is to be strong and exert a worldwide influence. Education is the finest thing in the world if it increases interest in the nation—if it produces pure, brave and effective citizens.

Two Cardinal Virtues

By John D. Rockefeller, Jr.

A man possessed of genuine worth, dignity, and self-respect always speaks of himself moderately, if he speaks at all. Self-praise usually marks a serious defect in character.

Self-commendation is wrong when it springs from personal vanity and when it exalts itself at the expense of others or even in comparison with them.

Half of the people in the world to-day are on the wrong scent in pursuit of happiness. They seem to think it consists in having and getting and in being served by others. That is a mistaken idea. It consists in giving and serving others.

Self-sacrifice for others always wins abundant applause. It is because self-sacrifice, while universally admired in others, conflicts with the ruling passion of selfishness in the human heart, that it is so rarely practiced.

AGRICULTURAL HINTS

THE WATER HEMLOCK.

This Plant, Commonly Known as Wild Parsnips, Is Fatal to Men and Animals.

Every year the newspapers tell us of children being poisoned by eating wild parsnips. On investigation it is found that the "wild parsnips" eaten were not wild parsnips at all, but water hemlock, known botanically as cicuta maculata. This plant is known by a variety of names, dependent on the locality where found. Some of these names are, wild hemlock, spotted parsley, snakeweed, beaver poison, musquash root, muskrat weed, cowbane, spotted cowbane, children's bane. It is a smooth,

WATER HEMLOCK.

erect perennial, three to eight feet high, with a rigid, hollow stem, numerous branches, finely-dissected leaves, white flowers, and a cluster of spindle-shaped roots, which vary in length from one and one-half to three inches, and are very characteristic of the plant. It grows commonly in swamps and damp soils from the Atlantic states to Iowa and Minnesota, and less commonly in Nebraska and New Mexico.

This is one of the most poisonous plants in the United States, being rapidly fatal to both man and animals. The roots are especially dangerous, because the taste, being aromatic and to some people suggestive of horseradish, parsnips, artichokes, or sweet cicely, lead children to eat them. Cattle sometimes eat the tubers when they are washed out of the ground by freshets. The loss to stock from eating this plant is quite considerable. The prominent symptoms of the poisoning are colicky pains, vomiting, staggering, unconsciousness and frightful convulsions, ending in death.—Farmer's Review.

CATCHY ADVERTISING.

Suggestions for Farmers and Breeders Who Have Learned to Value Publicity.

Farmers and breeders are rapidly becoming advertisers on the same scale as merchants and manufacturers. They are learning that where they have surplus products to throw upon the market the best way to get the right customer is through the use of advertising space in reputable papers that circulate among the people they wish to reach. In fact, the farmer and stock raiser is as much of a manufacturer as the builder of self-binders and as much of a merchant as the storekeeper who sells him his clothes. The same elements of success enter into agriculture as in commerce, although possibly in varying degrees, and one of these elements is advertising.

The farmer and breeder, however, are still new at advertising. They have yet to learn by experience that the best advertising is that which produces the best results, and that results are gauged, first, by the circulation of the paper, and, second, by the attractive character of the advertisement. The farmer who is placing advertising should insist on knowing what he is paying for—how many copies of his advertisment are to be distributed. He should, furthermore, follow the example of the merchant in the makeup of his announcement. He should have something to sell, and tell what it is in unmistakable language. He should picture how his advertisement will look in print, so as to make it attractive in every way, and write the copy just as he wants it printed. The publishers are always eager to help their patrons make their announcements attractive and effective, both for the sake of the advertiser and for the improvement of the paper. Farmers who are advertisers will do well to remember these suggestions.—Twentieth Century Farmer.

Shipping Eggs in Winter.

Shipping eggs in winter requires careful packing. Eggs are liable to become frozen in the crates when the cold is intense, although the crates may be made tight and the eggs inclosed in paper partitions. There is no remedy for the drawbacks, and the only safe plan is to keep the eggs until the weather moderates. Sawdust is sometimes used in the crates to fill up the spaces and prevent the ingress of cold air, but it only adds to the weight. If one has the time to bestow, the eggs may be wrapped in wadding, and placed in the paper partitions; but the merchants who receive them may object to the extra labor imposed upon them of removing the covering from the eggs after arrival.—Farm and Fireside.

BABY BEEF PRODUCTION.

Gain Largely Depends on Age of the Animal and the Way in Which It is Fed.

Feeders of baby beef, who keep their animals up to their work, are known to make a gain of over two pounds daily for 12 months. This gain depends upon the age of the animal and the manner in which it is fed. A matter that should not be overlooked by the farmer is the appropriate food for each animal; he should aim to increase the weight by making the animal as fat as possible, as fat is more easily produced on an animal than either lean meat or bone. It has been shown that to increase the excess of either fat or lean on an animal depends upon the age. The natural inclination of a yearling animal is growth, and the system demands materials containing but a small portion of fat producing qualities, but as growth adds to weight, the more rapid the growth the greater the increase in weight, which, of course, accounts for the quick gains made by young animals as compared with those approaching maturity, and which fact gives rise to the claim that baby beef is the cheaper form of the two. To know the breeds and how to use them; to be aware of the fact that some breeds assimilate more food and give off less waste than others, and to learn how to convert food into a salable product quickly and economically is what each one must study out for himself. Have a pair of scales, weigh frequently and note the ratio of increase in weight. By so doing one can cover the causes of failure and correct mistakes. The time is coming when the farmer will not be satisfied with less than a pound a day from birth for his farrows and wethers up to one year old. In approaching maturity gains are not so great, but previous to that animals for the block should be pushed. Finally, breeds that gain weight in the high-priced portions of the carcass must be given preference, and feeders must know that they are breeding for definite results. Baby beef must have the fat in the right place.—Agricultural Epitomist.

GOOD TONICS FOR HOGS.

The Kind of Mixture That Should Be Accessible to Them All the Year Around.

It is necessary to keep constantly accessible to all hogs, both pigs and old hogs, some material that supplies lime and salt to aid in bone-building, as an appetizer, and to remove intestinal parasites. This mixture should be kept in a strong box protected from rain, and quantity and frequency with which pigs will visit and eat of the mixture will often be surprising. The following is the mixture that we use:

Charcoal, one and one-half bushels.
Common salt, four pounds.
Hard wood ashes, ten pounds.
Slacked lime, four pounds.

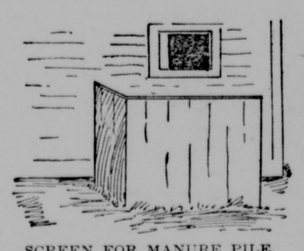
Another thing which is good for the pig is a variety of feeds. Pigs do better on a variety than on any single feed. This fact is scarcely ever disputed by the farmer, but is often enough ignored to give it some emphasis. Just how much better the pig will do if fed a variety, we will let the pig himself testify; for whatever other mean thing a pig will do he will not tell a lie about his feed.

Fresh water, shade in summer, grain food when on grass, and dry bed free from dust, shelter in winter, and above all, when confined, have the area sufficiently large so that it will not become foul with droppings and mud bugs. These are essential for successful hog-raising.—Arkansas Bulletin.

HIDING MANURE PILE.

Simple and Inexpensive Way of Hiding Objectionable Sights of Any Kind from View.

The manure from the horse or cow must be thrown out in a pile beneath the stable window, often to be an eye-



SCREEN FOR MANURE PILE.

sore to the owner, neighbors or passer-by. A way to hide the small manure heap is here illustrated. A tight fence of boards on two sides, the boards painted like the stable, and the unsightly manure heap is hidden from view.—Orange Judd Farmer.

POULTRY YARD NOTES.

To treat fowls for health is better than to dose them for disease.

Season soft food with salt. It sharpens appetite and aids digestion.

A handful of sunflower seed now and then adds luster to the plumage.

Hens will pay well for table scraps. It is wasteful to feed them to mongrel dogs and cats.

Litter in which there is tough, wiry hay is not safe to put on the scratching floor. If eaten it causes crop-bound conditions.

Much time is wasted on farms in winter by the men folks that might be made profitable by caring for the poultry and producing winter eggs.

To renew the vitality of a flock it is not necessary to cross-breed and make them mongrels. Better get males of a different strain or family of the same variety.—Farm Journal.

Miss Alice Bailey, of Atlanta, Ga., tells how she was permanently cured of inflammation of the ovaries, and escaped the surgeon's knife, by the use of **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.**

The universal indications of the approach of woman's great enemy, inflammation and disease of the ovaries, are a dull throbbing pain, accompanied by a sense of tenderness and heat low down in the side, with occasional shooting pains. On examination it may be found that the region of pain will show some swelling. This is the first stage of inflammation of the ovaries.

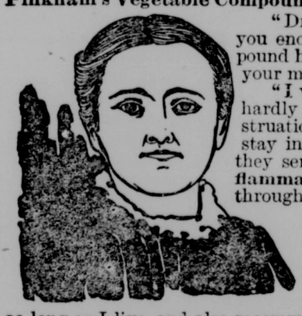
"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I wish to express my gratitude for the restored health and happiness **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** has brought into my life.

"I had suffered for three years with terrible pains at the time of menstruation, and did not know what the trouble was until the doctor pronounced it **inflammation of the ovaries,** and proposed an operation.

"I felt so weak and sick that I felt sure that I could not survive the ordeal, and so I told him that I would not undergo it. The following week I read an advertisement in the paper of your Vegetable Compound in such an emergency, and so I decided to try it. Great was my joy to find that I actually improved after taking two bottles, so I kept taking it for ten weeks, and at the end of that time I was cured. I had gained eighteen pounds and was in excellent health, and am now.

"You surely deserve great success, and you have my very best wishes."—MISS ALICE BAILEY, 50 North Boulevard, Atlanta, Ga.

Another woman saved from a surgical operation by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Read what she says:—



"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I cannot thank you enough for what your Vegetable Compound has done for me. If it had not been for your medicine, I think I would have died.

"I will tell you how I suffered. I could hardly walk, was unable to sleep or eat. Menstruation was irregular. At last I had to stay in my bed, and flowed so badly that they sent for a doctor, who said I had **inflammation of the ovaries,** and must go through an operation, as no medicine could help me, but I could not do that.

"I received a little book of yours, and after reading it, I concluded to try **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound,** and I am now a well woman. I shall praise your medicine as long as I live, and also recommend the same to anyone suffering as I was."—MRS. MINNIE OTTOSON, Otho, Iowa.

All sick women would be wise if they would take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and be well.

BEST FOR THE BOWELS

Cascarets

CANDY CATHARTIC

502

GUARANTEED CURE for all bowel troubles, appendicitis, biliousness, bad breath, bad blood, wind on the stomach, foul mouth, headache, indigestion, pimples, pains after eating, liver trouble, sallow complexion and dizziness. When your bowels don't move regularly you are sick. Constipation kills more people than all other diseases together. You will never get well and stay well until you put your bowels right. Start with CASCARETS today under absolute guarantee to cure or money refunded. Sample and booklet free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

When you think you have cured a cough or cold, but find a dry, hacking cough remains, there is danger. Take

Shiloh's Consumption Cure The Lung Tonic

at once. It will strengthen the lungs and stop the cough.

Prices: 25c. 50c. $1. S. C. WELLS & CO. LeRoy, N.Y., Toronto, Can. 5

DO YOU COUGH
DON'T DELAY
TAKE KEMP'S BALSAM
THE BEST COUGH CURE

It Cures Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Croup, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis and Asthma. A certain cure for Consumption in first stages, and a sure relief in advanced stages. Use at once. You will see the excellent effect after taking the first dose. Sold by dealers everywhere. Large Bottles 25 cents and 50 cents.

PISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION
25 CTS

Looking for a Home?

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BENJ. H. SINCELL, Editor and Proprietor

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THE REPUBLICAN,
Oakland, Md.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 21, 1904.

I. FREEMAN RASIN, OWNER!

Since the convening of the Legislature Mr. I. Freeman Rasin, the Democratic political boss of Baltimore and the State of Maryland, has preempted a section of the Maryland State House at Annapolis and enthroned himself as supreme dictator of the people of this commonwealth.

Heretofore Mr. Rasin has issued his edicts through his trusty lieutenants who have carried out to the letter his orders. Monday night, however, he stepped out into the open, taking personal charge of the work mapped out for the caucus of the Democratic members of the Legislature and to carry his schemes through ordered certain corridors of the State House closed and placed them in charge of some Baltimore city policemen with orders to arrest all who should step over the death line drawn by him. Mr. Rasin thus dispossessed the people of Maryland of their own property and said to them: "This is mine trespass at your peril!"

His actions called forth indignant protests from everyone acquainted with the facts. The Baltimore city papers were especially, and justly, too, harsh in their criticisms. The *Sun* of Tuesday under the head "An Insult to the State which the Legislature and Governor Warfield Should Investigate," deals with the matter as follows:

"The statement contained in *The Sun's* special dispatches from Annapolis as to the autocratic conduct of I. Freeman Rasin yesterday and last night in Maryland's State House will create a storm of indignation in every section of the State if the people of Maryland are not dead to every impulse of self-respect and manhood. The Black Beast of Baltimore politics, as he has been appropriately called, has been accustomed heretofore to ply his nefarious trade under cover and to hide from rather than invite public scrutiny. But yesterday and last night he boldly took possession of certain important rooms in the State Capitol and, placing Baltimore city policemen and detectives on guard, refused admission to all but his own followers. He even had the supreme insolence to forbid not only the public, but persons connected with the Legislature, access to certain halls and corridors which he had preempted, and to threaten his police and detective agents violence to those who should refuse to obey his will.

"Such an usurpation of the authority that belongs to the State of Maryland alone calls for positive action on the part of the General Assembly. It is without a parallel or a precedent in the history of Maryland and constitutes an offense againrt the dignity and honor of the State, and the General Assembly owes it to the commonwealth and to itself to investigate and punish it. The Police commissioners of this city cannot escape the obligation of at once calling to account the members of the force who lent themselves to these outrageous and high-handed proceedings.

"Mr. Bernard Carter owes it to his good name and his standing before the community to say whether he indorses this conduct on the part of the man who is supposed to represent his interests at Annapolls.

"To be in such company as that of the political buccaneer who has had the audacity to take armed possession of the State House is enough in itself to damn any candidate in the public estimation. I. Freeman Rasin has long been a stench in the nostri's of all decent people. Yesterday's proceedings cap the climax of his long and unspeakable career. He should be whipped from the State House with the lash of public scorn and indignation.

"If Governor Warfield has any authority in the matter he should exercise it for the protection of public rights and the preservation of public decency. He is a high-toned gentleman and such scenes as those of yesterday will unquestionably excite his deep indignation."

THE METHODIST LIMIT.

From the tenor and volume of the discussions on the time limit in the Methodist Episcopal pastorate, it is apparent that this subject is to be an important, if not overshadowing one in the General Conference at Los Angeles next May. Four years ago the General Conference abolished the time limit, thus setting aside a great and distinguishing mark of the Wesleyan polity, much to the regret of a large body of Methodist, who regard the rules and practices of early Methodism as binding and applicable even under the changed conditions of society brought about in the past hundred years. The Wesleyan movement had much of its strength and peculiar triumphs from the doctrine of itineracy, and its most glowing and thrilling page is that whereon we read of the labors and sacrifices of the circuit-riders, the Napoleons of the Cross, the "preachers on horseback." The founders of Methodism in America, its illustrious first apostle, whose dust rests in Mount Olivet, spent the whole of his career as an itinerant, and, from the flush of manhood until old age, rode the rounds of the increasing societies from New England to the Carolinas, until, at last, in Virginia, he went from the saddle to his deathbed. Wesley began the itineracy when turned from the church of his fathers and of his own faith, he took "the world for his parish," and became a traveling preacher.

In the dawn of the introduction of Methodism into this country—when its stronghold was Maryland and the adjacent territory—the preachers were changed two, and sometimes three, times a year on the "stations." Dr. Abel Stevens says that then "The itineracy was under a stern regimen, and was prized as not only affording variety of ministerial gifts to the societies, but as a sort of military drill to the preachers. It kept them energetic by keeping them in motion. No great captain has approved of long encampments. The early Methodist itinerants were an evangelical cavalry they were always in the saddle; a mode of life which conducted not a little to that chivalric spirit and heroic character which distinguishes them as a class." At length the preachers came to remain as long as three years on a charge, and at the Genera. Conference held at Baltimore in 1804 it enacted that two years on one appointment should be the time limit. There was a great controversy over the matter, and Bishop Asbury, in his journals, notes that in 1806 he found on the Eastern Shores of Maryland such a condition of affairs as to render the Methodist future there unpromising: "The peoples minds are agitated about stationed preachers, some for and some against. The devil would rather they wouldde something worse than disagree: but this to him is better than nothing. Sixty years after the Baltimore Conference of 1804 the time limit of two years was extended to three, and in 1888 the maximum of pastoral service at one appointment was made five years. At the last General Conference the time limit was removed altogether.

It is evident, however, that, notwithstanding the expunging from the Church statute book of the time limit, the hold of the doctrine of the itineracy is still strong upon "Old-side Methodism." The proportion of long term pastors in the Baltimore and every other annual conference of the Church is surprisingly small. In fact, most of the oppositions to the itineracy as a cardinal rule of the Church is found in the large cities, in which wealthy and aristocratic congregations have, from time to time, practically defied the time limit rule and set at naught the once all-powerful dictum of the bishops. The early Methodist bishops were, with all their heroism, kindliness and fiery enthusiasm the strictest disciplinarians. The Methodist Protestants Church is the outgrowth of rebellion against Episcopal "tyranny." Even now the word of the Bishop is supposed to be law; he sends the preachers wherever he listeth, and it is rebellion of the deepest ecclesiastical dye to question his wisdom or refuse to receive his appointees. This was being done, however, with such frequency and effect that it was perhaps thought best to let the congregations have their own way in the matter of retaining favorite pastors. it was recognized, too, that local conditions in many of the large cities were such as to handicap in his work the pastor whose term of service was limited. But the concession appears to be far from meeting with the approval of a large proportion of the preachers and laymen, who fear that departure from the foundations of American Methodism will ultimately produce more evil than good to the Church.—Baltimore News.

As To Kissing.

Richard Grant White, the eminent philosopher, father of Stanford White, of architectural fame, was asked once upon a time to conjugate the verb "kiss." He believed and maintained that English is a grammarless tongue, hence he felt no compunction when he gave this: "Bus, to kiss; rebus to kiss again; pluribus, to kiss without regard to number; sillybus, to kiss the hand instead of the lips; blunderbus, to kiss the wrong person; omnibus, to kiss every one in the room; erebus, to kiss in the dark."

Subscribe for The Republican

HENRY WEBER, Sr., DEAD.

His Demise Occurred This Afternoon At His Home.

At his home adjoining Oakland, at 2.15 this afternoon, after months of suffering, Mr. Henry Weber, Sr., aged about sixty-eight years. No funeral arrangements have yet been made. A more extended notice of the deceased, who was loved by all who knew him, will appear in these columns next week.

DIED.

HOOK—It is with feelings of sadness that we announce the sudden death of our neighbor's son which took place Sunday morning, Jan. 10th, at 5.40 a. m. It was that of Joseph Floyd Hook, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Hook, at their home at Blooming Rose. Death was caused by catarrh of the stomach. He had not been feeling well for some time, but no one thought he was dangerously ill. Had worked at his chosen profession on Friday and had complained some during the night and when he arose at his usual time was taken very ill. The doctor was hastily summoned and all done that medical skill could do, but all in vain. He peacefully passed away at the above named time communing with his Redeemer for help. Joseph Floyd was in his 25th year. Was an upright young man whose example is worthy of emulation. Was always found obedient to his work and faithful and kind to all with whom he came in contact. When not at work in the mill, was found at home with his parents doing all he could, assisting them in their labors on the farm. For the past nine years or more he had been employed by A. Knabb & Co. at Krug in their extensive barrel factory. He held the position of stave joiner. None did their work better than "Jack," as he was familliarly called by the boys. When staves were to be jointed "Jack" was at his post. Among the great number employed he was a friend to all and respected by all who knew him. He will be greatly missed, as much by his employers as by his host of friends and companions.

Jack was a faithful member of Youghiogheny Lodge K. of P., of Friendsville and carried a policy of one thousand dollars in one of the old line insurance companies of New York.

His funeral at Blooming Rose church on Monday was conducted by Rev. Joseph Guthrie, and his body laid to rest in Blooming Rose Cemetery, after appropriate services conducted by the order of Knights of Pythias, led by Rev. A. L. Louachry, Prelate of the Lodge.

Our sympathies go out in behalf of the stricken father and mother, brother and sisters, and point them to Him who doeth all things well, in whom they can confidingly trust, waiting for the final day when we all shall meet around the altar of the Living God, who will bid us all welcome if we are faithful here on earth. May our Heavenly Father guide us and so lead us that we may be permitted to share the blessing of life eternal in that last great day, when we shall be like Him.

A BROTHER IN F. C. B.

Blooming Rose, Jan. 12, 1904.

CRANE—At her home in Loch Lynn Heights, of consumption, Mrs. Benj. F. Crane, aged about forty-five years, on Tuesday evening, Jan. 19th, 1904, after months of suffering. Mrs. Crane was a sister of Mr. George P. White, of Loch Lynn and leaves besides her husband eight children, some of whom are quite young. Her funeral took place yesterday afternoon, the interment being made in the cemetery on the White farm near Kearney. Mr. Crane and his family have the sympathy of the entire community in the great loss thus sustained.

HARVEY—At the home of her parents, Capt. and Mrs. James A. Hayden, in Mountain Lake Park, on Sunday morning, of consumption, Mrs Ellen Belle Harvey, wife of Rev. John S. Harvey, of Democracy, Ohio, aged 27 years and 9 months. The deceased was born in Oakland on April 17th, 1876, and was married April 29th, 1903, after which she went with her husband to Ohio where they resided until her return to the Park early in the fall with the hope of benefitting her health. Mrs. Harvey was of a gentle, retiring disposition, loved by all for her womanly ways and kindness of heart. She was the only daughter of her devoted parents. Her funeral took place from her parents home at the Park on Tuesday afternoon, after services conducted by Rev. Henry E. Friend of the M. E. church, assisted by Revs. Dr. Scott, J. M. Davis and L. A. Rudisill, who paid glowing tributes to the worth of the deceased lady. The floral tributes were many and all very handsome. Interment was made in the Oakland cemetery.

Church Services.

Rev. Henry E. Friend, the pastor of the Mountain Lake Park and Deer Park M. E. charges announces services on next Sunday as follows: Sunday school at Deer Park, 10 a. m.; preaching, 11 a. m.; Sunday school at Mountain Lake Park, 2.30 p. m.; preaching, 7 p. m.

BITTINGER AND VICINITY

The worst blizzard of the winter passed over this section during the past week, beginning during the night of the 13th, and continuing for about thirty-six hours, and as a result various public roads were so completely blockaded with snow that travel was stopped, Friday being the first suspension on the mail route that has occured this winter, on account of impassable roads.

The hand of death has again been stretched forth in our midst, and the sudden taking of Mrs. Mary Snyder, early last Thursday morning, has again evoked the sympathy of our entire community. The deceased lady was born in Bavaria, Germany, and her maiden name was Mary Hetrick. She is survived by a husband (Mr. Andrew Snyder) and seven children, and twenty-one grand-children. The interment was made at this place on Saturday afternoon. Services were conducted by the pastor of the German Lutheran congregation at Accident.

Mr. Peter G. Stark was kicked by a colt last Wednesday evening, and as a result he has been confined to the house.

Mrs. Fannie Witzel, of Avilton, who has been visiting relatives and friends here for a few days, returned home last Sunday afternoon.

Mr. Asa Orndorf made a business trip to Lonaconing one day last week

Mr. Mahlon Brenneman accompanied by Miss Clara Beechy, were visitors at Chestnut Springs, Pa., a part of last week.

Mr. George Brenneman was visiting his father, Mr. Daniel Brenneman, over Sunday.

Mr. C. E. Ellithrope and daughter, Amanda, are in posession of very sore arms as a result of being vaccinated.

Resolutibns of Respect.

We, the committee appointed to draft resolutions of respect upon the death of the wife of Rev. J. S. Harvey a brother Eagle and former member of Olive Branch Castle No. 9, K. G. E. of Mountain Lake Park, submit the following:

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty and Most Worshipful God in his love and wisdom to take unto himself the wife of our beloved and esteemed former pastor and brother Rev. J. S. Harvey, who, by her Christian living and kindly deeds had won our admiration and esteem; therefore be it

Resolved, That deeply conscious of our loss we submit ourselves to the will of our Heavenly Father, whose dealings, though sometimes strange, are ever for the good of them that love Him.

Resolved, That we extend to Bro. Harvey and the bereaved families our deepest sympathy in this their time of sorrow.

Resolved, That these resolutions be recorded in our minutes, a copy be sent to Bro. Harvey and that we request the county papers to publish them.

C. E. DUCKWORTH,
C. V. HARVEY,
E. E. FRIEND,
Committee.

Preacher Ejects From Church Drunken Men.

Rev. J. B. Workman, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church at Davis, W. Va., a city of 5,000 people preached a sermon without words at a revival service a few nights ago. Two young men, intoxicated, entered the church just before the sermon and went to sleep. They snored and disturbed the large congregation. Without saying a word Rev. Mr. Workman, who is small of stature quietly walked down from the pulpit, seized one of the men, bodily dragged him to the door and down the steps and hustled him off to the Mayor. He then went back after the other and with the assistance of a gentleman seated nearby, proceeded with him to the lockup, but finding that the other one had been released, Rev. Mr. Workman gave the young man a scathing lecture and turned them loose. Rev. Mr. Workman declares that his church shall not be a sleeping place for drunken bums.

Will Go into the Real Estate Business.

Rev. L. A. Rudisill, whose resignation as manager of the Mountain Lake Park Association was mentioned in this paper last week, will soon embark in the real estate business with an office in Oakland and also at the Park.

It has been Mr. Rudisill's intention for a year or more to give his entire attention to the real estate business and now that the opportunity has presented itself he will avail himself of it at once. He has a good field for the work and all wish him unbounded success.

To Bridge The Gap.

While we have always been very retiring, we feel that the time has come for us to rush to the rescue of the Automobile of State, which is now ambling over a Desert of Differences with a Punctured Tire and Two valves blown out.

Therefore, if they can't agree on Rayner, Smith or Carter, we stand convicted of ambitions.

Our platform: We have never held a public job, and no man can point a finger of scorn at any of our official acts.

We favor anything that the caucus wants.—Baltimore News.

DROPPED FROM WINDOW OF CAB

Fireman Howard Martin's Daring Flight From Escaping Steam.

To save himself from being boiled to death by steam escaping from the boiler of his engine, Fireman Howard Martin, who resides in South Cumberland, who was running on the main line Baltimore and Ohio train, No. 12, crawled through his cab window and dropped to the ground on Saturday night. Later he was found lying on the tracks in a badly bruised condition and suffering with painful cuts on his head and face. He was picked up and taken to Cumberland where he was placed in the Western Maryland hospital.

Martin made his jump near Deer Park. While the train was passing through the latter place, a fixture on the boiler of the engine blew out on the fireman's side, allowing the steam to escape in a death dealing shower. Martin had no way to communicate with the engineer. He first held to window sill for several minutes, thinking that the escape of the steam would cease, but the steam followed him to his new position and he was forced to drop to save himself from being scalded to death.

The train went its way, the engineer being unaware of the absence of his fireman, until the steam all escaped from the boiler and the engine "went dead."

Mid-Winter Excursions to Washington. January 21 and February 18—Very Low Rates, Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

In accordance with its usual custom, the Baltimore & Ohio R. R. will, on January 21 and February 18, 1904, run TWO POPULAR MID-WINTER EXCURSIONS TO WASHINGTON AT VERY LOW RATES FOR THE ROUND TRIP, Good returning ten days, including date of sale.

Excellent train service, standard coaches, Pullman parlor and sleeping car.

These delightful excursions afford splendid opportunities to visit the NATIONAL CAPITAL during the session of Congress. For tickets, time of trains and full information call on or address V. V. Washburne, Agent B. & O. R. R.

A most complete and fully illustrated Guide to Washington may be purchased from Agents B. & O. R. R. at ten (10) cents per copy.

Confession After Acquittal

Joseph Lupis and Domonic Avarro, Italians, indicted for the murder of Joseph Cavallo at Piedmont in October, were tried separately at Keyser, W. Va., and both acquitted. Lupis was tried on Tuesday, and the State being unable to connect him with the crime agreed to have the evidence excluded and the jury rendered a verdict of "not guilty." In the trial of Avarro, Lupis went on the witness stand and testified that he had shot Cavallo himself, knowing that he had been acquitted and that his life could not again be put in jeopardy for the same offense.

Loss of Flesh

When you can't eat breakfast, take Scott's Emulsion. When you can't eat bread and butter, take Scott's Emulsion. When you have been living on a milk diet and want something a little more nourishing, take Scott's Emulsion.

To get fat you must eat fat. Scott's Emulsion is a great fattener, a great strength giver.

Those who have lost flesh want to increase all body tissues, not only fat. Scott's Emulsion increases them all, bone, flesh, blood and nerve.

For invalids, for convalescents, for consumptives, for weak children, for all who need flesh, Scott's Emulsion is a rich and comfortable food, and a natural tonic.

Scott's Emulsion for bone, flesh, blood and nerve.

We will send you a free sample.

Be sure that this picture in the form of a label is on the wrapper of every bottle of Emulsion you buy.

SCOTT & BOWNE,
CHEMISTS,
409 Pearl St., N. Y.
50c. and $1; all druggists.

Receivers' Sale

OF A VALUABLE

Tannery Plant
REAL ESTATE

AND

Personal Property
In Garrett County, Md.

Under and by virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court for Garrett county, Maryland, sitting in Equity, dated the 13th day of January, 1904, and passed in a cause standing as No. 1236 Equity on the docket of said court wherein The First National Bank of Oakland, Maryland, is plaintiff, and The Commonwealth Tanning Company of Garrett county, is defendant, the undersigned Receivers were by said decree directed to make sale of the real estate and personal property belonging to said defendant located at Hutton, Garrett county, Maryland, and we hereby give notice that on

SATURDAY,
The 13th Day of February,

1904, at the hour of 11 o'clock a. m., on the premises at Hutton, Garrett county, Maryland, will offer at public auction to the highest bidder the following property, to-wit:

1st. All those THREE LOTS OF GROUND containing

10 ACRES AND 17 PERCHES

more or less, situated at Hutton aforesaid, and fully described in a deed for the same to the said defendant from Samuel G. Maxwell and wife dated the 3rd day of July, 1902, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 42, folios 224, etc., one of the Land Records of Garrett county, Md.

2nd. All the right and privilege to lay water pipes, etc., and the right to dig and construct any ditch or trough whereby or wherein water may be drawn or any kind of waste matter to be discharged from or carried away from the tannery hereinafter described and which right of way is also fully described in the aforementioned deed of conveyance.

3rd. All those TWO LOTS OF GROUND located at Hutton aforesaid and contiguous to the abovementioned lots of ground, containing

FIVE AND THREE-FOURTH ACRES.

more or less, and fully described in a deed for the same to the said defendant from Patrick M. Casey et al., dated the 5th day of May, 1902, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T. No. 42, folios 248, etc., one of the Land Records of Garrett county aforesaid.

4th. All that other lot of ground conveyed by the last abovementioned deed from Patrick M. Casey et al., to the said The Commonwealth Tanning Company, containing

5 ACRES AND 28 PERCHES.

more or less, which three last mentioned lots of ground lie contiguous to each other and also adjacent to the first abovementioned parcels of land.

5th. All those other TWO LOTS OF LAND lying contiguous to the abovedescribed lots of ground at Hutton aforesaid, and containing

2 ACRES AND 107 PERCHES.

more or less, fully described in a deed for the same to the defendant from Elizabeth Palmer, dated the 12th day of June, 1903, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T. No. 46, folios 242, etc., one of the Land Records of Garrett county, Md.

The abovementioned lots and parcels of land lie in one body and comprise what is known as

THE COMMONWEALTH TANNING CO.'S LANDS

at Hutton, Garrett county, Maryland.

The improvements consist of a—

Complete Tannery Plant

with a daily capacity of Three Hundred Sides of Sweat Hemlock Sole Leather, and now in active operation.

The plant comprises a—

Complete Beam House, Hide Mills, Sweat Pits, Yards, Loft, Rolling Room, Hide House, Leach House (containing Twelve 12,000-gallon Leaches), Bark Mills, Pumps, Boiler House containing two Boilers of 220 h. p., Engines, Belting, Shafting, Office, Switches, Standard Railroad Track Scales, Bark Sheds with a large quantity of Bark, Bark Extract, a large number of Carboys of Vitriol, Oils and other Materials used in tanning leather; also the Liquors in the yard and the tanning equity in the stock in process.

The Tannery is equipped with a complete

ELECTRIC LIGHTING OUTFIT

and the whole plant is in first-class condition with a daily output at the present time of its maximum capacity.

The stock in process belongs to Wm. F. Mosser & Co., of Boston, Mass., and Swift & Co., of Chicago, Ill., and are being tanned upon contracts with said owners, which contracts it will be necessary for the purchaser or purchasers to fulfil and complete.

The other improvements consist of—

SIXTEEN DWELLING HOUSES,

all in first-class condition, some of which are heated throughout with steam and lighted with electricity.

The entire plant, both real and personal, will be offered as a whole.

TERMS OF SALE—As prescribed by the decree, one-half cash on day of sale and the balance in six months from the day of sale, the deferred payment to bear interest from the day of sale and to be secured to the satisfaction of the Receivers or the entire purchase money may be paid in cash at the option of the purchaser or purchasers.

Conveyancing at cost of purchaser.

And by the terms of said decree the creditors of the Commonwealth Tanning Company of Garrett County are hereby notified to file their claims against said corporation with the vouchers thereof, with the Clerk of this Court, on or before the 27th day of February, 1904.

FREDERICK A. THAYER,
EDWARD H. SINCELL,
Receivers

For further information apply to the Receivers, at Oakland, Md.

Report of the Condition of

The Garrett National Bank,

OF OAKLAND, MARYLAND,

At the close of business, Nov. 17th, 1903.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$246,849 77
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	131 86
United States Bonds to secure circulation	50,000 00
Premiums on United States Bonds	3,765 63
Other Bonds	95,005 00
Banking House, Furniture and Fixtures	13,677 93
Due from approved Reserve Agents	38,616 36
Due from other banks	5,897 38
Cash on hand	22,450 60
Redemption Fund (5 per cent. of circulation)	2,500 00
Due from United States Treasurer	1,000 00
Total	$479,894 53

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	$50,000 00
Surplus Fund	10,000 00
Undivided Profits	7,614 29
National Bank notes outstanding	49,250 00
Due to other National Banks	3,891 32
Due to State Banks and Bankers	635 79
Deposits	358,503 13
Total	$479,894 53

COAL!

I am now prepared to deliver

Semi-Bituminous COAL

of the first quality to all parts of Oakland for $2.75 per ton.

Coal at the mine will be sold at

$1.25 per Ton.

All orders left at H. Creutzburg's grocery will receive attention.

Delivery will be made without delay.

Respectfully,

H. D. DEAN.

THE OLD RELIABLE

Absolutely Pure

THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE

LOCAL AND OTHERWISE

Incidents and Events at Home and Nearby—Personal Mention, Etc.

Drs. Web and R. A. Ravenscroft were business visitors to Oakland Tuesday.

Hon. C. E. Hilleary, of near Gorman, visited Oakland on business Tuesday.

Preaching in St. Paul's Lutheran church at Deer Park next Sabbath at 11 o'clock a. m.

Mrs. Cecelia Coddington, of Oakland, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Browning, near Terra Alta, W. Va.

Sheriff Edward J. Frantz left this morning with a colored prisoner who was sentenced to serve a few months at the Cut for riding on freight trains.

Merchant D. M. Dixon made a business visit to Piedmont this morning. He will leave here on the 26th inst., accompanied by his wife for Florida, where a month will be spent.

Dr. and Mrs. Osterhaut, of Bocos Del Toro, U. S. Columbia, South America, arrived here Monday night and are the guests of Mayor and Mrs. H. J. Frear.

Services in St. Mark's Lutheran church next Sabbath as follows: Sunday School at 9:30 a. m.; Christian Endeavor, 6:30; Preaching, 7:30: Prayer service Wednesday evening at 7:30.

Preaching services will be conducted next Sunday morning and evening and Sunday school will convene in the afternoon at St. Paul's M. E. church.

Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Pollock and little son Edward, of Philadelphia, who have been visiting Dr. and Mrs. E. H. Bartlett in Oakland a few weeks, returned to their home last night.

Mr. W. A. Sturgiss spent a few days last and this week in Morgantown, where he went to visit his parents and sister. His mother was quite ill recently but is now much better.

It is a good idea to inspect the fire fighting apparatus of town and this inspection should be made frequently. There is nothing like a little precaution to save big losses when danger arises.

Messrs. Henry and Harvey Speicher, latterly merchants of Accident who sold out their stock of goods a few days ago to H. J. Georg, were business visitors to Oakland Tuesday.

The damage suit brought by A. J. Wilkinson of Grafton against Loar Brothers has resulted in a verdict for the defense. Wilkinson fell down a cellar way in the store belonging to Loar Brothers.

Mrs. Edwin L. Mitchell and little daughter, Mrs. E. H. Sincell and son Edward, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Sincell and three children left this morning for a visit of ten days to Washington and other points thereabouts.

Rev. Dr. R. B. Ward was at Clarksburg Tuesday where he went to officiate at the wedding of his brother who with his bride arrived here the same evening and will remain as guests of Dr and Mrs. Ward several days.

Connection will be made next week at the central office of the Garrett County Telephone Company with the new line recently completed to Blaine and intermediate points and as soon as possible thereafter a new directory containing the names of all subscribers will be issued.

Henry Blocher, of Garrett, county, in town Tuesday, said "lots o' snow, but them fellers down at Annapolis can't pass no law that will make a republican majority in Garrett county unconstitutional."—Frostburg Journal.

Messrs. T. O. Collier and Joel Diehl, two good citizens of the Cove country, were visitors to Oakland Tuesday. They said that they were taking their annual sleigh ride and embraced the opportunity when they did fearing that the good condition of the roads for such a purpose would not last many days longer.

Mrs. D. M. Mason left Oakland for Uniontown, Pa., this morning where she was called by a telegram announcing the serious illness of her niece, Miss Madge Chisholm, who has been visiting relatives and friends at the above city several weeks.

This snow and cold weather have been very hard on the birds and those who care for the birds are placing food for them. The little fellows gather about barns and straw stacks for feed and shelter. Any one who will kill the birds at this time will be doubly violators of the law and should be handled severely.

Send in your items by phone or otherwise. One of the friends of the paper said this morning that he didn't like to come up as he feared we were busy. We don't want people to feel that way and no matter how busy we are there is no reason why we can't get a little busier in order to get some more items.

Our good friend Charles E. Hoye, of San Mateo, Philippine Islands, has our thanks for a box of cigars which was received on Tuesday morning via U. S. mail. The package contained an assortment of the weed, all of excellent quality, fragrant and fit for a king. They were mailed from Mr. Hoye's town on December 7th but evidently were delayed in transit, otherwise they would have reached us in time for Christmas.

Services were resumed Sunday morning in the Oakland churches which were ordered closed by the health authorities when the outbreak of smallpox occured here a few weeks ago and hereafter the regular routine of preaching and other religious worship will be observed.

Mr. Clark DeBerry, of near Oakland, left here this morning for Southern Pines, N. C., where he went to visit his daughters who are at the latter place with the hope of benefitting their health. One daughter, Miss Emma, is quite sick and her friends entertain slight hopes for her recovery.

Miss Rebecca Thayer, who has been at her home since the Christmas holidays, left this morning for Westminister where she will reenter Western Maryland College for the spring term. She was accompanied as far as Baltimore by her father, Mr. Fred A. Thayer, who will return home tomorrow.

After the loafer who spits filthy tobacco juice on the streets and uses vile language so that it can be heard by people passing, the meanest of the tribe is the man who places himself in front of a big plate-glass window where goods is displayed, thus robbing the merchant of the advertisement it contains and annoying shoppers who would like to glance in.

The advertising columns of the newspapers of the country furnish a fairly reliable index to the condition of the people, says the Chattanooga Times. There are many substantial people who have been disposed to wear long faces because of the shrinkage of securities in the money centers under the apprehension that the financial health of the country has been thereby seriously impaired. But at the present time this does not seem to have the result. There have been probably a larger number of "fleeced lambs" in and about the New York stock market than ever before during the past few months, but the great body of the people has not suffered.

At the Indiana teachers' institute a week ago last Thursday, a purse of $1,000 was presented to Henry Houck, Deputy Superintendent of Public Instruction, by the school teachers of Pennsylvania. The presentation was the result of a movement set on foot among the teachers of the state some time ago by Prof G. M. Brumbaugh, of the University of Pennsylvania, for the purpose of sending Mr. Houck as the representative of the educational interests of the state to the International Sundayschool Association, which meets in Jerusalem next summer.—Canton (Pa.) Repository.

Prof. Houck is remembered by many of the people of Oakland and the school teachers of the county where he attended a number of county teachers' institutes when school matters were managed by Senator Palmer as examiner.

The Smallpox Condition.

Dr. Henry W. McComas, who has had charge of the smallpox cases in and about Oakland, reports no new cases and desires us to state that if the quarantine regulations established by the health authorities are rigidly observed by those affected the chances of any new cases developing are very remote. He also says that all the patients have progressed so far toward recovery that no further visits from the physician will be required except for fumigation purposes.

This will be good news to all, we have no doubt, and that the doctor's predictions will be verified is the earnest hope of every one in the community.

MARRIED

BROWN—COMPTON—On last Wednesday evening at the M. E. Parsonage, by Rev. Dr. H. Scott, Mr. Luther J. Brown and Miss Lizzie Compton.

The couple left the same evening for Mr. Brown's former home in Virginia where they visited a few days, returning to Oakland on Monday of this week where they will permanently reside.

CLARK—MARTIN—At Giessman's Hotal yesterday morning by Rev. E. Mangus, Mr. Scuyler Colfax Clark of Hudson, Preston county, W. Va., and Miss Bertha May Martin of Red House, this county. They left this morning on No. 3 on their wedding trip.

Horse Found Dead In the Ice.

A very peculiar fate overtook the driving mare belonging to Hon. R. T. Browning, at Lake Brown, on Friday night last. Mr. Browning had turned the animal out of the stable into an enclosure when it jumped over the fence and went out on the ice covering Deep Creek. The ice not being sufficiently strong to bear the weight of the horse it broke through and was unable to extricate itself. A search was made for the horse by Mr. Browning but it was not until the following day that he found the animal stiffly frozen in the ice where it had perished during the night from the cold. The horse was a valuable one and highly prized by Mr. Browning and his family.

Subscribe for The Republican

DIED NEAR HER HOUSE.

Emily Ann Galloway Found Dead In Her Yard a Few Days Ago.

Emily Ann Galloway, a respectable colored woman who resided on her farm over in District No. 13, near the home of Orphans' Court Judge Daniel Wilson, was found lying dead in the yard surrounding her house one day last week, her death evidently having been produced by heart failure or exposure to the extremely cold weather then prevailing.

Mrs. Galloway was a widow, residing alone, and the presumption of those who discovered her remains is that she was returning to her house from the barn where she had been to feed her cows when death overtook her. She was buried Wednesday.

Feeding The Game Birds.

From the viewpoint of the humanity, as well as the sportsman, a notice just issued by State Game Warden John W. Avirett is to be highly commended. It is to the effect that, game birds being threatened with starvation by reason of the prevailing snow, the deputies in various counties are authorized to furnish screenings, broken wheat and other foods to all responsible persons applying for the same, to the end that the birds may be preserved from the ravages of hunger. Warden Avirrett inaugurated this system of what might be termed "bird soup houses" two years ago, and the result has been the preservation and multiplication of many game birds. That it is a wise provision is evidenced by the simple relation of the facts.

Persons who desire to aid in feeding hungry game birds may secure the necessary food from the nearest deputy warden, or by writing to Warden Avirett at Cumberland.

Stockholders' Meeting.

This is to give notice that a meeting of the stockholders of the Garrett County Telephone Company of Hoyes, Md., will be held in the school house in the town of Hoyes on Saturday, January 23, 1904, from 1 until 3 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year.

W. A. SMITH,
President.

45 2t

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

3 SPECIAL TOURS TO FORIDAA.

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad via at Washington at Very Low Rates.

JANUARY 26.

Via Seaboard Air Line

Tickets including, in addition to round trip railroad fare, sleeping car accommodations and meals en-route Washington to Jacksonville February 10.

FEBRUARY 9.

Via Southern Railwad.

Tickets including, in addition to round trip railroad fare, sleeping car accommodations and meals en-route Washington to Jacksonville. Returning, leave Jacksonville February 24.

MARCH 8.

Via Atlantic Coast Line.

Tickets including, in addition to round trip railroad fare, sleeping car accommodations and meals en-route Washington to Jacksonville, but not for the return. Returning, tickets will be good on any regular train until May 31, 1904.

For detailed information call upon Baltimore & Ohio Ticket Agents.

Contingent Fund Account.

In conformity to requirements of Chapter 2, Laws of Maryland of 1890, I submit the following account for the year 1903:

RECEIPTS.

1903.			
April 16.	By Levy	$4,965 02	
Aug. 22.	By fines from W. A. Maffett, Sheriff	125 50	
Dec. 29.	By taxes from Sarah and Reuben Durst	6 95	
	Total		$5,095 48

DISBURSEMENTS.

1903.			
Sept. 12.	To county discounts,	$1,148 05	
" 25.	To John M. Frantz, Clerk to the County Com's of Allegany Co., being Garrett Co.'s share of costs in case of Robert Shriver vs. Joshua Herring	270 00	
1904.			
Jan. 5.	To Thos. J. Johnson, election room rent for Dis. No. 9	10 00	
	Zadoc Shaw, clerk of election, Dis. No. 11	7 20	
	W. H. Pool, clerk of election, Dis. No. 13	4 20	
	Geo. J. Pool, clerk of election, Dis. No. 13	4 20	
	J. M. Coneway, judge election, Dis. No. 8	6 90	
	Wm. Hamill, judge election, Dis. No. 1	7 20	
	A. J. Broadwater judge of election, Dis. No. 11	6 60	
	Total		$1,464 45
	By Balance		$3,631 02

A. G. ROSS, Clerk.

ROAD PETITION.

Notice is hereby given that at the expiration of thirty days from the first publication of this notice application will be made to the Board of County Commissioners of Garrett county, Md., for the appointment of viewers to view and locate a proposed new county road beginning for the same at a point on Gap Run, near the residence of Mrs. Archibald DeWitt, in District No. 6 of said county and running up said run through the lands of Mrs. DeWitt, George E. Bishoff and Truman W. Casteel and to intersect the Sang Run road at or near the bridge at Cuppett & Lytle's store in the village of Sang Run, a distance of about three miles.

TRUMAN W. CASTEEL,
and others.

Jan. 7, 1904.

DIXON & KELSO

CAN USE

10,000 Oak and Chestnut Cross-Ties,

At the following prices:

No. 1 Oak,	50c.
" 2 "	35c.
" 1 Chestnut,	35c.
" 2 "	25c.

Have constantly on hand 5 to 10 cars of

ALL KINDS OF FEED,

and we always head the procession on

LOW PRICES.

Respectfully,

DIXON & KELSO.

YOU SAVE $40

In purchasing a Writing Machine when you buy the New Model

WELLINGTON

A practical business-like Typewriter at a reasonable price.

$60.00.

A strictly high-grade, up-to date machine, combining all the best features of other Typewriters with many vital advantages of its own. The writing is always in sight, the alignment is always perfect, they are built for hard work and plenty of it; are simple in construction and are very rapid. Do not buy a TypeBriter of any kind until you investigate the WELLINGTON.

N. S. HEINDEL, Agent,

OAKLAND, - MD.

. . . THE . . .

BALTIMORE AMERICAN.

Established 1773.

The Daily American.

Terms by Mail, Postage Prepaid.

Daily, One Month	$ .25
Daily and Sunday, One Month	.40
Daily, Three Months	.75
Daily and Sunday, Three Months	1.15
Daily, Six Months	1.50
Daily and Sunday, Six Months	2.25
Daily, One Year	3.00
Daily, with Sunday Edition, One Year	4.50
Sunday Edition, One Year	1.50

The Twice-a-Week American.

The Cheapest and Best Family Newspaper Published.

ONLY ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

Six Months, 50 Cents.

THE TWICE-A-WEEK AMERICAN is published in two issues, Tuesday and Friday mornings, with the news of the week in compact shape. It also contains interesting special correspondence, entertaining romances, good poetry, local matter of general interest and fresh miscellany suitable for the home circle. A carefully edited Agricultural Department and full and reliable Financial and Market Reports are special features.

Entered at the Postoffice at Baltimore, Md., as second-class matter, April 13, 1894.

CHAS. C. FULTON & CO.,
FELIX AGNUS, Manager and Publisher.
AMERICAN OFFICE,
BALTIMORE, MD.

ROAD PETITION.

Notice is hereby given that thirty days after the first publication hereof, the undersigned will petition the County Commissioners of Garrett county to appoint viewers to view and examine a proposed new county road in Election District No. 2, said road to begin at a point on the Friendsville and Kingwood road near the end of the lane leading to Blooming Rose church and running through the lands of Jeremiah, Albert, and Noah Frazee, Mary Ellen and Samuel Bowling, G. V. Dixon, C. N. Friend, Allen Teats, Jeremiah Casteel, R. S. Hubbard, J. W. McCullough, Truman Root, Benjamin Schroyer and S. F. Cuppett, and intersecting the Friendsville and Oakland road at or near Elder Hill School House, a distance of four miles more or less.

HENRY KRUG,
S. A. KENDALL,
RUSSELL S. HUBBARD,
ALLEN TEETS,
JEREMIAH CASTEEL.

MEN

CAPABLE OF EARNING

$1,000 TO $5,000 A YEAR

TRAVELING SALESMAN, CLERK, MERCHANT,

NO MATTER WHAT YOUR BUSINESS!

A complete reorganization of the producing department of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York in this section affords a chance for a few good men; eight vacancies in the agency force remain open for men of character and ability; you can find out by writing whether it will be worth while for you to make a change; no previous experience is necessary.

A course of professional instruction given free.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Richard A. McCurdy, President.

HAS PAID POLICY-HOLDERS OVER

620 MILLION DOLLARS.

Address GEORGE T. DEXTER, Superintendent of Domestic Agencies, 32 Nassau St., New York, N. Y.

31-4m

ORDER NISI.

John George Kolb, Guardian, vs. William Kolb and Oliver Kolb.

No. 1207 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County, Maryland.

Ordered this 16th day of December 1903, by the Circuit Court of Garrett county, that the sale of the property made in these proceedings and reported by Fred. A. Thayer, attorney named in the mortgage to make said sale, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 18th day of January next; provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper printed in said Garrett county once in each of three successive weeks before the 8th day of January, 1904.

The report states the amount of sale to be $338.

E. Z. TOWER,
Clerk of the Circuit Court for Garrett County

True copy—test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

J. B. WILLIAMS CO

FROSTBURG, MD.

Cheapest place to buy

MONUMENTS HEADSTONES AND IRON FEN

Send for prices

WHEN THE WINDS SAY "BOO."

It don't seem like nothin's doin'
When the leaves are dead an' brown,
An' the wind is in the tree-tops
Just a-shakin' of 'em down.
An' there ain't no place to go to,
An' there ain't a thing to do,
'Cept ter set o' nights an' listen
When the wind says "Boo!" to you.

'Cept to set o' nights an' listen
Whilst the winds talk high or low,
'Cept to think o' summer lan'scapes
An' o' fields o' long ago,
'Cept to 'member slopin' hillsides
An' ol' twisty paths you knew;
Naught to do but set a-dreamin'
When the wind says "Boo!" to you.

Just to set an' dream while waitin'
Through the winter wind and wrack,
For the summer's smiles an' sunshine
When the violets come back,
An' the marguerites are noddin'
Dewy wet an' sweet to you;
Naught to do but just remember
And the winds say "Boo!" to you.

Or to just let up on dreamin'
Of the things yeh knowed o' yore,
An' git down an' go to tumblin'
With the baby on the floor,
Till the wee one's happy laughter
Lets no other sounds come through;
Till you're comfy and ain't carin'
When the winds say "Boo!" to you.
—J. M. Lewis, in Houston Post.

NINITA---
A TRAGEDY OF ARIZONA

By MRS. M. L. RAYNE.

WHEN Philip Delmar exchanged the hard, uncongenial climate of his native New England states for the semi-tropical latitudes of Arizona he hoped only for a temporary respite from the sentence of death which his doctors had imposed upon him. He settled up his few affairs and bade good-by to his friends and relatives, thankful that he had never married, and would leave none bearing his name to mourn for him.

That was 16 years ago. Here he was alive and well, the fortunate owner of a rich mine, living in a handsome home, and married—aye, there is the rub—married to a little half-Spanish, half-Mexican concert singer, with whom he was madly in love, people said. Otherwise why did he marry her, a girl who could have been had for the asking, so the American contingent declared. And he had taken her away from Apache Jim, the handsome half-breed who had been educated by the government and had more rich mining claims than he could count on the beringed fingers of his two hands. When he took a fancy to Ninita—Spanish for "baby girl"—he built her a concert hall in the worst town in the region of Prescott, and made money from her musical notes. He dressed her like a high-born Mexican lady, beat her, and burned her finery in his tantrums, and swore that some day he would kill her.

This girl was now the wife of Philip Delmar. Sweet-tempered and obedient, she sat at home and waited for her husband. She had been married a year and yawned wearily most of the time when she was not praying her thanks to the virgin for giving her such a good home and husband.

Ninita would have been glad to talk with old Terese, their one servant, but her position as mistress debarred her from that privilege, and she found refuge in her musical occupations, her piano and guitar, and the practice of her rare contralto voice.

"I sing for my Felipe," she would say sweetly, the little brown thing, dressed by Philip in American clothes, such as he remembered that his mother and sister wore, and looking so incongruous amidst her surroundings.

"Yes, my Nina"—to him she was always Nina—"sing to your Philip and charm away his mood, as David soothed Saul."

"So? He was Americano. You lofe him too?"

Then this grave, elderly man would laugh at her, he who had snatched her as a brand from the burning—for her soul's salvation was it, or for her native charm and beauty?

She yawned again and looked at the watch at her belt. To old Terese, loitering near, he said:

"Tree o'clock and he come not—my Felipe. Oh, if he hurt—die—my hyart go broke—I lofe him so."

With that she gave a great start. Coming out between the walls of the Williams canyon was a man on horseback, and it was not her husband, Philip Delmar. He was a far handsomer man, and he sat his fiery Mexican mare with a grace that tallied well with his picturesque outfit. There was a riot of color in his ensemble. Ninita's eyes flashed with the old half-wicked light that had been quenched for a year. This was a cavalier, grand, superb, and once he had beaten her, but that was nothing; she had not hated him. Yes, it was Apache Jim. He had been incarcerated in a jail in Albuquerque for a year. Now he was free and looking for Nina, and joy at seeing him made her forget her husband.

"So you run off with the senor Americano?" he said after a scant salutation. "You come back now with me—yes?"

"No, no. He marry me; he give me dose." She held up a slender brown hand and showed him the plain band of gold, her wedding ring, guarded by a superb diamond. "Me wife now."

"So! But you come to me—my Ninita—that make no difference—you hear?"

He grasped her shoulder rudely and turned her about to face him. His teeth clicked savagely, and the force of that cruel hand was crushing her arm. But the violence was dearer to her than a caress—the Americano lover was too tame. She often longed for a blow.

"Me go with you a leetle of the way," she said, temporizing. How splendid to her eye the rude bearing, the barbaric opulence of his dress, while she was not any more like her people, not even a reboso or the common tapia to remind her that she was the descendant of a don.

"Me ride to the chapparal with you, Jim; you wait."

She sent Teresa for her horse while she ran upstairs and slipped into the braided cloth habit that she wore when riding. Her husband permitted a concession here. Every button was a nugget of solid gold, with the initial letter of her name engraved on it. When she rejoined Apache Jim she called his attention to the buttons. There are women who play with fire. Nina was one of them.

Her horse was a fiery mustang that never felt whip or spur. Its nature was to run like the wild things of the plain, and Nina was allowed to ride it because it could carry her swiftly out of danger. Now she hurried and sprang to the saddle before her old lover could reach her. She did not want to have the "so good Senor Americano" find them together. She was beginning, too, to feel afraid, not of Apache Jim, but of herself.

Teresa, watching them, saw the two talking earnestly together as they rode rapidly down the darkening sides of the great valley. Once her young mistress turned back, but the man caught the bridle of her mustang and the two disappeared, swallowed up in the darkness.

Philip Delmar made no search for his lost wife, feeling absolutely certain that she had gone of her own free will. But he marked the time when Apache Jim would throw her aside, and there would be none to care for her. Never could he see her again, but through others he would save her from the final wreckage which was sure to come. And one day he heard a strange story. Apache Bill was in Yuma—had been there for a long time, but Ninita was not with him—had never been with him. Then Philip Delmar went to meet his enemy and have a reckoning.

They faced each other at a table in the public plaza, and neither flinched. Apache Jim was wearing in his short front the nugget buttons that belonged to Nina. Philips sprang upon him like a tiger and caught him by the throat.

"Where is she? Where did you get those buttons?" he asked, deliberately.

"She—Ninita—give them—me," he gasped forth.

"Wretch! You lie!" Philip loosened one hand from the half-breed's throat that he might strike him in the face again. "Where is she? Speak before I kill you, hound!"

There was the glitter of a deadly knife, which Philip flung from his enemy's hand as if it had been a child's toy. Men gathered about the two, but made no interference; they knew better than to interfere in such quarrels in that country. A revolver shot struck Philip in the arm. He drew his own and a fusillade left them alone. Apache Jim sank to the floor.

"I'm done for, curse you," he gasped, "but I have the sweet revenge. You feel mooch bad—when Nina go with me—she not with me—nevair. She lofe the Senor Americano all the time—d—d him."

Philip bent over the carrion, fearing he would lose a word.

"Where is she? What have you done with her?"

"She go not with me—Ninita—no. She say: 'Keel me before I leave Felipe'—so I keel her so you have no wife—my Ninita—she bury—there—by the—old—Pima claim—she—"

"Thank God!" cried Philip, spurning with his foot the now lifeless form, "Nina was true, she loved me—it makes it easier to bear that she is dead, and not false." He knew that the desperado spoke the truth, and his next move was to prove it.

Yes, for once Apache Jim had told the truth. Those who live in the country about Williams canyon are familiar with the entombment of Nina in the magnificent granite mausoleum, near the spot where the poor girl's remains were found, where she had perished for her fidelity to her Senor Americano.—Chicago Record-Herald.

ENAMEL FOR STUDS AND LINKS.

London Fads for Evening Dress Displace Pearl and Plain Gold.

It is no longer correct to say that no gentleman would ever think of wearing anything but mother of pearl or plain gold stud links in an evening shirt. Enamels are being very much used for these adjuncts of evening dress, and when lightly treated are certainly beautiful for waistcoat buttons; links and studs of pale rose enamel on gold, with a raised design in the center of brilliants, are now made.

Another design is a set of studs made of white enamel in hexagon form, outlined with diamonds, and the effect on the shirt front is extremely good, giving the appearance of diamonds only and causing people to wonder how they are fitted to the shirt. Single studs are not nearly so much worn as formerly, and perhaps two studs are more fashionable than three, though it is purely a matter of taste.

The very latest design for studs and links is bright crimson enamel with Louis XVI. latticework of diamonds in platinum over enamel. White waistcoat buttons are nearly always fancied nowadays. Though some men still prefer plain mother-of-pearl, lately a tendency has come in to have these pearl buttons outlined with platinum or plain gold and studded with either a diamond or a colored jewel. They occasionally are made of onyx with a diamond in the center, and these look well even with a black dress waistcoat. But the smartest men of the day not infrequently are seen with waistcoat buttons matching their studs and links.

Books are lifelong friends whom we come to love and know as we do our children.—S. L. Boardman.

HARRY C. PULLIAM.

Mr. Pulliam, president of the National Baseball league, was born in Scottsville, Ky., in 1869. He got his first insight into ball politics while reading law in the office of Zach Phelps, of Louisville, who was president of the American association in 1871. As secretary of the Louisville club Mr. Pulliam became well known, and later as a clever writer on sports for the Louisville Commercial. From Kentucky Pulliam went to Pittsburgh, and finally landed in Nick Young's old position at a time when the old National league was about ready to take the count. Mr. Pulliam is known as the "boy president," but has the making of one of the best.

WING SHOTS AT SEA.

Novel Sport of Shooting Flying Fish—Need for a Retriever That Can Swim.

One morning the yacht Linda steamed out of the Bay of Avalon with two or three friends and myself sitting on the upper deck, about eight feet from the water, each armed with a shotgun, says a writer in Outing. The Linda was headed up the coast and was presently running at fair speed, and in a short time into the flying fishes, which rose at or near the bow and went skimming away in graceful lines. The first flyer went to the left, and was cleverly dropped by one of my companions, who killed another with his left barrel. The third fish fell to me. It rose 20 feet ahead with a vigorous trembling of the body, produced by the screw-like motion, and dashed away three feet above the surface. As it swerved to the right I fired, dropping it; as it fell the splash startled another fish from the water, which came straight toward the boat, rising slightly on the stiff wind. I did not fire, as the fish was too near, and it passed over the boat into the preserves of my companion, who dropped it when 50 feet away.

There was something essentially novel in this sport. The fish appeared as though by magic, shooting out of the water with little or no splash, often apparently sailing along a foot above the surface, which it so resembled that it was as difficult to drop them as it would be the woodcock darting over cover that it perfectly resembled. There was one essential lacking in this novel sport—a retriever. Many of the fish sank before the small boat could be cast off to secure them.

Costly "Spite" Tower.

Every one is familiar with various spite fences or houses, but it is safe to say that quite the most costly and elaborate enterprise of this kind in the world is the famous Wainhouse Tower, in Yorkshire, England. Its builder, John Edward Wainhouse, was the owner of dye works in that valley, says the New York Herald. Next to his estate lay that of an English lord. The two quarreled, and Wainhouse built the tower so that he could always overlook his neighbor's grounds, although they lay very much higher than his own. The tower is nearly 300 feet high and cost $50,000 to build.

Cruel Punishment.

A man who was caught in the act of committing burglary at Paterson, N. J., was ducked several times in clean water and then told to leave town. It is reported that the friction he created in the air as he left almost set his clothes on fire.

SPIRITS OF THE DROWNED.

How the Chinese Appease the Manes of the Departed—Custom of Taoist Religion.

Shanghai residents seeking cool breezes on the river recently could not fail to notice the number of Chinese boats flying gayly colored lanterns and scattering burning paper on the water. Not only paper, but wonderfully constructed oiled paper lamps of various colors, which were dropped from the boats to float on the water, sometimes trails of 12 or 13 red, blue and green lamps bobbing up and down on the muddy waters of the Wrangpoo, says the Shanghai Mercury.

Inquiry of even the meanest natives elicited the reply that joss pidgin was being done to keep the drowned men quiet. This is in reality a very ancient custom developed under the Taoist religion, which teaches that the spirits of the drowned flit miserably over and under the water until such time as cash is paid to the gods to release them from their purgatory. Failing this release, the drowned spirit lays in wait to catch boatmen sitting by the water's edge at dark and pull them into the water to take their places, when they themselves escape.

Hence, clinging to the old superstition, everywhere for the past 15 days of the seventh moon the Chinese assemble in bands and go down the rivers in their boats, beating gongs and burning paper money. Products of modern life are curiously blended with the old ideas, as we see everywhere in China, and in this festival steam launches are often to be seen towing a string of boats with colored lanterns waving to and fro. One procession of boats carrying over 100 lanterns and scattering others in their wake was preceded by the music of a cornet, a strange anomaly indeed.

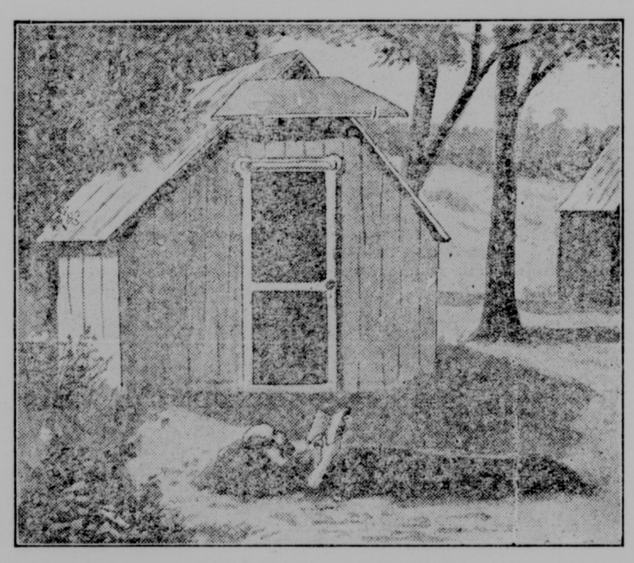
Railway Construction.

In 1857 an American named Collins first proposed a railway from the Amur to the village of Tchita. Later, several plans were formulated, but it was not until March 17, 1891, that the Trans-Siberian railroad was definitely determined on and projected by an imperial order. On May 19, 1891, the first stone was laid. The line covers 3,562 miles in Russian territory and 1,604 miles in Chinese territory. In ten and one-half years 5,166 miles of rails were laid. In the Canadian Pacific, constructed under similar conditions, it took ten years to lay 2,921 miles of rails.

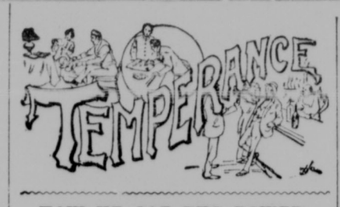
California Dried Fruit.

California dried fruit is now to be found in every grocery in Germany.

NOVEL HEALTH CURE.



There is a certain colony in Milton, N. J., to which hard-worked city men repair to recuperate on a diet of fruit and milk. The idea is that in reverting as closely as possible to nature lies the secret of true health, and in this strange little colony the only cooked food allowed consists of bread. The first meal of the day is at 12, the last, and only other one, at six, and the rest of the 24 hours is spent in sleeping, bathing, walking and playing outdoor games and lying for hours in shallow trenches covered with a thin layer of earth. This practice is kept up, no matter how inclement the weather may be.



HOW HE GOT THE POWER.

The Story of W. F.'s Victory Over Drink—A Message to Victims of Alcohol.

It was early on Sunday morning, when I was roused up by a man wanting an interview, being in distress of soul. Hastily dressing, I went out to him, and we stood talking in the delicious early morning air of a typical colonial spring day.

"My name is W. F., and I have had a dreadful night. I made up my mind I would come and see you the first thing this morning. I want to be saved properly. I am just going down fast under the drink. I came out from the old country some years ago, having had a good education, but I began then to give way, and here I am no better."

"What made you come to me?"

"I heard you preaching in the open air last night and I stopped to listen, and something you said made me feel there might be hope for me. I want to know how to get deliverance from this habit of sin that so completely masters me."

Then there followed a long conversation about his past history, where he lived, what he was doing for a living, and a variety of details, leading up to the previous night, when he had been drinking, the effects of which were only too visible. In fact, he was not then, strictly speaking, sober, but his mind was clear enough to understand the truth. He was thoroughly awakened and sincerely anxious. What he felt he needed, and what I saw he needed was a Gospel not of pardon so much as of power over sin, and this is what many to-day are wanting. Men believe that somehow God is good and kind, and is willing to forgive their

"POWER ACCOMPANYING PARDON."

sins, but it is to be delivered from the awful control of it that they are longing for.

"Behold, I give unto you power over all the power of the enemy."

This is the sort of goodness we want to know about, and that W. F. was to hear of. So our talk came round somehow to the story of how the Lord Jesus healed the paralyzed man that was carried on his mattress by four of his friends, and because there was no room for him in the crowd that had blocked the passages as well as the meeting place, had taken him up by an outside staircase, had most unceremoniously torn up the roof and let him down upon the heads of the people, who were obliged to make room for him, whether they would or no!

To this man the Lord said: "Son, thy sins are forgiven thee."

The Lord had, in a moment, read through the past story, had seen all the history of sin and suffering, and had attacked the root of the trouble first, which was the sin in the heart. It is no use lopping off some of the branches and leaving the roots and stump to sprout out again. W. F. and I talked out this first fact very fully, until he saw that his future must very largely depend on a fresh start being given him, with a new power, from an entirely new source—alone from God.

Then he began to ask for, and receive, the pardon of all his past life up to that Sunday morning hour, trusting to a person to see to and carry through what He had offered to do, and for which He was thoroughly competent and willing.

"But how shall I know that I am truly and really forgiven? What will be the result?"

"The very thing you most long for—namely, power over the drink craze. Let us continue the story.

"Jesus said: 'But that ye may know that the Son of Man hath power on earth to forgive sins, I say unto the sick of the palsy, Arise, take up thy bed and walk!'

"To carry what had carried him, to master what had mastered him, was to be the proof of the genuineness of His pardoning, and the man accepting the forgiveness of sins. Immediately the man took up his mattress, and throwing it over his shoulder, walked straight home. This was power accompanying pardon.

"The question is, 'Is the Lord Jesus as competent, as able, as willing, to save a man like you from the drink habit as to save that man from the paralysis?' If so, will you let Him? Do you agree that He shall, and do you expect Him to take you in hand right away, as you stand here this Sunday morning?"

After some little time of thinking it all seemed clear to him, and there and then he told the Lord he trusted Him to do all this, he expected it, he accepted it. It just had to be, and he gave himself up fully and unreservedly for the extinction of the drink power, for the incoming of the new power that should expel and repel the old temptation.

"And," said I, "you'll know, and we shall know, that you have been fully forgiven, by seeing you saved completely from the love and power of the old enemy.

"But, W. F., mark my words. You will have a bright, happy Sunday, full of a new-found peace and joy. You will be thrown among fresh friends, who will give you a warm welcome, a hearty hand-shake, and treat you right off as one of themselves, and you will feel you are a new man.

"But by six o'clock to-morrow evening the effects of the drink will be out of you, and you will go down, down. A fit of the 'blues' will be on you, and then will come the strong temptation to go back to the old thing. You will begin to think, 'What a fool I made of myself yesterday, and what a fool they've made of me! It's all rot, there's nothing in it; I am no different, I am no better, nothing has really happened. I am as far off as ever.'

"Now will come the first real bit of fight. You have got to keep telling the Lord this: 'Lord, I'm in the "blues," and I can't help it; but I'm not going to mind. Thou art all right, and I am Thine, and it's Thy business to drive the "blues" away, for I can't and shan't try to. I gave myself to Thee yesterday with my full will and heart, and I haven't changed, so please look to the "blues" and look to me, for I am trusting Thee all the time.'

"You haven't got to help the Lord do His own work, but you have just not to hinder Him by not believing He will. Be sure you come and see me at 7:30 to-morrow evening, it will be our prayer meeting night."

And so it happened, after a delightful Sunday, Monday evening arrived, and about six o'clock came the woeful "blues." At 7:30 he made his way down to the week night prayer meeting. There, surrounded by judging friends, some of whom had gone through the same experience before, he simply trusted Him who had pardoned, to empower, and He did.

W. F. was splendidly saved. By nine o'clock that evening he was right through on the other side of the "blues," and from that night his voice was continually heard praising and blessing God for His mighty mercy.—George Soltau, in Ram's Horn.

DRINKERS CAUSE ACCIDENTS.

Why It Is Not Safe for Even Moderate Drinkers to Operate Motor Cars.

A friend has sent us a table of a hundred accidents, and the causes, occurring among inebriates or persons intoxicated. The causes were breaking of carriages, runaway horses, getting in front of railway trains, falling out of windows, and so on. From this table it appears that over half of the accidents are due to railroads and motor wagons. Within the last year a large percentage of accidents occurred in the use of automobile wagons, and he draws the inference that these vehicles are the most perilous for any persons who use spirits. An inebriate engineer in the cab of an engine has only to open or close the throttle valve, and the rails will hold the wheels on the track, and the driver has little danger unless some obstruction occurs. In driving a horse, the inebriate has the intelligence of an animal to protect him from some of the dangers, but in guiding a motor wagon there is absolutely nothing to protect him except his senses and reason. When these are defective and faulty, disaster is invited at every turn of the road. Nothing will more clearly bring out the defects of reason and sense than driving a motor wagon. In a recent race the drivers were examined carefully before the race began, and cautioned under no circumstances to use spirits in any form. A moderate drinker, who probably was convinced that alcohol had a food and stimulant value, invited two friends to take a ride with him for the purpose of showing the great value of his machine. They stopped at a roadhouse, drank freely of spirits, and were never seen after. The motor wagon was found at the bottom of a river some miles away, but the occupants were carried out to sea on the tide. Several very sad accidents on motor wagons have been traced to the alcoholized state of the driver.—Journal of Inebriety.

TEMPERANCE POINTS.

When London has decided whether or not it eats too much, says the Chicago Tribune, it will find it equally profitable to ask itself if it doesn't drink a little too much.

A new $100,000 hotel with 240 rooms especially for the moral, religious traveling public is one of the latest projects in Indianapolis. It will be without bar or billiard room and card playing will not be allowed.

The Total Abstinence society of Copenhagen, Denmark, reports a membership of over 100,000, among whom are 37 ministers and 403 teachers. Last year the society arranged for 3,981 temperance lectures at a cost of about $17,000.

Gen. Coronnat, commander in chief of the French troops in Indo-China, is making especial effort to suppress drunkenness among the soldiers. He expresses his regret that warnings concerning the serious effects of drinking habits upon the health are not heeded.

Out of 670 members of parliament 87 are reported to be total abstainers. England and Wales are credited with 50 abstainers out of 495 representatives, and Scotland with seven out of 72 members, while Ireland with 10[illegible] representatives has as many as 30 abstainers.

PARASOL FOR DEFENSE.

London Women of the Upper Tendom Are Learning Protection Against Ruffians.

For some reason there has been a great increase of late in what London folk call "hooliganism." The riotous street demonstrations on "Mafeking night," and in celebration of the close of the Boer war, taught the stream of toughs who poured out from Whitechapel into the West end that the renowned London "bobby" could not be everywhere at once, and that with a ratio of 20 hooligans to one bobby quite a bit of lawbreaking might be done in more safety than had been supposed.

Since then a number of solitary wayfarers have been attacked and robbed, and two or three have been murdered—all of which was most disconcerting to the independent English woman, who has taken to going on bicycle rides into the country by herself, and to walking about the city streets in the daytime without the chaperone who was considered so necessary a few years ago. Lady Jeune had her purse wrenched from her recently by a hooligan in the fashionable Kensington district of London, and Lady Mary Sackville was robbed of her bag and chatelaine not long ago by a rough who struck her and decamped. Many other attacks of the sort have been made on less famous folk.

In consequence of this state of affairs it occurred to a young French woman, the wife of the famous French swordsman, Pierre Vigny, to undertake the instruction of Englishwomen in the art of self-defense with a parasol or walking-stick, according to a system devised by her gallant husband who has devoted years to its perfection. It may best be described as a mixture of the various different methods of self-defense, practiced in England, France, Germany and Japan. Many of the passes, thrusts and

SHE POKES HIM UNDER THE EAR.

wards used in fencing are comprised in it. Some of the guards used by boxers and movements of the leg and foot practiced by exponents of French boxing are introduced, as well as certain methods peculiar to German swordsmen and professors of the rapier. Numerous tricks are borrowed from the marvelous Japanese system known as "Ju, Jit Su," or "weakness against strength," against which Fitzsimmons would be as helpless as a babe, and any delicate lady who becomes proficient in the art can rest assured that she is a match for at least one or two roughs so long as she retains her presence of mind and her umbrella!

The accompanying photograph, made for the Kansas City Star, and for which Mme. Vigny consented to pose, gives a better idea of the system than any description could.

Miss Baden-Powell, the sister of the famous general, impressed by her brother's adage that "a smile and a stout stick will carry one through any difficulty," has become proficient in self-defense with a parasol and walking-cane.

The method of self-defense with an umbrella or walking-stick does not take long to acquire. After three months' tuition an average young girl would be equal to almost any emergency. No matter how well a rough might box, he would have no chance to get in a blow, and he would be powerless to protect himself from terrible punishment in the shape of thrusts or prods, and while staggering from the effects of these he would receive blows on the head and face that would speedily dispose of him. Furthermore, the pupils are taught how to trip an adversary up and throw him with the handle of the umbrella, and how to throw him, should he close, after the manner of the Japanese. A combined knowledge of the laws of dynamics and anatomy can always defeat mere strength, and in a street fight where the Queensberry rules of the ring are not observed the skilled pugilist would be at the mercy of the girl who understands these arts and possesses the nerve to put them to practical account.

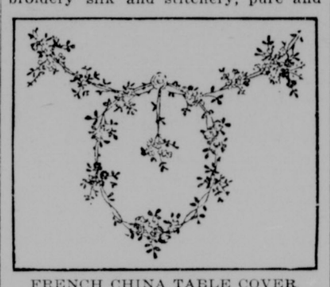
Proper Use of the Corset.

The use of the corset is to transmit the pressure of the skirt bands to the hips and the ribs, and so to protect from their pressure the organs in the region of the waist. The conclusion is that so long as skirt bands are fastened round the waist corsets should be worn. They should be stiffer than usually made if they are effectively to protect the soft middle portion of the body from the pressure of the waistband. The front should be quite straight, and the waist measurement should be at least as large as the wearer's waist, measured over a single soft garment.—Chicago Post.

DAINTY NEEDLE WORK.

"French China" Is the Euphonious Name Given to the Latest Fancy in Embroidery.

New suggestions for embroidery or adoptions of old ideas that pass muster as novelties are always welcomed by the woman skilled with her needle, particularly if she be of an artistic bent of mind, and French china work a new and charming manifestation of needle skill is likely, therefore, to find many admirers. It is comparatively easy of execution, and is as dainty as a bit of Sevres porcelain, this dominant characteristic of delicacy accounting for the name that has been bestowed upon this latest development in needle painting. The same patterns are used and there is the same idea of raised effect as in eighteenth century ribbon work, but the end is achieved through the medium of embroidery silk and stitchery, pure and



FRENCH CHINA TABLE COVER.

simple. Half a dozen threads of filo are employed for the satin stitch which is ingeniously adapted to the rendering of leaves and flowers, while the stalks and finer details are worked out in one or two strands. One advantage of this work is that no frame is required while the patterns may be carried out in washing silk upon linen intended for table covers, dresser scarfs and any of the many accessories of this sort for table and boudoir.

An exceedingly effective example of this work is the table cover of which a corner is here illustrated. Its graceful ribbon-tied festoons of diminutive blossoms, in tones of rose, soft, faint blues and yellows with here and there a touch of purple or orange, are charmingly blended with the greens of the foliage. By a clever arrangement of stitches, the characteristics of the flower forms are indicated, especially in the roses, in which, touched in with three shades of rose color, the satin stitches are worked horizontally and overlapping one another here and there indicate the little crumplings of the folded petals. A couple of stitches are all that is necessary to indicate each of the delicate green leaves in the sprays of foliage. It is this that constitutes one of the charms of the work that, while by no means difficult to carry out, it affords so much opportunity for lightness and variety of touch. Edged with French lace, such a cover is especially adapted for the five o'clock tea table with its equipment of glistening silver and dainty china. Another design that may be successfully carried out on fine white linen shows pink roses incased within an empire frame of laurel leaves and small purple berries.—Brooklyn Eagle.

WINDOWS OF THE SOUL.

Eyes Have Always Been Recognized as the Mirrors of the Character Beneath.

The most important of all physical faculties is sight. The eyes, the window of the soul, are the chief avenue of communication between the inner nature and the external world. Therefore, they should be carefully guarded. However trying other physical disadvantages must be, such as premature wrinkles, baldness or loss of teeth, yet, compared with the great calamity of failing eyesight, they are featherweights in the balance. Science can help us successfully hide the loss of our hair and teeth, and, if powerless to hide the wrinkles, at any rate aids us to bear them with philosophy. But the veriest suspicio nof failing eyesight is quite sufficient to bring terror to the bravest soul. Our vision is as precious to us as life itself. Our intellectual enjoyments, our outlook on God's beautiful world—nay, in most cases, our very bread and butter—depend on the clearness of our eyesight. There is no possession more coveted by women than a pair of beautiful eyes. Yet the owner of the ugliest or most repelling eyes imaginable is more to be envied if she can lay claim to better vision. The eyes which possess clear sight, whatever their color may be, are verily the windows of the soul. What instinctive confidence we place in a frank, sincere gaze! We feel that those eyes which spell goodness, and even holiness of life in every glance, are the faithful mirrors of the character beneath. In the same way all the great generals or leaders of men have possessed in a preeminent degree the calm magnetism of eye, sure symbol of the iron will of their owner. Great orators have swayed vast audiences quite as much by the fairy magnetism of the eye as by the golden harmony of language.—N. Y. Weekly.

How to Clean Lace Curtains.

A professional cleaner says that the best method of cleansing lace curtains at home is to make a suds of warm water, white castile soap and a little borax. If the curtains are very dirty, scrub them gently with a soft scrubbing brush. Lace curtains should never be rubbed between the hands. This stretches the mesh and is very likely to tear holes in it. When quite clean, rinse in clear water to which a little borax has been added, squeeze between the hands, but do not wring, and dry in a sheet.

Filling for Sofa Pillows.

Cattails dried and pulled apart into down are said to make a capital filling for sofa pillows. This cattail down does not absorb dampness, neither does it ever grow mouldy.

USE ALUMINUM COINS.

How Business Men of Williams, Ia., Keep Trade at Home—New Medium of Exchange Popular Among Farmers Because of Its Lightness.

For several months past the coin of the Williams Exchange, Williams, Iowa, used by the farmers of that section of Hamilton county, has been passing current, and it is now in general use almost to the exclusion of dollars, half dollars, quarters, dimes and nickels. The new currency is made of aluminum and the coins are about the same size as those used by Uncle Sam, but not nearly so heavy. Farmers come to Williams often with an overcoat pocket filled with dollars, and the whole outlay of riches will not weigh as much as twenty silver dollars.

The aluminum coin used by the farmers in and near Williams is now being talked about, and inquiries are coming from various sources as to the system which is in vogue. The exchange has without doubt received more free advertising the past few weeks than any other financial institution in the world. The advertising is world-wide, and letters are being received almost every day at the bank of Williams making inquiry about the aluminum coins, and from collectors of coin all over the world, offering large premiums for specimens.

In fact, the Williams Exchange is not a very pretentious affair. It is intended only for the use and accommodation of the business houses of the town of Williams, in business deals with their customers.

The purpose of the exchange is to buy butter, eggs and poultry, and when the produce is sold to the exchange the farmers receive a ticket for the amount, which may be exchanged for merchandise at any of the Williams stores. Farmers may receive any or all of their payment in trade checks or coins, good in trade only at any store in Williams

Inasmuch as the trade checks pass for money in any store in Williams, the checks are looked upon by the farmers the same as money and are exchanged back and forth the same as money. Small debts are often paid in trade checks at no discount.

The Williams bank is the only institution in town where the fiat money is recognized. Bankers will not accept the coin.

The farmers like the Williams elastic currency plan because the Williams exchange pays a little higher price than is paid for produce in surrounding towns. Of course, this bigger price is paid in aluminum coin, of which merchants in other towns make all sorts of sport, but so long as the Williams store keepers sell as cheap as the store keepers in other towns, the farmers feel that they are ahead.

It has been a losing game for the Williams Exchange so far. The exchange has lost money every day that it has been in business. But the merchants who make up the company claim to have increased business and to make up on their business what they lose as members of the exchange. In the meantime the farmers, their wives and daughters, the boys and hired men, and even the older men, rattle their aluminum coin and are happy.

GEOGRAPHICAL TAFFY.

Rare Distinction of the Town Was Not in Line with the Expectations of the People.

"What town is this?" asked the eminent statesman, who, relates the Chicago Tribune, was making a political tour of the provinces.

"Ionia," they told him.

The eminent statesman stepped out to the rear platform of the gorgeous private car in which he was traveling.

"My countrymen," he said, impressively, to the cheering throng at the station, "your beautiful and thriving young city has a rare distinction. Independently of its commerce and manufactures, independently of its charming location, independently, I may add, of the stalwart men and fair women who inhabit it, so many of whom I see before me—not forgetting these bright and winsome young children who are also here, the hope and mainstay of the republic—independently, I say, of all these, your lovely city—"

Here he became truly eloquent. His eyes flashed, his voice rang out in clarion tones, and he shook his clenched fist at the zenith.

"—has the rare distinction of bearing a name that has only five letters, and yet has four syllables!"

The applause, as the train moved away, was simply deafening.

Discontent is the want of self-reliance; it is the infirmity of will.—Emerson.

Brevity is the best recommendation of speech, whether in a senator or an orator.—Cicero.

A good action is never lost; it is a treasure laid up and guarded for the doer's need.—Calderon.

The worst men often give the best advice; our thoughts are better sometimes than our deeds.—Bailey.

Nothing sooner overthrows a weak head than opinion of authority; like too strong liquor for a frail glass.—Sir P. Sidney.

Artist—"What a beautiful place this is! I suppose you came here for the view?" Old Lady—"No, I wasn't consulted. I was born here."—Sommerville Journal.

Kitty—"I believe you think just as much of Minnie Hawha as you do of me." George—"Why, I actually abominate her!" Kitty—"George, you are such a dear!"—Boston Transcript.

Beggar—"Please, boss, won't you gimme a dime to—." Jenkins—"See here! I gave you a dime yesterday." Beggar—"Well, haven't yer earned any more money since den?"—Philadelphia Ledger.

She—"Women may gossip sometimes, but they have better control of their tongues than men have." He—"You are right. Men have no control whatever of women's tongues."—Kansas City Journal.

Greene—"Do you mean to say that Miss Felcher said I had no head on me?" Gray—"Well, if she didn't say that in so many words, she said substantially the same thing. She told Daisy Brown you were all heart."—Boston Transcript.

Irate Watchman—"Look a-here, don't you see that sign? It's big enough and black enough! It says, 'No smoking.'" Agreeable Trespasser—"I know it does, my friend, but, really, you must not believe in signs. Don't you see that I am smoking, nevertheless?"—Cincinnati Times-Star.

PE-RU-NA PROTECTS THE LITTLE ONES

Against Winter Catarrh In Its Many Phases.

Neglected Colds in Children Often Bring Disastrous Results.

Peruna should be kept in the house all the time.

Peruna should be kept in every house where there are children.

Don't wait until the child is sick then send to a drug store. Have Peruna on hand—accept no substitute.

Pe-ru-na Protects the Entire Household Against Catarrhal Diseases.

As soon as the value of Peruna is fully appreciated by every household, both as a preventive and cure of catarrhal affections, tens of thousands of lives will be saved, and hundreds of thousands of chronic, lingering cases of disease prevented. Peruna is a household safeguard.

ALICE SCHAFER.

ANNA R. BROWN

Mrs. J. M. Brown, Dunnegan Springs, Mo., writes: "My little daughter three years old was troubled with a very bad cough which remained after an attack of catarrhal fever. She has taken one bottle of Peruna through which she has obtained a complete cure. She is now as well and happy as a little girl can be. When our friends say how well she looks I tell them Peruna did it."

In a later letter she says: "Our little daughter continues to have good health."

Mrs. Schafer, 436 Bope Ave., St. Louis, Mo., writes:

"In the early part of last year I wrote to you for advice for my daughter Alice, four years of age. She has been a puny, sickly, ailing child since her birth. She had convulsions and catarrhal fevers. I was always doctoring until we commenced to use Peruna. She grew strong and well. Peruna is a wonderful tonic; the best medicine I have ever used.

"I was in a very wretched condition when I commenced to take Peruna. I had catarrh all through my whole body, but thank God, your medicine set me all right. I would not have any other medicine.

"Peruna cured my baby boy of a very bad spell of cold and fever. He is a big healthy boy fifteen months old. I have given him Peruna off and on since he was born. I think that is why he is so well. I cannot praise Peruna enough. We have not had a doctor since we began to use Peruna—all praise to it.—Mrs. Schafer.

Pe-ru-na Kept in the House for Five Years.

Mr. Albert Lietzman, 1596 Milwaukee Ave., Chicago, Ill., writes:

"I am only too glad to inform you that I am feeling splendid and have never felt better in my life. Through the advice of a friend I tried Peruna, and am glad to say it cured me to perfection. I began to tell a friend about Peruna the other day, and I had no sooner commenced than he told me his folks have kept Peruna in the house for the last five years. I am sure I wouldn't be without it. Mother also uses it to keep herself in good health."

Be Sure to Have Pe-ru-na on Hand During the Inclement Months of Fall and Winter.

Croup, capillary bronchitis and articular rheumatism are the special banes of childhood. These all alike result from catching cold.

One child catches cold and scares its mother into hysterics by having croup in the dead of night.

Another child catches cold, develops a stubborn cough that will not yield to ordinary remedies. The parents are filled with forebodings.

Still another child catches cold and develops that most fatal malady of childhood, capillary bronchitis. The doctor is called, pronounces the case pneumonia and, if the child is lucky enough to live, it has developed weak lungs from which it may never recover.

And yet another child catches cold and articular rheumatism is the result. Ankles, knees, wrists and elbows become suddenly swollen and painful. A long disastrous illness follows. The child may live and become convalescent, a miserable invalid of valvular disease of the heart. All these mishaps are the direct result of neglected cold. Peruna is the safeguard of the family. If a child catches cold Peruna should be used immediately.

A few doses of Peruna and a child's cold is gone. The apprehension of the parents flee away. The household is free from fear once more.

If you do not receive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

Ask Your Druggist for free Pe-ru-na Almanac for 1904.

The Eloping Philosopher.

"We're going to miss getting a room full of presents, George," said the dear girl as she eloped with the youth of her choice.

"Yes," he cheerfully replied, "and we're going to bear the loss with a good deal of philosophy, when we remember that we don't have to give a roomful of presents in return."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Mrs. Jilt—"And when you told him I was married did he seem to be sorry?" Miss Hilt—"Oh, yes; he said so quite frankly." Mrs. Jilt—"Did he, really?" Miss Hilt—"Yes, indeed; he said he was exceedingly sorry, although he didn't know the man personally."—Philadelphia Press.

He—"Do you remember when we were children, and I used to come over to your house to play? Weren't those jolly times?" She—"Weren't they! And your mamma never let you stay more than an hour."—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

A Western Woolgrower.

Newcastle, Wyo., Dec. 21.—There is a man in this place who claims that no one need suffer with backache, as he has proven in his own case that it can be completely and permanently cured.

His name is S. C. Holst, and he is a stock raiser a woolgrower.

"I was shearing sheep at the time the first pain came on," says Mr. Holst. "I was so bad for two years afterwards that I could hardly sit down, and when once down, it was almost impossible for me to get up again.

"I tried all the medicine I could hear of and several doctors without help, not even for a moment. I used Dodd's Kidney Pills and they made a new man out of me. I felt as if there was new blood in my veins. I am as stout in the back as a mule and can lift and work as hard as I please without an ache or pain in any part of my body.

"It is now over a year since they cured me and I can say there is not a healthier man in Wyoming than I am, and before using Dodd's Kidney Pills there was not a more complete physical wreck in the whole country than I was."

Governess—"Oh, Kitty, you careless child! There are not two r's in 'very.' Rub one of them out." Kitty—"Yes. But which one?"—Punch.

Those who are formed to win general admiration are seldom calculated to bestow individual happiness.—Lady Blessington.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

Muggins—"How do you manage to keep your wife in such a good humor." Buggins—"I pretend to be jealous of her."—Philadelphia Record.

All creameries use butter color. Why not do as they do—use June Tint Butter Color.

A man who cannot mind his own business is not to be trusted with the king's.—Saville.

Piso's Cure cannot be too highly spoken of as a cough cure.—J. W. O'Brien, 322 Third Ave., N., Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 6, 1900.

The downward road is not so downy.—Chicago Tribune.

Genius.

Wiggles—Dawson is a versatile sort of a chap, isn't he?

Waggle—I should say he was. He can make just as good a speech at a ward caucus as he can at the anniversary of a Sunday school.—Somerville Journal.

Good Track, Good Trains, Good Time.

In each of these the New York Central is not surpassed, as thousands will attest. Travelers between the West and the East will find it to their advantage to use the New York Central which, in point of time, equipment, roadbed, dining car service and scenic attractions is first among the railroads of the world.

Send a two-cent stamp to George H. Daniels, General Passenger Agent, Grand Central Station, New York, for a copy of the Illustrated Catalogue of the New York Central's "Four-Track Series."

Count Nottapenni—"Las' night I giva ze leetle heent to Miss Roxley zat I vould like she should marry wiz me." Ascum—"And did she give you any encouragement?" Count Nottapenni—"I do not know. She simply say to me: 'What kinda ze nerve food do you use?"—Philadelphia Press.

A Remarkable Discovery.

A German chemist has discovered a healing agent in coal oil which has created quite a sensation amongst sufferers wherever it has been tested, on account of the wonderful cures accomplished by its use. A few applications are sufficient to cure muscular Rheumatism, Neuralgia, headache, tooth, ear or backache, lameness, sprains, chilblains, in fact every severe pain. It is sold in drug stores as Dr. Bayer's Penetrating Oil in 25c. and 50c. bottles and warranted to cure or money refunded.

Hicks—"I suppose you heard that our house was robbed?" Wicks—"Yes. I understand the way the thieves ransacked the place simply beggared description." Hicks—"Not only that, but it very nearly beggared me."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Quit Coughing.

Why cough, when for 25c and this notice you get 25 doses of an absolutely guaranteed cough cure in tablet form postpaid. DR. SKIRVIN CO., La Crosse, Wis. [k. l.]

"Here, take this rifle," cried the excited showman. "The leopard has escaped. When you find him, shoot him on the spot!" "Which spot, sir?" gasped the green circus hand.—Scribe.

PAXTINE TOILET ANTISEPTIC

FOR WOMEN

A Boston physician's discovery which cleanses and heals all inflammation of the mucous membrane wherever located.

In local treatment of female ills Paxtine is invaluable. Used as a douche it is a revelation in cleansing and healing power; it kills all disease germs which cause inflammation and discharges.

Thousands of letters from women prove that it is the greatest cure for leucorrhœa ever discovered.

Paxtine never fails to cure pelvic catarrh, nasal catarrh, sore throat, sore mouth and sore eyes, because these diseases are all caused by inflammation of the mucous membrane.

For cleansing, whitening and preserving the teeth we challenge the world to produce its equal.

Physicians and specialists everywhere prescribe and endorse Paxtine, and thousands of testimonial letters prove its value.

At druggists, or sent postpaid 50 cts.

A large trial package and book of instructions absolutely free. Write

The R. Paxton Co., Dept. 4, Boston, Mass.

READERS OF THIS PAPER DESIRING TO BUY ANYTHING ADVERTISED IN ITS COLUMNS SHOULD INSIST UPON HAVING WHAT THEY ASK FOR, REFUSING ALL SUBSTITUTES OR IMITATIONS.

PILES ANAKESIS gives instant relief and POSITIVELY CURES PILES. For free sample address "ANAKESIS," Tribune building, New York.

$15 Gold Filled Watch for 50 cts. Send no money. Write for particulars. P. O. Box 2184, BOSTON, MASS.

PATENTS 48-page book FREE, highest references. FITZGERALD & CO., Box K, Washington, D. C.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS please state that you saw the Advertisement in this paper.

St. Jacobs Oil

The old surety, through its penetrating power, promptly cures

Rheumatism

Price, 25c. and 50c.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. **and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.**

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE **CASTORIA** ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

Carey's Magnesia Flexible Cement Roofing for Flat or Steep Surfaces

Is suitable for all classes of buildings as it affords thorough fire protection and is a non-conductor of heat and cold. It will last the lifetime of the roof-boards. It is fire-proof and is rated the same as metal or slate roofs. Call or write for samples and prices.

A. D. NAYLOR & CO.,

Agents for Garrett County, Oakland, Md.

First National Bank

OF GRANTSVILLE, MD

Now Open for Business.

EQUIPPED WITH A

Modern Fire and Burglar Proof Safe and Vault.

Offers to its patrons every advantage consistent with sound banking.

Deposits by mail and all correspondence given prompt attention.

We Solicit Your Account.

Paid-up Capital, - - $25,000
Liability of Stockholders, 25,000
Total Liability, - $50,000

PAYS 3 PER CENT.

on time deposits. Interest computed and paid semi-annually.

DIRECTORS.

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ENTERPRISE MEAT MARKET.

Highest price in cash or trade paid for

COUNTRY PRODUCE

of all kinds.

Canned Goods, Staple Groceries, Dried Fruit, Fish and Oysters and Creamery Butter.

The Best Western Meats

sold in Garrett county at City Prices.

WE SELL NOTHING BUT THE BEST.

H. CREUTZBURG,

PROPRIETOR.

MRS. L. S. ADAMS.

Of Galveston, Texas.

"Wine of Cardui is indeed a blessing to tired women. Having suffered for seven years with weakness and bearing-down pains, and having tried several doctors and different remedies with no success, your Wine of Cardui was the only thing which helped me, and eventually cured me It seemed to build up the weak parts, strengthen the system and correct irregularities."

By "tired women" Mrs. Adams means nervous women who have disordered menses, falling of the womb, ovarian troubles or any of these ailments that women have. You can cure yourself at home with this great women's remedy, Wine of Cardui. Wine of Cardui has cured thousands of cases which doctors have failed to benefit. Why not begin to get well today? All druggists have $1.00 bottles. For any stomach, liver or bowel disorder Thedford's Black-Draught should be used.

For advice and literature, address, giving symptoms, The Ladies' Advisory Department, The Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.

WINE OF CARDUI

Subscribe for The Republican.

PLEASANT FIELDS OF HOLY WRIT

SAVE for my daily range
Among the pleasant fields of Holy Writ,
I might despair. —Tennyson.

The International Sunday School Lesson.

First Quarter. Lesson IV. Luke iv, 16.30 Jan. 24, 1904.

Copyright, Davis W. Clark.

Jesus Rejected at Nazareth

That synagogue in Nazareth was a plain, small, rectangular structure, its only effort at embelishment being in the form of a Greek portico, with the conventionel Hebrew-twisted foliage for ornament. Here stand the two alms-boxes—that on the right for poor of the congregation, that on the left for pilgrim Jew. The interior vies with exterior in plainness. "Plain as a pipe stem" certainly applies here. Common wooden benches seat the congregation. In a recess in the rear wall is a chest exactly proportioned after the ark of the covenant, only not overlaid with gold, and destitute of cherubim. It faces towards Jerusalem, and contains the scrolls of the law and prophets. In front is the reader's desk, and in front of it the elevated stalls, the "chief seats," for which there was often an unseemly scramble. The congregation gathers. The angel, or president of the synagogue, is in his place, with veiled face. The rulers mount to the chief seat. They are on dress-parade, with their blue ribbons and white phylacteries. Strange sight this, an audience of men! Where are the women? talk about separate sittings! The women not only sit apart, but entirely out of view. In a gallery behind the lattice sit the matrons and maids of Israel. Service begins. The minister steps into the pulpit. The audience rises. They burst out in the recitation of the Shema. (Deut. vi, 4 9, 'etc.) The minister, with veiled face and hands spread toward heaven, chants a prayer He opens the ark, takes out the roll of the law, finds the passage appointed to be read, calls a layman fom the congregation, and has him read it. The scroll of the law is then returned, and that of the prophet brought out. It was just at this juncture, in Nazareth, that the minister, glancing over the audience, and noticing the benignant countenance of a stranger, calls him to the pulpit and puts the roll of the prophet Isaiah in his hands. Jesus found the place where it was written: "The Spirit of the Lord is upon me." That audience could not have been ignorant who was ocupying their pulpit that morning. The fame of Jesus had reached the city where he had been brought up. His baptism by John Baptist, his cleansing of the temple,—news of these matters must have been brought by returning pilgrims. They had certainly heard of the miracles in Capernaum, if not at Cana, too.

Jesus did his best to propitiate his auditors. He might have selected a paragraph setting forth his regal character. But, instead, he chooses one which pictured him as a lowly messenger of helpfulness, and he carefully stopped short of the sentence which declared his judicial office. He had purposely delayed his coming in order that the fame of what he did and said in other places might reach Nazareth, and overcome, if possible, the contempt which was bred by familiarity. He almost succeeded, There was a sweet persuasiveness in voice and manner. There was a veritable impersonation of humility—a self-obliviousness that was captivating to the last degree. The fate of Nazareth trembled in the balance. In audible terms, as well as by look and gesture, according to the free manner of the synagogue as well as to the demonstrative custom of Orientals generally, they indicated their admiration of both speaker and word spoken. But as the sermon proceeded. the reaction set in. Jesus was perfectly aware that it was coming. He knew what was in man. He knew he was to be rejected before he set foot in Nazareth; but love and sympathy for his townsmen constrained him not to pass them by. Those who a moment before were wondering at the graciousness of his words, were now vociferating about his low birth and humble profession, and resenting his mild claim to the Messiahship. They were saying to him: "If you are really the promised one, why don't you work a miracle on yourself to begin with? Convert your poverty into wealth, your weakness into strength, and we will believe you!" Then their local pride, village jealousy, began to assert itself as they cried: "Why did you not favor your own city with your miracles, instead of Capernaum?" Jesus half apologizes for his fellow-townsmen as he says: I am only meeting the prophet's fate. My townsfolks are not doing worse than Israel in general." But it was his next word which proved a veritable firebrand in their hearts. It was the suggestion that as Elijah and Elisha passed over the unworthy descendants of Abraham and conferred their gracious benefits upon Gentiles, so he, who was their prototype, must do likewise. "What! the inalienable rights of the elect people go to Gentile dogs?" The synagogue is in an uproar. The pendulum of feeling was swung from the point of admiration to the opposition extreme of vindictive hatred.

Services closed in a most uncommon and unseemly manner that day There was no closing hymn, in which the soprano and alto came pouring through the lattice from the choir invissible, to blend sweetly with the tenor and basso. There was no blessing or benediction, as was wont, pronounced by priest or invoked by laymen. The synagogue had judicial prerogatives. As Renan says, "Each was a little independent republic, each could pronounce sentence for penal offense." This is exactly what the synagogue of Nazareth did. It excommunicated Jesus on the spot. It cast him out judicially. It proceeded to put him to death in a legal manner; casting down from a precipice being a lawful substitute for stoning Jesus did not elude his enraged neighbors by either striking them with blindness or making himself invisible to them. Luke expressly says: "He passed through the midst of them." They saw him as he passed, but were powerless to detain him. They instinctively opened an aisle through the awed mob to let him pass. As Pfenninger says, "They stood, stopped inquired, were ashamed, fled, separated."

The Teacher's Lantern

Despicable conduct, that of the Nazarenes! Yes! but they only did what humanity is always doing.

* * * * *

Dejected preachers may find some comfort in the fact that even the Master himself sometimes failed.

* * * * *

A prophet not without honor, save in his own country. Fenn, the artist, met some ignoramus in Salem, who remarked to him: "Hawthrone writ a lot o' letters. I hearn tell he wrote a scarlet letter or two, whatever that is!"

* * * * *

An ideal preacher was Jesus. He "took a text." His style was expository. He sought a common ground with his hearers. He read their minds, and shifted his matter to suit their changing moods. He faithfully, firmly, fearlessly made his application.

* * * * *

Did Jesus return to Nazareth? Steir says well: "The denial of his return strikes out of his life a trait as beautiful as it is significant." That he came again to 'his own," the probability is strong, through the chronology of the visits may trouble us. But see the inveterate character of prejudice and unbelief—they rejected him again!

* * * * *

Longfellow, in "Divine Tragedy," finely voices the changing sentiment of that synagogue audience which made the "wicked close" possible.

* * * * *

Child-Study and Sunday-School Methods

Jesus thought it not beneath him to study the child. No teacher, ancient or modern, has ever shown a more appreciative or sympathetic interest in childhood. His own genuine boyhood prepared him for this. He had all the various experiences, the hopes and fears of the average youth. So the children can say, "We have not an high priest who can not be touched with a feeling for us." Jesus and the child has formed a favorite theme for artist and poet. The incidents are among the most familiar of the Bible, He said, "Suffer them to come." He took them in his arms; he set a child in the midst; he worked more miracles of mercy on children than on any other class. He granted the Magna Charta of childhood when he said, "Of such is the kingdom."

ADMINISTRATRIX'S NOTICE.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber of Garrett county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

JERVIES CUSTER,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber on or before the 16th day of June next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 17th day of December, 1903.

AMANDA CUSTER,
Administratrix.
Parich, Md.

41-4t

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

This is to give notice, That the Subscriber, of Garrett county, Maryland, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

JOHN W. MILLER,

late of Garrett county, Maryland, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 12th day of July next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 12th day of January, 1904.

CHARLES E. MILLER,
Administrator,
Accident, Md.

The Man Who Makes A STUDY OF HIS APPEARANCE

Is the man who best appreciates the detail of the tailoring we turn out. The workmanship passes without a question, the fit is naturally a matter of course, but the shape we mould into the garments give them a character that finishes them off and makes the satisfaction of the owner complete.

All this is a bid for your next tailoring order. We know we can make you the best clothes you ever wore. We want you to know it. That order is the best and only sure way to settle the question.

JAMES BROCK,

Dixon Building,

Oakland, Maryland.

THE

SECOND NATIONAL BANK

of CUMBERLAND, MD

Designated United States Depository

SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS.
BOXES FREE TO CUSTOMERS.

This Bank Pays Three Per Cent. Interest on Time Deposits.

Capital	$100,000
Surplus and Other Undivided Profits	250,000
Liability of Shareholders	100,000
Additional Security to Depositors	$450,000

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James Clark, L. M. Shepherd,
John Sheridan, A. Hunter Boyd,
David W. Sloan.

ROAD PETITION.

Notice is hereby given that thirty days after the first publication hereof, the undersigned will petition the County Commissioners of Garrett County to appoint viewers to view and examine a proposed new county road in Election district No. 11, said road to begin at a point on the Barton road near Alvan Fazenbaker's and running through the lands of the Georges Creek Coal & Iron Co., A. J. Michael, Magruder Brothers, Robt. Russells heirs, Noah Neat and others, and again intersect the Barton road at or near the Allegany County line a distance of about 3 miles.

MAGRUDER BROTHERS,
ARCHIBALD RUSSELL,
NOAH NEAT,
PETER F. MICHAEL,
ALBAN FAZENBAKER.

38-5t

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Safe. Always reliable. **Ladies,** ask Druggist for **CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH** in **Red** and **Gold** metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. **Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations.** Buy of your Druggist, or send **4c.** in stamps for **Particulars, Testimonials** and **"Relief for Ladies,"** *in letter,* by **return Mail. 10,000** Testimonials. Sold by all Druggists.

CHICHESTER CHEMICAL CO.
2100 Madison Square, PHILA., PA.
Mention this paper.

NOTICE TO Delinquent Tax-Payers.

Notice is hereby given to all delinquent tax payers that if taxes now due and in arrear are not paid before

JANUARY 1st, 1904,

I will proceed according to law to collect.

For full information to all parties interested I refer to Section 50 of Chapter 556 of the Acts of the General Assembly of Maryland, Session of 1890, a copy of which is hereto annexed.

Please pay promptly and save costs.

J. W. WHITE,
Treasurer of Garrett County.

SECTION 50. The Treasurer shall during the first week in December in each and every year give notice to all delinquent tax payers of said county by advertisement inserted in two newspapers published in said county and by hand bills posted in five of the most public places in each Election District of said county and at the court house door, warning them and each of them that the payment of all taxes then due and in arrear will be enforced by advertisement and sale unless the same are paid before the first day of January then next following.

ROAD PETITION.

Notice is hereby given that thirty days after the first publication hereof the undersigned will petition the Board of County Commissioners of Garrett county for the appointment of viewers to view and locate a proposed new county road in Election Districts Nos. 6 and 14, beginning for the same at or near the old store building on the Oakland and Crancsville road lately occupied by H. B. Lewis, and running thence through the lands of Eugene Teets, S. H. Friend, W. S. Collins, Arvel Friend and W. H. Lewis and intersecting the road leading to Terra Alta, West Va., at the State line near William H. Lewis', a distance of about two miles.

EUGENE TEETS,
W. S. COLLINS,
S. H. FRIEND
and others.

39-5t*

SOW PENNIES REAP DOLLARS.

"Bank by Mail"

It is now possible for every one to secure the highest rate of interest on his money by our "Banking by Mail" method. A strong bank is thus at your disposal paying 3½ per cent. Take advantage of 20th Century prosperity and put your dollars to work. Write for booklet giving details of safe and accurate methods.

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Real estate and mercantile law given special attention. Collections and investments made for clients. 45—1yr

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Offers his services to the citizens of Oakland and vicinity.
Prompt attention paid to day or night calls.
Office at McComas' Sanitarium. 16-'99

DR. D. O. McKINLEY,
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Will sell real or personal property.
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Will sell Real or Personal Estate.
Residence and post office address, BITTINGER, MD. 51-1yr.

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PRACTICAL SURVEYOR,
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Long experience enables me to locate tracts and military lots promptly and accurately. Being thoroughly familiar with the beginning corners of the most important surveys both in Allegany and Garrett counties. Plats descriptions and estimates furnished. 40-1yr.

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JOS. E. HARNED, Proprietor.

Drugs, Chemicals, Stationery, Cigars Cameras and Photo Supplies

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Office opposite Garrett County Bank.
Residence on Main Street, opposite Brown's Hotel.
Office hours, 8 to 10 a. m., 2 to 3 p. m., 8 to p. m., from June to October and from October to June, 7 to 8.30 p. m.

WEST VIRGINIA CENTRAL AND PITTSBURG RAILWAY CO.
IN EFFECT SEPT. 29, 1901.

SOUTHWARD No. 3 P. M.	No. 1 A. M.	STATIONS	NORTHWARD No. 2 NOON	No. 4 P. M.
3 15†	7 00† lv	Cumberland ar	†12 00	†7 15
3 44	7 29	Rawlings	11 31	6 4*
4 07	7 52	Keyser	11 08	6 2
4 22	8 05	Westernport	10 58	6 0
4 29	8 09	W. Va. C. Junc.	10 51	6 0
4 54	8 35	Shaw	10 28	5 37
5 15	9 00	Harrison	†10 06	5 15
6 00*	9 50* ar	Elk Garden	*8 10	*4 25
6 49†	9 35† lv	Gorman	†9 35	
6 55	9 42	Bayard	9 28	
7 06	9 54	Dobbin	9 17	
7 10	9 58	Henry	9 13	4 24
7 38	10 27	Thomas	8 38	3 53
7 10	10 55 ar	Davis	8 05	3 15
7 48	10 35† lv	Coketon	8 35	3 50
7 16	11 01	Hendricks	8 00	3 15
7 19	11 04	Hambleton	7 57	3 12
7 22	11 07	Bretz	7 52	3 07
25	11 10	Parsons	7 50	3 05
7 50	11 44	Kerens	7 16	2 15
8 10†	12 00† ar	Elkins lv	†7 00	†2 81
	NOON			P. M.
8 46*	12 52† ar	Beverly lv		†1 44
9 10*	1 15† ar	Huttonsville lv		†1 20
M. P.	3 15* ar	Bealington lv		*11 45
	P. M.			A. M.

†Daily. *Daily except Sunday.

C. L. BRETZ, Gen. Manager. G. W. HARRISON, Gen. Pas. Agent

THE REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME 27. OAKLAND, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, JANUARY 28, 1904. NUMBER 47.

Offutt & Sons.

CUT PRICES FOR NEXT WEEK

Women's Best Felts and Gums, worth $1.50 for $1.19.

Ladies' Suits and Coats at 33 per ct. Reduction.

Furs, Boas and Collars at just one-half price.

Ladies' Full Size Cotton Flannel Skirts, worth 65c. for 44c.

13 Yards Best Dark and Light Outing Cloth for $1.00.

A few Pairs Men's Self-Acting Rubbers, 39c.

100 Pairs Gauntlet Gloves, worth $1.00 and $1.25 for 89c.

OFFUTT & SONS

MACHINE FORCES AGAIN DEFEATED.

Adherents of Ex-Governor Smith and Isidor Rayner, Stand Firm.

THE QUESTION OF ADJOURNMENT

Three Motions Before the Caucus was Finally Ended—Appearances Indicate a Long Drawn Out Fight by the Organization Against Gorman.

STATE HOUSE ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 27.—Again the Democratic majority in the Maryland General Assembly have met in caucus and again they have adjourned without deciding on a candidate for United State Senator. The efforts of the organization in circulating the call for a caucus proved successful and tonight the Democratic members of both houses met in joint session, but the wishes of the machine leaders were not carried out, as a motion to adjourn before the question of a senatorial candidate was brought up, seemed to meet with favor and was carried.

Senator Robinson presided over tonight's caucus. The motion to adjourn made by Senator Moore was carried. Senator Gorman moved to adjourn until Monday night, while Delegate Bosse, of the Baltimore city delegation, moved that the caucus should adjourn subject to the call of the chairman. Mr. Gorman,s motion failed to carry as did that of Delegate Bosse.

The Carter vote was cast first for motion of Senator Gorman and then changed to that of Delegate Bosse and finally against adjournment. The adherents of ex-Governor Smith and Hon. Isador Rayner voted almost solidly for Senator Moore's motion.

PAUL WINCHESTER.

Obituary.

This humble tribute is reverently laid upon memory's sacred altar, as a last token of respect to the memory of Mrs. Mary Snyder, who was taken to her better reward Jan. 14th, 1904, just at the close of her seventy-third year:

Mother hands no more shall labor,
Weaving golden threads of love;
She has passed beyond the river,
To a better home above.

"Though 'twas hard to give thee, mother,
When at last thy rest was won,
But we bow before the Master, meekly
Saying, "Father, dear, Thy will be done."

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

BAUMGARTNER,
THE LITTLE MAN.

Green Groceries, Fruits, Confections, 5 and 10-cent Bargains, Cigars, Tobaccos.
Newspapers and Periodicals.

Baumgrtner, The Littte Man.
Alder Street, Oakland.

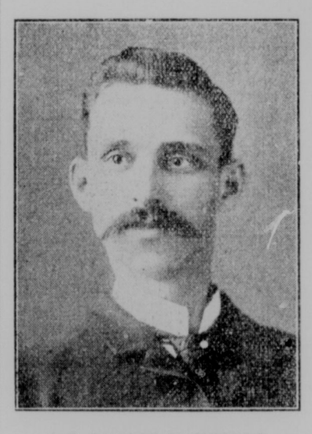
FRIENDSVILLE, ITS BANK AND BUSINESS MEN.

A Short History of First National Bank and Its Executive Officers.

A GROWING, THRIFTY INSTITUTION

Located in a Bustling Town Along the Great Youghiogheny River where Large Lumber Mills are the Chief Industry—The Business Men.

THE town of Friendsville, Garrett county, has always been recognized as a very important point, commercially, by other towns and settlements of the county. Its commercial affairs, however, were seriously handicapped by the absence of banking facilities until about two years ago when the First National Bank, with a capital stock of $25,000, was established and thrown open for business. At the outset the bank was liberally patronized by the merchants and business men generally of Friendsville and the surrounding communities in Maryland, Pennsylvania and West Virginia. The patronage accorded the new venture upon its institution has been ever on the increase both in volume and the number of its customers, until today, when it is recognized as one of the solid and most substantial



MR. LESLIE E. FRIEND,
Pres't First Nat. Bank, Friendsville.

financial institutions within the confines of the county.

The bank's first home was a small wooden structure which very soon became entirely inadequate for the demand made upon it by the rapidly increased patronage and to overcome this the officials were compelled to either seek larger quarters or erect a building exactly suited to the banking business. The latter plan was thought the most feasible in solving the difficult problem thus presented, and in accordance therewith a plot of ground on the principal street of the busy little town was purchased and an architect employed to draw plans

MR. JOHN W. McCULLOUGH,
Vice-P. First Nat. Bank, Friendsville.

for the proposed new building, which plans were adopted and work on the building was begun last summer and only recently completed when the furniture was moved in and occupied for the purpose for which it was erected.

The building is two stories high and has a frontage sufficient to give it the appearance of being well proportioned. The material used in the construction of its outer walls was brick and iron. This, with a slate roof, makes it practically proof against fire originating on the exterior. Inside, the ground floor is divided into the banking room proper where the business with the public is transacted and where all are welcomed with a smile and courteously treated by the obliging cashier, Mr. R. C. McCandlish, and his equally affable assistant, Mr. George B. Frazee. Back of the counters in the banking room is located the fire and burglar proof vault with massive double doors, fitted with time locks and modernly constructed in every respect. Inside the vault are located a number of safe deposit boxes which are rented for a nominal sum to the customers of the bank, and also the burglar-proof safe where the funds and securities belonging to the institution are kept. On the first floor is also located the cashier's room, neatly and comfortably furnished. The second story of the building contains the directors' room which is furnished with all the requisites necessary for the purposes for which it is intended. The building is finished in its entirety in polished oak of handsome design, is extremely comfortable and is a credit to Friendsville and the community surrounding it. In the building a system of water works has been installed, which is found to be a great convenience.

MR. R. C. McCANDLISH,
Cashier First Nat. Bank, Friendsville.

The officers and directors of the bank are all intimately identified with the business and social interests of the town, and are—

President, Leslie E. Friend.

Vice President, John W. McCullough.

Cashier, R. C. McCandlish.

Assistant Cashier, George B. Frazee.

Directors, the president and vice president, Kimmell Frazee, Wm. H. H. Friend, John H. Cupper, W. W. Savage, D. S. Custer, C. W. Friend, H. M. Rumbaugh and Dr. T. J. Jacobs. These gentlemen are all successful business men in their respective communities and are highly esteemed for their integrity.

MR. GEORGE B. FRAZEE,
Ass't C. First Nat. Bank, Friendsville.

Mr. Friend, the president, is a native of Friendsville. For many years he has been extensively engaged in the mercantile business in that town where he was also postmaster for ten years or more. He is a representative citizen of his community and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and a lineal descendant of the first settler of what now comprises Garrett county. His family connections are probably greater than any other man in the county, as the Friend family, collectively, is larger in number and more powerful than any other in Garrett county.

Mr. John W. McCullough, the vice president, is engaged on a large scale in the manufacture and shipment of hardwood lumber, his mills being located at or near the town and his extensive forests of valuable timber reached by a railroad over which the logs are transported to the mill where they are manufactured into lumber and shipped thence to the market via the C. & O. Railroad. Mr. McCullough gives employment to many men who have become greatly attached to him through the kindness and consideration shown them by their employer.

The cashier, Mr. R. C. McCandlish, comes of a distinctive family who have been identified with the banking business in Maryland and West Virginia for many years. His father was cashier of a Parkersburg (W. Va.) bank for a long term of years. He has two brothers in the same capacity. Mr. McCandlish is a thoroughgoing, energetic and reliable business man in every respect. The success of the institution with which he is identified is in a great measure due to his untiring efforts. He is courteous to all having business relations with, affable to a marked degree and sound of judgment in matters pertaining to banking affairs. He is also associated in the Bruceton (West Va.) Bank, being vice president of that institution, which is meeting with unparallelled success.

Mr. George B. Frazee, the assistan cashier of the bank, is well and favorably known througnout Garrett county owing to his identification with educational matters for many years. He recently entered the bank but is still interested in school matters. He was principal of the Oakland schools a few years ago and gave eminent satisfaction to the patrons. He comes of sturdy stock and is an agreeable gentleman in every sense of the word.

Among the stockholders are Mr. F. S. Landstreet, who is prominently identified with railroad matters in different sections of the country, chief among them being his interests in the Wabash system and the efforts now being made by that road to build a connecting link east from Cumberland.

A great many persons have an erroneous idea of this place, and consider it only a little lumber town but those who visit it will find a lively village doing a thriving business, and having a large trade with the surrounding country. It is our aim at the present time to give the readers of THE Republican a synopsis of its location, business, etc.

The village is located on both banks of the Youghiogheny river and connected by a substantial bridge. It is 17 miles from Confluence on the Confluence and Oakland branch of the B. & O. railroad which has two trains each way every day. These trains run up the branch about three miles above Friendsville to what is known as Krug, Kendall or Manorsland. The residents here call the place by all three names. The population is estimated at about 700 inhabitants. It has a graded school, three churches, Methodist Episcopal, Christain and Lutheran, telephone exchange, post office, a large grain and flour mill, three hotels, two livery stables, a large saw mill, several stores and other business places. There are two mails daily from Confluence and two to the same place.

The large saw mills of the Bear Creek Lumber Company are located here and employed over 200 men in its different departments. This company also has a store in the same building with its office. They have about 18 miles of railroad track.

J. W. Haney & Son do a large business in flour, feed, buckwheat flour etc. Besides doing a large trade locally, they ship large quantities of the product of their mills. The output of this firm has a first class reputation all over the surrounding country.

The stores here will compare favorably with those in far more pretentious towns and its merchants appear very prosperous. We will enumerate these stores.

D. S. Custer does an extensive business in dry-goods, groceries, furniture and a general line of goods, and is most energetic and persevering. Here the telephone exchange is located and a short visit to the place will convince any person that the business done over the lines centering here is a large one.

J. H. Cuppett keeps a general store and handles a large variety of goods, in different lines, he also has a hotel in connection with his other business.

L. E. Friend, handles clothing, dry goods, hardware and groceries and has a large stock on hand in these lines.

L. Hardy deals in notions, small wares, etc.

C. V. Guard deals in farming implements, wagon and bugggies and being surrounded by a large, prosperous farming community, he does a lucrative trade.

F. G. Fox, contractor and builder, does a thriving business in this line. He also runs a planing mill, manufacturing planed lumber and deals in doors, window frames and sashes, glass, paints, oils, and builders supplies. He has also in connection with this business a furniture and hardware store, well stocked with a good supply of house furnishing goods.

F. Schiable has a harness shop and keeps a well supplied store, where horse owners can have all their wants supplied.

The wayfarer who arrives here need not go hungry nor want for lodging as the place is well supplied having three hotels and tw resturants, all conducted in a neat and tasty manner. The hotels are the Crawford House near the railroad station conducted by L. M. Welsh, who although not long in this business is a most genial landlord and makes everything pleasant for his guests.

On the west side of the Youghiogheny river is the Riverside Hotel, W. D. Collier proprietor. This hotel is neatly furnished and travellers here find every comfort as Mr. and Mrs. Collier are both untiring in their efforts to give their guests every comfort and attention.

The Cuppett House is also a well conducted hotel and Mr. Cuppett is an ideal landlord.

There are two undertaking establishments here kept by M. Frazee and S. Savadge.

Mrs. W. Taylor keeps a neat restaurant near the railroad station and carries cigars and groceries combined with the former business.

W. Romesburg keeps another restaurant not far from Mrs. Taylor's and all that has been written about the latter will also apply to Mr. Romesburg.

Those who want horses, carriages, buggies or other outfits in the livery line can be accommodated here, as there are two first class livery stables well supplied and equipped with horses and vehicles of all kinds; L. Nugent who has his stables near the station commenced business here the present year and being well adapted to this business is very successful.

Edward Schlossnagle keeps a stable near the bridge and is also very successful and all that has been written about Mr. Nugent will equally apply to him.

Those who wish to have their pictures taken can be accomodated here as J. Thompson, keeps a neat photographic gallery and does good work in his line.

W. Holman & Son do a general blacksmith business in all lines of this work and bear a good reputation as good workman and straight forward business men.

The town business establishments and private residences are illuminated with electric lights. The Bear Creek Lumber Company furnishes these lights and there are over 600 lamps in use. These lights give the utmost satisfaction.

Call for Your Letters.

The following letters are advertised for week ending Jan. 30, 1904: Mrs. Menear, Jacob J. Spect, Miss Grace Cunningham, John J. F. Brown.

LISTEN!

Have you ever worn the Edwin C. Burt Celebrated Shoe for Women? Women who are particular and desire the best wear no other.

Made in all the popular shapes and feathers.

The Only $5.00 Shoe sold for $3.50.

Take advantage of Stewarts' Mail Order Bureau—it is prompt, reliable and satisfactory.

STEWART & CO.

Lexington, Howard and Clay Sts., Baltimore.

THE REPUBLICAN.

BENJ. H. SINCELL, Publisher.

OAKLAND, : GARRETT CO., MD.

De Poincy's Flier

By A. J. MANN

(Copyright, 1903, by Daily Story Pub. Co.)

IT WAS rather a lazy afternoon in the Cotton Exchange, as midsummer afternoons anywhere in New Orleans are apt to be. Several of the older members of the "talent" had gathered in a quiet corner under the breeze of an electric fan to while away the time and talk over weather conditions and speculate on the chances of a good crop with the cotton fields of Texas burned to a crisp and no rain in sight on the weather maps.

Outside on Carondelet street there was little life and only an occasional linen-clad stock broker walked by on his way to the ceremonious call in the Stock Exchange.

The ring in the farthest corner of the 'change floor had been left to the younger and more strenuous members who varied the monotony of dull trading with yelling like mad and singing "In the Sweet Bye and Bye" and other selections that find favor with brokers when they feel musically inclined.

Once in awhile a furious burst of bidding would come from the bull clique, but there was more yelling than trading, as is frequently the case when the market is a little off.

Suddenly a more than usually energetic yell rose to the historical pictures

DE POINCY APPROACHED HIM IN A CONFIDENTIAL WAY.

painted on the ceiling of the trading room. Above the mingled voices coming from the ring could be heard a deep bass voice with enough life in it for three ordinary men. One of the old-timers paused in his estimate of how much per cent. of condition the crop had lost through the drought and exclaimed: "That's young DePoincy. Say, he can yell almost as loud as I could when I was his age."

"DePoincy is a wonder for a youngster. Ever hear how he got his wife?"

"Didn't know he was married? Sure. Married old Albert Carriere's daughter, the same old Carriere who made so much money in a street railway deal.

"Old man Carriere was bound that DePoincy would either stay single or marry some other man's daughter, and DePoincy was just as determined that Miss Carriere should become Mrs. DePoincy. Of course I don't say that the old man's money had anything to do with DePoincy's desire, but still—well, anyway, DePoincy proved too crafty for the old man and got his daughter. It came about this way:

"You see young DePoincy and Carriere's daughter used to go to school with each other. That was all right, but when they grew up and DePoincy got a place as a broker's clerk and messenger while Miss Carriere commenced to blossom out in swell society, old man Carriere decided that any little familiarity which had sprung up between the two must be nipped in the bud, especially as he was contemplating a trip across the water, when the daughter should get a little older, with the view of picking up a title to annex to the family.

"The young couple, however, didn't take to this pleasant little plan of pap's, even if it was all the go in exclusive society. But the old man was obstinate. To tell the truth, he always was pig-headed, as they say up the river. I went to college with him and therefore I know. Besides his obstinacy he never was blessed with more brains than the law allows, but his father had left him well fixed with cash and somehow or other he stumbled into a big street railway deal and made his pile all the larger. His head swelled in proportion with the idea that he was a financier in a class all by himself.

"Old Carriere's ideas of the importance of himself and his family made it rather difficult for the young people to see much of each other. DePoincy's love affair didn't discourage him in the least. He kept right on plugging away and doing everything he could to get into touch with the cotton market. About the time that old man Carriere had decided that mere brokers' clerks were too low down in the scale of society for an heiress who would some day have a bank account as large as the one he had tucked away for his daughter DePoincy was admitted to membership in the Cotton Exchange. He had lots of nerve and good common sense and some little knowledge of cotton, for he had been studying the market ever since he had left school. It wasn't long before he began to be felt once in awhile and his firm commenced to respect his judgment.

"All this time old Carriere never forgot the big deal in which he had made such a pile. It was just a stroke of fool's luck on his part, but he thought it was due to his shrewdness and ability and after awhile he commenced to take a few fliers in stocks again.

"This time he lost right along. He couldn't get on the right side of any move.

"The daughter found out what the old man was doing and of course she told DePoincy, whom she continued to meet probably just because her father told her not to; anyway, instead of trying to be good and learning French so that she might talk to that count the old man was figuring on buying, she held stolen conferences with DePoincy. As I have said there was nothing slow about that youngster, and if he couldn't think up a scheme to get around a difficulty there was no scheme to be found anywhere.

"One morning, just after the old man had sunk another thousand or two by getting on the upside of the market when it was going down, DePoincy approached him in a confidential way. At first he would have nothing to do with the "upstart," as he called DePoincy, but when the hint was let out that a big deal was ahead and that DePoincy was on the inside but he couldn't get aboard because he couldn't raise the money, and that the old man could pick up four or five thousand just as easy as not Carriere got interested right away and in a moment of weakness consented to an interview in his private office.

"That settled it; DePoincy could talk a book agent into buying a book if it had to be done and the old man was easy prey.

"Somehow Carriere always had a good opinion of "the upstart's" honesty, and when DePoincy left the office he had a big check with him to put on a stock which he really believed would shoot skyward in a few days. He didn't dare back cotton either way just then as a trance medium couldn't tell which way the market would go in the next five minutes.

"DePoincy simply had to rely on something turning up and then use plenty of nerve to carry him through. He knew the old man was easy and that he didn't know enough about the stock market to refuse to swallow any story about it if he was disappointed in the stock he was going to buy. If it shouldn't go as high as he expected he planned to borrow the money some way and make the old man believe he had cleaned up $5,000 in no time and was dead on the inside of the charmed circle.

"In other words he was going to hypnotize the old man by his ability as a profit taker until he was sufficiently dazzled to be unable to say a word of protest against such a solid and promising would-be son-in-law when he asked to be admitted into the family.

"Say, do you know what that stock commenced to do? Instead of doing the balloon act it commenced to take on the prettiest and steadiest decline that ever made a bear hug himself for joy.

"DePoincy sold out just in time, but before he had time to see what was really doing and sell short the bottom fell out and the stock went to the lowest figure it had ever sold at.

"Old Carriere thought something was wrong and rushed about trying to find DePoincy, but that youngster wasn't in sight.

"The next morning, however, he turned up smiling at Carriere's office and handed him a check for $5,000 over the amount the old man had given him. Carriere had not finished gasping when DePoincy in his smoothest tones was asking him for the hand of his daughter.

"'But,' gasped the old man, 'I thought the stock was going up?'

"'Oh, that's all right,' said DePoincy, in a matter of fact way, 'I told you I was on the inside. At the last minute I received word that the stock was going the other way, so I sold. It was a neat turn and I won't charge you any commission.' And the old man swallowed it.

"How did he do it? Well, he went around to the girl and told her all about it. She had a few ideas herself and when she found that DePoincy was only about $6,000 shy toward making good with the old man she dug up some securities that he had put away for her, and which were within easy reach and gave them to DePoincy. He cashed just in time.

"The old man set DePoincy up in business and gave him his daughter. The youngster is doing well, but the worst of it is that old Carriere keeps insisting that his smart son-in-law repeat that $5,000 act every once in awhile. It doesn't cause him so much trouble now because the old man turns all the winnings over to his daughter, who gives them to DePoincy, and so the same money keeps right on going around. Meanwhile Carriere goes about telling his acquaintances what a wonder of a son-in-law he has and how fast he can make money.

"I think I told you to start with that although Carriere has lots of money he isn't exactly bright."

Ammonal, a New Explosive.

The latest in explosives, according to Metal Industry, is powdered aluminum, mixed with nitrate of ammonia. This explosive is said to be one of the safest and surest known, as it cannot be exploded by friction or blow, while otherwise containing all the requisites of an explosive. The fact that aluminum is not affected by frost, accidents which so often occur when thawing out dynamite are no to be feared. The explosion is caused by an ordinary cap. Another important property claimed for ammonal is that it is not affected by moisture

Need for the Cure.

London physicians are conducting elaborate experiments looking to the discovery of a cure for the sleeping sickness. There's a fortune in it, remarks the Washington Post, for the man who secures the Philadelphia rights for the remedy.

THE TRAIN TO TRUNDLEBED

Every night, when the sun goes down,
The train pulls out for Trundlebed town,
For Trundlebed town, that is far away,
In a land where goblins and elves hold sway,
A land that is Summer the whole year through,
The grass ever green, the sky ever blue,
And every night, when the stars look down,
The train pulls out for Trundlebed town.

Choo!—Choo!—Choo!—
"Hushaby," the bell is ringing;
Choo!—Choo!—Choo!—
"Hushaby," the steam is singing;
Singing, ringing, ringing, singing,
Choo!—Choo!—Choo!—
—John N. Hilliard, in Four-Track News.

TOM WAS ASTONISHED.

"Snoop Cat" Has a Christmas Eve Experience Which He Will Not Forget Very Soon.

Thomas was a very exemplary cat, except for the fact that he was inquisitive. His cold nose would be stuck into all the jars and pitchers on the table, until they gave him the name of "Snoop-Cat," which hurt his feelings. It was Christmas eve when Thomas wandered into the dining-room. "My! that's a funny looking box over there by the fireplace. Wonder what's in it?" said he to himself. "Been told not to touch things that didn't concern me, but I'd certainly like to know what it is.

"Wonder if it'd hurt just to push that hook back and look in. I'll die if I don't see what's in there."

Softly he stole up and pushed the wire hook back. "Must be some sort of a Christmas present for Bill. If I see it first, that will be a joke on him, won't—"

Fizz! squeak! slap! slam! bang! wow! Up flew the cover and out of the

"PUT ME BACK, OF COURSE."

box came the worst-looking ogre that ever disgraced a fairy tale.

"What d'yer mean, you rascal?" shrieked the figure.

"Oh!" groaned puss, as he shrank back, trembling, "this is so sudden!"

"I should say it was," said the ogre, "I had just settled down for the night, hoping to get some rest before those children got hold of me to-morrow, and here you come 'snooping' around and meddling with the hook and my spring sprang, and now we're in a pretty mess, for I can't get back in the box by myself, and to-morrow is Christmas."

"What shall I do?" asked Thomas.

"Put me back, of course, you stupid."

"But I can't get you back."

"That's just the moral of the whole affair," snapped the ogre. "One never can do over what they have undone, which is to say, they can never undo what they have did, which is to say that—"

But Thomas was so terrified that he did not wait to hear all the moral.—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

BOY SCHOOL TEACHER.

Although But 13 Years Old He Larruped a Pupil Who Was Nearly Thrice His Weight.

The youngest pedagogue in Missouri, and perhaps in the United States, is teaching a country school near Gainesville, in the Ozark mountains. He is Glenn Harrison, aged 13 years. Glenn is the eldest son of Guy T. Harrison, a lawyer.

He completed the course of study of the Gainesville public schools in March, 1902. The same month he took the examination given candidates for third grade teachers' certificates in Ozark county, making a good average and securing a certificate. He continued to study, and just after he became 13 years old he took the examination for a second grade certificate. This time his average grade was the highest made, being 96 per cent. Mr. Harrison believed his promising son was too young to teach and refused to let him accept several offers. But one day when his father was absent attending court, Glenn took the job of teacher of a rural district, the directors of which came and offered him the place. He began work before his father returned, and the latter, finding him so ambitious, decided not to interfere.

Glenn now has 29 pupils. The majority are larger and older than he, but he maintains a degree of discipline which many older and more experienced teachers may well envy. "How are you getting along, Glenn?" asked his mother one day, when he came home at the end of a week's work. "I had to whip several of the boys," the youngster replied. It turned out that among others he had larruped an obstreperous youth that weighed 180 pounds. Glenn doesn't weigh much more than half that.—Kansas City Journal.

ARE FIERCE FIGHTERS.

The Masais in Whose Country the Zionists Propose to Locate Are Handy with Weapons.

In Africa there are many native warriors, but, as the accompanying picture shows, few are as picturesque as those of the Masai tribe, which has for many generations made its home in British East Africa. To this tribe peculiar interest attaches just now, and for the reason that its members are scattered over that portion of the country which has been promised to the Zionist colony and which is known as

A NASAI WARRIOR.

"The Promised Land." Though comparatively few in number, these Masai warriors are fearless and independent, and those who have studied them closely say that they are becoming more and more opposed to the British on account of the high-handed manner in which they are parceling out the country, which they rightly or wrongly regard as their own property. However this may be, it is certain that these stalwart fighting men are well worthy of study, a fact of which ethnologists have recently become aware.

AWFUL SWEAT BATHS.

Native Boys of Alaska Have a Hard Time When They Take Their Weekly Ablution.

Boys who make a fuss because their parents oblige them to take frequent baths should be glad that they are not Eskimo children living on the shores of Norton sound. In that cold region of Alaska all the boys are obliged to take a sweat bath every week, and this bath is no joke.

A fire of driftwood is built in the center of the floor of the kashim—the one-roomed house where the men and boys of a village pass most of their time—and when the smoke has passed off and the wood is reduced to red, glowing coals, a cover is put over the smoke-hole in the roof and the place becomes intensely hot.

The boys then must take off their clothes and sit about the furnace-like apartment until their skin becomes as red as the shell of a boiled lobster and seems on the point of blistering.

Owing to the intense heat the bathers are obliged to wear respirators to protect their lungs. These respirators are pads of shavings bound together, concave on the inside and convex on the outside, and large enough to cover the mouth, nose and part of the cheeks of the wearer.

Across the inside runs a little wooden bar, which is held in the teeth to keep the respirators in place.

The boys sit there until they are dripping with perspiration. Then they rush outside into the intense cold and roll in the snow.

E. W. Nelson, who spent between four and five years in investigating for the government the Eskimos living about Behring strait, says: "On several occasions I saw them go from the sweat bath to holes in the ice on a neighboring stream, and squatting there, pour ice water over their backs and shoulders with a wooden dipper, apparently experiencing the greatest pleasure from the operation."

Although the Eskimo boys seem to withstand such a bath as this all right and even to enjoy it, it would, in all probability, kill any white boy who tried it.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

JOHNNY'S LATEST ESSAY.

Subject Is the Hog, and the Knowledge He Displays Still Leaves Him Star Scholar.

The hog is called a hog b'cuz he makes a hog of himself. It runs in the family. All hogs are hogs.

The hog has two sides to his character, one of which is good to eat and the other we can't so cordjully admire. As an article of diet the hog is one of the warmest friends to the human race that I know of. Most of him is good for food and the rest is useful in making sausages, bristle brushes and other utensils. Nearly everything about him is palatable but his voice. The latter always seems to me to sound as if it had kind o' soured. It is said that you can't make a silk purse out of a lady hog's ear. I have never heard of any fool big enough to try it.

As a citizen the hog is not so warm. His manners and instincts are gross in the extreme, and his sole ambition 'pears to be to eat from early morn till far into the night. When a man is dead he becomes the late Mr. So-and-So, and we say nice things about him. When a hog is dead he is pork, and pa often says: "Confound this pork!" When I eat too much pa calls me a pig. A pig is a hog's little boy. This is all I know about the hog.

How Races Are Timed.

In timing a racing man, the watch is started at the crack of the pistol, and stopped when the runner breasts the tape. When three watches are held on a race, it is the custom to take the average time.

To Avoid Tie Vote.

In the histry of our comic literature there have been many genuine "Irish bulls" recorded, but rarely one that is of a neater brand than that encountered a few nights ago at a political gathering on Locust street, above Broad, in Philadelphia, says the Record, of that city. A convention of delegates had been called to revise the rules of the party and in order to expedite matters a delegate moved that a committee of 15 be appointed to draft the proposed rules. Before this was adopted another delegate suggested that a committee of 15 would be unwieldly and proposed an amendment, reducing the number to eight. This was agreed to, but before its adoption the aged delegate, with a rich Milesian brogue, arose and solemly proposed: "Misther Chairman, I move yer that the committee be increased to noine, so that in case of a toie vote there'll be a majarity of wan."

Salzer's Home Builder Corn.

So named because 50 acres produced so heavily, that its proceeds built a lovely home. See Salzer's catalog. Yielded in 1903 in Ind. 157 bu., Ohio 160 bu., Tenn. 98 bu., and in Mich. 220 bu. per acre. You can beat this record in 1904.

WHAT DO YOU THINK OF THESE YIELDS PER ACRE?

120 bu. Beardless Barley per acre.
310 bu. Salzer's New National Oats per A.
80 bu. Salzer Speltz and Macaroni Wheat.
1,000 bu. Pedigree Potatoes per acre.
14 tons of rich Billion Dollar Grass Hay.
60,000 lbs. Victoria Rape for sheep—per A.
160,000 lbs. Teosinte, the fodder wonder.
54,000 lbs. Salzer's Superior Fodder Corn—rich, juicy fodder, per A.

Now such yields you can have, Mr. Farmer, in 1904, if you will plant Salzer's seeds.

JUST SEND THIS NOTICE AND 10c

in stamps to John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., and receive their great catalog and lots of farm seed samples. [K. L.]

Kitty—"Do you think Nellie Breese is real nice?" Bessie—"I don't know; why?" Kitty—"I told her Fred Simmons gave me a very flattering compliment, and she said any compliment that Fred could give me must be flattering."—Boston Transcript.

Winter in California

is winter only in name. Flowers, green fields, oranges and orange blossoms, weeks of sunshine, life out of doors, Golf, Tennis, Driving and Automobiling, these are the attractions that ignore the calendar.

The Climatic and Industrial advantages of California are pointed out in such books as "The San Joaquin Valley," "The Land of Opportunity," "California Industries," "California for the Settler," "California South of Tahachapi," "The Sacramento Valley," "The Coast Line," (both in press) and others. These are published by the Southern Pacific Company and are free of Agents. "Sunset Route" to California via New Orleans and El Paso to Los Angeles. Write W. G. Neimyer, General Agent, 193 Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

Wife—"Now, don't you think my new hat is a perfect dream?" Husband—"Well, no. To be a perfect dream the bill attached to it should also be merely a dream."—Philadelphia Press.

Teosinte and Billion Dollar Grass.

The two greatest fodder plants on earth, one good for 14 tons hay and the other 80 tons green fodder per acre. Grows everywhere, so does Victoria Rape, yielding 60,000 lbs. sheep and swine food per acre. [K. L.]

JUST SEND 10c IN STAMPS TO THE John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., and receive in return their big catalog and lots of farm seed samples.

Mrs. Parvenu—"My husband has so much taste, don't you think?" Mrs. Cutting—"Yes; it's a great pity there isn't a little of it that might be called good."—Philadelphia Press.

A Remarkable Discovery.

A German chemist has discovered a healing agent in coal oil which has created quite a sensation amongst sufferers wherever it has been tested, on account of the wonderful cures accomplished by its use. A few applications are sufficient to cure muscular Rheumatism, Neuralgia, headache, tooth, ear or backache, lameness, sprains, chilblains, in fact every severe pain. It is sold in drug stores as Dr. Bayer's Penetrating Oil in 25c. and 50c. bottles and warranted to cure or money refunded.

It is always easy to forgive other people's enemies.—Chicago Tribune.

Are You Going to Florida?

Winter Tourist Tickets are now on sale via Queen & Crescent Route, Southern Railway, and connecting lines to points, South, Southeast and Southwest, good returning until May 31, 1904.

Tickets can be purchased going to Florida via Lookout Mountain and Atlanta, and returning via Asheville and the Land of the Sky, giving a variable route. For information address, W. C. Rinearson, G. P. A., Cincinnati, O.

Many a man lives poorly in order to die rich.—Chicago Daily News.

THREE YEARS AFTER.

Eugene E. Lario, of 751 Twentieth Avenue, ticket seller in the Union Station, Denver, Col., says: "You are at liberty to repeat what I first stated through our Denver papers about Doan's Kidney Pills in the summer of 1899, for I have had no reason in the interim to change my opinion of the remedy. I was subject to severe attacks of backache, always aggravated if I sat long at a desk. Doan's Kidney Pills absolutely stopped my backache. I have never had a pain or twinge since."

Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. For sale by all druggists, price 50 cents per box.

Worth All It Would Cost.

The Wife—I think we ought to have Lucy's voice cultivated, John, if it doesn't cost too much.

The Husband—It can't cost too much, my dear, if it will improve it.—Stray Stories.

Earliest Green Onions.

The John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., always have something new, something valuable. This year they offer among their new money making vegetables, an Earliest Green Eating Onion. It is a winner, Mr. Farmer and Gardener!

JUST SEND THIS NOTICE AND 16c.

and they will send you their big plant and seed catalog, together with enough seed to grow

1,000 fine, solid Cabbages,
2,000 delicious Carrots,
2,000 blanching, nutty Celery,
2,000 rich, buttery Lettuce,
1,000 splendid Onions,
1,000 rare, luscious Radishes,
1,000 gloriously brilliant Flowers.

In all over 10,000 plants—this great offer is made to get you to test their warranted vegetable seeds and

ALL FOR BUT 16c POSTAGE,

providing you will return this notice, and if you will send them 20c in postage, they will add to the above a package of the famous Berliner Cauliflower. [K. L.]

There is no impossibility to him who stands prepared to conquer every hazard. The fearful are the failing.—S. J. Hale.

Stops the Cough.

and works off the cold. Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. Price 25 cents

The whole family loves an eligible lover.—N. O. Times-Democrat.

Piso's Cure for Consumption is an infallible medicine for coughs and colds.—N. W. Samuel, Ocean Grove, N. J., Feb. 17, 1900.

The best of prophets of the future is the past.—Lord Byron.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine

Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of

Brent Good

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

FOR HEADACHE.
FOR DIZZINESS.
FOR BILIOUSNESS.
FOR TORPID LIVER.
FOR CONSTIPATION.
FOR SALLOW SKIN.
FOR THE COMPLEXION

GENUINE MUST HAVE SIGNATURE.

Price 25 Cents | Purely Vegetable. Brent Good

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

900 DROPS

CASTORIA

A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of

INFANTS & CHILDREN

Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC.

Recipe of Old Dr SAMUEL PITCHER

Pumpkin Seed -
Alx. Senna +
Rochelle Salts -
Anise Seed +
Peppermint -
Bi Carbonate Soda +
Worm Seed -
Clarified Sugar
Wintergreen Flavor

A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.

Fac Simile Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher.
NEW YORK.

35 Doses 35 CENTS

EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over Thirty Years

CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

Are the Blessings of Liberty Safe?

By HON. WHITELAW REID,
Editor of the New York Tribune.

ARE we really taking a safe course to preserve the blessings of liberty for ourselves and our posterity when we hesitate now to sift out of our immigration, not merely the pauper and anarchist and the poor Chinaman, but, with less invidious discrimination, more of the notoriously undesirable elements? Or when we hesitate to exclude peremptorily from the suffrage, national, state or municipal, any newcomer who cannot read the laws before he votes for lawmakers, and who does not pay taxes himself when he votes taxes upon others?

Are we finding that safe course when we hold public meetings, for an immigrant detained and about to be deported, to protest against the enforcement of the law, in his case, since the poor man was merely under contract for preaching anarchy, or, to give an explanation lately made by some of his friends, was merely an anarchist under contract to visit the trades unions; while we have not one word of protest against the arrest and deportation of a laborer when he is guilty, the wretch, of coming under a contract to earn an honest living by honest toil? Away with the honest workman, we exclaim; his stay might help to free white labor and to weaken the padlocks on the close shops; but as for the preacher of anarchy, how dare you in this free country interfere with his liberty of opinion?

Are we taking that safe course to preserve the blessings of liberty for ourselves and our posterity, if, after fighting four years to free negro labor at the south, we now, under this new guidance, permit organizations unknown to the law to enslave white labor in every building and manufacturing center at the north? Are we following that safe course if a workman, however intelligent or industrious or competent and deserving, is deprived of the right to earn his living on terms mutually satisfactory to himself and his employer? Are we following that safe course if an honest laborer can be driven from his employment and denied work anywhere at his trade because he obeyed the call of the governor of his state, on the militia of the state, to maintain order in the state?

You have seen no occasion, your fathers have seen no occasion, in which in the end the sober second thought of the American people did not assert itself. You will not doubt that somehow, in some time, these dangers too will be successfully met. But neither will you doubt that if we will refuse to sift our immigration, if we still refuse to require from newcomers some intelligence and some character and thrift before we ask them to help us conduct our own government; if we neglect to hinder the plans of politicians for gathering in new states in the American union from the Caribbean sea, from the Chinese sea, or from Polynesia; if we refuse to protect individual initiative and fail to keep white labor free at home; if we persist in making this land an asylum for the anarchists and outcasts from every other civilized land in the world, the common sewer for Christendom—if we will persist in all this, then, to the imperfect vision of the human eye, the path of our unexampled progress seems likely some day to lead into hopeless entanglements, and end in an impasse, from which advance is improbable.

The Spirit of the Inquisition

By JOHN TURNER,
English Anarchist Leader.

THE spirit of the inquisition is by no means dead. Every steamship company sailing to United States ports now asks intending passengers, among other questions: "Are you an anarchist?" If anyone replies: "Yes," they will refuse to carry him, as he can be denied admission. It is very easy to say "No," however, and since opinions are unknown unless expressed, the law is quite inoperative for those who are not publicly known, if they can be dishonest and deny it. Neither does this law prevent people with sinister intentions from entering. But it does create a most vicious precedent. If this goes unchallenged, how long before other opinions will be placed on the list? One by one, all those who do not comply with the desire of the party in power will be denied admission—at least those who are honest enough to avow these interdicted ideas. It is the beginning of a new political tyranny, in which America, with its democratic institutions, can give points to monarchical Europe.

What is the meaning of this reaction? Whenever privilege is in fear it falls back upon force to sustain it. Old weapons, discarded when the social relations are such that no one is afraid of their being discussed, or of new ideas being propounded, are refurbished anew, to uphold institutions growing morally decrepit. This desire for repression takes the place of political change for the better. From aliens it will extend to citizens. It is the eternal struggle of the old against the new, in which the new, beaten again and again, ultimately triumphs, only, however, to be replaced in its turn. This reaction has been remarked by some of the best scientific thinkers. They see that civilization is not progressing as it ought.

Have Americans so little faith in the principles of liberty they profess to love? If so, her institutions have become rotten before they are ripe. Personally I cannot credit it, and though I may be deported, I shall look for her return to more robust principles by abrogating this insidious interference wtih freedom of opinion.

THE SPIRIT OF JAPAN

By KOGORO TAKAHIRA,
Japanese Minister to the United States.

WITH us one of the most earnest desires we cherish is that neighboring peoples, peoples in some sense kindred to us, shall enjoy the same advantages we enjoy, and shall adapt in the same manner those elements of western civilization which stand for the preservation of national entity and the promotion of national happiness.

This is a spirit in a way like the New England spirit, and I assure you in all sincerity and earnestness that it is the spirit which actuates my countrymen and our government in those momentous affairs that are now holding the stage in the far east, not a spirit of self-aggrandizement or of self-exploitation, but an assured and sincere conviction that we have found peace, plenty and security from adapting to our use the civilization of the west, so our neighbors will find the strongest safeguard against aggression, lawlessness and retrogression, and the amplest guarantee of happiness, comfort and progress by following our example, which is, I venture to say, in accord with the principles of New England and of the whole United States of America.

THE TRAVELERS AND THE CROW.

Find a Fourth Traveler.

Some Travelers, setting out on a journey, had not proceeded far when a one-eyed Crow flew across their path. This they took for a bad omen, and it was proposed that they should give up their plan, for that day at least, and turn back again. "What nonsense!" said one of the Travelers, who was of a mocking and merry disposition. If this Crow could foresee what is to happen to us he would be equally knowing on his own account; and, in that case, do you think he would have been silly enough to go where his eye was to be knocked out of his head?"

Moral—All bad omens may usually be dismissed as easily as was this one by the optimistic traveler.

GAVE THEM A SETBACK.

How the Automobile Interfered with the Domestic Economy of One Village.

"I was making a little tour of a suburban county in my automobile last summer," said a New Yorker, relates the Sun, "and one day drew off to one side of the road with my machine and stopped to let an approaching farm team pass. The team came up, showing no fear at the sight of the auto, and I hailed the farmer in the wagon. He stopped his team.

"'I'm glad to see that the horses through here have become used to the automobiles and are no longer frightened by them,' I said.

"'Yes,' replied the farmer, "but it's a big setback to us farmers. It's goin' to raise our taxes like all possessed.'

"'Raise your taxes!' said I.

"'Yes,' he replied. 'You see, some of our feller citizens has been hot foot fer a good while back to have the town git one o' these steam road makin' machines, and they cost tremendous—$2,000 or $3,000—and we've been objectin' to it every time, and carryin' our p'int, on the ground that one o' them machines workin' on the road and tinkerin' of 'em up all the time would be everlastin'ly sheerin' our hosses so at every turn that there'd be nothin' but smashed wagons and broken bones in the town from one year's end to t'other, and it wouldn't be safe fer us to drive nowheres.'

"'Well?' said I not a little puzzled.

"'Well,' continued the farmer, 'then by and by along comes the automobiles of all kinds and sizes and shapes, and with all sorts o' noises, and the first thing us farmers knows it gits so our hosses ain't no more afeard of 'em and don't keer no more about 'em than if they was only ox teams geehawin' by. And that knocks us.'

"'How so?' said I, still puzzled.

"'How so?' responded the farmer. 'Why, consarn it, if our hosses ain't skeered by automobiles, of course they ain't goin' to mind a steam road makin' machine, and so we hain't got no legs to stand on in arguin' ag'in the gittin' of one! And they're goin' to get one and set it to work, and our taxes is goin' to be humped up like all possessed to pay fer it! Two or three thousand dollars, and all because our hosses has got used to automobiles on the roads, and won't skeer no more! Big setback? I should say so! Geet up, Bill!'

"And the farmer drove on, but he didn't appear to be as much cast down over the setback as one might have thought.

Coldest Liquid.

Liquid hydrogen is by far the coldest liquid known at the present time. At ordinary atmospheric pressure it boils at—422 degrees F., and reduction of the pressure by an air pump brings the temperature down to—432 degrees, at which the liquid becomes a solid, resembling frozen foam. According to Prof. Dewar, to whom the credit is due of having liquefied hydrogen in 1898, the liquid is a colorless, transparent body, and is the lightest liquid known to exist, its density being only one-fourteenth that of water; the lightest liquid previously known was liquid marsh gas, which is six times heavier. The only solid which has so small density as to float upon its surface is a piece of pith wood.—Cassier's Magazine.

Clever Girl.

Nell—Doesn't Mr. Staylate annoy you awfully with these tiresome stories of his adventures?

Belle—Oh, no; they come as a relief. They enable me every now and then to elevate my eyebrows and enjoy a yawn, which he takes for "open-mouthed" amazement. — Philadelphia Ledger.

More Than Once.

"Queer idea that of calling a man and wife 'one.' "

"Well, when they are married they are practically one."

"Nonsense! It takes two to make a quarrel."—Philadelphia Ledger.

STRANGE SEA MONSTER.

How the First Sight of a Manatee or Sea Cow Impressed a Fisherman in Florida Waters.

A sight that is getting more and more rare now is that of a manatee, or sea cow—the wonderful mammal lives exclusively in the water, like a fish, and that has furnished the foundation of many a mermaid story by thrusting its head and shoulders out of the ocean near shore, just in time to let a startled crew see it, says the Washington Post.

"I shall never forget the scare I got at the first sight of a manatee," said John Mansfield, the angler. "It was last year, in the Indian river, in Florida. My boat was anchored under a bank of grasses, and I was lolling in the stern, looking idly downward into the water and thinking of anything except a sea monster, when suddenly a vast form made me pull my head back instinctively.

"The thing was so dark that it looked almost black. It was shaped like a huge, thick carrot, only, instead of the thin tail of a carrot, it had a broad, flat tail exactly like that of a lobster.

"It came along smoothly and silently, gliding close along the bottom, and at first I couldn't see any head at all. It looked weird, and I couldn't imagine what it was.

"Suddenly, it bent that big lobster tail backward, doubled it beneath itself, and instantly its progress stopped as if it had put on brakes.

"The next moment the thing was apparently standing straight up on end. Then I saw two bony things like arms shoot out from the upper part of its body, and the thing began to bob back and forth like a very clumsy person trying to make funny little bows.

"Then I realized that what I was looking at was a manatee, or sea cow, and that it was in the act of feeding. A big bunch of river grass grew just where it had stopped, and it was taking it down in great mouthfuls.

"I now saw that it had a head, sure enough, although it was a most absurdly small head, looking like a little cork in a big, fat bottle. But the most remarkable thing about the head was the mouth.

"The lower jaw was all right. It was like that of a seal. But the upper jaw was split vertically, so that it opened like the upper lips of a rabbit. It was a true hare lip, only it was about 40 times as big as the worst hare lip that ever was on dry land.

"With the queer upper lip the manatee seized the big whisps of river grass, and handled them as an elephant would handle hay with its trunk. Then the lower jaw would shoot out and yank it into the cavernous mouth. It was a great sight—the funny mouth, the tiny head, the huge body, twice as big around as that of a man, and about as long; the rough hide, the tiny flippers, and the lobster tail—a veritable cross between a cow and a seal, and a fish and a waterbug."

Unhealthful Palaces.

The illness of the czarina has been attributed to the insanitary condition of many royal palaces in Russia. It may be so, but there are cases where inflammation of the ear arises from quite other causes. There is, of course, considerable difficulty in renovating the private apartments of a monarch whose life is in constant and imminent danger from obstinate anarchist intrigues. Unless rumor gravely lies, the czar himself does not know where he will sleep before night comes, and to throw open the geography of the palace to workmen would increase its terrors tenfold. The best plan would be to employ foreigners, and, preferably, Englishmen, who are least of all touched by hatred of monarchy. A court is always conservative, like a university, and it is not uninteresting to compare the statements about the damp and unhealthy palaces of Russia with the famous American mother's characteristic condemnation of the colleges at Oxford.—London News.

Popular Science

ELECTRO-THERMIC FAN.

It Heats the Air Current It Delivers to Any Degree the Operator May Desire.

An electric fan that heats the air-current that it delivers has been devised by M. de Mare, a Belgian electrician. The device, which is termed by its inventor the "electrothermic fan," is thus described by Emile Guarini in the Scientific American Supplement:

"The apparatus consists of an electric motor and rotating fan, the blades of which are of mica. Upon these mica blades are fastened resistance-coils, which are heated by the passage through them of a current of electricity."

In order to heat the air to a high temperature by means of these coils, without melting the wire or even producing light, which would waste the energy, M. de Mare incloses his fan in

ELECTRO-THERMIC FAN.

a case, in which its action compresses the air. The compressed air rapidly absorbs the heat from the wire coils and prevents the wire from reaching the fusing-point. M. Guarini concludes:

"The pressure of the air upon the resistance coils revolving in it is almost uniform at every point. When the fan turns and a current of electricity is passed through the coils, a very lively heat, an insupportable heat, issues from the mouth of the casing. In the experiments made before me Mr. De Mare allowed the revolving fan to attain a satisfactory speed before turning the electric current through the resistance-coils. The wire, which while the fan was in motion glowed but dimly, was, in fact, so thin that the current employed—20 amperes—would readily have caused it to melt at the ordinary air-pressure."

Many Dealers in Dry Goods.

In the United States there are 97,671 dry goods merchants.

TOBACCO BLINDNESS.

Chief Trouble in This Disease Is Traceable to the Stomach as the Primary Source.

A British oculist has called attention to a new and indirect method of treating tobacco blindness, and notes the extraordinary fact that the chief trouble in this disease is traceable to the stomach as the primary source. Excessive smoking, as is well known, causes in many individuals partial and sometimes total blindness. Tobacco blindness (and also the failure of vision which comes from the excessive use of alcoholic beverages) is remarkable because of the absence of any change in the structure of the eye itself.

Microscopic examination in these cases has disclosed peculiar alterations in the ganglion cells of the retina, and these changes were formerly believed to have been produced by the poison of the tobacco itself. Three years ago a Philadelphia physician published the opinion that the alteration in the cells, followed by failing vision, was not produced by the nicotine itself, but by poisons which the nicotine created in the system. These secondary poisons, finding their way to the eye, modified the cells in the retina, this modification being followed by inadequate power of vision or by loss of vision altogether.

With this original suggestion for a starting point, other observers took up the investigation, with the result that the seat of the trouble has been located. This is found to lie in the stomach. Nicotine disturbs the normal function of the stomach, and instead of a healthy digestion, the smoker has a veritable poison factory in his gastric region. Instead of treating the eye, therefore, the new method goes at once to the stomach and attempts to stop the manufacture of poisons in that important organ.

Several interesting cases are reported of complete cures by this method. One patient, an excessive smoker, whose eyes were rapidly failing, was treated for indigestion. The stomach was pumped out and found to contain evidences of gastritis. The man's diet was corrected, his tobacco cut off, and other remedies of a hygienic kind were applied. In a few weeks the blindness had disappeared.

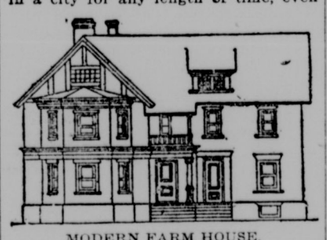
These facts seem to clear up the mystery attaching in general to tobacco blindness. Some men can smoke to excess without impairing the eyes, while others are affected in that way by a much smaller quantity of smoking. This anomaly can be understood when it is remembered that it is the stomach and not the eyes upon which the nicotine acts directly. Some stomachs can resist the poison-making force of the tobacco; others cannot, and it is those whose stomachs are affected by the use of the weed that suffer blindness. Smokers should therefore have an eye to their digestion.

Immense Waste of Fuel.

With the methods now in use seven-tenths of the force in coal is wasted. A few years ago the waste was nine-tenths. Mr. Edison declares that a bucketful of coal should drive an express train from New York to Philadelphia, and a few tons be sufficient for the largest ocean steamship, whose bunkers must now hold thousands.

Low Cost Modern Farm House

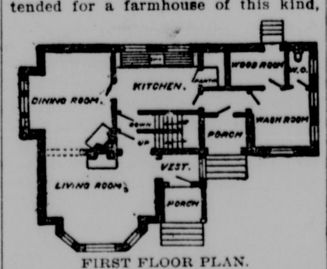
FARMHOUSES with modern conveniences, such as hot and cold water, water closet, bath room, sink rack and wood and fuel room, are the exception. Those who have resided in a city for any length of time, even



MODERN FARM HOUSE.

a few weeks, will see the contrast between the comforts of the average city dwelling to that of the average farm dwelling. The farmer, however, in most cases does not realize this contrast, and hence so-called modern conveniences are the exception in the farmhouse. This is not as it should be. A farmer in moderate circumstances should and could very easily have these conveniences, and probably would have did he realize their advantages and comforts. These modern conveniences are sold cheaply.

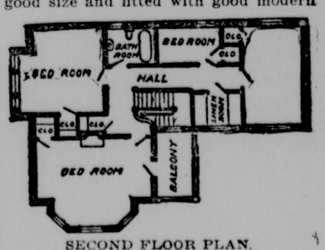
The accompanying plans are intended for a farmhouse of this kind,



FIRST FLOOR PLAN.

suitable for a farm of 100 acres or less. I give detail plans of the two floors and front elevation, and bill of timber, so that the reader needs but submit the plans to a building contractor for estimates.

The home is two stories high, built of brick or wood, 48 feet long at the back, 37 feet wide at the left end, and 19½ feet at the right end, outside measurement. The basement walls are of stone, and the cellar extends beneath the whole house. The roof is shingled and stained. All of the rooms are of good size and nicely finished. The dining room, living room and vestibule, hall and stairs, may be finished in oak or a cheaper material if one's purse does not permit. The floor in the kitchen should be of maple or similar hard wood, but throughout the remainder of the house the floors may be of spruce or pine. There are mantels in the living room, dining room and front bedroom, and there are closets off each of the bedrooms. There is a large linen closet and storeroom off the hall upstairs, which the women will appreciate. The bathroom is of good size and fitted with good modern



SECOND FLOOR PLAN.

plumbing fixtures. The front bedroom may be finished white, the remaining rooms natural wood. There is a balcony connected with the front of the house and front bedroom.

Estimate material needed to build: 580 feet 2x6 inches for plates; 20½ squares (100 square feet); 2x12 inch for joists, placed 16 inches on centers; 19 squares 2x6 inches for rafters, 16 inches on centers; 20½ squares seven-eighths-inch matched spruce or pine flooring; 19 squares one-inch rough boards for roof sheathing; lath and plaster, 600 square yards; 23 inch rough boards for roof sheathing; box frame windows, 23 doors. First floor or ground plan, dimensions, living room, 16x19 feet, dining room 11½ x17½ feet, kitchen 14x11 feet; wash room, 10x10 feet; second floor plan front bedroom, 15½x20 feet; back bedroom, 14½x10½ feet; bath-room, 7x8 feet; small bedroom, 7x11 feet; end bedroom, 10x7½ feet.—J. A. MacDonald, in Orange Judd Farmer.

THE REPUBLICAN.

BENJ. H. SINCELL, Editor and Proprietor

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THE REPUBLICAN,
Oakland, Md.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 28, 1904.

HOYES AND VICINITY.

The Garrett County Telephone Co. held its annual meeting at this place Saturday last and transacted some very important business. Officers for the ensuing year were elected.

Ex-Sheriff W. A. Maffett attended the telephone meeting here Saturday.

Thomas Thayer, of near here, is lying very low with typhoid fever. His death is momentarily expected.

Rev. Hart and wife of Loch Lynn were visiting Frank Conneway's and Adolph Enlow's last Saturday and Sunday.

Misses Clara and Pearl Bishoff, Miss Maggie Lowdermilk and Messrs. Alvin Lowdermilk and Willie Bishoff all made Miss Mae and Lorenzo DeWitt a visit Sunday last.

Mr. Dan. Thayer and wife, of near Crellin, spent a few days with relatives in this vicinity last week.

P. P. McAndrews, of New Germany, Messrs. Broadwater and Madison Durst, of Merrill, also attended the telephone meeting Saturday. Mr. McAndrews spent Saturday evening with W. A. Smith and Mr. Durst with Mr. Samuel Mosser.

Arthur Custer is able to be out again after having quite an attack of tonsilitis.

Miss Bernadetta Mattingly is also able to go to school after suffering with "grip" the past week.

Messrs. S. P. Specht and Joe McRobie, of Deer Park, were visitors in our town Saturday.

Mr. Thomas Bishoff had the good fortune to capture a red fox Monday.

MEADOW MOUNTAIN.

Willie Pritts is suffering from an attack of pneunomia.

Clarence Raley has secured employment with P. F. Mellinger, the enterprising saw mill man.

J. R. Harrison, of Dry Run, is sawing for Mason Bros.

The dwelling house of Buckner Mason was burned to the ground Monday, Jan. 11th. The fire was first discovered in the roof. All efforts to subdue the fire was in vain. Most of the household goods were saved. Insurance on building, $200.

Milton Raley is driving team for Buckner Mason.

A. R. Bernard is all smiles—it's a boy.

P. J. Lohr was up at the county-seat on business last week.

JOHNSONS.

Bad colds the order of the day.

The Frostburg sewing society came up to Mr. F. A. Warner's last Thursday and spent a very pleasant evening.

Willie Dennis, who is suffering from diphtheria, is slowly recovering.

Thomas J. Johnson, who has been so ill, is up and around again.

Miss Lillie Steinla, who has been visiting her sister at Westernport, is home again.

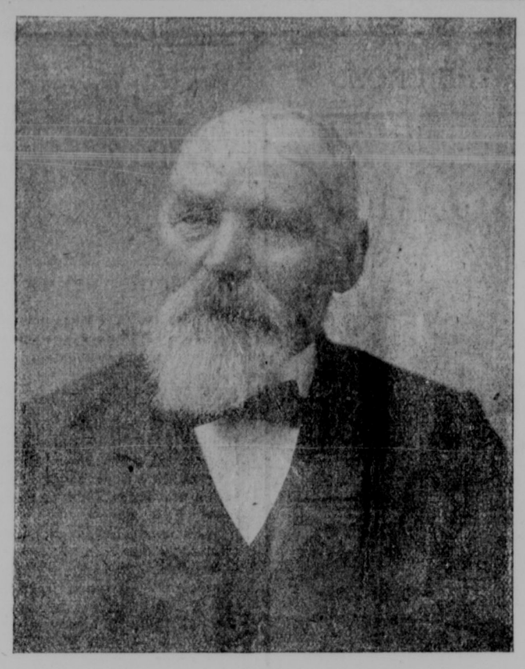
Our schools are progressing nicely. No complaints anywhere, which is a good indication that the teachers are doing their duty.

The Union Mining Company has found a fine vein of fire clay at their Klondike mines.

The Great Savage Firebrick Company has their yard almost completed and has a beautiful vein of fire clay six feet thick.

William Arklie, who acted as administrator of his brother's estate at Ada, Kansas, has returned home. He reports the personal property bringing seventeen hundred dollars, and while the buyers had eight months credit they paid all the bills in cash, showing the prosperity of the farmers.

Dr. Beverly Briscoe, of Baltimore, Md., who succeeded Dr. Murray at Finzel, this county, returned home last week *via* Richmond, Va., where he was married to Miss Bertha Shetzer. After spending their honeymoon at Washington, D. C., they returned to Finzel where they were tendered a reception by Mr. and Mrs. William Finzel. The rural band tendered them a serenade, and after playing several delightful airs they were entertained by the doctor and his bride, Dr. Briscoe giving each member of the band a present.



THE LATE HENRY WEBER, SR.

DEATH AND FUNERAL OF HENRY WEBER, SR.

One of the Most Widely Known Horticulturists of the Country.

HE WAS A BRITISH SOLDIER

In the Crimean War and Came to America In 1865—His Success As a Florist and Agriculturist—The Funeral Services.

With the death of Henry Weber, Sr., at Oakland, on Thursday afternoon of last week, one of the most noted men in horticulture in this country passed away. Mr. Weber was a man of many interesting traits. He had the German penchant for gardening. Some years ago he came here from Cumberland and with $1,000 he bought 100 acres of glade land and started an industry which brought him note and wealth. The land which he bought for a mere song is today worth forty or fifty times the amount he paid for it. He made additions to the original tract, and his holdings at his death aggregated many hundreds of acres. His property lies along the Baltimore and Ohio railroad just east of Oakland, and makes a beautiful picture from a car window.

Mr. Weber was born in Hesse-Cassel, Germany, in 1835, being a son of John and Elizabeth Weber. The father was a farmer by occupation and died at the age of sixty-three years as the result of an injury. His wife, the mother of five children, of whom Mr. Henry Weber was the youngest and sole survivor, died when in her fifty-ninth year.

In the usual manner of German lads Mr. Weber attended the government schools until he was fifteen years old, after which he began serving an apprenticeship to a florist. In time he became a trusted and competent employe and was placed in charge of his employers' business. During the Crimean war in 1854 and 1855, he served in the British army and in the following ten years he was stationed at various points in Asia, Africa, Australia and New Zealand. Thus it may be seen that he was literally a world-wide traveler and that his experiences were something uncommon and extremely interesting. It was in 1865 that he decided to come to America, and with his brother John he embarked in general farming and market gardening at Mount Savage, Allegany county. There he was married in the following year to Miss Catharine Schultz, and four years later he removed from Mount Savage to the Potomac Meadows, about two miles west of Cumberland, where his nephew, John A. Bopp, now has extensive greenhouses. Mr. Weber was among the pioneer vegetable and flower growers in Western Maryland, devoting more of his time to the former in his early days.

Then it was that he looked to the bog lands of Garrett county, fog-enshrouded, despite the fact that they are on the summit of the Alleghanies. Here he raised celery with such success that he became known as "The Celery King." With equal success he raised cauliflower and cabbage, and his products took first prizes at the World's fair at Chicago.

His land is similar to that around Kalamazoo, Michigan, the great celery-growing section, made famous by the Holland colony, and worth $500 an acre. There is a similar soil on Long Island.

While known as "The Celery King," Mr. Weber gained prominence in his latter days from the cultivation of flowers, developing the rose, carnation and chrysanthemum. At flower shows everywhere he was a premium winner. He introduced distinctive varieties, including the pink Genevieve Lord carnation, named for a daughter of Charles K. Lord of Baltimore, and the Governor Lowndes, a white carnation. He also grew the President Carnot rose, besides many kinds of chrysanthemums. William Weber, a son, managed the business largely in his father's declining days, assisted by his brothers, Messrs. Henry and George, who, with their father, constituted the firm of H. Weber & Sons.

Mr. Weber was the father of eleven children: Miss Mamie, Henry P., William, Elizabeth, Katie, George, Anhie, Edith, John, Frank and Ralph. Of this number two—Messrs. Henry P. and William—are married. The balance reside in the beautiful home erected but a few years ago with their lately widowed mother.

The deceased was the soul of honesty, a devout believer in Christianity and a model of perfection in his domestic life. No resident of Garrett county was held in greater esteem by his fellow men, while he was almost idolized by his wife and children because of his constant kindness and never-ceasing thoughtfulness for their comfort and happiness.

The funeral of Mr. Weber took place Saturday afternoon last at two o'clock from his late home, the interment being made at a spot on the farm near the family mansion.

While an ardent Christian, his belief was peculiar to those who are unacquainted with it and its teachings. He belonged to the Bible House Congregation, which claims not to be a denomination. It is known as the "Millennial Dawn" sect, of which Mr. C. T. Russell, of Allegany City, Pa., is one of the leading spirits, and it was he who conducted the funeral services, choosing for his text a quotation from the Book of Revelations. Mr. Russell, in his discourses alluded to Mr. Weber as a true Christian, a believer and one of God's chosen vassals on earth to expound the true gospel as revealed. The funeral discourse was an exposition of the faith of the sect and in it the speaker made many truths plain.

Mr. Weber was a "pilgrim" in the sect. He visited many cities in the south and west where he spoke at meetings held in public halls and in churches. The belief of the sect is that Satan is the ruler of the present world and at the millennial dawn Christ will take charge of the affairs of the earth. According to the teachings the dawn is near. The sect does not believe in a literal hell, but that death is hell. Some are resurrected spiritually, at death, not being permitted to sleep, while others who are earthly, sleep, until the general quickening of the dead, when the church is all formed at which time the earth will be transformed into a paradise such as was that chosen by God for Adam where all the good spirits will dwell forever.

The pallbearers at the funeral were Messrs. J. W. Alexander, of New York; J. A. Bopp, of Cumberland, Messrs. D. E. Offutt, A. D. Naylor and J. A. Grant, of Oakland, and P. T. Garthright, of Mountain Lake Park.

A Card of Thanks.

We desire to express our thanks to the many friends for their services and kindnesses shown during the long illness and upon the occasion of the funeral of the late Henry Weber, Sr.

MRS. H. WEBER AND FAMILY

MARRIED

WASHBURNE—JENNINGS—At Brunswick, Md., yesterday afternoon, by Rev. Yellott, Mr. V. V. Washburne, of Oakland, and Miss Rose V. Jennings, of Brunswick. The couple arrived in Oakland last night on train No. 1. The groom is the Baltimore and Ohio agent in Oakland where he has made many warm friends. The bride is a favorite among her acquaintances at Brunswick.

THE MARYLAND GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Third Week of the Session and No Legislation Enacted.

SENATORIAL DEADLOCK STILL ON

Notwithstanding the Efforts that have Been Made to Break It by Mr. Gorman and Backers of Mr. Bernard Carter—Local Measures.

[From our Special Correspondent.]

STATE HOUSE, ANNAPOLIS,
January, 26th, 1904.

Although by the time this reaches you the senatorial mixup, which since the 19th has dead-locked the legislature, will very probably be over. At this writing another ballot has just been taken with the same negative result which has terminated the work of the joint convention in its sessions thus far.

General Murray Vandiver, Mr. I. Freeman Rasin and ex-Governor John Walter Smith were in conference, behind locked doors this morning during the balloting, but immediately upon the adjournment of the joint assemblage left the treasurer's office, a call for a caucus preceding them.

The work of securing the 46 names for calling the democratic members of the two houses together went forward rapidly, Smith men eager to get their names on the paper and Rayner's city delegates, tired out by the long dead-lock, and without consulting Rayner, fairly falling fell over each other to get theirs on.

Just what sort of an assurance Governor Smith has had, none seems to know, since all that was done in Washington Saturday and Sunday at the conferences with Senator Gorman was to decide that Rayner was to be beaten at all hazards, and that a caucus should be called as soon as possible.

There was absolutely no talk whatever about dropping Carter and no talk about jumping back to Smith, unless, it is said, he polled 35 votes in the open session, which he has thus far failed to do; yet the ex-Governor's stock has boomed since Sunday when Rayner's men began to be less confident.

Rayner himself looks worried, Smith looks serious, while Colonel Charles H. Carter is absolutely confident that the caucus tomorrow night will nominate his father. It was said today that ex-Governor Smith had moved heaven and earth to get Jackson and Miles to throw their votes to him today, but Wicomico and Somerset men did not move in the matter.

If Carter is elected it will be an exact repetition of the election of Chas. H. Gibson in 1892. Jackson was the retiring Governor then, and Smith occupied about the same figure in the fight that Jackson does now. Had Smith withdrawn then in Jackson's favor the Wicomico and not the Talbot man would have been elected. While Jackson and Smith have formed a coalition for mutual benefit in this fight, it can scarcely be wondered at if Jackson does now as Smith did then.

If Mr. Gorman is still determined to force the election of Bernard Carter, it means but one single thing. He wants and expects to get the support of the Pennsylvania railroad and the Baltimore and Ohio with their allied lines. This practically means the backing of the corporations and moneyed interests of this country against Roosevelt in a campaign for the presidency, and especially against the other democratic candidates in a fight for the nomination. If Gorman gets these people behind him he will be nominated for the presidency, and from this point of view one can hardly blame him for acting as he has done, although there is certainly another side which he ought to have considered.

If Gorman forces Carter through, as it is by no means impossible that he will, although it did look impossible last week, it means further than the above, that the Senator is staking all on this one throw of dice.

Smith and other leaders in open rebellion may be as furious as they like, but rage as they may and snarl as they will, no chance to strike Gorman will they have until after the presidential campaign. If Gorman loses that he won't care what these men do here in Maryland. He will be ready to retire. If he wins, if he is elected—well what should the President of the United States care for the rancor of a politician of the Eastern Shore.

That is unquestionably Mr. Gorman's view, and if the caucus forces Carter through tomorrow night Mr. Gorman might just as well put his O. K. on this statement here, the truth of it will be so patent.

In the meanwhile all legislative work has been at a standstill and only a few bills have even made their appearance, these lodging somewhere promptly, waiting for the committees, yet to be appointed, to go to work on them.

Delegate Howard today introduced a bill in the House to compel coal and fire-clay mine owners in Garrett county to pay off their employees semi-monthly, a fine of not less than $50 and not more than $500 being attached for violations.

Both of the Garrett delegation are pleasant, gentlemenly fellows and have made a good impression on those who have come in contact with them.

Senator Palmer has introduced several bills during the very brief sessions preceding a ballot for the senator. One of these provides for a sum of money, $4,000, to be paid the school commissioners of Garrett county for two years, out of the state school fund. Another prohibits the sale of liquor of any sort within three and one-half miles of Fairview Church, in election district No. 8.

BITTINGER AND VICINITY

The village genius, who is locally known as the "Professor," has been laboring zealously for some weeks in the construction of a modern wireless telephone. This twentieth century wonder, according to the "Professor's" predictions, will be a marvel of speed and accuracy in the transmission of sound. We may state without divulging any of the inventor's vital secrets, that the most essential material needed in the construction of this instrument is the untanned covering of the common Garrett county ground hog. And we can assure the superstitious agriculturist of this section, that the ground hog will cut no figure in the weather arrangements this spring, as all the creatures of that specie that were not sacrificed in behalf of the "Professor's" telephone industry, have gone south to visit till the smallpox scare is over.

Mr. Harvey Custer, of Manadier's Ridge, and Miss Effie Blocher, of the Backwoods settlement, were quietly married a few days ago, by Rev. Fike at his home. This event was a surprise to many friends of the young people.

Mr. Simon Brennemen, a popular young builder and contractor of this place, and Miss. Susie Klots, a popular and well known lady also of this community started ostensibly for a sleigh ride, early last week, in the course of which they visited Frostburg, Cumberland and Washington, D. C., and when they returned they were no longer two, but one. We extend our heartiest congratulations, and an earnest wish that their voyage over life's billowy sea may be unmarred.

Mr. Sampson Sibert, a veteran of the civil war, and Miss Mary, daughter of ex-sheriff A. J. Oester, are upon this weeks sick list.

Ex-Deputy Sheriff S. O. Wiley went to Baltimore last Wednesday where we understand he has secured employment.

H. E. Doolittle purchased a fine team of draught horses, over in Somerset County, Pa., last week, the purchase price being $400.

Mr. E. F. Durst, of Grantsville, was here among friends two days last week.

Prof. W. A. Althers was visiting at Fairview last Saturday.

Springs.

Meyersdale Commercial.

Oliver Keim, of Illinois, arrived at this place last Thursday, to visit his father, David Keim, who is ill.

Menno Gingerich, from Amish, Iowa, reached here last Saturday evening. He expects to be united in the holy bonds of wedlock with Miss Mary Burkholder, of near Grantsville, Md., in the near future.

Mrs. P. M. Connor, of Listie, is visiting at the home of her parents at this place.

The teachers' institute which was appointed for this place January 23, has been postponed until February 6, on account of other meetings which seem to conflict.

Prof. P. S. Davis returned home last week from Brantsville, Va., where he had been teaching in the Prince William Academy, on account of ill health. He is improving and expects to leave again on Friday.

Nelson Brenneman expects to move into his new house this week.

Miss Amanda Slabach is working for C. M. Beachy at present.

R. M. Beachy, veterinary surgeon, of near Niverton, expects to move into the tenement house of M. E. Yoder, near Meyersdale.

DIED.

THAYER.—At his residence near Elder, this county, yesterday morning at eight o'clock of typhoid fever, Thomas B. Thayer, aged about 39 years. The deceased leaves a widow and seven children. He was a son of the late Wright Thayer, of Thayerville. He recently took out a life insurance policy with Mr. R. C. McCandlish, of Friendsville, for $1,000 which will be paid to his wife within a few weeks. His funeral will take place tomorrow with interment in the Thayerville cemetery.

Subscribe for The Republican

TELEPHONE COMPANY OFFICERS

Stockholders' Meeting of the Garrett County Company Elect New Board Of Directors—W. A. Maffett Now President.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Garrett County Telephone Company was held at Hoyes school house on last Saturday afternoon when a majority of the stock was represented by persons holding the same or by proxy.

The only business transacted at the meeting was the election of a board of directors for the ensuing year as follows: William A. Maffett, of Oakland, S. P. Specht, of Deer Park; Meshech Mattingly, of Hoyes; D. S. Custer, of Friendsville, and Philip P. McAndrews, of New Germany. These directors were instructed to appoint local directors in their several localities to cooperate with them in looking after the interests of the company and to have immediate charge of affairs affecting the company's welfare in their respective communities.

A meeting of the newly elected board of directors was held immediately after the adjournment of the stockholders' meeting when the following executive officers were elected:

President, W. A. Maffett, of Oakland.

Vice President, A. D. Naylor, of Oakland.

Secretary, W. H. Gnagey, of Accident.

The advisability of purchasing and installing a new and larger switchboard in the Oakland central and the consolidation of the Hoyes and Accident exchanges has been taken under advisement by the officers and the subscribers may look forward to much needed improvements along the lines above suggested at no late date.

The extension of lines already erected and the building of new lines into other territory is also being considered, as well as other matters tending to improve the company's system.

The rentals for the phones will remain the same as in the past six months.

IN MEMORIAM

Resolutions of respect on the death of Mrs. B. F. Crane, wife of Brother B. F. Crane, adopted by Garrett Lodge, K. of P., No 113., of Oakland, Md:

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God in His love and infinite wisdom to call from this sphere of life to that better world, the wife of our esteemed Brother B. F. Crane, who by her Christian living and noble life, has endeared her to all who knew her; therefore be it

Resolved, That we deeply feel the loss sustained and we extend to our Brother and his family our heart felt sympathy in their time of sorrow and afflictions and commend them and ourselves to the will of our Most Heavenly Father whose dealings are ever for the good of those that love him; and be it further

Resolved That these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our Lodge, and that a copy be sent to Brother Crane and his family.

THOMAS LITTLE,
TRUMAN WEST,
GEO. H. FULMER,
Committee.

WEEDS

Consumption is a human weed flourishing best in weak lungs. Like other weeds it's easily destroyed while young; when old, sometimes impossible.

Strengthen the lungs as you would weak land and the weeds will disappear.

The best lung fertilizer is Scott's Emulsion. Salt pork is good too, but it is very hard to digest.

The time to treat consumption is when you begin trying to hide it from yourself. Others see it, you won't.

Don't wait until you can't deceive yourself any longer. Begin with the first thought to take Scott's Emulsion. If it isn't really consumption so much the better; you will soon forget it and be better for the treatment. If it is consumption you can't expect to be cured at once, but if you will begin in time and will be rigidly regular in your treatment you will win.

Scott's Emulsion, fresh air, rest all you can, eat all you can, that's the treatment and that's the best treatment.

We will send you a little of the Emulsion free.

Be sure that this picture in the form of a label is on the wrapper of every bottle of Emulsion you buy.

SCOTT & BOWNE,
Chemists,
409 Pearl St., N. Y.

50c. and $1; all druggists.

The Garrett National Bank

OAKLAND, MD.

Pays 3 Per Cent. Interest on Time Deposits.

D. E. OFFUTT, President.
G. S. HAMILL, Vice-President.
S. T. JONES, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:
DANIEL E. OFFUTT,
GILMOR S. HAMILL,
JOHN M. DAVIS,
GEORGE W. LEGGE,
JOHN T. MITCHELL,
WILLIAM R. STULL,
SCOTT T. JONES.

Capital paid in, - $50,000.00
Surplus and Profits, - 15,000.00

COAL!

I am now prepared to deliver

Semi-Bituminous COAL

of the first quality to all parts of Oakland for $2.75 per ton.

Coal at the mine will be sold at

$1.25 per Ton.

All orders left at H. Creutzburg's grocery will receive attention.

Delivery will be made without delay.

Respectfully,

H. D. DEAN.

IT IS A MATTER OF HEALTH

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure

THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE

LOCAL AND OTHERWISE

Incidents and Events at Home and Nearby—Personal Mention, Etc.

Mr. F. T. Martin, of Fairmont, spent Sunday in Oakland with his family

Mrs. R. E. Sliger spent a few days this week among relatives and friends at Lonaconing.

Mr. and Mrs. John W. Davis spent a day or two with relatives at Terra Alta this week.

Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Junkins, of near Deer Park, were visitors to Oakland this morning.

Mr. D. M. Mason is over at Uniontown, Pa., where he is visiting his neice, Miss Chisholm, who has been dangerously ill.

The public schools in Oakland which were closed several weeks ago on account of the smallpox outbreak here, resumed Monday morning with a fair attendance.

Miss Madge Chisholm, who has been dangerously ill at Uniontown, where she is on a visit to relatives, is much improved this morning according to a telegram received by her father.

Mr. G. H. Walters, who has operated the Schley Hotel for a year or more, has sold out to a young man from Ohio Pyle, Pa., who will assume charge on Monday of next week.

We regret to learn that smallpox has appeared at Terra Alta, where there is one well defined case, and also at Kingwood where several cases have developed within the past week or two.

The St. Paul's M. E. Choir is requested to meet Saturday evening at 7.30. A full attendance is desired.

Mr. N. S. Heindel, who spent two weeks or more in Florida and Baltimore, returned to Oakland yesterday morning.

Ex-Sheriff W. A. Maffett, who visited in the lower end of the county on official business last week, returned to Oakland yesterday afternoon.

The contract for erecting a new school building at Grafton to cost over $30,000 was awarded yesterday to Mr. W. H. Spedden, formerly of Oakland but now a leading contractor and builder at Fairmont, W. Va.

Services in St. Mark's Lutheran church as follows: Wednesday, Thursday and Friday evenings of this week at 7.30; on Sabbath, Sunday School at 9.30; Communion at 10.30; Christian Endeavor at 6.30; Preaching at 7.30 p. m.

Mr. Herman Cruetzberg has sold his meat and grocery business to Mr. Oliver Maffett, brother of ex-Sheriff W. A. Maffett, of Oakland. The new proprietor will assume charge on Monday next. Mr. Cruetzberg and wife expect to leave shortly for the west where they will make their future home. Mr. Maffett has the best wishes of numerous friends in Oakland for success in his undertaking.

At the town election held in Parsons last Thursday, Jeff Lipscomb was elected Mayor by a majority of six votes. Jeff was on the "snake medicine" ticket, and the town will therefore be "wet" this season, no difference what kind of weather we have. The inauguration ceremonies will take place on Ground Hog Day, and will be of a rural character, consisting principally of the consumption of the fluid extract of corn, rye etc., and taking the new Mayor home in a wheel-barrow and putting him to bed with his boots on.—Kingwood Argus.

EISEL—The many friends of Mr. William Eisel, who resided with his parents between the Savage mountains west of Frostburg, were sorry to learn of his death at the residence of his father on Friday evening. He was in his seventeenth year and was the oldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Adam Eisel. The funeral took place Sunday afternoon at 2 30 o'clock from St. Paul's English Lutheran church, of which the deceased was a devoted member. Rev. F. R. Wagner, pastor, conducted the funeral services at the church and grave.

HAS SOLD HIS PROPERTY.

Mr. John E. Gnagy the Veteran Merchant at Accident, Will Retire from Business.

Mr. John E. Gnagy, who has for many years been highly successful in the mercantile business at Accident, disposed of his stock of goods on last Saturday to Mr. John L. Richter, of Accident, who has been engaged there as a tanner, and his nephew, Mr. J. H. Richter, a traveling agricultural implement salesman.

Mr. Gnagy also sold to the Messrs. Richter his store building and residence property, but retains possession of the latter for a term of one year with the privilege of extending his term of tenancy to two years.

While Mr. Gnagy's friends in his section will regret to learn that he will retire from active business life they can console themselves with the fact that they will retain him as a neighbor for some time to come, as it is his present intention to remove from the village to his farm, situated a mile or so from Accident, upon the expiration of his lease upon the property he now occupies.

His son, Mr. W. H. Gnagy, who has for many years assisted his father in managing the business, may remove to Ohio at an early date.

ROAD PETITION.

Notice is hereby given that at the expiration of thirty days from the first publication of this notice application will be made to the Board of County Commissioners of Garrett county, Md., for the appointment of viewers to view and locate a proposed new county road beginning for the same at a point on Gap Run, near the residence of Mrs. Archibald DeWitt, in District No. 6 of said county and running up said run through the lands of Mrs. DeWitt, George E. Bishoff and Truman W. Casteel and to intersect the Sang Run road at or near the bridge at Cuppett & Lytle's store in the village of Sang Run, a distance of about three miles.

TRUMAN W. CASTEEL,
and others.

Jan. 7, 1904.

THE ARMY CAMP AGAIN.

Meeting Held and Committee Sent to Washington Last Night.

On Monday Mr. F. A. Thayer was in receipt of a letter from Congressman Pearre, stating that the Congressional Committee on Military Affairs would hold a meeting this morning to consider the establishment of army camps in different sections of the country and suggested that Oakland send a delegation of her citizens to Washington for the purpose of conferring with the committee.

Tuesday night a meeting of the citizens of Oakland was held when a committee of fifteen was elected to go to Washington in response to Col. Pearre's invitation, a majority of the members leaving here last night for the Capital. The committee selected at the public meeting was composed of Messrs. D. E. Offutt, F. A. Thayer, G. S. Hamill, C. S. Davis, J. M. Jarboe, S. T. Jones, E. H. Sincell, E. A. Browning, Austin Brown, J. C. Renninger, Dr. J. E. Legge, Dr. W. H. Ravenscraft, Dr. H. W. McComas, A. D. Naylor, W. R. Stull and Thomas Little.

The committee met at the Capitol this morning and presented the claims of Oakland in the most favorable light but of course no action was taken by the Military Committee and may not be for months to come.

BLOOMINGTON.

Mr. Robert Morehead, Jr., and Miss Emma Green, daughter of Mr. B. F. Green, of Brantsburg, two well-known and popular young people of this place, were married at Piedmont last Sunday afternoon. The ceremony was performed by Rev. H. H. Kight, at the home of the groom's sister, Mrs. Frederick Poland, on Fairview street. The wedding was a very quiet one, only a few friends being present. The happy couple returned to Bloomington the same evening and will make their future home at Lochiel, where the groom owns a home comfortably furnished.

The revival services in the M. E. church came to an end on last Sunday evening.

Evangelist Riley, of Baltimore, who has been assisting Rev. Snedegar, the pastor in charge returned home.

Assemblyman Cookman Howard spent Sunday with his parents, returning to Annapolis Monday evening in time for the session of the legislature. Mr. Howard expects to introduce some bills this week that will be of special benefit to the laboring interests of Garrett county.

Mr. and Mrs. Gay, of Franklin Hill, return thanks to the obliging doctor who kindly left a little boy baby at their home last Friday morning.

Rev. H. H. Kight, of Piedmont, spent Monday with relatives in this place.

Buxton mine suspended work a few days of last week to instal a new and larger boiler in place of an old one in the boiler rooms at the mouth of the mine.

The coal miners at Dodson, near Harrison, and at Blaine, W. Va., have been reduced to 50 cents a ton. The miners have accepted the reduction of 15 cents a ton and are busy at work and no trouble over the cut is feared. Fifty cent coal is "coming down the pike" and is getting awfully near to this region. No reduction, however, is expected by the men earlier than April 1st.

Miss Katie Devine, of Cumberland, and her brother, Mr. Thomas Devine, stenographer for the Dodson Coal Co., of Dodson, W. Va., spent Sunday with their sister, Mrs. Maggie Collins.

Mrs. Charlotte Kemp, widow of the late Elijah Kemp, and mother of Dr. H. M. Kemp, of this place, who fell and fractured her thigh a few days before Christmas, is lying at her son's home in a critical condition and on account of her advanced age slight hopes are entertained of her ultimate recovery.

Mr. Louie Grant, a popular and well known employe at the Big Vein, narrowly escaped being crushed to death on last Tuesday morning. He was busy at work securing supports to a faulty and dangerous piece of roof in the main heading of the mine near the outcrop, when, without a moment's warning about fifteen tons of rock and earth commenced to fall and break the supports around him. Mr. Grant made a dive for his life and by crawling on his hands and knees succeeded in escaping the heavy part of the fall, but was cut and bruised about the head, shoulders and body by the falling rock and slate.

Miss Katie Jones, of Mt. Lake Park, is the guest of her mother, Mrs. Thos. Swann.

The cable connected with the rope haulage in the Buxton mine broke Tuesday morning about the time the men were going to work and as a consequence about 250 men were thrown idle for the day.

Miss Ollie Bartlett, who has been visiting relatives at Ridgeley, W. Va., for the past ten days returned home Monday.

Mr. Ike Paugh, son of Mr. Nicholas Paugh, of near Frankville, spent a few days of this week visiting his sister, Mrs. Adam Elliott.

Mr. Freely Tibbetts, of Mountain Lake Park, will move to town the latter part of this week and occupy the house on brick row recently vacated by Mr. Del McCrobie, the latter having moved in one of the Burk tenement houses.

New Age Problem.

Meyersdale Commercial.

Under this head J. B. Oder, the veteran editor of the Frostburg *Journal* gives his readers the following mathematical problem, and, as the parties named are both residents of this vicinity, we trust that our mathematicians will set their thinkers "a-thunkin'" and try to solve the same for this well known newspaper man, who is nothing if not original. We trust that you will be prompt in sending in your answers, directing them to the *Mining Journal*, Frostburg, Md.

Monday, December 21, last, W. T. Hoblitzell, of Meyersdale, Pa., was 50 years old.

Same day Hon. Peter Longevity Livengood, editor of the Salisbury (Pa.) *Star*, was 40.

Hoblitzell, it will be seen, had 25 per cent. advantage.

Ten years ago he had 33⅓ per cent.; 30 years ago 50 per cent., and 50 years ago 100 per cent.

Ten years hence Hoblitzell will have 20 per cent. advantage, 20 years 16⅔ per cent., and 30 years hence only 12½ per cent.

As there is some feeling broadcast that Pennsylvania editors will not reach "the better land," the question is—when or where will Livengood "catch up?"

No. 6588.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE GARRETT NATIONAL BANK, AT OAKLAND, IN THE STATE OF MARYLAND, AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS, January 22nd, 1904.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$233,099 14
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		11 01
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation		50,000 00
Premiums on U. S. Bonds		3,765 63
Stocks, securities, etc.		91,920 00
Banking-house, furniture and fixtures		13,077 93
Due from National Banks (not reserve agents)		960 35
Due from State Banks and Bankers		2,944 44
Due from approved reserve agents		37,533 89
Checks and other cash items		509 32
Notes of other National Banks		505 00
Fractional paper currency, nickles and cents		455 24
MONEY IN BANK, VIZ:		
Specie	$13,534 65	
Legal-tender notes	10,050 00	23,584 65
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)		2,500 00
Total		$461,466 60

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$50,000 00
Surplus fund	10,000 00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	6,885 52
National Bank notes outstanding	48,100 00
Due to other National Banks	6,507 26
Due to State Banks and Bankers	518 35
Dividends Unpaid	273 00
Individual deposits subject to check	174 215 87
Time certificates of deposit	164,940 00
Cashier's checks outstanding	26 71
Total	$461,466 60

State of Maryland, County of Garrett, ss:

I, S. T. Jones, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S. T. JONES, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 26th day of January, 1904.

G. A. FRALEY, Notary Public.

CORRECT—Attest:

D. E. OFFUTT,
G. S. HAMILL,
J. M. DAVIS,
Directors.

No. 6196.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK, AT FRIENDSVILLE, IN THE STATE OF MARYLAND, AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS Jan. 22nd, 1904.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$104,032 38
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		54 56
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation		25,000 00
Premiums on U. S. Bonds		1,734 37
Banking house, furniture and fixtures		5,609 43
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		223 08
Due from National Banks (not reserve agents)		1,112 58
Due from State Banks and Bankers		508 65
Due from approved reserve agents		8,243 98
Checks and other cash items		58 01
Notes of other National Banks		300 00
Fractional paper currency, nickles and cents		157 27
Lawful Money Reserve in Bank, viz:		
Specie	$178 25	
Legal-tender notes	7,103 00	7,281 25
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)		1,250 00
Total		$155,655 54

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$25,000 00
Surplus Fund	5,624 74
National Bank notes outstanding	25,000 00
Due to other National Banks	773 94
Due to State Banks and Bankers	379 15
Due to approved reserve agents	980 79
Individual deposits subject to check	57,046 08
Time certificates of deposit	45,450 85
Total	$155,655 54

State of Maryland, County of Garrett, ss.

I, R. C. McCandlish, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. C. McCANDLISH, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 26th day of January, 1904.

C. V. GUARD, Notary Public.

CORRECT—Attest:

WM. H. H. FRIEND,
J. H. CUPPET,
D. S. CUSTER,
Directors.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R. TIME TABLE IN EFFECT Nov. 19, 1903.

The following time table on the B. & O. went into effect on Sunday, Nov. 19, 1903. Trains now leave Oakland as follows:

GOING WEST.

No. 7	Daily	12.52 A. M
No. 3	Daily	7.32 A. M
No. 71	Daily except Sunday	9.26 A. M
No. 55	Daily	4.53 P. M
No. 1	Daily	10.26 P. M

GOING EAST.

No. 4	Daily	12.29 A. M
No. 8	Daily	6.09 A. M
No. 2	Daily	8.31 A. M
No. 72	Accom daily except Sun	3.32 P. M
No. 46	Express, daily	4.34 P. M
No. 12	Daily	8.30 P. M

*No. 8 stops at Oakland only to let off passengers from points west of Grafton.

GEO. L. POTTER, General Manager
D. B. MARTIN, Manager of Passenge. Traffic.
V. V. WASHBURNE, Agent.

DIXON & KELSO

Have Just Received

1784 yds. Embroidering, worth 10 to 12c yd.; your choice. - - - - 10c
50 bolts Torchon Lace. - - - - 5c
35 bolts Dress Gingham, worth 12 1-2, your choice. - - - - - - 10c
Good Bleached Muslin. - - - - 8c
" Unbleached " - - - - 6 1-2c
" Dark Outing Cloth. - - - - 6 1-2c
All Colors in Broadcloth, worth $1.25. 95c

Yours to please.

DIXON & KELSO.

P. S. 3 Cars Feed and Flour Just Received.

In purchasing a Writing Machine when you buy the New Model

WELLINGTON

A practical business-like Typewriter at a reasonable price.

$60.00.

A strictly high-grade, up-to date machine, combining all the best features of other Typewriters with many vital advantages of its own. The writing is always in sight, the alignment is always perfect, they are built for hard work and plenty of it; are simple in construction and are very rapid. Do not buy a TypeBriter of any kind until you investigate the WELLINGTON.

N. S. HEINDEL, Agent,
OAKLAND, - MD.

. . . THE . . .

BALTIMORE AMERICAN.

Established 1773.

The Daily American.

Terms by Mail, Postage Prepaid.

Daily, One Month	$ .25
Daily and Sunday, One Month	.40
Daily, Three Months	.75
Daily and Sunday, Three Months	1 15
Daily, Six Months	1.50
Daily and Sunday, Six Months	2.25
Daily, One Year	3.00
Daily, with Sunday Edition, One Year	4.50
Sunday Edition, One Year	1.50

The Twice-a-Week American.

The Cheapest and Best Family Newspaper Published.

ONLY ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

Six Months, 50 Cents.

THE TWICE-A-WEEK AMERICAN is published in two issues, Tuesday and Friday mornings, with the news of the week in compact shape. It also contains interesting special correspondence, entertaining romances, good poetry, local matter of general interest and fresh miscellany suitable for the home circle. A carefully edited Agricultural Department and full and reliable Financial and Market Reports are special features.

Entered at the Postoffice at Baltimore, Md., as second-class matter, April 13, 1894.

CHAS. C. FULTON & CO.,
FELIX AGNUS, Manager and Publisher.
AMERICAN OFFICE,
BALTIMORE, MD.

ROAD PETITION.

Notice is hereby given that thirty days after the first publication hereof, the undersigned will petition the County Commissioners of Garrett county to appoint viewers to view and examine a proposed new county road in Election District No. 2, said road to begin at a point on the Friendsville and Kingwood road near the end of the lane leading to Blooming Rose church and running through the lands of Jeremiah, Albert, and Noah Frazee, Mary Ellen and Samuel Bowling, G. V. Dixon, C. N. Friend, Allen Teats, Jeremiah Casteel, R. S. Hubbard, J. W. McCullough, Truman Root, Benjamin Schroyer and S. F. Cuppett, and intersecting the Friendsville and Oakland road at or near Elder Hill School House, a distance of four miles more or less.

HENRY KRUG,
S. A. KENDALL,
RUSSELL S. HUBBARD,
ALLEN TEETS,
JEREMIAH CASTEEL.

MEN
CAPABLE OF EARNING
$1,000 TO $5,000 A YEAR
TRAVELING SALESMAN, CLERK, MERCHANT,
NO MATTER WHAT YOUR BUSINESS!

A complete reorganization of the producing department of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York in this section offers a chance for a few good men; eight vacancies in the agency force remain open for men of character and ability; you can find out by writing whether it will be worth while for you to make a change; no previous experience is necessary.

A course of professional instruction given free.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Richard A. McCurdy, President.

HAS PAID POLICY-HOLDERS OVER
620 MILLION DOLLARS

Address GEORGE T. DEXTER, Superintendent of Domestic Agencies, 32 Nassau St., New York, N. Y.

ORDER NISI.

John George Kolb, Guardian, vs. W Kolb and Oliver Kolb.

No. 1207 Equity. In the Circuit Court Garrett County, Maryland.

Ordered this 16th day of December 1903 the Circuit Court of Garrett county, that sale of the property made in these proceedings and reported by Fred. A. Thayer, ney named in the mortgage to make sale, be ratified and confirmed, unless to the contrary thereof be shown on fore the 15th day of January next; vided a copy of this order be inserted some newspaper printed in said G county once in each of three succe weeks before the 8th day of January, 1

The report states the amount of sale $338.

E. Z. TOWER,
Clerk of the Circuit Court for Garrett C
True copy—test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

J. B. WILLIAMS
FROSTBURG, MD
Cheapest place to buy
MONUMENTS
HEADSTONES AND
IRON FE
Send for prices

The Woman Who Knew

By WILL LEVINGTON COMFORT

BILL DUDLEY, who owned the peach farm touching the western borders of the hills, peered in through the open door of Hatfield's shanty as he drove by. Hatfield was there, bending over the stove, occupied probably with a rasher of bacon and a tin cup of tea. Above the faint sizzle from the pan and the rustling grind of the wheels in the heavy sand of the road, Dudley heard the muttering of a voice. It was as if Hatfield were talking back at the sputter of the fat. Dudley pulled up in sudden pity and called. The man's murmur ceased, but a flock of geese behind the shanty whanged up a general and animated comment. Hatfield appeared at the door.

He was tall, young, black haired. His face had the yellowish whiteness of an unblued washing. His body was bent, his long arms hanging forward like an aged farmer's.

"Tomorrer's Sunday," Dudley began, with effort. "What be you a-goin' t' do? They's partridge—slews o' partridge—in them swails yonder on the west slopes. Then, ef we want a bluebill, or redhead, or mallard—you know Titman lake, an' fishin' in old Silver? Lew Gail got a 20 pounder thar yistiddy—grass pike. Come on along. Peaches all marketed. Apples are better out in the cool. Least they won't spile. Save yer pork fur winter and hev game fur a week. Come on!"

"Thank you, Dudley, but I'd better not. I'm a poor hunter."

"Time you war learnin', then. Come on'!'

"But—"

"I'll rout you out 'bout three an' a half in the mornin'. We'll go to the duck cove fust, an' wait for light to see the birds. I got two guns. Git up, Pollie! G'long!"

This invitation of Dudley's must weigh in as a virtue. He would far rather have gone hunting alone. Moreover, the day's sport would be strained because free silences and random chatter were impossible in the presence of an inscrutable fellow like Hatfield. Dudley was the happiest man in the hills just now. He turned back after Pollie had plodded on a hundred yards or so. Hatfield was still standing in his doorway, his body appearing long drawn and helpless.

Dudley smoked, chuckled to the mare, and smacked his lips at the west. He had reached the High ridge. The view was glorious, startling. The fields and lakes and forests shone through a golden grenadine of Indian summer haze. All the jewels of heaven seemed to have dropped into the valley, there to glow in the smoky light of the red-hot crucible sagging down west. . . . About a quarter of a mile south of Dudley's place there was a white cottage with green blinds. A handsome young woman appeared at the door of the cottage, glanced back cautiously, then waved a hurried, laughing kiss at Dudley as he passed.

Hatfield lingered at the doorway until the tea boiled over and the bacon was charred. He would, perhaps, have forgotten to eat had not the scalding bubbles aroused him. Most pitiable was his attempt. The odor of food sickened him. He drank the tea from the leaves and set the rest away, handling the dishes repugnantly. Then he rolled a cigarette, and lit it, and hurried out in the air. The dark was growing. He reflected miserably that cigarettes were always endurable.

Why did Hatfield live alone on the Hill forty? One must travel beyond the ridge district to learn this. A few suggested that weak lungs were responsible for his purchase of the little fruit farm and his stanch adherence thereto; others believed that he had dissipated fortune, physique and morals in metropolitan company, and that he sought to repair all three by solitude and toil incessant. Which guess was farthest afield is not for this narrative. A few things were known; that he spoke as one having culture and understanding; that he labored from dawn to dark in the frail but ceaseless manner of a woman; that he paid for what he bought swiftly and without question; that he gladly harbored wayfarers, but avoided affiliations with his neighbors; that he lived carelessly, bitterly, and absolutely alone.

Had you watched him that night, you would have learned that Hatfield's soul held the passion and poetry of a Greek's, the supreme fervor of a man allied with the idols of a boy. And you might have imagined without touching doubtful fabric that his mastering romance was tortured by a knowledge of physical unfitness, fanned by solitude and rendered maddening by its purposeless fruition.

It was dark before moonrise. The geese were regabbing the day's events by the water trough. Hatfield paused suddenly. He had walked for an hour, walked swiftly to and fro, between the barn and the shed. He almost ran indoors, lit his lamp, placed it beside the mirror in the kitchen, and shaved with clumsy haste. Then he bathed outside at the cistern and attired himself in clothing of rare taste and quality but which hung tragically loose. There was an irrevocable sorrow in the largeness of that suit of a year ago. The hills had not added unto his flesh. When all was done, he left the house and hurried up the road in the direction Dudley had taken.

A slip of the moon had dawned in the far southwest. The rectangular clot of shadow ahead was the white cottage with green blinds. As Hatfield approached words softly spoken reached him. He crept into the elder shrubs which obscured the roadside and made his way forward until his suffering eyes caught a dim view of two figures at the gate, the figure of a man and of a woman (whose voices he knew) in lovers' embrace.

"What was that noise?" the woman asked, intensely, drawing quickly away from the other.

"Nothin' but a bunny in th' brush," Dudley whispered, amorously. "We're goin' out after game to-morrer—me an' Hatfield—pore devil, looked so lonesome as I druv by this evenin' thet I just had t' ask him t' come along."

There was a long silence.

"Bill," said the woman, at last, "now that we're engaged and goin' to be married, I've got to 'fess up. You know this spring we all thought Hatfield was dyin' of consumption. Well, I tried to be good to him, brought him little cookin's, you know, an' tried t' tidy up his house a bit. Well, he'd look at me kinda funny all the time, sorta pitiful, an' yet I can't exactly tell how he looked. I took it jus' th' same as any nurse would a fever patient—allowin' fur him, y' know. An' one day he said he wished I could always be aroun' thet little cabin o' his'n, an' the words scared him, an' he looked out at the rainy peach blossoms for a long spell, red as any lamp shade. Another time he said I was the kind of a woman that the supreme intelligence intended the breed to be—strong backed and soft handed! Or somepin' like thet. An' then his cough eased up and he tuk to work, and I didn't go no more. Two or three times he came here in th' evenin', but mother tuk care of him, an' I was allus pickin' plums or cannin' peaches. An' thet's all."

Dudley laughed.

"I ain't afraid of pore Hatfield a-cuttin' me out," he said.

"But be nice t' him t'morrer," the woman whispered, hastily. "He's a pore, sad feller, an' harmless as—"

"Harmless as a rabbit," Dudley finished.

A few minutes before four the next morning, while it was still black night, Dudley drew up his rig at Hatfield's gate. There was neither sound nor sign of light in the shanty, so the driver made a huge noise and prepared to wait. Scarcely 30 seconds passed before Hatfield appeared in the clothes he had worn the night before. Dudley turned his lantern upon the gaunt figure.

"Go an' git yer rubber boots," he commanded, laughingly. "Can't do 'thout 'em."

Hatfield obeyed silently, and two minutes later was driven rapidly toward Titman lake. The horse was fastened on the high rail and Dudley led the way to the cove.

"You've got the best gun," the man of experience explained—"12-gauge hammerless. Press down that little lever on the left side an' you cock her. . . . No, don't cock her yit. She's loaded!"

They had a mile to walk. The day was gathering.

"S-sh-h!" warned Dudley. "We're purty nigh thar. Ye don't want t' skeer 'em! By cripes, but ye're a fool with a gun!"

"Did you say that you press this left lever down to cock the piece—both barrels?" Hatfield gasped.

"Sure," whispered Dudley. "The lake's yonder. D'ye see it?"

Titman was ahead, showing up pearl gray in the dawning, like the mist which hangs over a bog.

"S-sh-h!" warned Dudley. "Thar's a flock down in the cove—hear 'em? We'll get a bunch—fust shot!"

They crept on. Dudley turned at last, his body bent behind an artificial blind in the edge of the bluff over the cove. His arm was raised to further command silence.

Hatfield was crouched, too. The nerves of the man wrung a horrid scream from his throat, before the crash of the gun.

That instant it seemed that the whole lake rattled and clacked, but the sound was merely from the cove where the vast flock was rising. . . . Hatfield saw the other sink upon his gun, his chin and throat a blotch of deep color.

Two or three hours later Hatfield's brain assumed command of surviving faculties. He was two miles away on the far shore of old Silver. He was harboring a world of ancient passion — that of killing himself. The lake was there, but it did not appeal. The knife in his pocket horrified He wanted one more shell. Dudley ha given him two, but both barrels were empty. There were innumerable shells on Dudley's body. He started back, running.

The place was changed. Dudley was not there! Other hunters had come to the blind. Hatfield searched on his hands and knees for one dropped shell. Thus he was found by those who required him.

The twelve wise men adjudged him insane after many days, but the woman who knew most, yet who had done no wrong—remained to weep. — Chicago Tribune.

The Nile Dam.

Sir Benjamin Baker, who built the Nile dam, has just given out some new figures concerning the dam and its consequences. During the critical periods for the crops—March to June—the supply of water for irrigation was doubled by the dam. The irrigation of rice, prohibited in previous years, was allowed, and the increase in value of land now converted to irrigation is calculated at over $25,000,000.

Quick Work.

Word comes from Iowa that the champion corn husker husked 208 bushels of corn in ten hours. That is what might be called moving the crop on the lightning express, remarks the Chicago News.

Must Take Their Choice.

Chicago has served formal notice upon highwaymen, says the Washington Post, that they must either go to work or go into politics if they want to remain in the city.

TEMPERANCE NOTES

THE DRUNKARD'S SOLILOQUY.

Backward, turn backward, O Time, in your flight,
And make me a man again, just for to-night;
Let me shake off these vile rags that I wear,
Cleanse me from all this foul stain that I bear;
Oh let me stand where I stood long ago,
Freed from these sorrows, unknown to this woe;
Freed from a life that is cursing my soul
Unto death while the years of eternity roll.

Backward, turn backward, oh fast-flowing stream,
Would that my life could prove only a dream!
Let me forget the black sins of the past;
Let me undo all my folly so vast;
Let me live over the dark life that is gone;
Bring back the dark, wasted years that are flown;
Backward, turn backward, O Time, in your flight,
And make me a man again, just for to-night.

Back! Yes, turn backward, ye swift-rolling years!
Why does your memory bring forth these hot tears?
Why comes this vision of life lost in sin?
Why am I thinking of what might have been?
Where is my home, once so happy and bright?
Where is that face whose presence was light?
Where are the children who climbed on my knee?
Back, flowing tide! bring them once more to me!

Yet the tide rushes on, this wild flight of the years,
And the days only deepen my sorrows and fears.
I call, but no answer comes back to me now,
Naught but an echo as weak as my vow.
For 'neath the sad cypress tree, low in the sod,
Lies the body whose soul has gone back to its God.
And out of the silence no child voices come,
As in days long ago in my sweet, happy home.

Backward? Nay, Time rushes onward and on;
'Tis the dream that comes back of the days that are gone;
I yielded my strength when I could have been strong;
I would fly, but alas! I had lingered too long.
The hell hound had seized me—my will was not mine,
Destruction was born in the sparkling of wine!
So, in weakness, I totter through gloom to the grave,
A sovereign in birth, but in dying—a slave.
—Texas Advocate.

ALCOHOL AND DEATH RATE.

Accurate Statistics Gathered by Swiss Government Show Alarming Condition.

Switzerland is a country in which very little drunkenness is to be observed, for the good and sufficient reason that the police arrest on the spot every person who shows the least sign of intoxication. There is nevertheless a large amount of secret drinking, and especially in French Switzerland absinthe has of late increased in use until its ravages are very noticeable.

The government recognizes the drink problem as a most serious one, and is doing all it can to find means for its control. One of its recent investigations concerns the death rate from alcoholism. Statistics of this nature are usually inaccurate, for the reason that it is often impossible to find out just to what extent a deceased person has been given to the use of liquors. Relatives and even physicians conceal the facts out of the natural desire to protect the dead man's good name. Two years ago the Swiss government established, however, a system under which the facts can be secured without revealing the identity of individual drunkards. Doctors are required to make full reports, but on blanks that bear numbers instead of names. Only by a circuitous method involving application to the central government at Berne can names ever be connected with the reports.

The facts thus collected show that among the males over 20 years of age the deaths from delirium tremens average half of one per cent. This is ten times the rate officially recorded in France by the old imperfect statistical methods.

For males over 70 years of age alcohol is given as the principal or concomitant cause of death in ten per cent. of the cases.

The general death rate directly referable to acute or chronic alcoholism, without including hepatic cirrhosis or other subsidiary conditions, is three per cent.

This showing must admittedly be regarded as an alarming one, and as sufficient justification for the most strenuous efforts in the cause of temperance. The worst of it is that there is no reason to believe that the Switzerland death rate would appear exceptionally high if the real facts for other nations were known.—Chicago Record-Herald.

Railroads War on the Drinker.

Railroads throughout the country are waging war against the use of intoxicating liquors and tobacco by employes who are engaged in operating the lines. The fiat has gone forth generally that employes who drink or frequent places where liquors are sold are not safe to intrust with the lives of patrons or with the valuable property transported by the railroads. The rules which have recently been inaugurated against the use of tobacco are not so stringent as those against liquor, but generally they proscribe tobacco while on duty and when about stations. As for the cigarette, the order against it is almost as severe as that against whisky. The rule is being strictly enforced.—Journal of Inebriety.

TEST YOUR APPETITE.

Case of a Young Man Who Found It Was Not So Easy to Quit Drinking as He Had Supposed.

A young man carelessly formed the habit of taking a glass of liquor every morning before breakfast. An older friend advised him to quit before the habit should grow too strong.

"Oh, there's no danger; it's a mere notion. I can quit any time," replied the drinker.

"Suppose you try it to-morrow morning," suggested the friend.

"Very well; to please you I'll do so, but I assure you there's no cause for alarm."

A week later the young man met his friend again.

"You are not looking well," observed the latter. "Have you been ill?"

"Hardly," replied the other one. "But I am trying to escape a great danger; and fear that I shall before I shall have

I CAN QUIT ANY TIME.

conquered. My eyes were opened to an imminent peril when I gave you that promise a week ago. I thank you for your timely suggestion."

"How did it affect you," inquired the friend.

"The first trial utterly deprived me of appetite for food. I could eat no breakfast, and was nervous and trembling all day. I was alarmed when I realized how insidiously that habit had fastened on me, and resolved to turn square about and never touch another drop. The swearing off has pulled me down severely, but I am gaining and mean to keep the upper hand after this. Strong drink will never catch me in his net again."—Church Life.

FINGERS ROTTED BY BEER.

Instances Where the Hands of Bartenders Have Been Crippled by the Liquor They Handled.

The Mail and Express gives the following significant facts: The attention of the New York hospital surgeons has been called to the big number of bartenders that have lost several fingers of both hands within the past few years. The first case was that of an employe of a Bowery concert hall. Three of the fingers of his right hand and two of his left were rotted away when he called at Bellevue one day, and begged the doctors to explain the reason. He said that his duty was to draw beer for the thousands who visited the garden nightly. The man was in perfect health otherwise, and it took the young doctors quite a time to arrive at any conclusion. But they did finally, and it nearly took the barman's breath away when they did.

"Your fingers have been rotted off," they said, "by the beer which you have handled."

Other cases of a similar nature came rapidly after this one, and to-day the physicians estimate there is an army of employes of saloons whose fingers are being ruined by the same cause. The acid and resin in the beer are said to be responsible.

The head bartender of a well-known downtown saloon says he knows a number of cases where beer drawers have, in addition to losing several fingers of both hands, lost the use of both members.

"Beer will rot iron, I believe," he added. "I know, and every bartender knows, that it is impossible to keep a good pair of shoes behind the bar. Beer will rot leather as rapidly, almost, as acid will eat into iron. If I were a temperance orator, I'd ask: What must beer do to men's stomach, if it eats away men's fingers and their shoe leather? I'm here to sell it, but won't drink it—not much.

TEMPERANCE NOTES.

There are at the present time some 1,038 Catholic Total Abstinence unions in the United States, with a membership of 85,729.

In the great battle against intemperance and vice many Christians prefer a toy-pistol to a Krupp gun.—National Advocate.

The New York Evening Post raises the following pertinent question for the advocates of the canteen: "If beer close at hand is really a cure for too much beer outside the barracks, why should we not hear next of a little gambling in the post to cure the passion for a great deal in the civilian resorts?"

During the last 30 years, owing to drink, Normandy in France has lost 147,000 of her people. During the same period, the province of Orne has lost 71,000. In the whole of France in the last 50 years, while the consumption of alcohol has increased 250 per cent., the population has increased only 12 per cent.

It is estimated from a study of cooperative statistics that there are over 10,000 murders a year in the United States. From inquiries made in the large cities, where the facts are more accessible, it is evident that over 70 per cent. are committed by persons under the influence of spirits at the time of the commission of the crime.

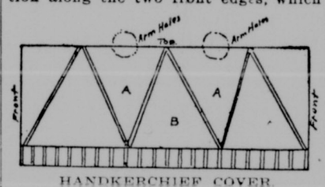
HOUSEHOLD

PRETTY CORSET COVER.

It Is Made of Handkerchiefs and Described as Being Cheap as Well as Dainty.

While on a visit to a friend I saw a very pretty and simple corset cover, and on my return home succeeded in making one for myself. It is certainly a novelty and cheap as well as very pretty and dainty. Buy three common-sized ladies' handkerchiefs and cut them in two diagonally, making six equal pieces. Cut one of these halves in two again, leaving you five large pieces and two smaller ones. Narrow lace insertion about one-inch wide is sewed between all these pieces without cutting the insertion, but doubling it over diagonally at the corners between, in order to turn the corners. The arrangement of the pieces is shown in the cut, which shows how the cover will look when sewed together. Pieces a a are cut out just a trifle where the dotted lines are shown, to form the under arm portions of the cover. Piece b is the back, the point at the top of b coming directly in the center of the back.

After getting thus far, begin at corner x and sew the same kind of insertion along the two front edges, which



HANDKERCHIEF COVER.

have been previously hemmed with the narrowest of hems, and also sew it across the top cover, which has been hemmed, leaving the loops as shown in the drawing for the armholes, which with the part cut out in a will make all the armhole needed. You can measure an old cover for this measurement, being sure to get it large enough so it will not draw or be tight, and allow a little for shrinkage. Then sew narrow beading across the top of insertion, but not down the front edges. (By beading, I mean lace or insertion with holes in, so that you can run ribbon through). Edge the beading with lace edging, and the top of the cover is finished, except to run in the beading any desired color of baby ribbon. Around the armholes put a row of beading edged with lace and run in ribbons, finishing the armholes.

Gather the bottom of the cover to fit the waist, having the center of piece b in the center of the back. Sew wide beading at the bottom, fixing the gathers firm and stationary, and running wider ribbon through the beading for the belt. The sewing with the exception of the belt and the hemming is all over and over. The insertion and lace are about an inch wide, and the beading about half an inch or little wider. This makes a very full cover and a very pretty and dainty one. It takes five and a half yards of both lace and insertion, two and a quarter yards of narrow beading, three-quarters of a yard beading for belt, five yards narrow ribbon and one yard wider ribbon for belt.—C. B. Morse, in Farm and Home.

LEMON HAS MANY USES.

It Is Good for the Stomach, the Throat, the Hands, Finger Nails and the Complexion.

The usefulness of the lemon begins in the morning, even before you are out of bed. The juice of half a lemon squeezed into a glass of water and drunk unsweetened the first thing in the morning is an excellent remedy for bilious disorders.

If girls appreciated the lemon's usefulness as a beautifier, they would always have one at hand. The fingers or finger nails may have stains that refuse to yield to soap and water, in which case a little lemon juice will usually prove successful. Before manicuring the nails you should always soak them for at least five minutes in a basin of water in which are a few drops of lemon juice. The skin which grows so offensively around the nails is pushed back by orange wood sticks first dipped in lemon juice; and as for the teeth, no more effective cleanser or purer mouth wash can be found than a half dozen drops of lemon juice in a wineglass of water.

After washing the hands, lemon-juice and water makes a splendid bleach, but one curious thing should be remembered. Lemon juice pure darkens the skin, so do not make the mistake of rubbing in plain lemon-juice, instead of diluting it with water.

Lemon juice and glycerine is good for chapped hands. If you have a hoarse voice in the morning, lemon-juice, squeezed on to soft sugar till it is like a sirup, and a few drops of glycerine added, relieves the hoarseness at once, while a cold on the chest, or consumption itself, finds a formidable enemy in the following prescription:

Squeeze the juice of three lemons over three whole eggs, shell and all. In two or three days time the shell will have softened because of the effect of the lemon's acid on the lime composition of the shell. Then add a pint of rum and a pound of pulverized brown sugar candy. You can bottle this, and take a spoonful every morning before rising. It is simply wonderful as a tonic. —Chicago American.

Brown Hairpins.

After many failures, brown hairpins that will retain their color are now on the market.

ABOUT ENGAGEMENTS.

If a Girl Really Loves a Man She Will Wait for Him Patiently and Without Doubt.

It is one thing to fall in love and another to propose marriage. Men may be wise and cautious; they may have most sensibly made up their minds that it would be neither right nor fair for them to speak, and they may have definitely resolved not to say a word on the subject of marriage till they have, at least, a prospect of making a home for a wife.

Then there comes an accidental upset to their calculations—a word, a look, a blush, a smile. All these fine reasonings are thrown to the winds; they have blurted out the love they meant to keep concealed till the correct moment of avowal came. Araminta has confessed she reciprocates the devotion she is told of, and nothing remains but to ask papa's consent, and visit a jeweler's.

But then comes the side that is not all rapture. At first, to be engaged is enough to send any two adoring people up into a seventh heaven of bliss; but by and by that ceases entirely to satisfy. They would like to marry, to belong entirely to each other; to set up housekeeping, and know all the delights of a home which the other shares. The true test of love is not in the proposing and accepting, neither is it in the buying and wearing the ring; it is in the waiting with patience and indefinite time for the fulfillment of a hope of which the proposal and the engagement ring were merely a pledge.

The question again and again arises: "How long is it reasonable for a man to ask a girl to wait for him?" If it is a year, or even two, or three, he may be justified; for, after all, there is a definite end to the waiting, which draws nearer every day. But if after five years, say, the end looks no nearer—if he is still just as unlikely to be able to support a wife—should he still expect a girl to go on wasting the best years of her life on his behalf?

If she really loves him, it will not matter to her though she waited for him 20 years. It will be such an utter impossibility for her to think of any other man than himself that she will not feel her chances in other directions are being spoiled, for if she may not marry him, she would rather not marry anyone else while the world lasts. She will count any waiting short and light that has the hope of being his wife at the end of it, and she will wait without a desire to be free. If she does not love him—why, that is a different matter, and she had better not undertake at all a waiting which she will find intolerable.—Chicago American.

THE MISSION LAMP.

Latest Development of a Fad That Seems to Have Taken the Entire Country by Storm.

Mission furniture has become something more than a fad, and its availability for country and city home use has been demonstrated by the many articles modeled on mission lines that have been brought out by the manufacturers during the past year or so, and which have met with the approval of those who seek for chairs, tables, cabinets and the like that differ from conventional productions. The mission lamp is the latest manifestation of the tendency for furniture of this sort, and is portrayed above. In a den or a hall

ARTISTIC MISSION LAMP.

or any room where mission furniture predominates, such a lamp would add to the effect and the original is considerably more attractive than the picture might imply. As a novelty in the lamp line, the mission model calls for recognition, and, as has been said, it is particularly adapted to an apartment wherein the mission idea is the ruling one in furniture.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Hygienic Value of Fruit.

Hygienists all agree in telling us that we do not eat sufficient fruit, which is infinitely more productive of health and beauty than candy and pastry. Ripe apples are especially healthy, and children may eat them without danger. Some doctors say that an apple at bedtime produces sleep. Pears are more tasty than apples, but not so healthy unless cooked. Prunes have medicinal qualities which cannot be denied. They are better cooked, however. Apricots are also more healthy cooked than raw. Peaches are very healthy. The most healthy of all fruit, however, are grapes. Gooseberries and currants are best cooked. Figs are also excellent; they were in great favor with ancient Roman ladies, who always ate them for breakfast. Pineapples are said to be the best cure for dyspepsia yet known. Nuts of all kinds are indigestible. Oranges are also excellent as a cure for dyspepsia. Lemons produce cheerfulness and prolong life.

One-Cent Pieces.

Between July 1, 1902, and June 1, 1903, $9,600,000 cents were coined.

ANOTHER "NATURE" BOOK.

In Which Bridget Seton-Clancy Relates Tales of Her Intimacy with Wild Animals.

"Wild Brutes I Have Saw," by Bridget Seton-Clancy. This charming group of essays has about it the odor of the backwoods to a remarkable degree, says the Milwaukee Sentinel.

The authoress explains, in the preface, that her early life was spent in the wilds of northern Minnesota, where she associated almost entirely with wild animals. She says:

"Many times I used to set under a tree for hours at a time, watching for to get a shot at a rabbit. I could shoot good with a rifle, and have often saw men who were worse shots than I be. When the other girls were wasting their time going to district school, I would be walking through the woods, watching the wild beasts playing in the trees and on the grass, and learning something every minute. I seen lots of funny incidents, which I will try to mention in this here book."

Miss Seton-Clancy is one of those free, untamed souls who occasionally startle the literary world by their supreme disregard for the statute in such case made and provided. If she is ever worried by the rules of grammar, it does not appear in her work. She has something to say, and says it straight from the shoulder.

This is one of the best books of the year, and it should enjoy a large sale.

In the Olden Times.

Nebuchadnezzar was eating grass.

Pretty soon the small boy living in the house next door, where the people haven't any lawn mower, was seen coming up the walk.

"Mrs. Nebuchadnezzar," he said, with confidence, "my father sent me over to see if you would lend him your husband for a while, to trim up our front lawn."—Somerville Journal.

Prudence.

Lowe Comerdy (describing the tour)—We were to have played in Lost Angeles next, but we canceled that date.

Hi Tragedy—You did? You were independent, eh?

"No, merely prudent. There was an ostrich farm not far from the theater, and we happened to see some of the eggs."—Philadelphia Press.

A Physician's Statement.

Yorktown, Ark., Jan. 11.—Leland Williamson, M. D., one of the cleverest physicians, has made a statement, endorsing Dodds' Kidney Pills and saying that he uses them in his daily practice in preference to any other Kidney medicine. His statement has created a profound sensation as it is somewhat unusual for a physician to publicly endorse anything in the shape of a patent medicine. Dr. Williamson says:

"After twenty years' practice in a sickly and malarious country I have come to the conclusion that it is always best to use the remedy that will relieve and cure my patients whether ethical or not.

"I have used Dodd's Kidney Pills with uniform success in the various forms of Kidney Disease, Pain in the Back, Gout, Rheumatism, Inflammation and Congestion of the Kidneys and all kindred diseases; I always prescribe Dodd's Kidney Pills in such cases and can testify that they invariably restore the Kidneys to their normal state and thereby relieve the blood of accumulated poisons, producing prompt and effective cures."

Larry—"I sent Maud a garter snake in alcohol for a joke." Harry—"What did she do?" Larry—"Oh, she returned it in the same spirit in which it was sent."—Princeton Tiger.

The New York Central Lines have decided to put on fast and luxurious service for the World's Fair and trains of the most approved pattern are now being built for this purpose. The train will be called the "Louisiana Purchase Limited."

"Grace, can you tell me what is meant by a cubic yard?" "I don't know exactly, but I guess it's a yard that the Cuban children play in."—Boston Christian Register.

If things fail to come your way go after them.—Chicago Daily News.

Miss Rose Hennessy, well known as a poetess and elocutionist, of Lexington, Ky., tells how she was cured of uterine inflammation and ovaritis by the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—For years I enjoyed the best of health and thought that I would always do so. I attended parties and receptions thinly clad, and would be suddenly chilled, but I did not think of the results. I caught a bad cold eighteen months ago while menstruating, and this caused inflammation of the womb and congested ovaries. I suffered excruciating pains and kept getting worse. My attention was called to your **Vegetable Compound** and the wonderful cures it had performed, and I made up my mind to try it for two months and see what it would do for me. Within one month I felt much better, and at the close of the second I was entirely well.

"I have advised a number of my lady friends to use it, and all express themselves as well satisfied with the results as I was."—MISS ROSE NORA HENNESSY, 410 S. Broadway, Lexington, Ky.—*$5000 forfeit if original of above letter proving genuineness cannot be produced.*

Those whom neglected coughs have killed were once as healthy and robust as you. Don't follow in their paths of neglect. Take

Shiloh's Consumption Cure The Lung Tonic

right now. It is guaranteed to cure. It has cured many thousands.

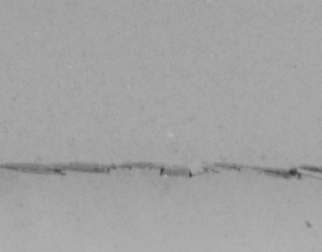
Prices: 25c. 50c. $1 S. C. WELLS & Co. LeRoy, N. Y., Toronto, Can.

AGRICULTURAL HINTS.

DITCH-GRADING LEVEL.

Farmers Who Learn How to Use It Will Seldom Require the Services of a Surveyor.

I here give a rude sketch of a straight edge and level for grading tile ditch, which I will try to explain. First, the straight edge is five inches wide by seven-eighths inches thick and four feet one and a half inches long, making one-fourth of a rod of 16½ feet. The straight edge is leveled on the bottom, so that no lump of dirt or gravel stone can get underneath to hold it off from the bottom of the ditch. The two uprights, marked a, can be any length to suit the operator, made of one-half



LEVEL FOR GRADING DITCHES.

by three-inch stuff nailed on right-hand straight edge and the level fastened on the right-hand side of the uprights, so as to be out of the way of the staff or handle, which can be of any length to suit the operator. The bevel is fastened on the uprights with one common screw at the further end of the level. The other end opposite is fastened onto the upright by cutting a narrow slot hole in the upright, through which put a small bolt that will just fill the slot hole sideways, also coming through the level provided with a thumb nut and washer as shown on the drawing. There must be great accuracy in putting the level upon the uprights to have the bottom of the level and the bottom of the straight edge exactly parallel. When you are getting the grade or fall of ditch to the rod by raising or lowering the rear end of the level by taking the difference on a straight line with the bottom of the level measured down at each extreme end of the straight edge, you can tell just what incline your ditch will have per rod multiplying the variation by four. For instance, if the difference in length of the straight edge and the line of the bottom of the level was three-eights of an inch, the fall in the ditch per rod would be twelve-eights, equal to 1½ inches, as the straight edge is one-fourth of 16½ feet.

Always drive the tile tight at the top of the joint to keep out all the loose dirt. My experience teaches me that the water always enters the tile at the bottom. Always use a scoop to fit the size of the tile, then, when you fill in, the dirt will not crowd the tile out of line. In setting the level for work, have the incline so as to have the bubble always occupy the center of the opening of the level. In so doing you seldom require the services of a surveyor.—Prairie Farmer.

MARYLAND LEADS OFF.

Granges of That State Support National Demand for Federal Aid in Road Building.

The state grange of Maryland is the first of the state granges to follow the National grange in demanding that the government aid in improving the highways. At a fully attended meeting in Baltimore recently a strong resolution on this subject was adopted, and Master J. B. Ager in his annual address said:

"There seem to be great interest at this time all over the state in regard to good roads. It is said that the government has expended $500,000,000 in improving the rivers and harbors and proposes to spend $200,000,000 in building the isthmian canal. Therefore we believe something should be appropriated to assist the farmers in building permanent highways.

"According to Secretary Wilson's report the farmers have aided the government very materially. Discussing the balance of trade, the secretary says that the favorable balance of trade to the credit of this country is due entirely to the farmers. The balance of trade in the farm products during the last 14 years, no year excepted, aggregated $4,806,000,000 in products. Other than the farm products during the same period, the balance of trade was adverse to this country to the extent of $865,000,000. Our farmers not only canceled this immense obligation, but placed $3,940,000,000 to the credit of the nation, when the books of the international exchanges were balanced. He concludes that it is the farmers that have paid the foreign bondholders. Now, why should not the government aid the farmers in the construction of roads? It is shown by careful estimates that it cost $900,000,000 to haul the products of the farm to railway stations, rivers and canals, which is vastly more than it costs to maintain 200,000 miles of railway, and by careful estimates the cost could be reduced one-half. I have no doubt that on some roads it could be reduced much more."

Will Build Good Roads.

The county board of supervisors, of Elmira, N. Y., appropriated $254,000 for the construction of good roads through the county. The roads will be laid out in accordance with the plans of the state engineer and in harmony with the suggestions of the New York and Chicago Good Roads association. The roads are intended to form a part of a highway running from New York to Chicago.

Milk as rapidly as possible without irritating or worrying the cows.

BUT ONE PROPER TIME.

Noted Massachusetts Horticulturist Says That All Pruning Should Be Done in June.

After three score years of experience in orchard culture, allow me to say something on the proper time for pruning. There is but one proper time, the month of June, when the new bark forms on the wood.

More orchards are ruined by being pruned at improper times than from all other causes. If pruned in autumn or winter, the bark will dry around the stump and heal there, but never over the end; this exposed stump will rot out in a few years, leaving a ragged hole where water can enter, and the decay of the center of the whole tree begins, shortening its life many years. If pruned in the spring, the wound bleeds, the sap often running down and killing the bark below, making a black, unsightly wound, which never heals over, and the whole tree is subject to decay.

If pruned in June, when the new bark and wood is forming, the wound begins to heal at once, and no matter what the size of the branch cut may be, the wound will heal before decay begins if the tree is vigorous and in good condition.

Care should be taken to cut close to the trunk or larger branch, so that the wound may heal over the end, for if cut two or three inches from the trunk or main branch, nature forgets to carry the necessary material to heal over the wound, and again the water enters and decay occurs.

When from accident, the effect of snow or ice, a large branch is broken, cut temporarily, leaving a foot or more to be cut again close to the trunk in the month of June.

The reason farmers generally prune in early spring is that they then have time and little else to do and are anxious to be at work, and thus have some excuse; but if they could realize the damage they are doing to their own property, they might perhaps refrain and put their labor to better account at the proper season.—W. S. Ripley, in Country Gentleman.

HINTS ABOUT MILKING.

Before commencing to milk, brush all loose dirt from the sides and udder of the cow.

Always milk the cow dry before leaving her, but do not continue stripping after the milk is all drawn.

Always milk a cow in the same manner, at about the same time and speed. Any change will irritate and tend to excite her.

There should always be a friendly feeling between the cow and the milker, and milkers should not be changed if it can be avoided.

A cow will not "give down" her milk to a milker she hates or is afraid of, and what she does give will be deficient in butter fat.

After a little manipulation of the teats and udder, the milk is ready to "come down." Then is the time to take it, and do not delay.

The last milk drawn from a cow is much richer than the first. The last quart usually contains more than three times as much butter as the first.

No definite rule can be given as to how the teats should be handled in milking, as cows differ and hands differ so much; but be sure of one thing, please the cow if possible.

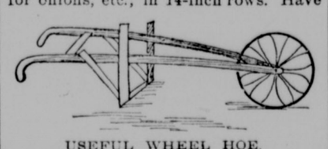
Have the stable clean and have the cow clean, or you cannot get clean milk. Lime and whitewash for walls and posts is a good thing. Land plaster is a good absorbent in the stable.

When it comes a cow's turn to be milked she knows it and expects it and wants to be milked. If you disappoint her and milk half an hour later, the chances are that you will get less and even poorer milk than if you milked at the proper time.

SAVES LOTS OF WORK.

Wheel Hoe of Simple Construction and Adapted Especially for Light Garden Work.

The accompanying cut explains itself. Use an old bucksaw, bent at right angles for blade, eight inches is wide enough for onions, etc.; in 14-inch rows. Have



USEFUL WHEEL HOE.

the blacksmith punch the holes for bolts and turn the corners. A wooden wheel will do. The large wheel of an old sewing machine is best. The average farm boy will have it built and out in the snow with it to see if it hangs right before you know it. On good garden soil, free from stones, he will do as much with it in ten minutes as you can with a hoe in one hour.—John Jackson, in Epitomist.

Telling the Sex of Chicks.

After some experience chicks can be selected before they are two months old. Leghorn pullets soon show their sex on the wings. Barred Plymouth Rock cockerels are lighter than the pullets, and there is a difference in the shape. Pullets seem to fill out the wings sooner and take form early. Cockerels are straight up (their heads curl over their feet), have longer legs and necks and are bare about the shoulders. The pullets have rather more of the Dorking or duck shape, not standing up so straight. Observation and experience are the best guides. It is claimed that if the little combs are examined with a magnifying glass those of the cockerels will be straight, while those of the pullets will be incined to lean over.

THE OLDEST MAN IN AMERICA

Tells How He Escaped the Terrors of Many Winters by Using Pe-ru-na.

Mr. Brock's Age is 115 Years.

MR. ISAAC BROCK, BORN IN BUNCOMBE CO., N. C., MARCH 1, 1788.

His age is 115 years, vouched for by authentic record. He says: "I attribute my extreme age to the use of Peruna."

Born before the United States was formed.
Saw 22 Presidents elected.
Pe-ru-na has protected him from all sudden changes.
Veteran of four wars.
Shod a horse when 99 years old.
Always conquered the grip with Pe-ru-na.
Witness in a land suit at the age of 110 years.
Believes Peruna the greatest remedy of the age for catarrhal diseases.

ISAAC BROCK, a citizen of McLennan county, Texas, has lived for 115 years. For many years he resided at Rosque Falls, eighteen miles west of Waco, but now lives with his son-in-law at Valley Mills, Texas.

A short time ago, by request, Uncle Isaac came to Waco and sat for his picture. In his hand he held a stick cut from the grave of General Andrew Jackson, which has been carried by him ever since. Mr. Brock is a dignified old gentleman, showing few signs of decrepitude. His family Bible is still preserved, and it shows that the date of his birth was written 115 years ago.

Surely a few words from this remarkable old gentleman, who has had 115 years of experience to draw from, would be interesting as well as profitable. A lengthy biographical sketch is given of this remarkable old man in the Waco Times-Herald, December 4, 1898. A still more pretentious biography of this, the oldest living man, illustrated with a double column portrait, was given the readers of the Dallas Morning News, dated December 11, 1898, and also the Chicago Times-Herald of same date

This centenarian is an ardent friend of Peruna, having used it many years.

In speaking of his good health and extreme old age, Mr. Brock says:

"After a man has lived in the world as long as I have, he ought to have found out a great many things by experience. I think I have done so.

"One of the things I have found out to my entire satisfaction is the proper thing for ailments that are due directly to the effects of the climate. For 115 years I have withstood the changeable climate of the United States.

"I have always been a very healthy man, but of course subject to the little affections which are due to sudden changes in the climate and temperature. During my long life I have known a great many remedies for coughs, colds and diarrhoea.

"As for Dr. Hartman's remedy, Peruna, I have found it to be the best, if not the only, reliable remedy for these affections. It has been my standby for many years, and I attribute my good health and extreme old age to this remedy.

"It exactly meets all my requirements. It protects me from the evil effects of sudden changes; it keeps me in good appetite; it gives me strength; it keeps my blood in good circulation. I have come to rely upon it almost entirely for the many little things for which I need medicine.

"When epidemics of la grippe first began to make their appearance in this country I was a sufferer from this disease.

"I had several long sieges with the grip. At first I did not know that Peruna was a remedy for this disease. When I heard that la grippe was epidemic catarrh, I tried Peruna for la grippe and found it to be just the thing."

In a later letter dated January 21, 1900, Mr. Brock writes:

"I am well and feeling as well as I have for years. The only thing that bothers me is my sight. If I could see better I could walk all over the farm and it would do me good. I would not be without Peruna."

Yours truly,

Isaac Brock.

For a free book on catarrh, address The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, O.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

His Model.

Critic—I must congratulate you on the villain of your play. He leaves the impression of having been drawn from life.

Author—He was. I may say to you that he is an exact portrait of myself as my wife depicts me in our hours of ease.—Town and Country.

Old Sofas, Backs of Chairs, etc., can be dyed with Putnam Fadeless Dyes.

Think twice before you speak, or act once, and you will speak or act the more wisely for it.—Franklin.

Truth abhors trickery.—Chicago Tribune.

Love needs no label.—Chicago Tribune.

Rest is the sweet sauce of labor.—Plutarch.

Better a little chiding than a great deal of heartbreak—Shakespeare.

Nora—"Oi towld thot instalment man thot he nadent's call so often." Mistress—"Did he take the hint?" "No, mum; he took the pianny."—Philadelphia Record.

Casey—"Riley, you owe me an apology; you called me a liar." Riley—"You're a liar; Oo didn't." Casey—"Well, it's all rigat, thin, an' ye don't owe me an apology."—Kansas City Independent.

Jack—"You've heard about the escaping criminal who stepped on a slot machine and got a weigh?" Mack—"Yes, that's old." Jack—"Well, even the bloodhounds couldn't get his cent."—Yale Record.

Smith—"You appear to be very much excited over something or other." Jones—"Brown gave me the lie." Smith—"And you are so well able to furnish all that you can possibly use! How foolish of Brown!"—Boston Transcript.

"That cyclone certainly was the worst we ever had," said the first Kansas farmer. "No wonder," said the other. "It started in Illinois." "What o' that?" "Well, you know the old saying: 'It's an ill wind that blows nobody good.'"—Catholic Standard and Times.

Tenderfoot—"I see a good many people hanging on here and patronizing your hotel, who tell me they've been here five years, though they didn't expect to live a week when they came." Colorado Hotelkeeper—"Yes, a good many who came to cough remained to pay."—Baltimore American.

"Sir," exclaimed the injured party, "you stuck your umbrella in my eye." "Oh, no," replied the cheerful offender, "you are mistaken." "Mistaken?" demanded the irate man; "you idiot. I know when my eye is hurt, I guess." "Doubtless," replied the cheerful chap, "but you don't know my umbrella. I borrowed this one from a friend to-day."—Cincinnati Times-Star.

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DON'T DELAY
TAKE KEMP'S BALSAM
THE BEST COUGH CURE

It Cures Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Croup, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis and Asthma. A certain cure for Consumption in first stages, and a sure relief in advanced stages. Use at once. You will see the excellent effect after taking the first dose. Sold by dealers everywhere. Large bottles 25 cents and 50 cents.

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Then why not keep in view the fact that the farming lands of

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Western Canada

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A. N. K.—C 2004

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The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

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Bears the Signature of
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In Use For Over 30 Years.
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Is suitable for all classes of buildings as it affords thorough fire protection and is a non-conductor of heat and cold. It will last the lifetime of the roof-boards. It is fire-proof and is rated the same as metal or slate roofs. Call or write for samples and prices.

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OF GRANTSVILLE, MD

Now Open for Business.

EQUIPPED WITH A
Modern Fire and Burglar Proof Safe and Vault.

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Deposits by mail and all correspondence given prompt attention.

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Liability of Stockholders, 25,000
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"Wine of Cardui is indeed a blessing to tired women. Having suffered for seven years with weakness and bearing-down pains, and having tried several doctors and different remedies with no success, your Wine of Cardui was the only thing which helped me, and eventually cured me It seemed to build up the weak parts, strengthen the system and correct irregularities."

By "tired women" Mrs. Adams means nervous women who have disordered menses, falling of the womb, ovarian troubles or any of these ailments that women have. You can cure yourself at home with this great women's remedy, Wine of Cardui. Wine of Cardui has cured thousands of cases which doctors have failed to benefit. Why not begin to get well today? All druggists have $1.00 bottles. For any stomach, liver or bowel disorder Thedford's Black-Draught should be used.

For advice and literature, address, giving symptoms, The Ladies' Advisory Department, The Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.

WINE OF CARDUI

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PLEASANT FIELDS OF HOLY WRIT

SAVE for my daily range
Among the pleasant fields of Holy Writ,
I might despair. —Tennyson.

The International Sunday School Lesson.

First Quarter. Lesson IV. Luke iv, 16.30 Jan. 24, 1904.

Copyright, Davis W. Clark.

Jesus Calls Four Disciples

There was no need to ring a bell to secure Jesus an audience. People flew to him like filing to a magnet. In this instance it is said the people pressed on him to hear. The little company who first discovered him on his early morning walk by the lake, quickly grew to a great concourse. The Master's fertility in expedients had another illustration. It only took him a moment to convert a boat into a pulpit. The scene makes a theme for an artist. The lake beneath, the sky above, the nine considerable cities on the hill-slopes, looking down like distant observers: the mixed multitude crowding to the edge of the shore, their faces mirrored in the water at their feet, and in the fisherman's boat, screened by the loosened sail, prince of all preachers speaking from the bosom of the placid lake, itself an emblem of the peace he could give.

But the sermon was only an incident. His real errand that morning was to call his apostles. He had already given the what might be called preliminary or probationary calls. From these the disciples were afterward dismissed to attend to their worldly affairs, and while doing so, in their old and familiar environments, and free from excitement of novel situations to think on what they had heard and seen. The calls were also progressive. But this one was final. Jesus had an open rupture with the ecclesiastical establishment. He must needs now organize his followers. He knew where his pledged men were, and came to enlist them for active service.

He prefaced the call by a thrilling pictorial miracle. Nothing could have more significantly taught them what they were to be and do. The command, "Launch forth into the deep, and let down your nets for a draught," was a surprise. Keble voices the fisherman's pliant:

But hesitation, if there was any was momentary. Peter quickly laid all his fisherman's lore at Jesus' feet as a sacrifice to his faith.

That last "catch" after the old order was a symbol of the future occupation. The size of the "take" was a pledge of future success in the new calling. That miracle took Peter and his comrades where they were, in their natural environment and every day employment. It was all the more significant to them, the better understood and appreciated.

The considerateness of Jesus in thus encouraging his disciples is characteristic and worthy of note. He was asking these men to join their fortunes with his, an excommunicated man, to sunder ties of tribe and family, to abandon the only means of livelihood they were familiar with. Again, they were called, not merely to be learners like the flowers of the average rabbis, not to be recipients, but doers. They were to launch out and let down their net into the sea of human life. They were (to translate it literally) to take men alive; to persuade and make converts. And that, too, under the very shadow of a great and hostile ecclesiastical establishment.

If ever man needed to be heartened, it was the four men Jesus called that day. If ever men had immediate and divine encouragement, it was in this instance. That miracle put grimp in their backs. The moment they could get their ships ashore, they forsook all, and followed him.

The Teacher's Lantern

It is helpful to recall Jesus' previous dealings with these men.

* * * * *

During Jesus' forty days in the Wilderness, his Messianic character and work fully dawned upon him. There he evolved his plans and the principles of procedure, to which he adhered to the very close of his career.

* * * * *

He came back to the vast concourse still attending the ministry of John the Baptist at the fords of the Jordan as to a human quarry from which he could select living stones as the foundation of that spiritual edifice he designed to rear. Nor was he disappointed. He found five out of the twelve.

* * * * *

When John saw him, he gave him a joyous welcome. No shade of jealousy crossed his noble heart. He unequivocally cast the full weight of his phenomenal influence upon the side of the new teacher, crying, "Behold, the lamb of God!"

* * * * *

On the morrow, as Jesus reappeared, John repeated his significant exclamation with even increased emphasis. It was as if he had said, "Whoever wishes to leave me now and follow this greater Teacher, is at full liberty to do so." Two of the choisest spirits among his converts, John and Andrew, take the hint, and separated themselves forever from the rugged Baptist to follow the lowly Jesus.

The Nazarene hears their footsteps; and, turning, encourages them with the look and word. They are drawn to him, as iron to the magnet. Under the fresh-cut boughs of a pilgrim-booth, or in the cool depths of some grotto, they sit at his feet, and learn of him, their hearts burning within them as he unfolds to them the principles of his kingdom. Then and there was kindled in the human soul of Jesus that love which made John evermore his bosom companion.

* * * * *

Andrew coveted his brother's superior abilities for the service of his new-found Master. He rested not until he had communicated to him his momentous "find," and had brought him (Peter) to Jesus. The next day he saw the addition of the fourth disciple in the person of Philip, who showed the spirit of a true convert by immediately bringing another to Jesus in the person of the guileless Israelite, Nathaniel (Bartholomew).

* * * * *

In point of fact, it is probable that these four men, and possibly Philip and Bartholomew, witnessed the miracles at Canna, Capernaum, and Bethesda, and the cleansing of the temple, and were with Jesus at the unidentified feast at Jerusalem, and in his Journey through Judea and Samaria.

Child-Study and Sunday-School Methods.

"Don't bring your skillets and sauce pans into the pulpit," said old Dr. Tyng in a brusque talk to theologues.

He meant that it was in no way necessary to display the tools of one's craft before an audience. What the people want is a savory dish. They do not need or care to see the utensils with which it has been prepared. That sight might spoil appetite. The same advice is good for the Sunday-school teacher Commentaries and illustrative notes are just the implements. They are to be left behind. Something appetizing is to be spread before the class. A little entirely ready and made attractive is better than a great deal underdone. The average child is more sensitive to the teacher's method than is commonly supposed. Child-confidence is a shy bird; once frightened from cover, it is hard to win it back. Nothing breaks the teacher's charm more quickly than the child's discovery that the lesson is not a part of the teacher's self.

3 SPECIAL TOURS TO FORIDAA.

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad via at Washington at Very Low Rates.

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Via Seaboard Air Line

Tickets including, in addition to round trip railroad fare, sleeping car accommodations and meals en-route Washington to Jacksonville February 10.

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Via Southern Railwad.

Tickets including, in addition to round trip railroad fare, sleeping car accommodations and meals en-route Washington to Jacksonville. Returning, leave Jacksonville February 24.

MARCH 8.
Via Atlantic Coast Line.

Tickets including, in addition to round trip railroad fare, sleeping car accommodations and meals en-route Washington to Jacksonville, but not for the return. Returning, tickets will be good on any regular train until May 31, 1904.

For detailed information call upon Baltimore & Ohio Ticket Agents.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

This is to give notice, That the Subscriber, of Garrett county, Maryland, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

JOHN W. MILLER,

late of Garrett county, Maryland, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 12th day of July next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 12th day of January, 1904.

CHARLES E. MILLER,
Administrator,
Accidens, Md.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber of Garrett county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

WILLIAM R. MICHAEL,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber on or before the 28th day of July next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 26th day of January, 1903.

P. T. MICHAEL,
Administrator,
47-4t* Westernport, Md.

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ROAD PETITION.

Notice is hereby given that thirty days after the first publication hereof, the undersigned will petition the County Commissioners of Garrett County to appoint viewers to view and examine a proposed new county road in Election district No. 11, said road to begin at a point on the Barton road near Alvan Fazenbaker's and running through the lands of the Georges Creek Coal & Iron Co., A. J. Michael, Magruder Brothers, Robt. Russells heirs, Noah Neat and others, and again intersect the Barton road at or near the Allegany County line a distance of about 3 miles.

MAGRUDER BROTHERS,
ARCHIBALD RUSSELL,
NOAH NEAT,
PETER F. MICHAEL,
38-5t ALBAN FAZENBAKER.

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CHICHESTER CHEMICAL CO.
2100 Madison Square, PHILA., PA.
Mention this paper.

NOTICE TO Delinquent Tax-Payers.

Notice is hereby given to all delinquent tax payers that if taxes now due and in arrear are not paid before

JANUARY 1st, 1904,

I will proceed according to law to collect.

For full information to all parties interested I refer to Section 50 of Chapter 356 of the Acts of the General Assembly of Maryland, Session of 1890, a copy of which is hereto annexed.

Please pay promptly and save costs.

J. W. WHITE,
Treasurer of Garrett County.

SECTION 50. The Treasurer shall during the first week in December in each and every year give notice to all delinquent tax payers of said county by advertisement inserted in two newspapers published in said county and by hand bills posted in five of the most public places in each Election District of said county and at the court house door, warning them and each of them that the payment of all taxes then due and in arrear will be enforced by advertisement and sale unless the same are paid before the first day of January then next following.

ROAD PETITION.

Notice is hereby given that thirty days after the first publication hereof the undersigned will petition the Board of County Commissioners of Garrett county for the appointment of viewers to view and locate a proposed new county road in Election Districts Nos. 6 and 14, beginning for the same at or near the old store building on the Oakland and Cranesville road lately occupied by H. B. Lewis, and running thence through the lands of Eugene Teets, S. H. Friend, W. S. Collins, Arvel Friend and W. H. Lewis and intersecting the road leading to Terra Alta, West Va., at the State line near William H. Lewis', a distance of about two miles.

EUGENE TEETS,
W. S. COLLINS,
S. H. FRIEND
39—5t* and others.

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3 15†	7 00†	Cumberland	ar	†12 00	†7 15
	7 00†	Cumberland	lv	†12 00	†7 15
3 44	7 29	Rawlings		11 31	6 45
4 07	7 52	Keyser		11 08	6 29
4 22	8 05	Westernport		10 58	6 08
4 29	8 09	W. Va. C. Junc.		10 51	6 0
4 54	8 35	Shaw		10 28	5 3
5 15	9 00	Harrison		†10 06	5 15
6 00*	9 50*	Elk Garden	ar	*8 10	*4 25
6 49	9 35†	Gorman	lv	†9 35	4 43
6 55	9 42	Bayard		9 28	4 37
7606	9 54	Dobbin		9 17	4 27
7 10	9 58	Henry		9 13	4 23
7 38	10 27	Thomas		8 38	3 53
7 10	10 55	Davis	ar	8 05	3 15
7 48	10 35	Coketon	lv	8 35	3 50
7 16	11 01	Hendricks		8 00	3 15
7 19	11 04	Hambleton		7 57	3 12
7 22	11 07	Bretz		7 52	3 07
25	11 10	Parsons		7 50	3 06
7 59	11 44	Kerens		7 16	2 15
8 10†	12 00†	Elkins	ar	†7 00	†2 31
	NOON				
8 46*	12 52†	Beverly	lv		†1 44
9 10*	1 15†	Huttonsville	ar		†1 30
P. M.					P. M.
	3 15*	Bealington	lv		*11 45
	P. M.				A. M.

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VOLUME 27. OAKLAND, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1904. NUMBER 48.

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ISIDOR RAYNER ELECTED SENATOR

To Succeed Louis E. McComas In U. S. Congress.

GOV. SMITH IS THROWN DOWN.

The Trick Was Turned in the Caucus Held Last Night and Rayner's Election Followed in the Balloting at Noon Today.

ANNAPOLIS, Feb. 4.—Isidor Rayner was elected United States Senator today, thus carrying out last night's caucus agreement.

U. G. PALMER.

THE MARYLAND GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Senatorial Matter Still In Doubt on Tuesday Night.

GORMAN'S INFLUENCE WANTING

In Making Selection as to Who Shall Succeed Senator Louis E. McComas—Some Proposed Garrett County Legislation.

[From our Special Correspondent.]

STATE HOUSE, ANNAPOLIS, FEBRUARY 2nd, 1904.

At the time this is written, and immediately after the 11th ballot in the joint assembly of Senate and House of Delegates of Maryland for a successor to Louis E. McComas in the United States Senate, the situation seems no closer to a settlement than it did last week.

The only change in the balloting today over the last few ballots taken, and not due to absentees, was that caused by the switching of the Somerset delegation in the House from Joshua W. Miles to Elihu E. Jackson and Senator Dashiell was absent as was Senator Applegarth of Dorchester. These two votes would have swelled ex-Governor Jackson's total to nine; and including the two Cecil votes which he got a week or more ago, making eleven delegates and Senators in all who have voted for him.

Rayner, Smith, Carter and McComas polled less than their full strength because of absentees. There was no switching from the columns of any of them. The situation, therefore, saye that five candidates now occupy the field held thus far by six or more is unchanged.

So far it has been impossible to verify the report or to locate its source, but the Smith following comes up once more today with the assertion that Senator Gorman has at last realized the impossibility of Carter's election and has sent word down the line to elect Smith. This may be so, but it has not been demonstrated yet and it is by no means certain that this is Mr. Gorman's plan. The opponents of the ex-Governor wonder if Mr. Gorman is now for Smith what the significance of the Miles votes going to Jackson is, and if Mr. Gorman is for Smith why Miles' votes did not go to him.

Senator Gorman's whereabouts today is also the subject of speculation. Some say he is at home; others that he is in New York, and others think he is coming here. The Smith people seem very confident that he is not coming here, while the ex-Governor's enemies seem to think he is.

There is talk of a caucus for tomorrow night and with the rumor the under lips of the Raynor men begin to droop. It is really surprising how blue these fellows get on the very shortest notice at the barest rumor of a caucus. They understand that a caucus with a secret ballot will leave Mr. Raynor perhaps fifteen votes, but very probably less, so they are blue, for at present Rayner is footing the bills.

The outcome is difficult to predict, since there are combinations of possibilities which might elect any man now in the democratic field. The Baltimore papers seem as much at sea as anyone else, the most of them having predicted, at one time or another, the election of every candidate in the field from the start save Miles, and the *Sun* did hint, in a two-column story of the possibility of Miles. The papers can nearly all write "as we predicted in the —— two weeks ago, so and so was elected today," when the affair finally closes.

As the contest now stands Senator Gorman's word will make Rayner, or Smith or Jackson his colleague, and a little urging in connection with this word of his would probably make Carter, although there is no gainsaying the fact that the Honorable Bernard Carter will be the hardest man of the lot to force through, in spite of his more than pre-eminent fitness for the place.

There is one consolation in the situation now, however. In spite of the dead-lock the wheels of legislation are beginning to turn. A number of bills have passed the Senate or the House and business is being transacted. A large commission interested in the St. Louis Exposition came down this morning and presented the needs of the Maryland exhibit at the big fair to the Finance Committee of the Senate and the Committee on Ways and Means of the House. They ask for $60,000 and they want it quick, nearly all the speakers asking for a suspension of the rules in order that the appropriation be railroaded through at once. There is little doubt but that the appropriation will be passed.

No bills have been introduced this week by the Garrett delegation. Indeed today's was the only session since last Friday and it was so taken up with other business that it was just as well that there were no more bills.

From the present prospects quite a good deal of legislation will be asked for Garrett.

A delegation composed of Hon. J. G. Kolb, ex-member of the House, Arthur Chisholm, electrician for the Meadow Mountain Lumber Company will ask the Garrett representatives to secure the incorporation of Friendsville.

It will be remembered that a request for similar legislation two years ago aroused opposition. Friendsville is in a limit law district, and the clause in the proposed bill to license the sale of liquor by the payment of $250 annually to the corporation, besides the tax to county and state—liquor to be sold only in hotels having accommodations for more than fifteen people—will doubtless be opposed again this time.

Another proposed measure, likely to encounter opposition will be favorable action on a petition signed by about 150 names asking for the establishment of a new district to be known as No. 15. This proposed new district would be taken from districts 3, 12 and 11, and its voting place would be Avilton. District No. 8 is the largest in the county and is more entitled to be divided than any other. Due to the extra expense attached to an extra district the representative of No. 8 will not urge his rights, unless this new number 15 is seriously considered. In other words, Garrett will probably get two new districts or it won't get any, with the chances favoring no change.

Mr. M. R. Hamill, president of the school board of Garrett county, and ex-Senator R. T. Browning, the democratic organization leader in Garrett, who will probably be appointed assistant fish commissioner, will be here Wednesday or Thursday.

PAUL WINCHESTER.

A Secret for Women!

Did you ever notice how men admire the rustle of pure silk gowns? And how their admiration extends to the wearer of the gowns?

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THREE KILLED IN MINE EXPLOSION

At the Upper Potomac Workings In Garrett County.

TWO AMERICANS AND AN ITALIAN

The Victims—Wm. Frederick Schmidt and George W. Bowers—Italian's Name Is Unknown—Three Others More or Less Burned and Brulsed.

The Upper Potomac coal mine, which is owned and operated by Philadelphia capitalists, was the scene on last Saturday morning of an explosion whereby three men lost their lives and three others were more or less seriously injured. The dead are:

William Frederick Schmidt, formerly of Thayerville,

George W. Bowers, of Schell.

An unknown Italian.

The injured are three Italians whose names cannot be learned and who are now at Schell, West Va., where they are being treated by physicians.

The mine is located on the Maryland side of the Potomac river, in Garrett county, a mile or two above Schell, and was only recently opened.

The men who were killed as well as those who were injured, were standing at the mouth of the mine waiting to go in after the smoke cleared succeeding a dynamite blast when the dust in the mine ignited, producing a second explosion which came with such terrific force as to hurl Schmidt, who was standing directly in the centre of the opening, a distance of more than a hundred and fifty feet, his body describing a semi circle through the air and falling to the ground after passing over the tipple, a stack of lumber and a large oak tree. Schmidt was employed as a miner, and was the son-in-law of the late Thomas Sollars who was killed in the same mine about a year ago.

Mr. Bowers and the dead Italian were standing near Schmidt and were fatally injured, Mr. Bowers dying on Sunday after having been removed to his home at Schell, and the Italian expired the same evening at his boarding house in the above place.

The other three men injured were all Italians employed at the mine, and while their hurts are serious they are not necessarily fatal.

The funeral of Mr. Schmidt took place at Deer Park Monday afternoon at Deer Park, being conducted by Rev. Manges, of the Lutheran church. The deceased was born in Oakland on June 18th, 1875, and was in his 29th year. He leaves a wife and two small children, a mother, three sisters (Mrs. Wm. Kahl, of Oakland, being one of them), and four brothers.

DIED.

BOUCHER—Isaiah Boucher, an old and prominent citizen of Garrett county, died at his home near Grantsville on January 31, aged about 80 years. He was much respected by all who knew him. He was a farmer and lived upon one of the best farms in the country. He was once county commissioner, but had no taste for office. He left five living prosperous sons: Henry S., a merchant in Somerset county, Pa.; Phineas C., farmer and lumber manufactureer; Samuel A., a prominent physician at Barton, Md.; Charles W., dentist at New Kensington, Pa., and Arthur M., a farmer near Barton. All the sons are married.

KEPNER—At his home at Hambleton, W. Va., yesterday, after a brief illness, Joseph Kepner, aged 51 years. The deceased was a son of Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Kepner, of Oakland.

FOR A NATIONAL MILITARY CAMP.

The Bid Of Oakland For the Site Presented to Military Committee

BY REPRESENTATIVE DELEGATION

Of Oakland Business Men—The Advantages That Inure to the Locality—Arguments Made Before the Committee.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—What promises to be one of the liveliest fights ever known before the House Committee on Military Affairs opened up this morning when the question of selecting sites for military encampment in the North, South, East and West came before the committee for a hearing. Pennsylvania and Maryland met today in an endeavor to secure the location of the Eastern camp. California will follow with two sites, Texas has two and the North—nobody knows how many. Sometime ago Congress authorized the War Department to investigate eligible sites, in the four corners of the United States, with the result that the special board, of which Lieutenant General Miles was chairman and Major General Brooke, Major General Otis, Major General Young and others were members, made an exhaustive examination of all the sites offered and filed a report covering 1,000 pages, containing maps and data concerning the various sites.

A number of sites for posts of various kinds were recommended, but for "camp sites" the board advised "one in the vicinity of Chickamauga Park, Ga.; one at Fort Riley, Kan.; one in the Conewago Valley in Lebanon, Dauphin and Lancaster counties, Pa., and one on the Nacimieto Ranch in Monterey and San Luis Obispo counties, California.

All these sites, however, did not find favor in the eyes of the members of the House Committee on Military Affairs, and Representative Esch, of Wisconsin introduced a bill providing for the purchase of sites as follows: The Conewago Valley site; the Nacimiento Ranch; Camp Douglass, in Wiscon, and Camp Sam Houston, in Texas, and on this bill the first of a series of hearings was given today.

It is a good thing for a state to have a permanent military camp of this character, as it is proposed that from 10,000 to 30,000 regulars and militia shall be assembled at each of these camps once a year, and, consequently, many states have sites to present and many members of Congress have constituents who wish to sell property to the government for this purpose. It was natural, therefore, that the room of the Committee on Military Affairs should have been crowded to the doors this morning with members of Congress, land agents, railroad representatives, officers of the militia of the various states and officers of the United States Army.

The contest today revolved around the site for the eastern camp; triangular in character, for Pennsylvania has two, the Conewago and the Somerset sites, and Maryland one, near Oakland. A combination has been formed by which it is proposed the Nacimiento ranch shall be set aside in favor of the Henry ranch, in California, which has superior facilities for water supply and sewerage, and a telegram from California caused former Secretary of the Navy, Hillary A. Herbert, to rush to the committee room to appear in behalf of the Nacimiento ranch. He admitted that he was not equipped at the present time to discuss the comparative merits of the two California propositions, so the committee gave him until Monday next to prepare his argument.

The Pennsylvania and Maryland men, however, were not so badly off, and a number of strong arguments were presented in behalf of each of the three sites in question. Backed by the recommendation of the Army Board the representatives of the Conewago Valley put up a strong argument. The bulk of their testimony was presented by General Corbin, formerly adjutant general of the Pennsylvania state malitia, whose name has been so prominently before the public in connection with the settlement of the strike in the anthracite coal regions. Hurrying from Florida, General Corbin arrived just before the committee adjourned, but held the attention of the members as long as he cared to speak.

Representative Olmstead, in whose district the Connewago Valley lies, also presented Mr. A. D. Smith, president and general superintendent of the Cornwall and Lebanon Railroad Company, of Lebanon, Pa., who argued in behalf of the Conewago site. For the Somerset site Mr. W. A. Scott, Jr., of Pittsburg, representing a real estate syndicate which has options on the property up to 30,000 acres, and Brigadier General John A. Wiley were introduced by Representative Cooper, of Pennsylvania. Representative Pearre presented State Senator Palmer, Messrs. E. H. Sincell and Gilmer S. Hamill, of Oakland, Md., who backed the Oakland site. Representative Smith, of Kentucky, served notice that he would have a delegation from the "Dark and Bloody Ground" in behalf of a site near Bowling Green, Ky. California, Texas, Wisconsin and other states will be heard later.

Maryland offered as a site about 10,000 acres of land in Garrett county, near Oakland. Bills pending before Congress provide for the purchase of this ground for $500,000. Representative Pearre was present but made no argument today. He will appear before the committee next Tuesday and present the case as strongly as possible. Mr. Pearre said today that, viewing the question impartially, he believes the Maryland site, which was more centrally located, is in many respects superior to either of the Pennsylvania sites. Discussing the Oakland site, Mr. Sincell said it was about two miles northwest of Oakland and bounded on the south by the main line of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad; on the west by the Maryland-West Virginia line; on the north by Muddy creek and on the east by the Great Youghioghenv river. He said that it has an elevation of over 2,500 feet above sea level; is absolutely free from malaria and its kindred diseases; the natural drainage is perfect; ample facilities for bathing are afforded, and that the atmosphere was so invigorating that even in the hottest days of the summer men can undergo without fatigue the maximum amount of exertion. The thermometer rarely registers more than 86°, he said, and the nights are delightfully cool and refreshing, mosquitos being unknown.

He further stated that the moral environment is of the highest type and free from the contagion of the city and large towns. Forage and provisions are abundantly at hand and the site is centrally located for troops from New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, the District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan. From 10,000 acres upward can be secured at $25 per acre.

His arguments were substantially those of Mr. Hamill, who said that there was plenty of good mountain water of the purest character and the best water and the best climate east of the Ohio river. The scattering timber would easily repay for its own clearing, the roads are excellent and even at this time of year artillery or heavy army wagons could be easily moved over them.

A memorial from the residents of Garrett county was presented to the committee, setting forth in detail the facts stated by Mr. Sincell.

CUT BY AN ITALIAN.

B. & O. Detective Jerry Browning, of Oakland, Roughly Handled At Pittsburg.

The Pittsburg papers last night contained an account of a general mix-up between officers of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and a gang of Italian coal thieves which took place at McKeesport the night preceding in which Detective Jerry Browning, son of Mr. and Mrs. John T. Browning, of Oakland, was badly cut by one of the men he had under arrest. The newspaper reports stated that officer Browing, accompanied by two or three city officers had placed three Italians under arrest for stealing coal from cars of the company and while passing through the Italian quarter of the town the prisoners called for help when a number of their countrymen came to their rescue and set upon the officers cutting and slashing at them with knives. Mr. Browning was the only one seriously injured and he is now at a hospital in Pittsburg.

HOYES AND VICINITY.

According to the old adage we will have six week's more winter weather, as the groundhog certainly did see his shadow.

Monday of this week was considered the stormiest day this winter.

Sampson Custer and daughter Alice of Connellsville, Pa., are visiting relotives and friends in this community.

A number of young people from this neighborhood attended the protracted meeting at Friendsville last Sunday night.

William Callis made a business trip to Oakland Monday and returned the next day.

Gilmore DeWitt and sister Florence of near Deer Park, accompanied by Miss Mabel Thayer, were guests of Mr. M. Mattingly and family last Sunday. They also, accompanied by Misses Olia and Bernadette Mattingly and Mr. Richter, made a call at W. A. Smith's.

The Literary society of this place will meet at the school house next Friday night. The subject for debate is; *Resolved*, That wood is more useful to man than coal.

Edward Shank, of Swanton, made a visit to Youngstown, Pa., last week and on his return made his sister, Mrs. Maggie DeWitt, a short visit.

Our pastor, Rev. D. A. Friend, delivered an excellent sermon to us last Sunday morning. As the sledding was fine the congregation was large.

CAMP FIRE STORIES

DRUM MAJOR HERO.

Led a New Hampshire Regiment Against Hostile Hordes in the City of Baltimore.

Saxie Pike is dead. Of course, his parents never christened him "Saxie" at all. That is a name which came to him later in life. He was named plain Francis Herbert at first. But as "Saxie" we all knew him through the long years of the piping times of peace that followed the excitements of the civil war, says a writer in the Manchester (N. H.) Union. How often we have regarded him with intense local pride as he preceded some procession, his tall form surmounted by a towering bearskin cap, as he manipulated his baton with a skill such as no other drum major could ever acquire, for he was universally recognized as the drum major par excellence—the highest type of that much bedizined genus—admired and mocked at in the same breath, as highest types are apt to be.

He had a pride peculiar to himself, and knew his worth, as does not always

PRESSING BACK THE HOSTILE THRONG.

happen to men of superior gifts in other lines of human endeavor. Not infrequently, as he went about from door to door, patiently setting forth the merits of the special polishing powder which he offered for sale, he would draw up his tall form before some frigidly repellant housewife and say, with justifiable pride: "I am Saxie Pike."

After that, no housewife who knew his story could well turn him away without remunerative consideration, if not of his polishing powder, at any rate of himself and the day he was a hero. For Saxie Pike was a hero once, and had he died that day even his coat would have been tenderly preserved; congress would have voted him a monument, and his own state would have boasted of him, and justly, to the end of time.

There were two really great days in the life of Saxie Pike. One was when he preceded the band which furnished music for the First New Hampshire regiment of volunteers as it marched through Concord's streets on its way to the defense of the national capitol; the other, the greatest day of his poor life, was when the same regiment marched through an imbittered and hostile throng from station to station in Baltimore.

The Sixth Massachusetts had passed through Baltimore shortly before, had been fired upon and had suffered loss. When Col. Tappan's First New Hampshire boys formed in the railroad square before marching across the city, no one could tell what would happen next. It was then that the spirit of Saxie Pike rose to the inspiration of the hour. Some have spitefully suggested that the needed spirit was furnished at Col. Tappan's private cost, but the thought may be discarded. No horse that lacked the mettle ever yet responded to the spur. Saxie Pike was imbued with the spirit of true patriotism, or no amount of stimulus would have availed. As the regiment moved forward Saxie Pike, our "Saxie," whose earthly course is now ended, led the way. Pressing with his baton against the hostile throng, he pushed its individual components one way and another, urging them to fall back, and repeating mildly over and over the assurance, which carried with it the sternest of threats, that those who came after him carried muskets and the muskets were loaded with ball.

The march across the city of Baltimore was accomplished without the firing of a shot or a brickbat, and in time Saxie Pike came home to us to remain here as a well-known character until slow-working disease has now carried him away. For years he was no longer a hero, only a drum major par excellence, a peripatetic vendor of polishing powder, and a "character." But suppose he had fallen, with bullets in him, that day in Baltimore! Even at this day a tear will not be misplaced if it shall chance to fall on Saxie's humble grave.

An Officer's Pet Dog.

In the case of the captain of an artillery company of South Carolina, who was killed in the American civil war, the officer's pet dog lay moaning upon the grave of his master, refusing to eat or drink, for three days only, and then died. This instance is all the more remarkable from the fact that the officer's body did not reach the family home in Columbia until a week after death. The dog met it at the gate, knew by instinct that the coffin contained his dead master, lay under it in the parlor until the funeral, when he joined in the procession to the grave.—Chicago Daily News.

TWO FIGHTING CLERICS.

Entertaining Tales About Parson Lozier and Chaplain Moody in the Civil War.

"I have a letter," said the major in the Chicago Inter Ocean, "from my old friend, John Hogarth Lozier, of Mount Vernon, Ia., formerly chaplain of the Thirty-seventh Indiana. The letter was called out by Comrade Anderson's reference to Lozier as a fighting chaplain at Stone river. Lozier does not deny that he said to the confederate who shot at a wounded man: 'You booger, you,' or that he used a rifle promptly, as a soldier would.

"Of the story about Col. Granville Moody saying to his men: 'Give them h—l,' Chaplain Lozier writes: 'I was riding at Moody's side, whose regiment pressed closely against mine, when the first volley came from the confederates posted along a fence row thicket. It was the first volley of a personal character that I had ever enjoyed, so to speak. It was aimed at the bunch of mounted officers, of which Moody and I were part, and for an instant I thought a swarm of bees was passing.

"A comrade dropped just in front of me, and I dismounted, threw the wounded man across my horse and started for an ambulance. Soon came the charge Anderson refers to and Moody's alleged proffer of more sulphur than the cartridge contained. Moody assured me that he said: "Give them Hail Columbia." He meant to say that, I am sure, but just as the words were on his lips a bullet struck his leg, and nobody knows what a man, even a preacher, might say under such circumstances.

"Four times in that battle was Col. Moody struck, but he held his men in line until the enemy were hurled back to stay. I could write pages about Moody's good work before the war, during the war and after the war. He was one of the most effective speakers of the Methodist pulpit. Under a beautiful monument in our cemetery here lies the body of Rev. Granville Moody, beside that of his wife, who died before him. I took part in the burial services of both, and I want to say now to the boys of his old regiment that Moody was a great man in the best sense of the term.

"Concerning the stories of my exploits related by Comrade Anderson and others, I will say they are as near the truth as one expects from an old soldier. There was a legend among us in the army to the effect that the men of the Nineteenth Illinois had three points of preeminence—they were the greatest fighters, the greatest jokers and the greatest liars in the army. If I remember rightly there was a Sam Anderson in that regiment. However, Dan R. Anderson, I see, was in the First Kentucky regiment, which wasn't in our division. In battles like that at Stone river the several divisions were very neighborly.

"I thank my comrades for saying so many pleasant things about the fighting chaplain. While I cannot truthfully deny that I pulled a trigger at a confederate in a moment of excitement, I don't think the boys ought to bring that up against a fellow after 40 years. It is outlawed. I was more of a frightened chaplain than a fighting one. Many of the boys, I learn, suppose I am dead. I was very sick several years ago, but am better now, and I hope to meet my old comrades at some of the encampments here and yonder."

"The chaplain is right," continued the major, "as to Granville Moody. The old

"I WAS RIDING AT MOODY'S SIDE."

fighting parson was a natural orator and a most effective speaker. I heard his famous speech the day after Lincoln was assassinated. He spoke, on a moment's notice, for two hours, giving some experiences of his with Andrew Johnson while the latter was military governor of Tennessee. He told the story of a call on Johnson when the prospect in Tennessee looked very dark, and of Johnson asking him to pray. He related many anecdotes without apparent purpose, but when he had finished, the 30,000 listeners realized that the old Methodist had introduced the president in a new light and had strengthened their confidence in him.

"Nothing could be more impressive than Moody's bearing and manner on such occasions. He was then in his prime, his heavy white hair and beard giving to his tall, stalwart figure a dignity and majesty possessed by few public speakers of that day. He said more in praise of Johnson in that famous speech than the facts warranted, but he meant every word of it, and no speech of the time did more to comfort a bereaved people. Johnson did not come up to Moody's expectations or predictions, but the fighting parson swallowed his disappointment until he had opportunity to scold Johnson himself. If reports were true, the scolding was a corker."

British Somaliland.

It is estimated that the population of British Somaliland is about 250,000. Its area is about 68,000 square miles.

THE WANTON CALF.

Find Owner of Calf.

A Calf, full of play and wantonness, seeing an Ox at the plough could not forbear insulting him. "What a sorry poor drudge are you," said he, "to bear that heavy yoke upon your neck, and, with a plough at your tail all day, to go turning up the ground for a master! You are a wretched poor slave, and know no better, or you would not do it. See what a happy life I lead! I go just where I please,—sometimes in the cool shade, sometimes in the warm sunshine; and, whenever I like, I drink at the clear and running brook." The Ox, not at all moved by this address, went on quietly and calmly at his work; and in the evening, when unyoked and going to take his rest, he saw the Calf, hung with garlands of flowers, being led off for sacrifice by the priests. He pitied him, but could not help saying as he passed: "Now, friend, whose condition is the better,—yours or mine?"

THE LASH FOR THIEVES.

Punishment Inflicted in England Seems to Be Effective in Stopping Theft.

Highway robbery is a crime with which English police no longer have to reckon, whereas in St. Louis it is a nightly occurrence. A cat o' nine tails, used in England and not used in America, explains the difference, according to C. F. G. Raikes, an English resident of St. Louis, says the Post-Dispatch.

"Highway robbery is the one crime for which English law specifies flogging as a punishment in addition to imprisonment," said Mr. Raikes to the Post-Dispatch. "Up to the time I left England several years ago, I remember hearing of but one or two cases of highway robbery, and I kept fairly well informed on such matters. I know that it was one of the rarest crimes in the kingdom.

"In reading of the nightly robberies recently in St. Louis I have often thought of that fact, and the only explanation I can find for the difference between St. Louis and the English cities is in the difference of pnishment.

"In fact, I have heard it said that it was the flogging which prevented highway robberies there. The would-be robbers seemed to be in deathly fear of that.

"A cat o' nine tails, which is a small bundle of leather strips attached to a short handle, is plied on a man's back, and it tells. The number of lashes to be given is specified by the court just as is the number of years the guilty man must serve in prison.

"I do not know that flogging is still practiced in England, but it was a punishment for highway robbers when I left there, and it was regarded as effective.

"It seems different in the United States. Of course, there is no flogging. Furthermore, the prison sentences are shorter and pardons are more frequent. There are also more delays here in execution of the criminal law than in England.

"There seems to be need of some stern measuers in this country to stop highway robberies. I don't know that flogging is the proper punishment, but I often think of the English practice when I read of the robberies in St. Louis.

"Other European countries are equally free from highway robberies, although I don't know that they practice flogging. They all, however, regard the crime as almost as bad as murder, and the law is very severe.

MISS FLUTTERLY ON RADIUM.

The Manufacture of It Ought to Be Stopped for Good and Sufficient Reasons.

"Isn't this an age of marvels?" said little Miss Flutterly, according to Charles Battell Loomis, in Leslie's Monthly. "I really don't know what will be discovered next—do you? Really, it would take a strictly scientific person to tell, because just as you think it's going to be an airship it turns out to be radium or something else just as wonderful.

"It seems as if the manufacture of radium ought to be stopped, because if a single pound of it was—what is it they do with it, turn it on or explode it, or what?—well, anyway, if a single pound of it did what it does do, whatever that is, it would annihilate the world. Just think of the danger of having even a little of it. They say it's diminishing at the rate of a certain number of grains a second, and it's going so fast it would reach the sun inside of a minute, and yet, after watching a heap of it for I don't know how many thousands of years, it doesn't look any smaller—so I don't know how we're going to get rid of it now it's here. And they say it will make anything shine except imitation diamonds. I should think that people wouldn't dear to wear paste after this, because if they suddenly stopped shining it would be so mortifying."

UNNECESSARY FEAR.

French Bill of Fare Was Taken for a Warning from the Italian Mafia.

When Gunbusta returned from business he was astonished at finding his good wife wrapt in mental cogitation over a letter that lay on the table before her. Even his entrance did not seem to distract her. Laying his hand gently upon her shoulder, she jumped back with a start, relates the New York Times.

"Why, my dear," said he, nervously, "what ails you?"

These words seemed to be a clew for her to begin weeping, and between her sobs she blurted:

"Oh, Bert, the worst has come! We are the victims of the Black Hand of the Italian Mafia. See, this letter came this morning."

She handed over the epistle and Gunbusta paled slightly as he saw scribbled scrawling on the paper what appeared to be a treacherous threat in some foreign language. He could not read it; neither could his wife; yet they felt sure it was another case of "money or your life," because numerous incidents of this kind had transpired in their neighborhood during the past year.

"Don't you think we had better lay some money out on the back stoop, my dear?" said the frightened wife.

"But we don't know the amount. I know what I'll do; I'll hurry to police headquarters and have them translate it for me." And the badly scared Gunbusta darted out of the house.

"Minnie," said Gunbusta, returning after being away about two hours, "we're fools! On my way downtown I met Bob Fleming, the court interpreter, and he informed me that the letter was no threat at all, but a French bill of fare from the man who has opened the new restaurant on our block."

Mrs. Gunbusta rejoiced. Gunbusta felt somewhat relieved himself.

HAIR BY THE CARLOAD.

New Style of Dressing Women's Hair Consumes Hundreds of Tons for "Rats."

Since the revival of the pompadour style of dressing women's hair and the use of the "rat" there has been a tremendous increase in the importation of human hair, says the New York Press. It is estimated 100 tons of hair, valued at $3,000,000, have been received at this port this year. This doesn't represent one-half the expense the style has entailed upon women, for it has given a decided impetus to the hairdressing business. Three times as many New York women now patronize hairdressers as did a few years ago. With women of fashion the hairdresser is looked upon now as a necessity.

In most of the fashionable hairdressing shops of Fifth avenue and its vicinity comparatively few women are employed. Formerly women did all the work, patrons being reluctant to have their hair dressed by men, but the prejudice soon wore off, and now the well-groomed women seem to think that only the man hairdresser who has studied the business abroad is artistic.

The hairdressers say this promises to be a great country for their business. The women of America have less hair than the women of Europe. The quality is about the same, but there seems to be something in the climate of the United States or in the habits of the people that is not conducive to women's hair growing as luxuriously as it does abroad.

Large as was the value of the hair imported this year the value of fine toilet articles was far greater. About 85 per cent. of the amber and tortoise shell goods, perfumes, powders and cosmetics used in America are brought from across the water.

TEMPERANCE NOTES

THE LAWYER'S STORY.

Why No Liquor Was Taken on the Camping and Fishing Expedition.

The young men had made great preparations for their fishing trip into the Indian territory, and their disappointment was deep when, on the very morning they were to start, the lawyer, whom they all liked, told them he could not go. To make the matter worse, his explanations were very lame and unsatisfactory; it was evident that he had given up the trip for some reason which he hesitated to name.

As a last resort the others went in a body—six of them—to his office, and demanded that he tell them exactly why he had deserted, when he had been most enthusiastic in planning the outing.

"If you're really to understand it," he said, "I shall have to begin with my own boyhood. My father, the best father, I think, that a boy ever had, always showed me a tenderness which even as a child I knew was somehow different from the love which my playmates had from their parents. It was not until I was perhaps 14 years old that he told me why this was so.

"Although he himself lived a most exemplary life, his father, his father's father and two of his uncles had been drunkards. The taste for liquor he believed to be hereditary in our family, and in me he had recognized many of the traits he himself possessed, and which had made his own life a long fight against the habit of drink. He pointed out the danger that lay before me, and begged me to give him my

I TOOK THE DRINK.

promise never, under any circumstances, to touch liquor. 'It is your safety,' he said. 'Unless you make this resolution, and have the strength to keep it, the odds will be fatally against you, for, like myself, you are easily influenced by others. If I thought that tomorrow you were to take your first drink, I should pray to God that you might die to-day.'

"Of course I promised. He had never talked to me in that way before, and of course it made an impression on me. I was frightened, and for several years I kept my promise. Then I went with some other young fellows on an all-day fishing trip. While we were eating our luncheon one of our number, a boy whom we all admired, took a bottle of whisky from his pocket, drank from it, and passed it to his next neighbor. The bottle went round the circle, for no one dared refuse to follow George Reitz' lead. When it came to me I tried to pass it on without drinking, but the others began to tease and ridicule me, until from sheer cowardice I took the drink. A second and a third followed, and I began to realize that I liked the stuff, and wanted more of it. My father's warning flashed across my mind:

"'If you take one drink, you may be forever lost!'

"The rest of the day passed wretchedly enough, and I was glad when it was time to start for home. When I reached the house I found that my father, whom I had left in good health in the morning, was lying at the point of death. He had had a sudden attack of heart disease. They told me he was very anxious to see me alone, and with a breaking heart I entered his room.

"He could not move and could hardly speak, but as I took his hand and bowed my head upon it, crying, he smiled tenderly and lovingly on me. When I grew calmer he spoke, although the effort was pitiful to witness:

"'Be strong—mother's sake—my sake—kiss me.'

"As I bent down to kiss him he noticed the odor of liquor in my breath. I shall never forget the look of agony, of despair, in his eyes.

"'My poor—lost—boy!' he groaned; and these were his last words.

"Since that day, God helping me, I have never touched a drop of liquor. But I know my weakness. I don't dare to expose myself to temptation, and I never knowingly go where liquor is to be used. This morning, while the provision wagon was being loaded, I saw that some one had sent along a case of whisky. Forgive me, boys; I'm not preaching nor finding fault with you, but you see now why I can't go."

"You can go and you shall go," spoke up the judge, who had provided the case of liquor, "for the whisky is going to stay here." So the lawyer went, and a jollier, healthier, happier outing none of the men ever had.—Youth's Companion.

The legislator who will vote to fasten the saloon system on the necks of an unwilling people should be preserved in his own alcohol and used as a sign in a saloon window.—National Advocate.

A BLACKBOARD EXERCISE.

How a Sunday School Can Be Made to Realize Liquor's Startling Balance Sheet.

A splendid way to interest and instruct, nay to impress a Sunday school in a practical lesson on temperance, is for the superintendent, or some person well posted upon the evils of intemperance, to conduct a general exercise, a blackboard lecture, taking for the topic, "A Debtor and Creditor Account with Mr. Alcohol." Have a good blackboard placed before the school, select some young man who can write well and promptly and clearly, and ask him to come forward and act as clerk for the school. Then let the leader ask the scholars for some items that they can set down to the credit of Mr. Alcohol. None will probably be given, for the glorious reason that there are none; but do not hurry. Continue to ask if there is not one thing that can be set down to the good credit of Mr. Alcohol. After I had almost worried a school in my demands for something to set on the credit side of the account, a little boy said: "Alcohol is good to keep corpses from rotting!"

Finally, when the school is deeply impressed with the fact that there is no good thing that can be said in favor of Mr. Alcohol, let the debit side be called for. You will be surprised to hear the reasons come in. Let the clerk put them down one at a time, and let the leader put a little earnest speech with each one so as to drive the truth home. When through what an exhibit that black-board will show—not one thing in favor, but more than a dozen things against the use of alcohol! How easy now to clinch this truth upon the souls of the very boys and girls who have furnished the items for the conclusion!—Rev. E. L. Eaton, D. D.

TO HELP THE DRINKER.

The Treatment of Inebriety by the Government of Victoria, Australia.

The committee appointed by the government of Victoria in December, 1901, to inquire into the subject of inebriety and the methods for its cure has furnished a report to the chief secretary. After detailing the work of investigation carried out by the committee the report closed with the following recommendations: "1. That provisions be made for the registration, under conditions fixed by the government, of all institutions for the treatment of inebriety. 2. That all such institutions must be placed under government supervision and inspection. 3. That a special place of confinement and treatment must be provided for criminal inebriates, where the offense may be directly traced to inebriety, or where the ground of detention is habitual drunkenness itself. 4. That a government institution, under a board of control, be established in some locality suitable for isolation and classification and the opportunity for employment, to which inebriates can be sent voluntarily or compulsorily, in which different methods of treatment may be adopted. 5. That a bill be immediately introduced by the government determining the conditions under which inebriates can be dealt with on the lines of the New South Wales measure of September, 1900, and making provision for the foregoing recommendation."—British Medical Journal.

NOTES AFIELD.

Raleigh, N. C., by a majority of 194, voted against the saloons and in favor of one dispensary. The law went into effect on January 1, and 23 saloons were closed. The contest was a hard one.

The constitutionality of the Sunday closing law passed by the Minnesota legislature in 1903 was upheld in a decision made by Judge Hine, of the St. Paul municipal court. The case under consideration will be carried to the spureme court.

"There are voters in Kansas who never saw a saloon in the county in which they were born and now live, and in whose minds liquor selling is classed in the same category as stealing or any similar crime." There are counties where the jail has not been occupied for more than eight years.

In Belgium the tax on spirits has been increased, and at the same time the tax on tea has been removed, with the object of encouraging tea as a beverage. In Holland a league has been formed to fight the use of spirits. It aims at legislation, but for the present it is doing personal work by posting agents at the doors of public houses to urge the patrons not to enter.

King Edward directed, last summer, that the officers of the navy be informed that he considered his health "as much honored by those who drink it in water as by those who drink it in wine." Early this month he sent word to a baronet who had violated the doctor's orders by drinking the toast to the king in wine that such a proceeding was undesirable. We are evidently coming to the saner days, when it shall no longer be regarded as polite to urge a man to violate his conscience for the sake of being in the fashion.

What It Does.

The liquor traffic:
Defies law.
Wrecks lives.
Ruins homes.
Divides families.
Destroys wealth.
Breeds criminals.
Produces poverty.
Increases taxation.
Debauches politics.
Disqualifies laborers.
Depreciates property.
Corrupts legislatures.
Profanes the Sabbath.
The traffic must be destroyed.
—National Advocate.

Mrs. Hughson, of Chicago, whose letter follows, is another woman in high position who owes her health to the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I suffered for several years with general weakness and bearing-down pains, caused by womb trouble. My appetite was poor, and I would lie awake for hours, and could not sleep, until I seemed more weary in the morning than when I retired. After reading one of your advertisements I decided to try the merits of **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound,** and I am so glad I did. No one can describe the good it did me. I took three bottles faithfully, and besides building up my general health, it drove all disease and poison out of my body, and made me feel as spry and active as a young girl. Mrs. Pinkham's medicines are certainly all they are claimed to be."—MRS. M. E. HUGHSON, 347 East Ohio St., Chicago, Ill.—*$5000 forfeit if original of above letter proving genuineness cannot be produced.*

More than a million women have regained health by the use of **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.**

If the slightest trouble appears which you do not understand write to Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass., for her advice, and a few timely words from her will show you the right thing to do. This advice costs you nothing, but it may mean life or happiness to both.

Needed Not the Country.

"And do none of you know anything about the country?" asked the teacher, sadly.

"Oh, yiss, ma'am, I know," said Eva Gonorowsky. "The country is the Fresh Air Fund."

"Then you've been there," cried Miss Bailey. "Tell us about it, Eva."

"No, ma'am, I ain't seen it," said Eva, proudly. "I'm healthy."—McClure's.

Billion Dollar Grass and Alfalfa.

When we introduced this remarkable grass three years ago, little did we dream it would be the most talked of grass in America, the biggest, quick, hay producer on earth, but this has come to pass.

Agr. Editors wrote about it, Agr. College Professors lectured about it, Agr. Institute Orators talked about it, while in the farm house by the quiet fireside, in the corner grocery, in the village post-office, at the creamery, at the depot, in fact wherever farmers gathered, Salzer's Billion Dollar Grass, that wonderful grass, good for 5 to 14 tons per acre, and lots of pasture besides, is always a theme worthy of the farmer's voice.

A. Walford, Westlore Farms, Pa., writes: "I have 60 acres in Salzer's Alfalfa Clover. It is immense. I cut three crops this season and have lots of pasture besides."

JUST SEND 10c IN STAMPS

and this notice to John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., for their big catalog and farm seed samples. [K. L.]

She Knew One.

Mr. Finnick—In all my life, Miss Egeau, I have only met two women whom I would really care to marry.

Miss Egeau—And—er—what was the other one's name, Mr. Finnick?—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

A Remarkable Discovery.

A German chemist has discovered a healing agent in coal oil which has created quite a sensation amongst sufferers wherever it has been tested, on account of the wonderful cures accomplished by its use. A few applications are sufficient to cure muscular Rheumatism, Neuralgia, headache, tooth, ear or backache, lameness, sprains, chilblains, in fact every severe pain. It is sold in drug stores as Dr. Bayer's Penetrating Oil in 25c. and 50c. bottles and warranted to cure or money refunded.

"Sometimes," said Uncle Eben, "a father kind o' overburdens a boy by 'spectin' him to be good an' smart enough to c'rect de faults of all de res' of de family."—Washington Star.

Stops the Cough

and works off the cold. Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. Price 25 cents

The true poet has a lively imagination and so too, has the mere verse writer, for the latter is apt to imagine that he is a poet.—Puck.

Do not believe Piso's Cure for Consumption has an equal for coughs and colds.—J. F. Boyer, Trinity Springs, Ind., Feb. 15, 1900.

It may be but a small matter even if a man doesn't know his own mind.—Chicago Daily News.

If you want creamery prices do as the creameries do, use June Tint Butter Color.

It's hard to convince the oldest inhabitant that the good die young.

LASTING RELIEF.

J. W. Walls, Superintendent of Streets of Lebanon, Ky., says: "My nightly rest was broken, owing to irregular action of the kidneys. I was suffering intensely from severe pains in the small of my back and through the kidneys and annoyed by painful passages of abnormal secretions. No amount of doctoring relieved this condition. I began taking Doan's Kidney Pills and I experienced quick and lasting relief. Doan's Kidney Pills will prove a blessing to all sufferers from kidney disorders who will give them a fair trial.'

Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., proprietors. For sale by all druggists, price 50 cents per box.

DEAFNESS absolutely relieved at small cost. Send for circular or call. Micro-Audiphone Co., 869 W. 30th St., New York.

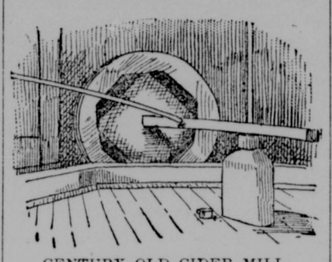
THE FARMING WORLD

AN OLD CIDER MILL.

It Was Built in 1801, at Middlebury, Conn., and Has Been Preserved Intact.

On the old Crowfoot place in Middlebury, Conn., the place that Chauncy Judd figured in revolutionary times, is an old cider mill which has the date 1801 on one of the posts, probably the date it was built. The stone post, seen at the edge of the accompanying picture, has the date 1815.

A part of the circular trough is shown,



CENTURY OLD CIDER MILL.

in which the large wheel with solid stone center runs. The diameter of trough is about 25 feet. The apples are put in trough and then a horse is hitched to a pole outside of wheel and that crushes the apples. Two little scrapers follow the wheel and keep the apples in center of trough. The wheel is about 15 inches wide, 6 feet in diameter and weighs several hundred pounds.

The presses are made of heavy hewn oak, some of them being 16 inches square. The screws were made by hand. This is probably one of the oldest cider mills in the country.—Orange Judd Farmer.

EDUCATING FARM BOYS.

Some Pertinent Reasons Why Practical Agriculture Should Be Taught in Rural Schools.

Among those who have given the matter attention, there are many who favor the introduction of agricultural instruction into the rural school as a means of educating the farm boy to the farm rather than sending him directly to the institutions whose influence is in another direction.

In a recent address, after commenting upon the more or less popular idea of a "general education of more or less classic foundation," Hon. James Wilson, secretary of agriculture, goes on to say, in regard to the agricultural college and the farm boy:

"The farmer's boy who intends to be a farmer, and his father, who intends to have his son succeed him on the farm, do not care anything about that kind of education. My idea of education is that it should fit a young man for his future life.

"I would begin by teaching on agricultural lines in the primary grades; I would continue this kind of education through the secondary school; I would prepare the boys for the agricultural college, and they would go there as naturally as the boy goes to the pantry to get some bread and butter, with sugar on it. But just now our system of education draws the young people away from the agricultural college into something else."

That there is truth in this is evidenced by the number of boys and young men coming from the farm, and, after attending high schools and other institutions of higher learning, go into other pursuits than that of agriculture.

It has been held by those most interested in keeping the boys upon the farm that with the introduction of agriculture into the rural school there will be a tendency to educate the boy back to the farm. That a good argument favors this proposition there is no question.—Drovers' Journal.

Farmers All Rich in Texas.

"There was never a time in the history of our state when the farmers had as much money as they possess this year," said C. K. McClure, of Brenham, Tex., at the Riggs house. "Heretofore only a minority of our agriculturists have been able to boast of having ready cash, but this year a large per cent. of them are in funds. Another thing is that our farmers are beginning to use the banks, instead of putting their cash in old stockings or hiding it away in secret places; they are going to their county seats and depositing it in banks as business men ordinarily do. This has much to do with the big showing our financial institutions are making. Their deposits are far ahead of what they used to be, and the deposits of many small country banks make an aggregate that is astonishing."—Washington Post.

Severe Root Pruning Favored.

Although the horticulturist of the Georgia experiment station declines to make any positive statement concerning the advisability of severe root pruning when planting young trees, he says that he is fairly satisfied that peach trees from which the roots have been largely cut off will live and flourish in Georgia even in stiff clay and under adverse weather conditions. The same statement may also be made of apple and cherry trees. In some experiments made the last two years he found that the root-pruned trees made fewer, deeper, larger and more robust roots. These roots penetrated 17½ inches, against 9½ inches for the roots of unpruned trees.

SUBSOILS FOR ORCHARDS.

Unless They Are Just Right It Is Impossible to Get a Healthy Growth of Trees.

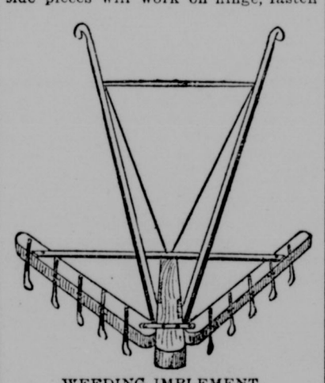
In his last annual report Prof. E. W. Hilgard, director of the California experiment station, calls attention to the importance of examining into the nature of the subsoil of the proposed orchard site. He says:

Few persons can have an idea of the extent to which the planting of orchards on shallow soils underlaid by hardpan or heavy clays has caused pecuniary loss, often almost ruin, to old-timers as well as to newcomers to the state. Every few days there come letters transmitting samples of tree-branches having the "die-back," and asking about the means of relief. We might usefully stereotype the first sentence in reply to such inquiries, briefly to the effect: "Examine your subsoil!" In nine cases out of ten it is either hardpan or an impervious clay substratum, which deflects the roots sideways after the second or third year, and of course prevents a healthy normal development toward the moist depths of the soil, where abundant plant-food awaits them in all good orchard lands. More rarely it is a layer of coarse sand, or gravel, which prevents the rise of moisture from below; sometimes it is the rise of the bottom water, which causes disease of the deeper roots, and also starves the tree. Almost invariably the question is asked: "What fertilizer must I apply to remedy the trouble?" Well, in most cases no fertilizer of any kind will remedy the difficulty; the existence of which should have been ascertained before planting the orchard, or, better, before buying the land at all. Even in the east and in Europe, careful farmers scrutinize the subsoil before investing. In the arid region this is tenfold more needful, because of the critical importance of the subsoil, overshadowing that of the surface soil, as already explained. The irrigator who pays so dearly for his water is doubly interested in it, and ought always to know how long it takes water to soak to a certain depth in his land, so as to be sure that it does not run off the surface of natural or artificial hardpan, and flow to the neighbor below, instead of soaking down.

HOME-MADE WEEDER.

Simple Implement Which Reduces Labor Expended in Garden Work to a Minimum.

Take three pieces of oak, three by three, three feet long, make front ends of outside pieces round and bolt all three together with two strips of iron at front, one on top, the other on bottom, so outside pieces will work on hinge, fasten



WEEDING IMPLEMENT.

handles to center piece; for back braces take two pieces of old wagon-tire two and one-half feet long, fasten to each outside piece at back end, punch four holes in each brace and bolt to center piece; by punching several holes in the back braces you can widen or close the weeder to suit the width of row; join handles to center piece and brace handles as shown in cut; take 12 harrow teeth and sharpen like shovel plow, saw a notch on outside piece two-thirds the depth of tooth, fasten teeth with bolts by boring one hole through the outside piece and another half way, in the form of a staple; by this method you can raise or lower the teeth as desired. —A. L. Craig, in Epitomist.

Spraying Kills Apple Scab.

Experiments at the Ohio station have demonstrated clearly that the apple scab is the chief factor in the destruction of the apple crop, and that this fungus can be kept under control by spraying. Four splendid successive crops were produced on the sprayed trees at the station, while the fruit on the unsprayed trees in the same and neighboring orchards was worth less. The director, Prof. Thorne, however, calls attention to the fact that exhaustion of soil fertility, want of water and insect ravages may all cooperate with scab or other fungus growth in shortening the crop, and says: "If our orchards are again to produce the great crops of earlier days, we must, in so far as possible, restore the soil conditions of those days; we must avoid the waste of water in these sections where rainfall is scanty by preventing the growth under the trees of weeds or grass, and by keeping the surface in such condition as to prevent rapid evaporation."

Growing Medicinal Plants.

The extensive imports of leading drugs, exceeding $3,000,000 annually, have led the department of agriculture to study the possibility of profitably producing some of these at home. The cultivation of golden seal, snake root and similar native drug plants, which are becoming exterminated in the wild state, has been begun on a small scale. The leaves of plants like stramonium cannot be produced profitably unless grown where land and labor are cheap. Experiments in curing leaves with artificial heat gave promising results.

TWO KINDS OF LAW.

One for Law-Abiding Citizens and the Other Generous-Spirited Neighbors.

Georgia has a law intended to induce stock-owners to keep their animals in their own fields, says the Atlanta Constitution. When a farmer finds his neighbor's cattle in his corn, instead of sending them to the pound or shooting them, he puts them in his own corral, and when the owner comes for them, charges him 50 cents a head to pay for the trespass.

It happened that when the law was under discussion two neighbors were very violent, the one in favor of it, the other against it. After the law had been passed the cattle of the man who had opposed it got into the other man's field and were captured. Their owner went for them.

"As I am a law-abiding citizen," said the other farmer, "and as there are 14 cattle, it will cost you seven dollars."

The man whose cattle had been impounded was indignant, but he paid the bill. A little later he captured his neighbor's cattle in his field. Wallet in pocket, the owner of the cows rode over to get them.

"Well," he demanded, "how much do I owe you?"

"Not a cent," replied the other. "I may not be a law-abiding citizen, but I'm a neighbor."

PARTY LINE TELEPHONE.

A Squabble Between Subscribers That Was Settled Very Speedily and Amicably.

Washington has thousands of party line telephones. The best of feeling does not always prevail between those on the party lines when both want to use the 'phone at the same time, says the Rochester Democrat and Chronicle. A prominent politician is on a party line with a doctor. He was in great haste to get a friend over the 'phone and began ringing and shouting "hello." The other subscriber wanted to use his telephone at the same time, with the result they were soon saying harsh things to each other.

"Who are you," demanded the politician.

"I'm Dr. Blank," was the answer.

"Oh, pardon me, doctor, you can have the line. It it weren't for you I couldn't make a living."

"Well, who are you?" asked the doctor.

"I'm Jones, the undertaker," was the answer.

Thought It Was Soiled.

They were a party of people from "up state," and nothing in the big city interested them so much as the great ships at the docks. They had been wandering joyfully over the deck of a four-master just about to clear with coal for an eastern port, and after awhile one of the women found an open hatch.

"Come here!" she called excitedly to her nearest companion, with the air of one who has made a discovery. "Look! Look! Just think! She's holler!"—Youth's Companion.

A Dentist's Advice.

Toledo, Ohio, Jan. 25th.—Mr. Harry L. Lewis, Dentist, 607 Sumit street, this city, says: "I certainly advise anyone no matter how severe they may have Kidney Trouble to take Dodd's Kidney Pills.

"I was troubled with Kidney Disease for several years and Dodd's Kidney Pills cured me. I had used many so-called remedies without any benefit. Four months ago, I was flat on my back with this painful trouble and must say that I almost gave up hopes of ever getting any better. Through a friend's advice I purchased six boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills.

"At first I could see but little benefit, but after two weeks, I could see an improvement. I had been getting up several times at night and pains in my back were very severe. When I had taken six boxes I felt better than I had for years. The pain had all gone and I didn't have to get up during the night at all. I continued the treatment until I had used several more boxes, and now I am glad to say that I am completely cured."

A Soft Heart.—Freddy—"Boo hoo! Sissy's gone and killed that little fly on the window." Mother—"I'm glad to see my little Freddy is so tender-hearted." Freddy—"It isn't that. I w—wanted to k—kill it myself."—Pick-Me-Up.

The U. S. Dept. of Agriculture

gives to Salzer's Oats its heartiest endorsement. Salzer's New National Oats yielded in 1903 from 150 to 300 bu. per acre in 30 different States, and you, Mr. Farmer, can beat this in 1904, if you will. Salzer's seeds are pedigree seeds, bred up through careful selection to big yields.

	Per Acre.
Salzer's Beardless Barley yielded	121 bu.
Salzer's Home Builder Corn...	300 bu.
Speltz and Macaroni Wheat....	80 bu.
Salzer's Victoria Rape.....	60,000 lbs.
Salzer's Teosinte, the fodder wonder	160,000 lbs.
Salzer's Billion Dollar Grass...	50,000 lbs.
Salzer's Pedigree Potatoes.....	1,000 bu.

Now such yields pay and you can have them, Mr. Farmer, in 1904.

SEND 10c IN STAMPS

and this notice to the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., and you will get their big catalog and lots of farm seed samples free. [K. L.]

Daily Guide to Flattery.—When you see a boy you hadn't seen for months, pretend not to know him because he has grown so rapidly. He will be your friend for life.—Baltimore American.

One of the laws of gravity is never to laugh at your own jokes.

Blows from the bellows of ridicule leave no bruises.—Chicago Tribune.

Well begun is half done; but only half done is all undone.—Ram's Horn.

A blanket mortgage will not keep a house warm in zero weather.—Chicago Daily News.

Many people are honest as the day is long; the night is when they need watching.—N. O. Times-Democrat.

It's folly for the leap-year girl to waste her time on a man who doesn't seem to mind his bachelor freedom.—Chicago Daily News.

Mrs. Suburba—"There goes Mrs. Toughman. Is she in mourning for her late husband?" Mrs. Knowit—"No; only wearing black for him."—Cincinnati Times-Star.

Wife—"There was a man around to-day selling big brass burglar alarm bells to put on the front of the house, so I ordered one." Husband—"What! You know we haven't anything worth stealing." Wife—"I know, but it will make the neighbors think we have."—Philadelphia Ledger.

"That man in there is a hypocrite," said Jackson, as he left the drug store. "You mean the druggist?" "Yes. When I went in I interrupted him in the midst of compounding a prescription; I told him I wanted a two-cent stamp and he smiled as sweetly as if he was glad to see me."—Philadelphia Press.

Mr. Subbubs—"I sent a girl to see you from the employment agency this morning. Did she call?" Mrs. Subbubs—"Yes, she interviewed me." Mr. Subbubs—"And will she take the place?" Mrs. Subbubs—"I hope so. She was pleased to say she thought I would be 'respectful' to her."—Philadelphia Press.

"How did you decide so quickly that the prisoner was not insane?" asked the judge, a little curiously, of one of the examining physicians. "Oh, that was easy," was the reply. "We asked him if there was anything he wanted to talk over with the president, and he replied in the negative."—Syracuse Herald.

THOUSANDS HAVE KIDNEY TROUBLE AND DON'T KNOW IT

To Prove what Swamp-Root, the Great Kidney Remedy, Will Do for YOU, Every Reader of this paper May Have a Sample Bottle Sent Free by Mail.

Weak and unhealthy kidneys are responsible for more sickness and suffering than any other disease, therefore, when through neglect or other causes, kidney trouble is permitted to continue, fatal results are sure to follow.

Your other organs may need attention—but your kidneys most, because they do most and need attention first.

If you are sick or "feel badly," begin taking Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney, liver and bladder remedy, because as soon as your kidneys begin to get better they will help all the other organs to health. A trial will convince anyone.

The mild and immediate effect of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney and bladder remedy, is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases. Swamp-Root will set your whole system right, and the best proof of this is a trial.

14 EAST 120th ST., NEW YORK CITY.
OCT. 15th, 1903.

DEAR SIR:

"I had been suffering severely from kidney trouble. All symptoms were on hand; my former strength and power had left me; I could hardly drag myself along. Even my mental capacity was giving out, and often I wished to die. It was then I saw an advertisement of yours in a New York paper, but would not have paid any attention to it, had it not promised a sworn guarantee with every bottle of your medicine, asserting that your Swamp-Root is purely vegetable, and does not contain any harmful drugs. I am seventy years and four months old, and with a good conscience I can recommend Swamp-Root to all sufferers from kidney troubles. Four members of my family have been using Swamp-Root for four different kidney diseases, with the same good results."

With many thanks to you, I remain,
Very truly yours,
ROBERT BERNER.

You may have a sample bottle of this famous kidney remedy, Swamp-Root, sent free by mail, postpaid, by which you may test its virtues for such disorders as kidney, bladder and uric acid diseases, poor digestion, being obliged to pass your water frequently night and day smarting or irritation in passing, brick-dust or sediment in the urine, headache, backache, lame back, dizziness, sleeplessness, nervousness, heart disturbance due to bad kidney trouble, skin eruptions from bad blood, neuralgia, rheumatism, diabetes, bloating, irritability, wornout feeling, lack of ambition, loss of flesh, sallow complexion, or Bright's disease.

If your water, when allowed to remain undisturbed in a glass or bottle for twenty-four hours, forms a sediment or settling or has a cloudy appearance, it is evidence that your kidneys and bladder need immediate attention.

Swamp-Root is the great discovery of Dr. Kilmer, the eminent kidney and bladder specialist. Hospitals use it with wonderful success in both slight and severe cases. Doctors recommend it to their patients and use it in their own families, because they recognize in Swamp-Root the greatest and most successful remedy.

Swamp-Root is pleasant to take and is for sale at drug stores the world over in bottles of two sizes and two prices—fifty cents and one dollar. *Remember the name, Swamp-Root, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.*

EDITORIAL NOTE.—So successful is Swamp-Root in promptly curing even the most distressing cases of kidney, liver or bladder troubles, that to prove its wonderful merits, you may have a sample bottle and a book of valuable information, both sent absolutely free by mail. The book contains many of the thousands upon thousands of testimonial letters received from men and women cured. The value and success of Swamp-Root is so well known that our readers are advised to send for a sample bottle. In sending your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., be sure to say you read this generous offer in the

The proprietors of this paper guarantee the genuineness of this offer.

COUPON.

Please write or fill in this coupon with your name and address and Dr. Kilmer & Co. will send you a Free Sample Bottle of Swamp-Root the Great Kidney Remedy.

Name .....
St. and No. .....
City or Town .....
State .....

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the merit of CASCARETS. Millions use them and tell their friends how good they are. We want to give back the purchase price to anyone who fails to get satisfaction from the use of

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WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP

Now that sounds like a liberal offer, but these single 10c sales alone don't count for success. It's your cure and your good word for Cascarets that will make them famous in the future as in the past. Start with a box today. 10c, 25c, 50c, all druggists. Free sample and booklet. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chgo. or N.Y.

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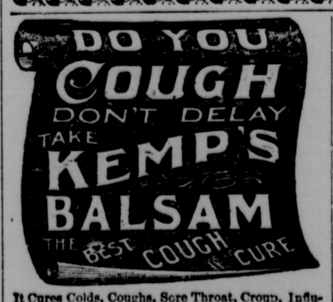

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PATENTS 48-page book FREE, highest references. PITTSBURG LD & CO., Box K, Washington, D. C.

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THE REPUBLICAN.

BENJ. H. SINCELL, Editor and Proprietor

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THE REPUBLICAN,
Oakland, Md.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1904.

FORTY-EIGHT YEARS.

Forty eight years ago next summer the Republican party was born in Philadelphia. Since that time it has conducted twelve campaigns for the presidency. In nine of these it has been successful. The first time it lost was the first campaign when a new, untried party, it failed to secure the confidence of the people to a sufficient extent to win, and Fremont and Dayton as nominees, were defeated by Buchanan and Breckenridge, the Democratic nominees, and the last nominees of that party to be elected for twenty-eight years.

The next national convention of the Republican party was held in Chicago and nominated Lincoln and Hamlin. The great victory and the resultant civil war are known to all who are at all conversant with this country's history. The party again made its popular war president its candidate, with Andrew Johnson for his running mate, the convention which nominated them being held in Baltimore. The fourth convention met in Chicago in 1868 and nominated Grant and Colfax. The fifth at Philadelphia in 1872, renominated Grant and nominated Wilson as vice-presidential candidate. Hays and Wheeler were nominated at Cincinnati in 1876, and Garfield and Arthur at Chicago in 1880.

The first Republican candidates after Freemont and Dayton to be defeated at the polls were Blaine and Logan, the Plumed Knight and Black Jack Logan of civil war fame. The defeat was a hard blow to Blaine, who all his life had aspired to the presidency, but had been turned down again and again in convention in favor of some other aspirant. He never fully recovered from the blow of his defeat.

Both the Republican party and the people profited by the lessons taught them during the four years' reign of Grover, and in 1888 Benjamin Harrison and Levi P. Morton, nominated in Chicago, had little difficulty in carrying the day. The Minneapolis convention in 1892 named Harrison and Reid as standard bearers, but the people preferred "four years more of Grover," and the Republican party again defeated for the third and last time during its forty-eight years of existence, went down in defeat. At St. Louis in 1896 McKinley and Hobart were named. They were elected. In 1900, at Philadelphia, McKinley was renominated and Roosevelt was put up to run with him.

And this year at Chicago Roosevelt and some fitting running mate will be nominated, to be triumphantly elected next November. It will be the party's thirteenth convention, but whatever ill luck the number may bring will undoubtedly be brought to whatever party and candidates constitute the opposition.

BOOK OF THE ROYAL BLUE.

The January Number, "Book of the Royal Blue," has started the year with a new feature. Each number during the ensuing year will contain two pages of the characteristic works of two of the most prominent American Press Humorists, and consequently, its readers may look forward to a variety of entertaining literature of this character in the future.

It is also the endeavor of the publishers to present some beautiful picture, on the line of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, each month as a frontispiece, with a descriptive poem of some well known author.

The articles on the World's Fair at St. Louis are the best detailed descriptions published. The February Number especially, will be devoted to the beauties of the exposition from an architectural standpoint.

A noticeable feature of the Book of the Royal Blue is that it stands alone among railroad publications in using its advertising pages exclusively to portray the merits of the Baltimore & Ohio System, and as much care is given to these pages to make them interesting as is given to the other features of the book.

Call for Your Letters.

Remaining in postoffice Feb. 6th: Columbus Parker, G. C. Sentzer, Taylor Friend, C. D. Beable, John Gilpin, Mrs. J. M. Handschule, Miss Nellie Jinkins, Ora Kimmell, J. L. Wheeler.

A PLEA FOR THE NATIONAL ROAD.

Agitation for Good Roads May Bear Fruit Shortly.

STATE AID FOR OLD HIGHWAY

Suggested By a Correspondent Who Says That Real Estate Has Depreciated and the Population Decreased Because of Neglect of the National Road In Garrett County.

To the Editor of The Republican.

The movement for better roads is wide and the agitation general. Several bills have lately been introduced in Congress and many of the states are making large appropriations for this purpose, conventions are being held, associations formed, and the press is pushing this pressing problem. The public finally realizes that the progress and development of the country depends largely upon transportation and the improvement of our roads. It is also recognized and acknowledged that the state should assume the iniatory by liberal and generous aid in making these great public improvements. The retiring executive in the strongest terms advocated large state appropriations for better roads. The Governor in his inaugural address assured us that he was in hearty sympathy with this movement, asserting that his party's platform promised the people such improvements and said the pledge should be redeemed. It therefore appears that this long-delayed legislation will be enacted. Various bills are proposed. Perhaps the "Haman" bill will prove the most practical.

The people should urge their representatives to act promptly in this vital matter. The farmers demand better roads. Rural life is made comfortable, the value of farms greatly enhanced and the labor and cost of transporting their products to market largely lessensd. In every way the life and property and business of the farmer is deeply affected by this matter.

Garrett county is more concerned than any county in the state owing to her large area and sparse population. The decline and decay of the National Road running through the northern section of the county has resulted in great depreciatian of property, loss of population and decrease of wealth; in fact, it is difficult to dispose of real estate in that section. The young and enterprising are migrating and all efforts to secure emigration has failed. The condition of our roads appear to be the chief cause of complaint. The National Road was built by the United States government, from Cumberland westward, and when managed and controled by the government it was considered the best road in America if not in the world. Much of it is now in fair condition, while portions are barely passable for vehicles. We speak of that section lying in Garrett county. To those of us who remember this road in the days of her glory, pride and power, the present condition is sad and suggestive. The splendid, wide, smooth, well-graded, deeply macadamized road, with its massive bridges and many culverts, crowded with stage coaches, heavy wagons and never-ending droves of cattle, famous hotels filled with travelers, flourishing towns, busy villages and comfortable hamlets, furnishing markets for all products of the thrifty, prosperous farmers.

This was the first great highway crossing the Alleghany mountains and connecting the east and west. What the railroads are today the National Road was fifty years ago. Presidents, statesmen, senators and congressmen have passed over this road, admiring the scenery and surprised at its traffic. Henry Clay was the founder and always the friend of the National Road. Great, indeed, would be his grief and deep his dispair could he view the ruin, desolation and desecration of his pet project. "*Sic transit gloria mundi.*"

The people should immediately forward petitions or send delegations to Annapolis to urge and advocate an appropriation for this road. As it directly interests the northern and eastern section of the county immediate and concerted action should be taken. The large land owners along the old pike are deeply interested and should bestir themselves in pushing this improvement.

Frostburg is the market for all that region. The merchants of that thriving city understand the importance of this movement and will come to the aid of our people. The urgency and importance of this matter cannot be overstated. For years the condition of our roads have disgusted strangers and discouraged our people. Now that the strong arm of the state is within reach let us at least make a united effort to secure this aid.

OCCASIONAL.

Baltimore, Md., Jan. 25, 1904.

Subscribe for The Republican

APPLICANTS FOR APPOINTMENT.

Several Garrett Countians Are Willing to Receive Favors from the Executive.

A list of applicants for appointment to the various offices within the gift of the Governor, was published recently in one of the Baltimore city papers. The list contained the names of several hundred persons who are willing to become "martyrs," among them being several Garrett countians who are falling all over themselves to get to the pie counter. "Insurgents" and organization men are a conglomerate mass in the struggle and while the former are more numerous than the latter it is a well understood fact that they (the "insurgents") will receive very slight recognition at the hands of the executive.

Among the applicants for State Game Warden are Editor James M. Litzinger, Peter A. Chisholm and Harry Thayer. For Fish Commissioner the name of Mr. E. I. West appears.

It is well known that Hon. R. T. Browning is also an applicant for the position of Fish Commissioner and to further his claims for recognition he has made a pilgrimage to Annapolis where he was received yesterday by Governor Warfield in that gentleman's inimitably hospitable manner and all well informed persons believe that words of cheer and comfort were whispered into "Uncle Dick's" ear. The Governor and Mr. Browning served in the Maryland Senate together and were inseparable friends and if he does not secure what he wants it will be a surprising matter indeed.

Meanwhile the shaking of the green bag is breathlessly awaited by insurgents and organization adherents.

THREE MEN IN DEATH'S GRIP.

Mysterious Mountain Battle with Fatal Results near Austen, W. Va.

FAIRMONT, W. VA., Feb. 1.—James Kennedy, aged 48, shot through the mouth and hip; James Black, of Baltimore, aged 28, shot through the left eye and chest; W.C. Mitchell, of Milwaukee, aged 34, wounded through the right lung, are in a dying state at the Miners' Hospital here to-night as the result of the most terrific mountain battle this section has known, which took place at Austin. The men were all perfectly sober and went into the open to fight it out. Guns were brought into play among themselves and the wounds were inflicted. None will live until morning. Physicians say that the men refuse to discuss the matter and none but themselves saw the fight.

BITTINGER AND VICINITY

There is a petition being circulated in this part of the county, in which the legislature now in session will be asked to pass an act prohibiting the sale of all spirituous liquors in district No. 3, at any point not within the limits of Grantsville corporation. This move should be heartily supported by all good moral citizens, as the great amount of evil resulting from the establishment of a number of low class grog shops in this section is being felt in many homes from which we have every right to expect recruits to the ranks of noble and respectable citizenship.

Some criminally disposed person or persons have been committing depredations of a most despicable nature in this neighborhood within the past few weeks. The latest reported was the stealing of a large quantity of meat from the premises of John L. Beechy.

Mr. Henry Wiley smiles in the same old way. It's a boy.

Mr. Mahlon Brenneman was visiting relatives at New Germany last week.

Mrs. C. E. Ellethorp and daughter Amanda, accompanied by Mr. Lloyd Brenneman, were visiting in and around New Germany part of the past week.

Miss Mary Wiley, of Moscow Mills, Md., is visiting her old home.

Mr. Simon Maust was over in Pennsylvania, visiting his parents, last week.

Mr. Charles Buckle visited Oakland last Friday.

Mr. Peter G. Stark and Simon Orndorf did a big business in "hoss" trading last week.

Letter to J. W. Casteel

Dear Sir: The cheap paint to buy is the one that covers more than you think; the cheap one to wear is the one that is young when old.

Mrs. Moore, of Kelsey, N Y, bought 16 gallons Devoe to paint her house two coats; her painters said it would take that. Had 6 gallons, left.

Mr. James Ackley's house, in Cairo (Catskill Mountains), N Y, was painted Devoe; it wore 14 years; and the paint was in good condition then. He was going to paint, the last we knew, though. That's the way to preserve a house; repaint when there's no occasion.

Yours truly
F. W. Devoe & Co

J. M. Davis & Son's sells our paints

HICKS' FORECAST FOR FEBRUARY.

The Great Weather Prognosticator Foresees a Series of Storms.

A GREAT BLIZZARD IN BEGINNING

And One for a Fnish With the Same Thing Between Will Make the Month of February a Stormy One Indeed.

Rev. Irl R. Hicks has announced his weather prognostication for the month of February through the columns of his publication, Words and Works. He declares that February will begin on the central day of a regular storm period.

The first stage of this period will fall in the last two days of January, that is, change to warmer with barometer falling in the west, and winds shifting to easterly and southerly. By the 1st, storm areas will begin to form over the western parts of the country, marked depressions of the barometer will be moving eastward, and wide areas of rain and snow and sleet will pass eastwardly across the country during the 1st to the 4th. Ordinarily a cold wave and blizzard would appear before the 4th, but the moon does not pass the celestial equator until the 4th, hence the storms of this period may not reach blizzardous proportions until after that date. The Mercury disturbance continues up to about the 10th, hence cloudy, murky, sleety weather will continue in all probability into the reactionary period central on the 6th, 7th and 8th. If heavy snow and sleet storms do not appear during the first four days of the month, such storms will almost certainly develop about the 6th to the 9th. But the chances for marked winter storms on and near the first day of the month are many.

Upon the whole, much threatening weather, with severe winter storms, are almost certainties during the first eight to ten days of February, or until the Mercury influence subsides. This will prove one of the most general and destructive sleet periods of the winter and at least one severe cold wave may be counted on. Two are quite probable, one not far from the 1st, and another on and about the 7th and 8th. Those who live out on the great plains of the west and north should exercise prudent watchfulness for themselves and their live stock at his time. In the nature of the case the Mercury period groups the first two storm periods of the month into the prolonged spell of threatening weather and severe winter storms.

The third storm period is central on the 12th and reaches from the 10th to the 16th. Falling barometer and general storms or rain and snow will return about the 14th, 15th and 16th. This period will culminate about the time of the moon on the 16th, bringing storms of a tropical nature southward, with change to blizzardous features in the west and north. This period is also prolonged by the new moon on the 19th almost up to the reactionary storm about the 18th and 19th. If rising barometer and cold wave follow immediately after the new moon on the 16th, a sudden revulsion to storm conditions will reappear about the 18th to 20th. These storms will also be followed by a high barometer and cold wave about the 20th to 22nd.

Our critical friends who love to dwell upon the facts that we cover the whole time with out storm periods, will have good opportunities to bring out this argument during this month. The diagram shows that the earth brace, or the growing vernal equinox, begins about the 15th of the month. All through the last half of the month this growing vernal equinox will be felt prolonging the regular storm periods, causing sporadic squalls of rain, wind and snow, and bringing some dangerous tropical storms up from the regions of the equator.

The last regular storm period for February is central on the 24th, its disturbing influence reaching from the 22nd to the 27th. The first stage of this period will bring change to much warmer in western parts—winds will change to southerly and easterly, the barometer will fall, the hygrometer will show increasing humidity and more storms of rain, turning to snow on the north side, will pass eastwardly over the country from the 24th to the 27th.

As the month goes out generally fair and colder weather will prevail, In the western extremes, reaction to warmer will have set in, and the barometer will be falling preparatory for the reactionary storms due the first three days of March.

We take occasion to say again that the last half of February annually is under the growing influence of the vernal equinox, and for this reason alone threatening weather withspurts of rain, snow and sleet are liable to appear any day. Our critics are right in saying that we cover almost the whole time with causes of storms. But they forgot in making these criticisms that they themselves claim that "it is storming somewhere every day." If this be so, then there must certainly be some cause. Isn't this logical? If there must be a cause for these things, it must vary in its effects from time to time, or the phenomena which we witness is out of harmony with their cause. All know that here is not the same amount and intensity of storm and precipitation "somewhere every day," but that these phenomena rise and fall to maxima and minima periodically. The intelligent millions have already tested and decided the fact that our storm charts explain and provide for these periodic maxima and minima periods, giving a reason for any light disturbances that may occur "somewhere every day" and for the great storms and tempests that are general at other times. The great equinoctial storms are not predicted to fall on a fixed or specific day but within clearly defined periods. The March and September equinoctial periods extend to at least four weeks before and after the central days of the period dangerous storms being probable at any time in those periods.

Irl R. Hicks.

THE GROUNDHOG AND SHADOW.

He Had No Difficulty In Seeing It Tuesday.

If the ground hog was fool enough to come out of his snug little bed yesterday morning simply to look at his shadow, he had plenty of opportunity to gratfy his vanity. This sagacious Marmot, whom the scientists burden with the name of "Arctomys Monax." has been snugly ensconced in his burrow since long before Thanksgiving Day and he began to bestir himself for the first time Tuesday. As the gray dawn began to part the curtains of darkness, Br'er Hog emerged from his sleeping quarters and squatted on the little hillock behind the entrance, turning his face toward the east to catch the first glimpse of the sun. When the rays shot above the horizon the little woodchuck turned around, caught a glimpse of his shadow and scuttled hurriedly back in his hole, affrighted at the apparition, where he will curl up for another six-week nap. Many Germans believe implicitly in the old adage that declares: the badger peeps out of his hole on Candlemas Day and when he finds snow he walks abroad; but if he sees the sun shining he draws back into his hole." As long as the badger remains in his hole the Germans expect bad weather.

Will Start on His Long Tramp.

A note to the editor from Rev. J. B. Shoup, formerly of Accident, Garrett county, now a resident of Fitzgerald, Georgia, states that he expects to spend the spring months with his old friend, Rev. H. H. Flick, at Manchester, Md., and start on the National Pike at Cumberland on his 66th birthday, June 11th, for his long tramp over that historic highway to the World's Fair at St. Louis. He intimates that the he would not be adverse to the company of some old comrade in his travels.

Sick Blood

Feed pale girls on Scott's Emulsion.

We do not need to give all the reasons why Scott's Emulsion restores the strength and flesh and color of good health to those who suffer from sick blood.

The fact that it is the best preparation of Cod Liver Oil, rich in nutrition, full of healthy stimulation is a suggestion as to why it does what it does.

Scott's Emulsion presents Cod Liver Oil at its best, fullest in strength, least in taste.

Young women in their "teens" are permanently cured of the peculiar disease of the blood which shows itself in paleness, weakness and nervousness, by regular treatment with Scott's Emulsion.

It is a true blood food and is naturally adapted to the cure of the blood sickness from which so many young women suffer.

We will be glad to send a sample to any sufferer.

Be sure that this picture in the form of a label is on the wrapper of every bottle of Emulsion you buy.

SCOTT & BOWNE,
Chemists,
409 Pearl St., New York.

FROM THE HEALTH OFFICER.

A Communication Correcting a Misleading Statement.

OAKLAND, MD., Feb. 2nd, 1904.

I herewith inclose clipping from yesterday's Baltimore *Sun*, in which the writer *pretends* to give the smallpox situation in Oakland and vicinity. Austin, W. Va., which he says is a few miles west of Oakland, is 35 miles from Oakland, Newberg about 40, and Tunnelton about 30.

There has not been a new case of smallpox reported to the health board for three weeks. All who have been sick from that disease at and near this place are now well. *We have no cases in Oakland, nor in the county*, so far as the board of health has been informed.

Taking the article throughout it is misleading, to call it by the mildest name.

W. H. RAVENSCRAFT, M. D.,
County Health Officer.

The clipping above referred to pretends to be a special dispatch to the *Sun* from Oakland and is as follows:

The smallpox situation at Oakland, Md., is clearing. There has been another death, Mrs. Blanche Crane, at Loch Lynn. Austin, W. Va., a few miles west of Oakland, is still under quarantine, no trains being allowed to stop at that station. There are 125 persons under quarantine at Tunnelton. Newburg, W. Va., is also under strict quarantine, there being 60 cases at that point.

TWO FAMOUS GEORGIA GENERALS

The One Given All Honors By the South, the Other Almost Ignored.

To the Editor of The Republican.

It rarely happens that any state of of this great Union is called upon to pass down to the grave, in so short a time, two of her most distinguished sons, as was the case with Georgia, in the coming of the inexorable demand to surrender her famous Longstreet on the 3d, and her equally famous J. B. Gordon on the 9th of this first month of 1904. Longstreet died at Gainesville, this state, and was quietly laid to rest according to customs and rites of the Catholic church, a bare announcement of the event being about the measure of prominence accorded by the public press of the state. Gordon died six days later at his winter home, Biscayne, Fla., and the same press is full, to repletion, with all possible forms of comment that can be made laudatory. That which comes to Gordon is scarcely overdone, for he was a lovable as well as a loyal man; but why so little for Longstreet? These men held the same rank in the service of their section, and both were eminently efficient and faithful. Longstreet, indeed, held senority of rank, having been made a Lieutenant-General by the mill at Richmond one day in advance of Gordon. There is a plain and all-sufficient reason for the difference in sentiment toward the two; one was consistent, the other was not. When the conflict between the two sections was over Longstreet sought favor from the general government; Gordon from his own section. That the former pursued a course as honorable and reasonable, before the bar of his own conscience, as did the latter, no one with unprejudiced mind will question. But the relation assumed by these two men toward the general government on the one hand and the pseudo-confederacy on the other put them both alike outside the limits of ordinary political judgment. It was not wise, and in the eyes of the people of their section, it was a grave offense for any one, more especially for those who had been advanced to highest rank in the military organization of the south, to change party relations and accept office by appointment under the general government. This is why such men as Longstreet, Moseby, W. F. H. Lee and others, men of unquestioned loyalty to their side during the continuance of the conflict, as well as of high qualifications and brilliant achievements, feel no more the grip of the "glad hand" among the people of their own section. To the world at large this seems unjust. In the south it is fully justified. Impartial history alone can give these men their due.

But aside from political considerations there was that about General Gordon which powerfully challenged the admiration and love, not only of the people of his own section, but of the whole country and of all lands: He was an eminently lovable man; his public utterances throughout the country stamped him as a veritable "apostle of peace." It was my privilege to have some measure of personal intercourse with the man, on one occasion to stand on the same platform with him, and to me he will always be an admirable christian gentleman.

Georgia does herself proud in bestowing lavish praise and honors upon her noble Lieutenant-General John Brown Gordon. But to me and to the readers of THE REPUBLICAN it seems a pity that another, so worthy as was Lieutenant-General James Longstreet should be allowed to pass to his rest with so slight a measure of public notice.

J. B. SHOUP.

Fitzgerald, Ga., Jan. 27, 1904.

The Garrett National Bank

OAKLAND, MD.

Pays 3 Per Cent. Interest on Time Deposits.

D. E. OFFUTT, President.
G. S. HAMILL, Vice-President.
S. T. JONES, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:
DANIEL E. OFFUTT,
GILMOR S. HAMILL,
JOHN M. DAVIS,
GEORGE W. LEGGE,
JOHN T. MITCHELL,
WILLIAM R. STULL,
SCOTT T. JONES.

Capital paid in, - $50,000.00
Surplus and Profits, - 15,000.00

BAUMGARTNER,

THE LITTLE MAN.

Green Groceries, Fruits, Confections, 5 and 10-cent Bargains, Cigars, Tobaccos.

Newspapers and Periodicals.

Baumgrtner, The Littte Man.

Alder Street, Oakland.

COAL!

I am now prepared to deliver

Semi-Bituminous COAL

of the first quality to all parts of Oakland for $2.75 per ton.

Coal at the mine will be sold at

$1.25 per Ton.

All orders left at H. Creutzburg's grocery will receive attention.

Delivery will be made without delay.

Respectfully,

H. D. DEAN.

IT IS A MATTER OF HEALTH

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure

THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE

LOCAL AND OTHERWISE

Incidents and Events at Home and Nearby—Personal Mention, Etc.

Miss Rose Fairall is on a few days' visit to friends at Lonaconihg.

Mr. B. W. Wright, of Cumberland, was in Oakland yesterday on a business visit.

Cashier Scott T. Jones, of the Garrett National Bank, made a business trip to Grafton yesterday, returning to Oakland last night.

Miss Lulu Fringer left here Tuesday morning for an extended visit to relatives in Baltimore.

Miss Rose Coddington is visiting her sister, Mrs Abram Lawton, at Lonaconing.

Gentlemen who sighed for a real, good, old-fashioned winter will henceforth kindly refrain from further like indulgence.

Mrs. D. M. Dixon and two children went over to Kingwood yesterday to remain a few days as guests of Mr. and Mrs. A. I. Kelso.

Jeremiah Handwerk, one of the editor's friends from Bevansville, this county, was a business visitor to Oakland last Saturday.

Messrs. Parley DeBerry and James S. Lakin, two prominent business men of Terra Alta, were visitors to Oakland yesterday.

Miss Jane Baird, a popular young lady of Lonaconing, is here on a visit to Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Tower at their residence on Alder street.

Mr. J. M. Stanton of Oakland, Md., spent a few hours in the city yesterday, having come here to meet Mrs. Stanton, who had been visiting relatives at Parkersburg.—Grafton Sentinel.

The Mennonite Co., of Elkhart, Ind., has tendered D. H. Bender the editorship of the church periodicals. Should he accept this positon he will leave for his new field of labor in a few weeks —Selsbury Star.

Services in St. Mark's Lutheran ch. next Sabbath as follows: Sunday School at 9.30 a. m.; Christian Endeavor at 6.30 p. m.; Council meeting Monday at 7.30 p. m.; Prayer Service Wednesday at 7.30 p. m.

Lervices in Deer Park Lutheran ch. as follows: Preparatory services next Saturday at 7.30 p. m. On Sabbath Preaching and Communion at 11 a. m.; Preaching at 7.30 p. m.

Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Mason returned to Oakland Tuesday morning, accompanying home the remains of their neice, Miss Madge Chisholm, whose death is announced elsewhere in this paper today, and which took place at Uniontown, Pa., Monday.

George Aronhalt, Esq., of near Gorman, was in town Saturday transating some business for his father, Elisha Aronhalt, Esq., who is spending the winter in South Carolina for his health The son stated that his father has derived considerable benefit by his visit to the warmer clime.

A man resolved to quit smoking on New Year's day. He kept his resolution manfully that day, but in the interval he drank four gallons of water, ate three quarts of salted peanuts, chewed 25c. worth of gum, quarreled with his wife, licked one neighbor's dog and almost had a fight over it, raised a row with another neighbor about his chickens, lost several good customers on account of being cranky, kicked the cat out of the house, fired the hired girl, insulted his mother-in-law, and other things too numerous to mention. He's smoking again. Moral: Never acquire the smoking habit.

Subscribe for The Republican

DEATH OF MISS MADGE CHISHOLM

She Died at Uniontown, Pa., While on a Visit to Relatives There.

In the death of Miss Margery Rebecca (Madge) Chisholm her parents lost a dutiful daughter, her relatives and friends a kind and loving companion and the community generally a universal favorite who was highly esteemed for her kindly disposition and noble Christian character.

The deceased young lady was the sole surviving child of Capt. and Mrs. Peter A. Chisholm of Oakland, and was on a visit to relatives at Uniontown, Pa., where she was taken ill two weeks ago, the illness being of a nature as to preclude her removal to her home here, death resulting on Monday morning at 7.30 o'clock.

The remains of the deceased were brought to Oakland Tuesday morning and conveyed to the home of her parents and this afternoon taken to the Presbyterian church, of which she was a consistent member, where services were conducted by the pastor, Rev. Miller, in the presence of many sympathetic friends, after which the interment was made in the Oakland cemetery.

Miss Chisholm was born in Oakland on July 11th, 1880, and was therefore in her twenty-fourth year.

6 CARS DERAILED AND WRECKED

And Track Torn Up for 1300 Fee Yesterday Afternoon.

A very peculiar accident took place yesterday afternoon two miles west of Oakland on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad whereby six cars were derailed and wrecked and thirteen hundred feet of track was torn up.

An eastbound freight train was descending the grade west of the Yough bridge when a brake beam fell on the rails and threw a steel car loaded with coal from the track. This was followed by four others loaded with coal and lumber, and the caboose. The accident took plate on a sharp curve and the wheels of the cars dropping down turned every rail completely over. Just as the approach of the bridge was made the forward car left the track and rolled down the embankment while the others remained on the roadbed, blocking the tracks several hours.

Track Foreman Morrison was standing near the point where the brake beam fell and had a narrow escape with his life as a large piece of steel was thrown through the air by the rapidly revolving wheels and buried itself in the frozen ground within reach.

He is a Finished Musician.

Dr. John G. Robinson, one of the leading dentists of Western Maryland, with residence at Oakland, was in the city over Sundav, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Schroeder, at their home on West Washington street, and at the special services in the M. E. church yesterday and last evening presided at the organ, rendering at the evening service a splendid vocal solo. During the entire after meeting last night, or rather after the close of the sermon, and throughout the entire prayer service, Dr. Robinson drew the sweetest, most melodiovs strains from the organ, the faint, low, tender notes of which added much impressiveness to the service. Dr. Robinson is a finished organist, having received his training in the city of Baltimore, and having presided at the pipe organ of the leading M. E. church of that city for some years. He is also a splendid vocalist and his solos are very fine and received always with the spirit of appreciation that encourages and perfects. It is stated that Dr. Robinson is thinking of locating in Grafton, and if he decides to do so he will be very heartily welcomed by our people.—Grafton Sentinel.

Sincell & Co.

Will open their White sale Friday, Feb. 5th.

They are also displaying the handsomest line of White Goods ever opened in Oakland.

Their beautiful store has undergone a complete change in making display for White sale, to begin Friday, Feb. 5th.

They offer special prices during their White sale, beginning Feb. 5.

Notice.

Having disposed of my grocery and meat business in Oakland, all my former patrons are requested to make immediate settlement. If all accounts are not settled by February 15th the same will be placed in the hands of an attorney for collection.

49 H. CREUTZBURG.

Never growl because a newspaper fails to give every scrap of news, so long as you take no pains to give the editor information. We have heard of readers who are awfully put out at times because we make no note of the arrival or departure of friends visiting them, or of social affairs, or of the heaven-sent babies that visit their homes over night. The average newspaper man isn't a medium nor a mind-reader, but gets most of his news the same way the milkman gets his milk, by pumping.—Ex.

LOST—This morning on the street between Lauer's Bakery and Hart's store, a pocketbook containing a sum of money and a charm. Finder will please leave at this office.

Exminers' Notce.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned, appointed by the County Commissioners of Garrett county, to view the lands through which the new streets are to be made as follows: To close and discontinue part of Davis avenue and Garden street and part of Tillson street, as shown on the map of the town of Deer Park, and to lay out and open certain new streets, the first to begin at a point on Davis avenue and running thence in a northwest course to Spiker street through the lands of John T. McGraw, and examine whether the said new streets should be located, will meet on Tuesday, the 8th day of February, 1904, for such purpose, and to determine whether the public convenience requires the said opening of said new streets, and if so, to locate the same, and perform their duty in the premises.

THOMAS J. GARRETT,
JOHN W. LANDIS,
ALEXANDER C. MASON,
Examiners.

Contingent Fund Account.

In conformity to requirements of Chapter 2, Laws of Maryland of 1890, I submit the ollowing account for the year 1903:

RECEIPTS.

1903.			
April 16.	By Levy		$4,965 02
Aug. 22.	By fines from W. A. Maffett, Sheriff		125 50
Dec. 29.	By taxes from Sarah and Reuben Durst		6 95
	Total		$5,095 48

DISBURSEMENTS.

1903.			
Sept. 12.	To county discounts	$1,148 05	
" 25.	To John M Frantz, Clerk to the County Com's of Allegany Co., being Garrett Co.'s share of costs in case of Robert Shriver vs. Joshua Herring	270 00	
1904.			
Jan. 5.	To Thos J. Johnson, election room rent for Dis. No. 9	10 00	
	Zadoc Shaw, clerk of election, Dis. No. 11	7 20	
	W. H. Pool, clerk of election, Dis. No. 13	4 20	
	Geo. J. Pool, clerk of election, Dis. No. 13	4 20	
	J. M. Conewny, judge election, Dis. No. 8	6 90	
	Wm. Hamill, judge election. Dis. No. 1	7 20	
	A. J. Broadwater judge of election. Dis. No. 11	6 60	
	Total		$1,464 45
	By Balance		$3,631 02

A. G. ROSS, Clerk.

No. 6588.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE GARRETT NATIONAL BANK, AT OAKLAND, IN THE STATE OF MARYLAND, AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS, January 22nd, 1904.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$233,099 14
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		11 01
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation		50,000 00
Premiums on U. S. Bonds		3,765 63
Stocks, securities, etc		91,920 00
Banking-house, furniture and fixtures		13,677 93
Due from National Banks (not reserve agents)		930 35
Due from State Banks and Bankers		2,914 44
Due from approved reserve agents		37,583 89
Checks and other cash items		509 32
Notes of other National Banks		505 00
Fractional paper currency, nickles and cents		455 24
MONEY IN BANK, VIZ:		
Specie	$13,534 65	
Legal-tender notes	10,050 00	23,584 65
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)		2,500 00
Total		$461,466 60

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$50,000 00
Surplus fund	10,000 00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	6,885 52
National Bank notes outstanding	4,199 07
Due to other National Banks	6 567 26
Due to State Banks and Bankers	518 35
Dividends Unpaid	273 00
Individual deposits subject to check	174 215 67
Time certificates of deposit	164,940 09
Cashier's checks outstanding	26 71
Total	$461,466 60

State of Maryland, County of Garrett, ss:

I, S. T. Jones, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S. T. JONES, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 26th day of January, 1904.

G. A. FRALEY, Notary Public.

CORRECT—Attest:
D. E. OFFUTT,
G. S. HAMILL,
J. M. DAVIS,
Directors.

No. 6196.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK, AT FRIENDSVILLE, IN THE STATE OF MARYLAND, AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS Jan. 22nd, 1904.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$104,032 38
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		54 56
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation		25,000 00
Premiums on U. S. Bonds		1,784 37
Banking house, furniture and fixtures		5,699 43
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		223 08
Due from National Banks (not reserve agents)		1,112 58
Due from State Banks and Bankers		508 63
Due from approved reserve agents		8,243 98
Checks and other cash items		58 01
Notes of other National Banks		300 00
Fractional paper currency, nickles and cents		157 27
Lawful Money Reserve in Bank, viz:		
Specie	$178 25	
Legal-tender Notes	7,100 00	7,281 25
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)		1,250 00
Total		$155,655 54

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$25,000 00
Surplus Fund	5,024 73
National Bank notes outstanding	25,000 00
Due to other National Banks	773 94
Due to State Banks and Bankers	370 15
Due to approved reserve agents	980 79
Individual deposits subject to check	57,046 08
Time certificates of deposit	43,450 85
Total	$155,655 54

State of Maryland, County of Garrett, ss.

I, R. C. McCandlish, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. C. McCANDLISH, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 26th day of January, 1904.

C. V. GUARD, Notary Public.

CORRECT—Attest:
WM. H. H. FRIEND,
J. H. CUPPETT,
D. S. CUSTER,
Directors.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R. TIME TABLE IN EFFECT Nov. 19, 1903.

The following time tabie on the B. & O went into effect on Sunday, Nov. 19, 1903. Trains now leave Oakland as follows:

GOING WEST.

No. 7—Daily		12.52 A. M
No. 3—Daily		7.32 A. M
No. 71—Daily except Sunday		9.26 A. M
No. 55—Daily		4.53 P. M
No. 1—Daily		*6.26 P. M

GOING EAST.

No. 4—Daily		12.29 A. M
No. *8—Daily		6.09 A. M
No. 2—Daily		6.31 A. M
No. 72—Accom daily except Sun		3.22 P. M
No. 46—Express, daily		4.34 P. M
No. 12—Daily		8.30 P. M

*No. 8 stops at Oakland only to let off passengers from points west of Grafton.

GEO. L. POTTER, General Manager
D. B. MARTIN,
Manager of Passenger Traffic.
V. V. WASHBURNE, Agent.

DIXON & KELSO

Have Just Received

1784 yds. Embroidering, worth 10 to 12c yd.; your choice, - - - - 10c
50 bolts Torchon Lace, - - - - 5c
35 bolts Dress Gingham, worth 12 1-2, your choice, - - - - - - 10c
Good Bleached Muslin, - - - - 8c
" Unbleached " - - - - 6 1-2c
" Dark Outing Cloth, - - - 6 1-2c
All Colors in Broadcloth, worth $1.25, 95c

Yours to please,

DIXON & KELSO.

P. S. 3 Cars Feed and Flour Just Received.

In purchasing a Writing Machine when you buy the New Model

WELLINGTON

A practical business-like Typewriter at a reasonable price.

$60.00.

A strictly high-grade, up-to date machine, combining all the best features of other Typewriters with many vital advantages of its own. The writing is always in sight, the alignment is always perfect, they are built for hard work and plenty of it; are simple in construction and are very rapid. Do not buy a TypeBriter of any kind until you investigate the WELLINGTON.

N. S. HEINDEL, Agent,

OAKLAND, - MD.

. . . THE . . .

BALTIMORE AMERICAN.

Established 1773.

The Daily American.

Terms by Mail, Postage Prepaid.

Daily, One Month	$ .25
Daily and Sunday, One Month	.40
Daily, Three Months	.75
Daily and Sunday, Three Months	1 15
Daily, Six Months	1.50
Daily and Sunday, Six Months	2.25
Daily, One Year	3.00
Daily, with Sunday Edition, One Year	4.50
Sunday Edition, One Year	1.50

The Twice-a-Week American.

The Cheapest and Best Family Newspaper Published.

ONLY ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

Six Months, 50 Cents.

THE TWICE-A-WEEK AMERICAN is published in two issues, Tuesday and Friday mornings, with the news of the week in compact shape. It also contains interesting special correspondence, entertaining romances, good poetry, local matter of general interest and fresh miscellany suitable for the home circle. A carefully edited Agricultural Department and full and reliable Financial and Market Reports are special features.

Entered at the Postoffice at Baltimore, Md., as second-class matter, April 13, 1894.

CHAS. C. FULTON & CO.,
FELIX AGNUS, Manager and Publisher.
AMERICAN OFFICE,
BALTIMORE, MD.

ROAD PETITION.

Notice is hereby given that thirty days after the first publication hereof, the undersigned will petition the County Commissioners of Garrett county to appoint viewers to view and examine a proposed new county road in Election District No. 2, said road to begin at a point on the Friendsville and Kingwood road near the end of the lane leading to Blooming Rose church and running through the lands of Jeremiah, Albert, and Noah Frazee, Mary Ellen and Samuel Bowling, G. V. Dixon, C. N. Friend, Allen Teats, Jeremiah Casteel, R. S. Hubbard, J. W. McCullough, Truman Root, Benjamin Schrover and S. F. Cuppett, and intersecting the Friendsville and Oakland road at or near Elder Hill School House, a distance of four miles more or less.

HENRY KRUG,
S. A. KENDALL,
RUSSELL S. HUBBARD,
ALLEN TEETS,
JEREMIAH CASTEEL.

MEN
CAPABLE OF EARNING
$1,000 TO $5,000 A YEAR

TRAVELING SALESMAN, CLERK, MERCHANT,

NO MATTER WHAT YOUR BUSINESS!

A complete reorganization of the producing department of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York in this section affords a chance for a few good men; eight vacancies in the agency force remain open to men of character and ability; you can find out by writing whether it will be worth while for you to make a change; no previous experience is necessary.

A course of professional instruction given free

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Richard A. McCurdy, President.

HAS PAID POLICY-HOLDERS OVER
620 MILLION DOLLARS

Address GEORGE T. DEXTER, Superintendent of Domestic Agencies, 32 Nassau, New York, N. Y.

ORDER NISI.

John George Kolb, Guardian, vs. Wm. Kolb and Oliver Kolb.

No. 1207 Equity. In the Circuit Court Garrett County, Maryland.

Ordered this 16th day of December 1903 by the Circuit Court of Garrett county, that the sale of the property made in these proceedings and reported by Fred. A. Thayer, Esq., trustee named in the mortgage to make said sale, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 15th day of January next; provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper printed in said Garrett county once in each of three successive weeks before the 8th day of January, 1904. The report states the amount of said sale to be $338.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk of the Circuit Court for Garrett County.

True copy—test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

J. B. WILLIAMS
FROSTBURG, MD.
Cheapest place to buy
MONUMENTS HEADSTONES AND IRON FE
Send for prices

THE REPUBLICAN.

BENJ. H. SINCELL, Publisher.

OAKLAND, : GARRETT CO., MD.

COMES HOME AT NIGHT.

How the children's faces brighten,
How they drop their toys and books,
How the mother's burdens lighten,
How expectant each one looks,
How the youngsters run to meet him,
How they shout in their delight,
How they throng to kiss and greet him—
When papa comes home at night!

How all troubles seem to vanish,
How all little quarrels cease,
How he seems all gloom to banish,
How he brings in joy and peace;
How his smile smooths every wrinkle,
How he sets all wrong aright,
How he unkinks every crinkle—
When papa comes home at night!

Blest, ah, blest beyond all speaking
Is that happy family,
With a loving father seeking
To preserve it trouble-free.
Let no harm, we pray, come near him—
Sudden death—untimely blight;
But long may his children cheer him—
When papa comes home at night!
—Percy F. Bicknell, in Good Housekeeping.

The Major's Saddle Bags

ON NOTABLE occasions Basil Ducharme arrayed himself in the huge cocked hat which he had worn as a soldier of France. He possessed, likewise, another relic of former glories—a pair of enormous sadle-bags, with which he was wont to burden Michael, his venerable donkey. But he allowed himself only one vanity of speech. "When Marshal Ney gave me my commission," was a phrase he sometimes used before strangers. Peshtigo people did not need to hear it. They knew him and believed in him as a great man.

The major had been only a boy when he went to the wars, and he was not much more than a youth when the battle of Waterloo and a bullet in his shoulder peremptorily retired him to paths of peace. He had come to America—to the Green Bay region of Wisconsin—to join a brother, a bachelor like himself.

The brother died, but the major remained. There were many colonies of French and Belgians on the shores of the bay. He felt at home. And when he had grown to be an old man he found a special intimate friend.

This was Dr. Louis Bonnet, a Frenchman born, educated and married in Canada, yet with a soul akin to that of the major. Never had the major found so sympathetic a listener to his tales of France, of Napoleon and the grand army. Alas, that their communion was doomed to be interrupted!

Dr. Bonnet was much older than his wife, and the springs of his life seemed to weaken when she died suddenly, three years after leaving Quebec for their new home in the Wisconsin forest. Then there was much illness, and the doctor toiled hard that summer, visiting poor and stricken homes where no fees awaited him. In September he took the prevailing fever and died.

By common consent, the orphan daughter of the Bonnets, little Marie, not yet two years old, was taken in charge by Maj. Ducharme. To his home she was transferred by the old nurse who had cared for her since the mother's death.

The baby had been free of the major's cabin before, but now she ruled it and its occupants in a manner that set at naught all the established rules of baby-tending. The major would put on his precious cocked hat and caper for

THE MAJOR TURNED WITH SOME MISGIVINGS.

her. The major would get up in the night when Marie was wakeful, and sing her the old songs of the empire. The major would set aside the most pressing duty to mount with her on the venerable Michael's back and take her for an airing. That was a happy time for him, although his garden was ruined by the drought, his onion-crop a total failure.

There had been no rain since early in July, and it was now October. The country about Peshtigo had seasoned in the sun until the whole region was a tinder-box, ready for the match. Peshtigo itself was a "sawdust town," which meant that every mill, besides the lumber it turned out, belched forth tons of refuse, which was heaped everywhere. A general fire in such a place obliterates the very streets.

On a certain Sunday in October the major stood in the cabin door, surveying his little domain. Fires were smouldering here and there, clouds of smoke hung above the trees, and he was worried. Marie's nurse was ill, and had gone that morning to her relatives in the Sugar Bush. For that reason, and because the fires in the vicinity had become serious, he had determined to take Marie to the home of his friend, Alexis Normand, a Belgian farmer, who lived on the bay shore.

He had hoped to make an early start; but the old donkey had somehow lamed himself, and although the major proclaimed that Michael was an imbecile, Michael must rest a few hours, notwithstanding.

A start the major was determined to make, however. They could spend the night at a village, he expected to reach in the early evening, and go on to Father Normand's the next morning.

In the afternoon, therefore, the donkey was caparisoned with the saddle-bags, the huge pockets of which well-nigh touched the ground on each side, and the major mounted, holding Marie on his arm. Unwillingly the donkey set himself in motion.

As they passed out upon the road, which was little more than a wagon-track overshadowed by trees, the smell of smoke was borne on the wind, and the major turned with some misgivings to take a parting look at the little house he was leaving behind. It was a snug place, and cheery. The cabin, with its whitewashed walls and the pot of flowers brightening the window, made one think of a prim old man with a carnation in his buttonhole—the major himself, perhaps, dressed for a feast-day.

Presently now they were in the forest that pressed close up to the road. But the donkey made painful progress. When the afternoon was well spent they were still some ten miles from the place where the major had planned to spend the night.

The sun sank behind the trees. The first shades merged into darkness. Night was upon them when they came to a bit of rising ground which the major knew was not far from their destination. Off at the southwest he could see a glow upon the sky that filled him with apprehension.

It was after eight o'clock when they had managed to make another mile, and now the fire first seen from the hilltop was spreading very rapidly. It tinged the whole southern sky where storm-clouds hung, and strange sounds, indistinct and ominous, were in the air.

On again the travelers plodded for a little way, and then Michael stumbled and rolled his riders on the ground. When the major had scrambled to his feet, and made sure that Marie's cries were due to fright, and not to injury, he noted that the beacon light on the sky was well up toward the zenith, and the distant sounds were growing louder. Even as he looked up, a tree here and there brightened in the glow.

For a moment he stood irresolute. Then an inspiration came to him. Seizing Marie, he dropped her into one of the saddle-bag pockets and strapped the pocket-flap loosely at the top.

The baby squirmed vigorously and cried lustily, but the pocket, flap and all, held firm. It was a doubtful chance that the major meant to take; but he thought the donkey's instinct would guide him to safety, and since he could not carry both his master and Marie, there was no other way.

There were tears in the old soldier's eyes as he picked up a stout stick and struck Michael a resounding blow across the flanks. His lameness forgotten for the moment, the donkey bounded away.

The major followed, but only as far as Father Ramien's little woodland chapel. In truth, he could go no farther. He had barely strength to scramble up the rude steps and in at the open door. Father Ramien was gone. The only light within was that of the altar lamp, which sent a faint ray out into the little room.

But off at the south the fire was flashing from tree to tree. Terrifying noises accompanied it, and the clouds were so bright that flames from above seemed to mingle with the fire below. The major thought the end of the world had come.

The light grew brighter. He could see the crucifix above the altar, the passion pictures on the walls, the carven text upon the chancel rail that promised eternal life. The major knelt to say a paternoster. Presently the frail little structure shook in the blast, firebrands rattled on roof and walls, the windows burst in, and in the rolling tide of flame the chapel disappeared.

Two days later Marie Bonnet's nurse, desperately hurrying back to Peshtigo, met some people who told her of a miraculous escape. A child had been placed in one of the pockets of a prodigious pair of saddle-bags and committed to the care of a donkey—which trusty beast had saved both the child's life and his own by sagaciously walking into a pond near the Sugar Bush road.

So! And where was the child? One should see William Duquette, the blacksmith? Very well, then. To William Duquette went Mother La Rose straightway, and proved that it was the little Marie who had been in the saddle-bag, and who had come out of it a trifle stupefied by smoke, but very much alive; in fact, wholly unharmed.

Years after, when the little Marie was old enough to understand, she found occasion for pride and rejoicing in the fact that she had been christened Marie Ducharme Bonnet. She liked to think that the name brought her nearer to the spirit of the old soldier who had loved her and guarded her to the last.—Youth's Companion.

In Boston, Too!

He—Beautiful one, is the answer to my suit to be a word of two letters or of three?

She—It's a word of three letters. It's—

"Oh, joy!"

"No; it's nit."—Boston Globe.

Chicago Restaurants Vindicated.

One man ate so much in a Chicago restaurant that he dropped dead, remarks the News of that city. Doesn't that rather vindicate our restaurants?

DECREASING RAPIDLY.

Birth Rate of the Bay State Has Fallen Off Very Noticeably in the Last Few Years.

Massachusetts is facing the alarming fact that while there was a big increase in the number of marriages in 1902, the birth rate has fallen off so noticeably that Sweden and France are now the only countries where fewer children are born per 1,000 of the inhabitants than in the Bay state. The news is found in the sixty-first annual report of "Births, Marriages and Deaths in Massachusetts," edited by Dr. Francis A. Harris, one of the medical examiners in Suffolk county. Dr. Harris says:

"The birth rate for 1902 is the lowest since 1879, and a decrease of .49 per cent. from the previous year. Doubtless economic conditions of the population have an influential effect on the number of births by increasing or decreasing the number of marriages, but to what extent it is difficult to determine. In the number of births the children of the foreign born mother are largely in excess over the native.

"The average birth rate for 1849-58 was 56.70 per cent. for native-born living births and 40.04 for foreign; the average of 1859-69, the native, 46.06 and 46.89 foreign; the average of 1869-73 was 40.54 for the native and 48.48 for foreign; 1874-78, average 40.52 for native and 45.30 for foreign; average 1879-83, 41.68 for native and 41.32 for foreign. In 1890 the percentage of native-born was 34.82, foreign-born, 44.10; and in 1900 the percentage was 31.45 for native, 49.30 for foreign-born.

"The number of marriages registered in Massachusetts in 1902 was 25,685, which was 794 more than in 1901 and 1,343 more than in 1900, and greater than in any year since the beginning of registration. The number of persons married for each 1,000 of the estimated population was 17.48, so that the number of marriages to each 1,000 was 8.74. The marriage rate, as calculated from the estimated population, was 0.11 less than the average rate for the decade 1893-1903, but the number of persons married was greater than in any year since 1850."

Some singular facts are brought out in the report. In the town of New Ashfield there was neither a marriage, birth nor death. Gosnold, a Martha's Vineyard town, nearly equaled this record, having neither a marriage nor a death, but it did have one birth. In Gay Head there was one marriage, one birth and no deaths. Seven sets of triplets were born, aggregating 14 boys and seven girls. Four bridegrooms out of the 25,685 married over 80 years of age. Three women became brides at between 75 and 80. Seven girls married at the age of 14 and 29 at the age of 15. The youngest boy married was 16 years old.

SHOP BY TELEPHONE.

Advertisements in Newspapers Furnish Buyers with Prices and Other Information.

Business by telephone is now more of an item in all the great department stores and dry goods houses and, in fact, in all lines of trade, than the small order business. Especially at the holiday season the telephone is as much an indispensable adjunct in the placing of orders as is the salesman. Many are the people, men as well as women, who do not care to engage in the jostle and bustle of the crowds during the holidays, who prefer to do their transactions over the telephone.

This does not apply to the very rich alone. People of the most modest fortune who have a telephone in their homes send in their orders in preference to making personal calls. At this time the suburban district telephone exchanges reveal an enormous number of calls with the leading retail houses of the city.

Every big dry goods house to-day is obliged to have its own private house exchange in order that the customer many miles away may be put in direct communication with the buyer in any particular line of goods or with the clerk at any counter so that there may be the most explicit directions as to any purchase, avoiding annoyances both to the house and to the customer.

The use of the telephone in this way shows how newspaper advertising is bringing more business all the time to retail stores. Of course, the people who send in their orders do so because they have seen in their newspaper's advertising columns mention of this or that bargain. They do not need to go to the store to look over the counters or in the shop windows. By reading the advertising columns the customer knows what to buy and where to order it.

An Immune.

They are telling a story down in south Missouri of a "cub" reporter in Springfield whose head was slightly turned by "newspaper perquisites." The new reporter found that by simply saying "I'm a newspaper reporter" he could generally gain free admittance to theaters and other places. He became so used to getting things free this way, the story goes, that when the contribution box came his way in church last Sunday he looked up at the man passing it and, with a wave of his hand, said: "I'm a newspaper reporter." It is a wonder he didn't take a quarter or so.—Kansas City Star.

A Synonym.

"Being a printer, Mr. Dash," said the hotel proprietor, "maybe you can advise me. I want to get a sign painted: 'Writing Room Free to Our Patrons,' or something like that."

"I don't like 'patrons,'" said Mr. Dash.

"No.. Maybe that doesn't sound just right. What would you suggest?"

"'Victims.'"—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

FOR DEVOTEES OF DRESS.

Pretty Combinations in Winter Costumes for Home and Outdoor Wear.

For dressy afternoon wear, nothing is in such good taste as a gown of what is known as lustrous faced cloth, which, if for walking, would better be of a rich dark color or some of the tan shades or even violet, and made rich by furs either in "sets" or trimmings. Besides, an almost unlimited amount of lace is used upon some of these cloth gowns.

Combinations of the long haired, silky zibelines and plain broadcloth are novel features on some of the smartest winter models. The effect is like a fur trimmed gown, as the new zibelines bear a striking resemblance to fur, says the New York Tribune.

The latest fad is to wear a short Eton jacket of fur that will either match or contrast with the cloth, velvet or velveteen gown. With all the shades of brown, which are many and rich looking, jackets of mink (in the darkest shades) are worn. With gray and black gowns, sable, mole and squirrel jackets are worn, unless the wearer prefers all black, and then baby lamb is most attractive.

While there is a great run on violet shades (and they are so rich in velvets), there is a pronounced preference for reception gowns of green the exact shade of emerald. It "lights up" beautifully by gas or electric light, the rays playing among the soft half shades and high lights of the draped velvet with wonderful effect; and white flowers, pearls, emeralds or diamonds are appropriately worn with such a gown.

For house dresses, yellow, in all shades from cream to rich orange, is a fad of the season. It is becoming to blond or brunette, looks well by gas light or day, and is wonderfully effective with soft meshed laces, either in white, cream or butter color.

The fichu finish for gowns or the bertha, either, is much favored for demitoilette, as it leaves the corsage slightly decollete, thus rendering it suitable for the house or for theater wear with a hat and wrap.

A new idea, or rather an old one revived, is that the hat must match the gown, thus necessitating the possession of as many hats as gowns. It is artistic and effective, and can be managed with a little extra cost, if one has taste and skill for managing one or two black and white hats with different trimmings, which can be adjusted by deft fingers in a few moments.

But, whatever the style or shape of the hat, to be modish it must be worn lifted rather high from the head, that is, if the wearer's face will admit of it. This effect may be obtained by a "barette" of velvet inside the crown, if the hair is not worn high.

SAT DOWN, ANYHOW.

Chair Was Not in Its Accustomed Place and Dignity Was Shattered.

The dignity of the supreme court was somewhat shaken the other day through the removal of a chair from its customary place, relates a Washington report.

It was during the argument on the Northern Securities suit, and the interest in the case had brought so many lawyers into court that it became necessary to provide additional seats within the railed space reserved for members of the supreme court bar. Chairs were brought from the marshal's office and the clerk's office, and to accommodate a late arrival a chair used by one of the pages who sit in the space behind the justices' seats was taken during the temporary absence of the youngster on an errand.

Now, this page is of particularly chunky and solid build, and when he returned to his station, and without noticing the absence of the chair, plumped himself down in the place it should have been, there was a sound that might fitly be described as a dull, sickening thud. It was sufficiently startling to bring one of the dignified justices to his feet and to cause another to rise partly from his chair, while even the attorney general paused for a moment in the delivery of his argument.

The court officials rushed around back of the partition, with visions, perhaps, of dynamite bombs or something of that kind, and those of the audience sitting where they could see behind the screen craned their necks, but when the offending page pulled himself together and stood up, looking sheepish and rubbing the bruised portion of his anatomy, and at the same time trying to assume an innocent expression, he was greeted with a broad smile that finally spread over the entire room.

Self Consciousness.

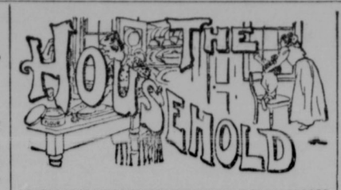
Self-consciousness calls for outdoor exercise, plenty of rest and sleep, a mild nerve tonic and mixing more with people. Just remember that all the world is not looking at you. Most of the world is extremely busy hustling for a living and minding its own business. When you have some good ideas in your head, don't belittle them to yourself, but just let them out. It is quite likely that you are just as right as the next one only you don't know it.—Chicago Record-Herald.

Half Apple Pie.

This is described as the pie grandmother made, and is excellent. Use under crust only. Choose an apple that will cook quickly; peel, cut into halves and fill crust. Fill the center of each half with sugar and a bit of butter. Sprinkle lightly with flour and grated nutmeg, add a very little water. Bake in a moderate oven.—Rural New Yorker.

Add a Pinch of Soda.

A pinch of baking soda added to the vinegar for boiled salad dressing forever banishes the fear of curdling.—Good Housekeeping.



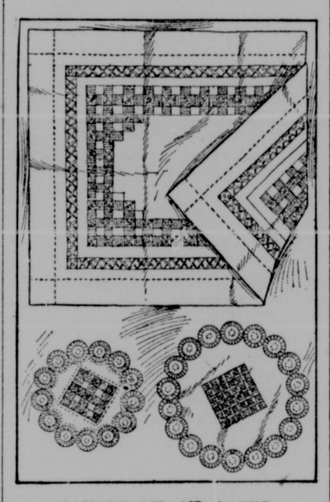
CANARY ISLAND LACES.

In Great Demand for Table Decoration by the Leaders of Swell New York Society.

Perhaps nowhere else so much as in New York is the human tendency to desire most what is most difficult of attainment manifested to an almost unlimited extent. The truth of this aphorism is especially noticeable in the present feminine craze for Canary island lace for the table, for the fancy is not based upon the beauty of the lace and the fineness of the linen—there are other forms of lace and linen finer and more lovely—but upon its scarcity in New York.

The leaders in fashionable New York society learned that there was something new to be had in the line of table linen and—best of all—something that few could procure, so they immediately proceeded to deck their lunch tables with the dainty work produced by the deft fingers of the natives in the far-away Canary islands.

The linen from which these fashionable table pieces are formed is heavy



CANARY ISLAND LACES.

in quality and of a very close and pretty weave, with a luster like that of pearls upon it. It is practically indestructible, and when it has had its day in high society and graced a table set with Royal Worcester or finest Limoges it may, perhaps, be relegated to the use of those who cannot live in fashion's heyday, but who will none the less enjoy the delicate mesh of this lace from the islands of southern seas.

The natives of the Canary islands draw the threads of the linen just as do the lace workers of Paraguay and Mexico, and work out their lace patterns upon the remaining threads in the corners and borders of their pieces. Strangely commingled in their work are the old Spanish stitches, introduced by the Moors, and evident in nearly all fine antique lace, and the Indian lace stitch common to South and Central American Indians. This quaint mingling of two styles of lace stitches gives Canary island lace a place of its own.

The borders and corners of the table pieces are very richly worked in an open design that alternates with a closely worked pattern the general tendency of which is to square effects. It is in these portions of the adornment that Moorish influences are perceptible, for the edges of all the pieces are finished with disks very similar in make to those of the Mexicans.

Some of the plate doilies have the prettiest little star shapes of open thread lace, as though some native had copied a starfish or perhaps dreamed sweet, starlit dreams and woven the thread of fancy into the meshes of her lace.

All the small doilies are of solid lace, while the larger ones are worked into fancy open patterns in the linen centers and bordered with wheel-shaped disks of thread lace.

The sameness of this border pattern gives an individuality to the linen sets, because the inner patterns are wholly different from it in type.

In the Canary islands even poor natives revel in the possession of lace beautiful enough to be desired by cultivated metropolitan tastes accustomed to beauty, and its value has hitherto been as little appreciated by them as has been that of the exquisite Paraguayan lace to its patient makers. Now, perhaps, the soft-eyed makers of Canary island lace will rejoice at the solid returns from America which they receive in exchange for its beauty, although to them the information that "all the most fashionable people in New York are buying it" will convey no meaning.

In the simple lives of these little workers beauty comes as an inspiration and has no part in a word not coined in their tongue—"fashion."—N. Y. Herald.

Creme de Menthe Sandwiches.

Creme de menthe sandwiches are a pretty novelty, the recipe for which is given in the Cooking Club. For 20 minutes infuse a tablespoonful of pulverized mint leaves in two tablespoonfuls of hot water; strain and add it to one pint of whipped double cream; add also a saltspoonful of salt, a dash of white pepper and half an ounce of gelatine softened in a tablespoonful of cold water and dissolved over hot water. Cool in a square mold, and when cold cut in thin slices and place between similar-sized pieces of brown bread.

RETURN OF THE GARNET.

After Years of Total Eclipse This Pretty Stone Is Coming Into Vogue Once More.

Garnets, after a long eclipse, have come into fashion with a rush, and girls are ransacking their mothers' jewel boxes for ancient garnet necklaces, buckles and brooches, worn by grandmamma in the '50s, and handed down to descendants who proved rather unappreciative of the blessing.

These semi-precious stones are exquisitely becoming for evening wear, when they shine with a brilliant crimson glow most flattering to the skin of the wearer. Brunettes particularly look extremely well in these stones, and nothing can be more becoming than one of the old garnet tiaras still to be found here and there worn in a mass of waved dark locks. For day wear they are rather disappointing, because somewhat jetty in effect.

Carbuncles are the uncut variety of the same stone, large specimens being ground and polished cabochon fashion. The resulting gem is handsomer than the cut garnet, and dearer. It is not, however, so fashionable as the masses of small brilliant cut stones which one generally sees. Garnet buckles are sometimes used in black millinery with excellent effect.—Detroit Free Press.

DAINTY SOFA PILLOW.

An Exquisite Fancy Work Idea from France, at Once Simple and Yet Decorative.

Pretty sofa pillows add greatly to the furnishings and general appearance of a room, and the one I am about to describe, with its exquisite ribbon-work blossoms, cannot fail to please even the most fastidious. The French people are noted for their artistic tastes, and it is to them that we are indebted for this dainty art of ribbon work.

In this pillow, violets and their foliage are the motif; a huge bunch in one corner, a little group or two in others, and some loose, scattered ones, leaving the careless grace of the natural flower plainly evident. The material used as a background is brown linen. A cream-colored basket weave canvas is also very beautiful carried out in this manner. The leaves and stems are first embroidered solidly in shades of green floss, and then comes the ribbon work.

For this two or three shades of violet colored silk ribbon are required, ribbon that is soft, pliable and about a half inch wide. One shade can be made to answer, but the result is much more pleasing if two or three are used, and as the same quality and width are required the expense will be no greater. The French embroidery ribbons are shaded themselves, so that only the one length is needed, but it is not always possible to secure them. About four yards will be necessary in this instance.

Select a needle with a long eye, and not too coarse. Thread this with a

DESIGN FOR SOFA PILLOW.

strand of the ribbon. Fasten one end securely on the wrong side under one of the violets, using ordinary needle and thread with which to do the tacking. Now thrust the needle and ribbon through to the right side just at the center of the violet, and down again at the outer edge of one of the petals, continuing thus until all are finished, making each petal with one stitch. The ribbon is then cut off and the end secured underneath as in the beginning. Care should be taken after each stitch to make the folds or wrinkles which the ribbon assumes, turn downward toward the linen instead of curving up. Sometimes a tiny stitch or two with silk thread of the same shade is necessary to make the ribbon stay in place, but this should not be resorted to if it can be avoided, as it produces a stiff, set look, which is not desirable. If more than one shade is used, make some flowers darker than others, or the upper petals in some cases lighter or darker than the lower ones, planning to have the blossoms as varied as possible.

The hearts of the violets are then embroidered with a few stitches of pale green floss on the large petals running from the center a short distance down the petal. This touch of green is then surmounted by a couple of stitches in yellow at either side of it and uniting in the center, thus forming an inverted V over the ribbon. These stitches aid in holding the ribbon in place, and must be put in only after the ribbon is in its proper position.

Use violet or green silk or nearsilk for the back of this pillow, and finish the edge with a cord of like color.—Mae Y. Mahaffy, in Ohio Farmer.

Honey as a Home Remedy.

Honey is a valuable medicine, and has many uses. It is excellent in most lung and throat affections, and is often used with great benefit in place of cod liver oil. Occasionally there is a person with whom it does not agree, but most people can learn to use it with beneficial result. Children who have natural appetites generally prefer it to butter. Honey is a laxative and sedative, and in diseases of the bladder and kidneys it is an excellent remedy.

FUN IN SKI SPORTS

They Furnish Winter's Amusements in North of Europe Countries.

Some Wonderful Records at Running and Jumping in Norway—Their Introduction Into Switzerland and Use in the Alps.

Ski sports are familiar in nearly all the north of Euorpe countries, and grow rather than decrease in popularity in most of them. This is especially true of the nations bordering the northern shores of the Baltic sea.

The earliest mention of skis is in the works of Strabo. The earliest picture of skis is in a book by a Norseman of the sixteenth century. In those days, however, ski-running was only an adjunct to other sports, and not a sport in itself. The early Norsemen put on their skis to go hunting in winter, just as in summer they put on their boots; and it was only towards the end of the nineteenth century that separate ski sports came into existence. They were practiced in a crude form by the villagers of Telemarken; but their introduction to more civilized circles is due to Dr. Nansen. He saw the Telemarken lads disporting themselves on skis, and he took lessons from them. In particular they taught him to jump on skis. The new amusement became popular in Christiania, and, in due course, competitions were organized. The first competitions were rather a "hole-and-corner" affair, and took place at Telemarken. Afterwards they were transferred to Holmenkollen, where they assumed such importance that the meeting is sometimes spoken of as the "Norwegian Derby." It is a three days' meeting, and two of the days are devoted to steeple-chasing on skis. The third is given up to the famous sport of ski-jumping. The competitors come skidding down a snow-slope until they reach a cliff about 12 feet in perpendicular altitude. This is the taking-off place, and they see how far they can jump from it. The taking-off place is artificially constructed by banking up the snow, and below it the snow-slope continues as before. The distances jumped by the best men are prodigious, the record being something like 130 feet.

Ski-jumping in Norway, however, is an old story. Another, and a better, story is the introduction of skis into Switzerland. It came about because Herr Zdarsky, of Austria, went to live on an estate at Lilienfeld, where the winters were severe and the snowfall was heavy. Remembering to have heard of skis, he decided to import a pair. It

A NORWEGIAN SKI GIRL.

is not very easy to learn to manage them without assistance, but Herr Zdarsky managed to learn. He not only mastered them, but he invented improvements. After many experiments, the Lilienfeld ski was evolved. It is more convenient than the Norwegian ski for many reasons, but chiefly because you can wear it with any kind of footgear, including the heavy hob-nailed boots used by mountaineers. Having thus perfected his skis, Herr Zdarsky taught his visitors how to use them. It was gradually recognized that they afforded a novel and agreeable means of getting about in the winter snow, and they were taken up by climbers. Herr Paulcke succeeded in crossing the Bernese Oberland on skis; Sir Arthur Conan Doyle made a considerable expedition on them. They are now ordinarily used by mountaineers in winter.

There has been talk of late of the introduction of the sport into the British Isles. It is of course only in a limited portion of the British Isles that it is feasible in such mild winters as have fallen to them of late. The fact, however, has not prevented the formation of a Ski Club of Great Britain, or the successful pursuit of the pastime by keen enthusiasts. It has been pursued, in particular, in the district south of Loch Ness. There is a range of hills there about 2,000 feet high, and in 1900 the ski-ing was excellent and lasted until the end of April.

Leap Year.

"I don't understand what ails all the men," said Miss Elderly New Year's morning.

"When I was coming to town this morning two men climbed telegraph poles and one nearly killed himself jumping a fence."

"Why, don't you know, it's leap year!" replied **Miss Pert.**—Houston Post.

THE PARISIAN WASHERWOMAN

From Her Chic and Gay Appearance No One Would Associate Her with Suds.

Among the working classes in Paris there is no more coquettish member than the jaunty little washerwoman, the "blanchisseuse Parisienne," says a Paris correspondence of the New York World. She carries her basket on her arm or her bundle swung over her shoulder in the airiest way as she trips along, and to see her one would never associate her with soap and suds. She is always fair-headed, but with her hair done up and befrizzled in the most bewitching modish fashion, and nearly always she wears a "smart," cheap little costume in good taste and very becoming, with a ribbon or a bit of tulle stuck somewhere as a finishing attraction.

She may wash out or burn out one's clothes in a trice, but she is the airiest, most obliging little person in her talk imaginable. She knows how to explain away all missing articles or to account in the most plausible, polite fashion for one's not having received clothes on the day asked for.

In the ironing room she looks as fresh as a rose. She bends over the ironing board with a little song on her lips, and keeps half an eye on the street door for a passing flirtation. In the window there is always a bouquet of flowers, and frequently a sleek cat curled up. On the wall hangs some very gay little illustrated calendar. Sometimes a plaster Punchinello sits upon the shelf. Very often a canary hangs in the front shop window and chirps while the little washerwoman sings to the brisk movement of her iron.

It is easy enough to associate the Parisian washerwoman with a romance. There is no hint of soapy red elbows about her. The washing all appears to be done sub rosa, and she looks as if she were always on dress parade. In fact, there is no end of small Paris amourets in which the washerwoman plays one of the principal parts. In the Latin quarter it frequently happens that a passerby in the street sees a student of the Sorbonne flirting over his linen with the washer of it in the little laundries that abound in the quarter.

As a rule the blanchisseuse does not envy the sewing girl her lot. She is much more care free, sings more, and has a greater number of opportunities to trot the street basket on arm, flinging bright, malicious glances or bons mots at her male acquaintances as she trips along in her high-heeled shoes. The Parisian washerwoman is one of the distinctive types of the city, understanding perfectly what it is to be "chic" and gay on a few sous.

PRETTY SMART DOG.

That Is, If He Did What His Owner Claimed for Him, and No Mistake.

"You can talk about intelligent animals," said Hon. J. Cheerful Layer, of Punto Perdido county, although the conversation had never touched upon anything less than man, relates the New Orleans Times-Democrat, "but my dog Mex was probably the most sagacious brute that ever caused a human being to grow doubts regarding his superiority. Mex was half-wolf, and very foxy. I bought him from the same Mexican who was hanged three times without success owing to the extraordinary conformation of the 'Adam's apple' in his throat, which he could inflate when the rope was placed around it and reduce when the drop occurred, at which time he would be dangling by the chin instead of the backbone. A more beautiful creature than Mex—I mean the dog—could scarcely be imagined. His tail, for instance, was three feet long, and bushier than that of a stall-fed pony. And, as I've stated, he had more sense than any justice of the peace.

"Volume after volume would not be equal to complete the biography of the dog. I shall content myself with relating a single, absolutely unvarnished anecdote of Mex's puppyhood. Understand this occurrence took place between the third and fifth month of his existence.

"When I had first adopted him I allowed Mex to sleep on my bed. But he grew rapidly, and I had no desire to spoil him, and so consigned him to a mat on the floor.

"The softness of my couch suited him better, however, and I was obliged to chastise him to keep him from it. Yet, when I came home next night I found a warm place, slightly hollow, on the blanket, while Mex, from his mat under the bed, greeted me by pounding the floor with his tail in a suspiciously enthusiastic manner. Wherefore I whipped him again, soundly.

"From that time on, to my great satisfaction, my bed did not show any further signs of canine occupancy. My confidence in Mex's honesty grew to beautiful proportions until—

"One night I came home 15 minutes earlier than my usual hour, which was half-past 11. As it had been raining, and my boots were muddy, I took them off at the outer door, entered the house on my stocking feet, opened the door of my room, and found:

"Mex standing on my bed, smoothing out the hollow and wrinkles of the blanket, where he had been reclining, with all four of his paws—(it was a regular treadmill effect!)—and at the same time fanning the place still warm from the contact of his body with his great bushy tail so as to cool it off against his master's arrival!"

The Making of Them.

"The rising young actor reminds me of a persimmon," observed the hash-fed philosopher.

"Come on with the diagram," said the landlady, as she poured another quart of hot water into the coffee pot.

"One or two hard frosts are the making of him," answered the wise one.—Kennebec Journal.

ANCIENT SUN CHARIOT

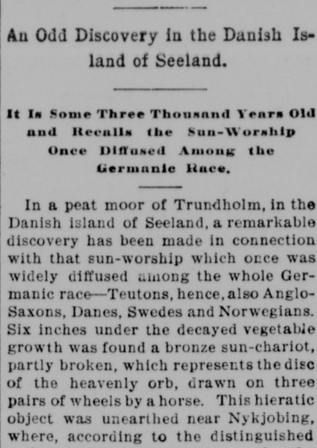
An Odd Discovery in the Danish Island of Seeland.

It Is Some Three Thousand Years Old and Recalls the Sun-Worship Once Diffused Among the Germanic Race.

In a peat moor of Trundholm, in the Danish island of Seeland, a remarkable discovery has been made in connection with that sun-worship which once was widely diffused among the whole Germanic race—Teutons, hence, also Anglo-Saxons, Danes, Swedes and Norwegians. Six inches under the decayed vegetable growth was found a bronze sun-chariot, partly broken, which represents the disc of the heavenly orb, drawn on three pairs of wheels by a horse. This hieratic object was unearthed near Nykjobing, where, according to the distinguished archaeologist and director of the National Museum at Copenhagen, Dr. Sophus Muller, many objects of a similar style have been discovered before.

Danish writers conclude that this sun-chariot must be about 3,000 years old. Yet it is of no mean artistic merit. The sun-disc is covered with a circular and spiral ornamentation, different on its two sides. The design was evidently first worked in with a graver; and then a thin plate of gold was pressed in. The horse, rather archaically shaped, was connected with the disc by loopholes on his neck for slipping reins through. His tail was not docked; for the animal, cast hollow, shows an opening at the tail where of old probably a horsehair appendage was put in.

The elaborate involutions in the designs on the sun-disc remind us to some extent of the ornamentation found at Mykene, Tiryns and Troy. These were, in most ancient times, not Hellenic, but Thrakian (Thracian) settlements and strongholds. Now, the Thrakians—red or golden haired, tall, martial, musical, much addicted to the cup, as they are described by classic writers—were kin-



ANCIENT GERMANIC SUN CHARIOT.

dred of the Germanic, Getic, or Gothic stock. The line of their tribal connections can be traced from southeastern Europe and Asia Minor up to the High North. It is recorded also that since olden times there was a "sacred road," or trade route, from a northern Scythian region down to the Adriatic gulf, on which road amber was carried from the Baltic and the German ocean to the south. All this might make us ask whether there has been, perhaps, some early artistic intercourse even between the south and the north.

On the other hand, the place where this sun-chariot was embedded seems to point to a time when—at least, so far as we know—there was not yet any such communication. Herodotus, in the fifth century before our era, would not even believe in the existence of a sea in the north. He was not aware of the Baltic. Pytheas, the Hellenic mathematician and astronomer, who went from Massilia (Marseilles) to Britain, through the German ocean, into the Baltic, where he found Teutons and Goths, and then up, in all probability, to Shetland and the Orkneys, if not even near Iceland, was the first Greek who saw those northern seas in the third century before our era.

Dr. Sophus Muller believes that the work discovered in the Trundholm moor "had probably been made in the country where it has been found, or, at any rate, in that region where there was once a population of the same common culture and mode of life—namely, in southern Scandinavia and in the most northern German lands." For my part, I am prepared to show that the beautiful Hellenic myth of the Helliades, or Sun-Daughters—who, when weeping for the death of their brother, Phaethon, were changed into trees, their tears becoming amber—is evidently a tale originally brought southward from the north in the course of trade.

The Radanos, or Eridanos river, at which the Greek myth was localized, was already declared by Pliny to be quite at variance with geography and with the places where amber is really found. But there was a river Radan, a confluent of the Vistula, near the Baltic, from which the Greeks obtained amber. Now, this Radan was, as usual, provided with the Hellenic ending "os," and afterwards erroneously mixed up with the Eridanos, or Po.

Sun-worship, as Pytheas already stated, existed in the north. It was a cult widely prevailing among the Germanic race—even more so than in the south; for in the north the sun is essentially a beneficent star; while in the south it is often a bringer of death, of plague, and of agricultural distress. In the Edda we repeatedly meet with a sun-chariot, nay, even a Sun-Daughter. In the old German poetry, tales, and folk-lore there is an overwhelming mass of evidence for the same cult. The passages in the poetical and the prose Edda, or Norse scripture, amply testify to a belief in a sun drawn by a steed.

KARL BLIND.

BRIDGING AN INLAND SEA.

Stupendous Engineering.

We have in times past been told much of wonderful feats in railroad building, and much has been written of the engineering skill and daring that directed the course of the iron horse across the plains and mountains that lie between the Missouri river and the Pacific Ocean. "In the grandeur and magnitude of the undertaking, the Union Pacific—Central Pacific has never been equaled. The energy and perseverance with which the work was urged forward, and the rapidity with which it was executed, are without a parallel in history," were the statements of the special government commissioners to the Secretary of the Interior.

Thirty-five years ago there was no time to spend on work similar to that which has just been completed. Then the world was watching while the builders of the Union Pacific and Central Pacific raced for supremacy. It was a magnificent contest, but nowadays the owners of the road have been brought to consider other problems. One of these necessitated the solution of the grade question and the straightening of the track.

One of the most interesting and difficult feats of railroad engineering ever undertaken has just been completed by the owners of "The Overland Route," Union Pacific and Southern Pacific Railroad—the building of a bridge across the Great Salt Lake between Ogden, Utah, and Lucin, Nevada.

The work being practically completed, the new track was formally opened on Thanksgiving Day when Mr. E. H. Harriman, head of the Harriman Lines, and a big party of railroad magnates partook of Thanksgiving Day dinner in the middle of Great Salt Lake.

The Ogden-Lucin "Cut Off" is 102 miles in length, 72 miles on land and 30 miles on trestle work and fillins over the waters of Great Salt Lake. It presents a practically level track except for a short distance on the west end near Lucin, Nevada, where a slight grade is encountered.

The use of this cut off will throw out the trans-continental traffic over the old line from Ogden to Lucin, Nevada, around the Lake. This strip of track is one of the most expensive of the Harriman system, the maximum grade over the long Promontory hill is 104 feet to the mile and helper engines are always necessary. The elimination of the use of these engines will mean the saving of at least $1,500.00 a day in operating expenses and also a saving of several hours in running time.

Active work was commenced in 1902, and thus the almost impossible task was completed in about 22 months. The last pile was driven during the last week of October. This great work has cost over $4,200,000.00.

The cut off runs from Ogden west 15 miles over level country before reaching the lake proper, then across the east arm of the Lake 9 miles to Promontory. Then five miles of solid road bed and then 19 miles west over the west arm of the Lake toward Lucin and thence across the Great Salt Lake Desert to Lucin, Nevada. Across the east arm of the Lake, it will be almost a continuous fillin supported by trestle. Near the middle of this will be a gap of 600 feet of open trestle work left for the waters of the Bear river which flow into the arm of the Lake.

Across Promontory Point runs five miles of solid road bed and here difficult work was encountered. A cut of 3,000 feet long in sand and rock of barren bluff being necessary. At this point, the most beautiful on this inland sea, surveys have been made for an immense summer resort.

Across the west arm of the Lake is 11 miles of trestle work with a fillin approach at each end of four miles. In completing the work of spanning the Lake, one great difficulty was encountered across the east arm by the settling of fillins and trestle work. This was caused by the salt of the flow of the Bear river having collected for centuries over the bottom of the Lake and having formed a salt wall of 100 feet. It took 1,000 tons of rock in piles which appear to have reached the bottom of the Lake proper and which has resulted in a firm and splendid road bed.

In a speech which he made at the Alta Club, Salt Lake City, on the eve of the opening of the "Cut Off," Mr. Harriman said:

"The completion of this undertaking will reduce the distance between San Francisco and Salt Lake by 41 miles, and will eventually bring the time between the two cities down to 22 hours.

"It is intended to reduce the running time from Salt Lake to Chicago to 36 hours, and put passengers into New York in 56 hours from Salt Lake.

"These two railroads—Union Pacific and Southern Pacific—have spent in the last three years somewhere near $130,000,000.00 in repairs and improvements aside from the expenses of operation or maintenance."

MESSAGES AT HIGH SPEED.

Inventor of Multiplex System Devises an Instrument Sixty Times as Rapid as Ordinary Telegraphy.

Telegraph messages can be sent and received at a rate of from 1,000 to 3,000 words a minute. A newspaper representative recently saw and heard a message transmitted and delivered at these speeds. In the transmission of messages press wires can, by the use of the shortest code, with the most expert operators, carry only an average of 2,500 words an hour. The record is 3,300 at present.

The inventor, P. H. Dalaney, who devised the multiplex system, has been working on his device for ten years in South Orange. Stripped of all technicality, the new automatic telegraph system may be described as follows:

A typewriter keyboard, when manipulated, causes two rows of perforations to be made upon a narrow tape of paper which unwinds itself automatically over the type faces and rewinds after being perforated.

This contains the message in a Morse cipher, the dots being read when two holes are at a close angle or nearly in perpendicular alignment and the dashes when the angle is greater. This tape, reeled as it is finished, is put upon the transmitter which sends the same dashes and dots to the receiving office.

The perforator is an adjunct of the keyboard and is controlled by a powerful and very rapid electric motor.

May Come to It.

Paris now eats 30,000 horses a year and as we have learned from it to consume snails and frogs' legs, it follows, remarks the Philadelphia Inquirer, that we shall still have use for our horses when automobiles become universal.

Soft Los Angeles Air.

Still another Los Angeles man has fallen from a high building without suffering serious injury. Isn't it about time to advertise the advantages of our fine pneumatic atmosphere? remarks the Los Angeles Express.

MEDICAL EXAMINER

Of the United States Treasury Recommends Pe-ru-na.

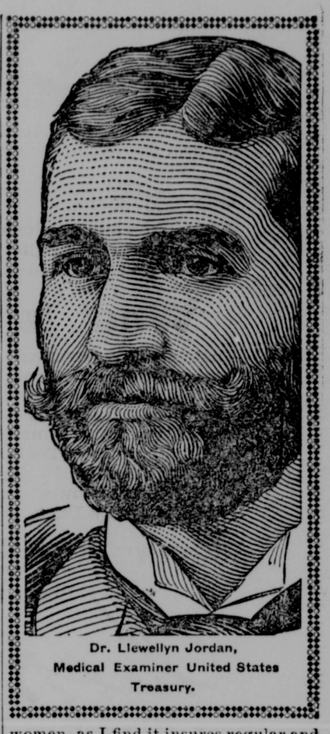
Other Prominent Physicians Use and Endorse Pe-ru-na.

DR. LLEWELLYN Jordan, Medical Examiner of the U. S. Treasury Department, graduate of Columbia College, and who served three years at West Point, has the following to say of Peruna:

"Allow me to express my gratitude to you for the benefit derived from your wonderful remedy. One short month has brought forth a vast change and I now consider myself a well man after months of suffering. Fellow sufferers, Peruna will cure you."

A constantly increasing number of physicians prescribe Peruna in their practice. It has proven its merits so thoroughly that even the doctors have overcome their prejudice against so-called patent medicines and recommend it to their patients.

Peruna occupies a unique position in medical science. It is the only internal systemic catarrh remedy known to the medical profession to-day. Catarrh, as everyone will admit, is the cause of one-half the disease which afflicts mankind. Catarrh and catarrhal diseases afflict one-half of the people of United States.



Dr. Llewellyn Jordan, Medical Examiner United States Treasury.

Robert R. Roberts, M. D., Washington, D. C., writes:

"Through my own experience as well as that of many of my friends and acquaintances who have been cured or relieved of catarrh by the use of Hartman's Peruna, I can confidently recommend it to those suffering from such disorders, and have no hesitation in prescribing it to my patients."—Robert R. Roberts.

Dr. R. Robbins, Muskogee, I. T., writes:

"Peruna is the best medicine I know of for coughs and to strengthen a weak stomach and to give appetite. Besides prescribing it for catarrh, I have ordered it for weak and debilitated people, and have not had a patient but said it helped him. It is an excellent medicine and it fits so many cases.

"I have a large practice, and have a chance to prescribe your Peruna. I hope you may live long to do good to the sick and the suffering."

Dr. M. C. Gee, writes from 513 Jones St., San Francisco, Cal.:

"Peruna has performed so many wonderful cures in San Francisco that I am convinced that it is a valuable remedy. I have frequently advised its use for women, as I find it insures regular and painless menstruation, cures leucorrhœa and ovarian troubles, and builds up the entire system. I also consider it one of the finest catarrh remedies I know of."—M. C. Gee, M. D.

Catarrh is a systemic disease curable only by systemic treatment. A remedy that cures catarrh must aim directly at the depressed nerve centers. This is what Peruna does.

Peruna immediately invigorates the nerve-centers which give vitality to the mucous membranes. Then catarrh disappears. Then catarrh is permanently cured.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case, and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

Poor Luck Fishing.

He—Do you think my mustache becoming?

She (meditatively)—Well, it may be coming, but it hasn't come yet.—Stray Stories.

Are You Going to Florida?

Winter Tourist Tickets are now on sale via Queen & Crescent Route, Southern Railway, and connecting lines to points, South, Southeast and Southwest, good returning until May 31, 1904.

Tickets can be purchased going to Florida via Lookout Mountain and Atlanta, and returning via Asheville and the Land of the Sky, giving a variable route. For information address, W. C. Rinearson, G. P. A., Cincinnati, O.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine

Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of

Brent Good

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. FOR HEADACHE. FOR DIZZINESS. FOR BILIOUSNESS. FOR TORPID LIVER. FOR CONSTIPATION. FOR SALLOW SKIN. FOR THE COMPLEXION

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Price 25 Cents | Purely Vegetable. *Brent Good*

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

The thousands of people who write to me, saying that

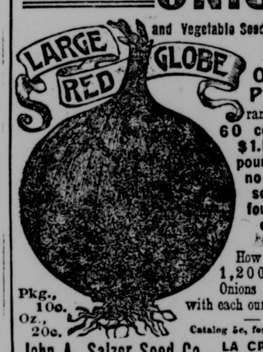
Shiloh's Consumption Cure The Lung Tonic

cured them of chronic coughs, cannot all be mistaken. There must be some truth in it.

Try a bottle for that cough of yours.

Prices: 25c. 50c. $1. S. C. WELLS & Co. LeRoy, N.Y., Toronto Can. 10

Largest growers of **ONION** and Vegetable Seeds in the World.



Our Prices range from 60 cents to $1.50 per pound, and no better seed is found on earth.

How to grow 1,200 bushels Onions per acre with each ounce order.

Catalog 5c, for postage.

Pkg., 10c. Oz., 20c.

John A. Salzer Seed Co., LA CROSSE, WIS.

The FREE Homestead Lands of WESTERN CANADA are the Star Attractions for 1904

160 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

Billions of acres of magnificent Grain and Grazing Lands to be had as a free gift, or by purchase from Railway Companies, Land Corporations, etc.

The Great Attractions

Good Crops, delightful climate, splendid school system, perfect social conditions, exceptional railway advantages, and wealth and influence acquired easily.

The population of WESTERN CANADA increased 138,000 by immigration during the past year, over 50,000 being Americans.

Write to the nearest authorized Canadian Government Agent for Canadian Atlas and other information; or address SUPERINTENDENT IMMIGRATION, OTTAWA, CANADA.—

H. M. WILLIAMS, Law Building, Toledo, Ohio.

Would You Like My Picture?

Size 10 x 14, in colors, suitable for framing. The "Katy" Girl sent with 1904 Calendar for 12 cts. Address "KATY," St. Louis.

MOTHER GRAY'S SWEET POWDERS FOR CHILDREN,

A Certain Cure for Feverishness, Constipation, Headache, Stomach Troubles, Teething Disorders, and Destroy Worms. They Break up Colds in 24 hours. At all Druggists, 25 cts. Sample mailed FREE. Address, A. S. OLMSTED, Le Roy, N. Y.

Mother Gray, Nurse in Children's Home, New York City.

A. N. K.—C 2006

CALIFORNIA FARMS. Catalogue sent free. C. M. Wooster Co., San Francisco.

A RARE INVESTMENT WE OFFER SUBJECT TO SALE

A small remainder of absolutely secured 6 per cent. first mortgage gold bonds issued for development purposes by A STRONG, CONSERVATIVE MINING COMPANY, working LARGE PRODUCING MINES. Interest on bonds payable in gold semi-annually. There is a feature of this Investment Offer which makes it CERTAIN OF YIELDING 100 PER CENT over and above the amount invested, in addition to the regular interest on the bonds. Write for detailed information about the above.

ARBUCKLE-GOODE COMMISSION CO., N. E. Corner FOURTH and OLIVE DEPT. K. ST. LOUIS, MO

MEXICAN **Mustang Liniment** for Man, Beast or Poultry.

MEXICAN **Mustang Liniment** cures Cuts, Burns, Bruises.

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The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. **and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.**

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE **CASTORIA** ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

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The Kind You Have Always Bought

In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

Carey's Magnesia Flexible Cement Roofing for Flat or Steep Surfaces

Is suitable for all classes of buildings as it affords thorough fire protection and is a non-conductor of heat and cold. It will last the lifetime of the roofboards. It is fire-proof and is rated the same as metal or slate roofs. Call or write for samples and prices.

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Agents for Garrett County, Oakland, Md.

First National Bank

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Now Open for Business.

EQUIPPED WITH A

Modern Fire and Burglar Proof Safe and Vault.

Offers to its patrons every advantage consistent with sound banking.

Deposits by mail and all correspondence given prompt attention.

We Solicit Your Account.

Paid-up Capital, - - $25,000
Liability of Stockholders, 25,000
Total Liability, - $50,000

PAYS 3 PER CENT. on time deposits. Interest computed and paid semi-annually.

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Canned Goods, Staple Groceries, Dried Fruit, Fish and Oysters and Creamery Butter.

The Best Western Meats sold in Garrett county at City Prices.

WE SELL NOTHING BUT THE BEST.

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MRS. L. S. ADAMS,

Of Galveston, Texas.

"Wine of Cardui is indeed a blessing to tired women. Having suffered for seven years with weakness and bearing-down pains, and having tried several doctors and different remedies with no success, your Wine of Cardui was the only thing which helped me, and eventually cured me It seemed to build up the weak parts, strengthen the system and correct irregularities."

By "tired women" Mrs. Adams means nervous women who have disordered menses, falling of the womb, ovarian troubles or any of these ailments that women have. You can cure yourself at home with this great women's remedy, Wine of Cardui. Wine of Cardui has cured thousands of cases which doctors have failed to benefit. Why not begin to get well today? All druggists have $1.00 bottles. For any stomach, liver or bowel disorder Thedford's Black-Draught should be used.

For advice and literature, address, giving symptoms, The Ladies' Advisory Department, The Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.

WINE OF CARDUI

Subscribe for The Republican.

PLEASANT FIELDS OF HOLY WRIT

SAVE for my daily range
Among the pleasant fields of Holy Writ,
I might despair. —Tennyson.

The International Sunday School Lesson.

First Quarter. Lesson VI. Mark 1, 21-34. Feb. 7, 1904.

Copyright, Davis W. Clark.

A Sabbath in Capernaum

It was Sabbath in the city of Nahum (Capernaum), so famous in New Testament annals, exalted to heaven by Jesus' residence within its limits. The usual audience had gathered in the marble synagogue, which love had prompted a worthy centurion proselyte to build.

The glittering fragments of that house of prayer, with the conventional twisted foliage ornamentation, greet the eye of the modern traveler, and remind him of the doom which Jesus pronounced on account of the spiritual obtuseness of its population. Marks spirited narrative describes Jesus as going to the synagogue as soon as the doors were open. By common consent, he takes the speaker's stand, and utters words that have a principle of life in them.

The most eminent scribe that ever occupied that desk never approximated to the self assertiveness of the present speaker. Hear his "I say unto you!" "I am the way, the door, the vine, the shepherd truth, life, resurrection!" "Before Abraham was, I am!" No wonder that audience was dumbfounded. Moses and the prophets were not authorities to be appealed to, but servants to deck the speaker's brow with aureola of divinity. In the very midst of that fervid sermon, the breathless stillness of the auditorium is broken by the piercing cry of terror and astonishment with which the underworld recognizes its Sovereign Master: "Ah!" "Woe is me!" "Mine hour of doom is come." It was just such a cry as the condemned felon might rise at the sudden, unexpected appearance of his executioner. The seed of the serpent recognizes the seed of the woman. But even in his terror the unclean spirit sees an opportunity to damage his mighty opponent. He fails not to avail himself of it. He will patronizingly acknowledge the new Rabbi's exalted claims, so that there shall be the appearance of collusion. The venomous Jews shall be furnished with some color for their damaging accusation that Jesus is himself possessed, and by that means exercise the authority over demons. The master checkmates that devil in a single move. He silences him, and expels him. The demon gives an example of his malevolent ferocity by giving his unhappy victim "a last fling" before he leaves him. In that synagogue by the sea is witnessed a sharp encounter between the powers of light and darkness, and Heaven's final triumph is adumbrated. No wonder that the fame of it flew with winged feet. The scene of Jesus' tireless activity is at once transferred from the publicity of the synagogue to the sweet privacy of the home of the chiefest of his apostles. What Peter has just seen of the Master's power emboldens him to call his attention to an instance of sickness in his own house—a low, consuming, fatal fever. The domestic miracle will produce no such sensation as that wrought in the synagogue; but love for his disciple, and a desire to confirm his somewhat unstable character, as well as sympathy for the sufferer, leads Jesus to give the touch and word of power. "What God does is well done." No tedious convalescence succeeds the breaking of the fever. As a token of gratitude the sick woman instantly rises from her couch and prepares a savory meal. All unconsciously she gives evidence of the perfection of her cure; at the same time she refreshes the Master after the toils of the day, and fortifies him for the overwhelming exactions of the early evening. For scarcely was the meal finished before the street in front of Peter's house was converted into a hospital. That miracle in the synagogue had been a silver bell whose notes of hope had sounded in every shadowed home. In obedience to its encouraging call, when the setting sun had absolved the people from their overstrained notions of Sabbath observance, they came with confidence to Him whose sovereign power had had such a conspicuous exemplification. From one sufferer's mat to another He walked in that hastily extemporized lazar-house under the stars. Nor did he desist as long as there was a tiny sufferer left upon any mother's gentle bosom. Now we know how Capernium was lifted to heaven in point of privilege. No other city had such a perfect exhibition of Jesus' power. In a single night every malevolent demon was expelled, every diseased person was made every whit whole. The sun that went down upon a sick and suffering city rose upon one healed and happy. Yet see once more the inveterate power of sin. Those mighty works produced no general or lasting faith in Jesus as the Messiah. Capernaum's doom was deserved. One fairly hears the Master's stern words, still waking the echoes of her desolation: "Thou shalt be brought down to hell."

The Teacher's Lantern

Demoniac possession is confessedly a difficult problem. We do not undertake a solution. Here are some hints only. That it was merely a symbolical way of talking about the dominance of evil (Strauss), or that it was an accommodation on the part of Jesus to ideas then prevalent. Trench affirms that demoniacal possession was coincident only with Jesus' public ministry, a sort of dark background on which his power might be displayed to greatest advantage. Of this we can only say: "Not proven." The first Hebrew king seems to have been "possessed," and modern instances seem not to be altogether wanting.

* * * * *

Once more we have "a devil with a Bible under his arm, and quoting texts." The exalted title, "Holy One of God," is taken from the Messianic Psalm. (Psa. xvi, 10.

* * * * *

In the language of the New Testament there is a great gulf fixed between the kingdom of light and the kingdom of darkness. The former can accept or borrow nothing from the latter, not even words of commendation that will be of advantage.

* * * * *

There are some ministers who, if they can get an old infidel to "speak a good word" for them, are wonderfully elated thereat. They had better imitate their Master's example. All compliments from such sources are dubious, and have a decidedly sulphuric scent. They ought to be declined with thanks.

* * * * *

That Sabbath in Capernaum is Jesus' whole life in miniature—the attendance upon the synagogue service, his sermon, expulsion of the demon, his benificent deed in Peter's home, the healing of all the sick folk brought at sundown, all closing with hight vigil in the solitary place. What a tireless toiler! What human life was ever packed with greater industry, and all that he might minister and give himself for others!

Child-Study and Sunday-School Methods.

There is a fascinating witchery about the child mind, the spell and power of which is felt by every one to a greater of less degree: a certain audacity of thought, luxuriance of imagination, grotesqueness of language all quaint, artless, captivating to the last degree. Not to be sensitive and appreciative of the characteristic is the greatest possible disqualification for teaching. It puts one out of touch and tune with the child. Such a one is beyond the child's horizon and speaking in an unknown tongue.

Lumber Wanted.

10,000 feet 4x4 red or white oak, first class and well seasoned. Will pay cash. 49tf W. H. BARTLETT.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

This is to give notice, That the Subscriber, of Garrett county, Maryland, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

JOHN W. MILLER,

late of Garrett county, Maryland, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 12th day of July next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 12th day of January, 1904.

CHARLES E. MILLER,
Administrator,
Accident, Md.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber of Garrett county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

WILLIAM R. MICHAEL,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber on or before the 28th day of July next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 26th day of January, 1904.

P. T. MICHAEL,
Administrator,
Westernport, Md.

47-4t

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber, of Garrett county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett county, in Maryland, Letters Testamentary on the personal estate of

EDWARD CALLIS,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 4th day of August next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 1st day of Eebruary, 1904.

WILLIAM CALLIS,
Executor,
8-45 Hoyes, Md.

The Man Who Makes A STUDY OF HIS APPEARANCE

Is the man who best appreciates the detail of the tailoring we turn out. The workmanship passes without a question, the fit is naturally a matter of course, but the shape we mould into the garments give them a character that finishes them off and makes the satisfaction of the owner complete.

All this is a bid for your next tailoring order. We know we can make you the best clothes you ever wore. We want you to know it. That order is the best and only sure way to settle the question.

JAMES BROCK,

Dixon Building,

Oakland, Maryland.

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SECOND NATIONAL BANK

of CUMBERLAND, MD

Designated United States Depository

SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS.
BOXES FREE TO CUSTOMERS.

This Bank Pays Three Per Cent. Interest on Time Deposits.

Capital	$100,000
Surplus and Other Undivided Profits	250,000
Liability of Shareholders	100,000
Additional Security to Depositors	$450,000

LLOYD LOWNDES, President.
D. ANNAN, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

Lloyd Lowndes, O. C. Gephart,
James Clark, L. M. Shepherd,
John Sheridan, A. Hunter Boyd,
David W. Sloan.

ROAD PETITION.

Notice is hereby given that thirty days after the first publication hereof, the undersigned will petition the County Commissioners of Garrett County to appoint viewers to view and examine a proposed new county road in Election district No. 11, said road to begin at a point on the Barton road near Alvan Fazenbaker's and running through the lands of the Georges Creek Coal & Iron Co., A. J. Michael, Magrnder Brothers, Robt. Russells heirs, Noah Neat and others, and again intersect the Barton road at or near the Allegany County line a distance of about 3 miles.

MAGRUDER BROTHERS,
ARCHIBALD RUSSELL,
NOAH NEAT,
PETER F. MICHAEL,
ALBAN FAZENBAKER.

38-5t

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH PENNYROYAL PILLS

Safe. Always reliable. **Ladies,** ask Druggist for **CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH** in **Red** and **Gold** metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. **Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations.** Buy of your Druggist, or send **4c.** in stamps for **Particulars, Testimonials** and **"Relief for Ladies,"** in letter, by **return Mail. 10,000** Testimonials. Sold by all Druggists.

CHICHESTER CHEMICAL CO.
2100 Madison Square, PHILA., PA.
Mention this paper.

NOTICE TO Delinquent Tax-Payers.

Notice is hereby given to all delinquent tax payers that if taxes now due and in arrear are not paid before

JANUARY 1st, 1904,

I will proceed according to law to collect.

For full information to all parties interested I refer to Section 50 of Chapter 556 of the Acts of the General Assembly of Maryland, Session of 1890, a copy of which is hereto annexed.

Please pay promptly and save costs.

J. W. WHITE,
Treasurer of Garrett County.

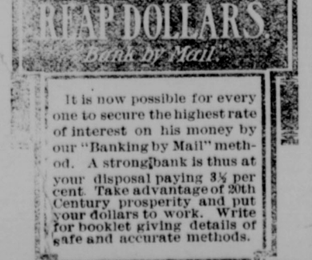
SECTION 50. The Treasurer shall during the first week in December in each and every year give notice to all delinquent tax payers of said county by advertisement inserted in two newspapers published in said county and by hand bills posted in five of the most public places in each Election District of said county and at the court house door, warning them and each of them that the payment of all taxes then due and in arrear will be enforced by advertisement and sale unless the same are paid before the first day of January then next following.

ROAD PETITION.

Notice is hereby given that thirty days after the first publication hereof the undersigned will petition the Board of County Commissioners of Garrett county for the appointment of viewers to view and locate a proposed new county road in Election Districts Nos. 6 and 14, beginning for the same at or near the old store building on the Oakland and Cranesville road lately occupied by H. B. Lewis, and running thence through the lands of Eugene Teets, S. H. Friend, W. S. Collins, Arvel Friend and W. H. Lewis and intersecting the road leading to Terra Alta, West Va., at the State line near William H. Lewis', a distance of about two miles.

EUGENE TEETS,
W. S. COLLINS,
S. H. FRIEND
and others.

39—5t



It is now possible for every one to secure the highest rate of interest on his money by our "Banking by Mail" method. A strong bank is thus at your disposal paying 3½ per cent. Take advantage of 20th Century prosperity and put your dollars to work. Write for booklet giving details of safe and accurate methods.

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Baltimore, Md.

ARCHITECT

GEO. FLACK SANSBURY,

7 N. Liberty St, Cumberland, Md.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW
AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.
OFFICE UPSTAIRS IN RAVENSCROFT BUILD'G.

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Practices in Courts of Maryland, West Virginia and Court of Appeals of Maryland.

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ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
All business given prompt attention.
Office—REPUBLICAN Building,
OAKLAND, MARYLAND

FRED A. THAYER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
OAKLAND, MD
STATE'S ATTORNEY FOR GARRETT COUNTY.
Office in McComas's Building, Main St.
Will be assisted in all important cases by Benjamin A. Richmond of the Cumberlan bar.

GILMOR S. HAMILL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.
OFFICE ON ALDER STREET,
Particular attention given to Conveyancing investigation of land titles and collection of claims. Loans negotiated. 1e14-1y

JULIUS C. RENNINGER,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
Office opposite Bank, OAKLAND, MD.
Will practice in the courts of Maryland and West Virginia.
Real estate and mercantile law given special attention. Collections and investments made for clients, 45—1yr

EDWARD H. SINCELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
OAKLAND, MARYLAND,
Will practice in the Courts of Garrett and Allegany counties, the Court of Appeals of Maryland, and the adjoining counties of West Virginia. '88106

DR. R. F. BARTLETT,
DENTIST.
Office in McComas building, Second Stree Oakland, Md.
Special attention given to bridge and crown work. 18-98-tf.

DR. J. G. ROBINSON, DENTIST,
Felty Building Opposite Postoffice,
OAKLAND, MD
GAS ADMINISTERED. 50-97

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PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
OAKLAND, MD.
Office and residence, Alder St., west of post office

W. H. RAVENSCRAFT, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
OAKLAND, MD.
Residence on North 3rd Street.
Office in Shartzer's Block, Second Street.

DR. J. E. LEGGE,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Offers his services to the citizens of Oakland and vicinity.
Prompt attention paid to day or night calls.
Office at McComas' Sanitarium. 16-'99

DR. D. O. McKINLEY,
RESIDENT DENTIST,
SALISBURY, PENNA.
Will visit regularly through Garrett county, Md., and offers his services to those wishing Dental Treatment. Charges moderate
P. O. address, Elk Lick, Pa. 6226n.

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LAND SURVEYS PROMPTLY MADE.
Particular attention given to TOWN surveying, and the use of the LEVEL in laying out new roads, streets, water works, drains, and GRADE LINES generally, including tram ways and railroad work. Comparative elevations taken quickly by aneroid barometer. Address, box 41, Oakland, Md. 48261*

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LICENSED AUCTIONEER,
Residence and P. O. Address,
SELBYSPORT, MD.

ANDREW J. HARNE,
AUCTIONEER.
Will sell real or personal property.
Residence Oakland, Garrett county, Md.
Oakland, Md., Feb. 21st, 1887.

JONAS C. BEACHY,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER.
Will sell Real or Personal Estate.
Residence and post office address, BITTINGER, MD. 51-1yr.

ALEX'R C. MASON,
PRACTICAL SURVEYOR,
OAKLAND, MD.
Long experience enables me to locate tracts and military lots promptly and accurately. Being thoroughly familiar with the beginning corners of the most important surveys both in Allegany and Garrett counties. Plats, descriptions and estimates furnished. 40-1yr.

Oakland Pharmacy

JOS. E. HARNED, Proprietor.

Drugs, Chemicals, Stationery, Cigars Cameras and Photo Supplies

H. W. McCOMAS, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
OAKLAND, MD.
Office opposite Garrett County Bank.
Residence on Main Street, opposite Brown's Hotel.
Office hours, 8 to 10 a. m., 2 to 3 p. m., 8 to p. m., from June to October and from October to June, 7 to 8.30 p. m.

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IN EFFECT SEPT. 29, 1901.

SOUTHWARD No. 3 P. M.	SOUTHWARD No. 1 A. M.	STATIONS		NORTHWARD No. 2 NOON	NORTHWARD No. 4 P. M.
3 15†	7 00†	Cumberland	ar	†12 00	†7 15
3 44	7 29	Rawlings		11 31	6 43
4 07	7 52	Keyser		11 08	6 20
4 22	8 07	Westernport		10 58	6 08
4 29	8 09	W. Va. C. June.		10 51	6 01
4 54	8 35	Shaw		10 28	5 37
5 15	9 00	Harrison		†10 06	5 15
6 00*	9 50*	Elk Garden	ar	*8 10	*4 25
6 49†	9 35†	Gorman	lv	†9 35	4 43
6 55	9 42	Bayard		9 28	4 37
7 00	9 54	Dobbin		9 17	4 27
7 10	9 58	Henry		9 13	4 23
7 38	10 27	Thomas		8 38	3 58
7 10	10 55	Davis	ar	8 05	3 15
7 48	10 35	Coketon	lv	8 35	3 50
7 16	11 01	Hendricks		8 00	3 15
7 19	11 04	Hambleton		7 57	3 12
7 22	11 07	Bretz		7 52	3 07
25	11 10	Parsons		7 50	3 05
7 50	11 44	Kerens		7 16	2 15
8 10†	12 00†	Elkins	ar lv	†7 00	†2 31
	NOON				
8 46*	12 52†	Beverly	lv		†1 44
9 10*	1 15†	Huttonsville	lv		†1 20
M. P.	3 15*	Bealington	lv		P. M. *11 45
	P. M.				A. M.

†Daily. *Daily except Sunday.

C. L. BURTT, Gen. Manager. G. W. HARRISON, Gen. Pas. Agent

THE REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME 27. OAKLAND, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1904. NUMBER 49.

A Secret for Women!

Did you ever notice how men admire the rustle of pure silk gowns? And how their admiration extends to the wearer of the gowns?

Wear "MONEYBAK" Silk—It has the "Swish" of elegance, does not split, tear or crook, it is rainproof and dustproof; has an honest lustre and outwears five ordinary silks.

Write us about it.

Stewart & Co., Lexington, Howard and Clay Streets, BALTIMORE.

THE MARYLAND GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

The Baltimore Catastrophe Uppermost In Minds of Legislators.

RAYNER'S VICTORY AND RESULTS

He Outgeneraled the Bosses and Put them to Rout—Is Not Puffed Up—Legislation Of Interest to Garrett Countians.

[From our Special Correspondent.]

STATE HOUSE, ANNAPOLIS, FEBRUARY 9, 1904.

Although, for the time being, the Baltimore fire has dwarfed every other topic of conversation into insignificance, and while such legislation as is transacted here, not bearing on the calamity, is done in a perfunctory way, the settling of the senatorial fight, and the opening of a new line of vision in politics opens also a vast field for speculation, which will not be touched in this letter however.

The election of Mr. Isador Rayner to succeed Senator McComas in Washington, by most political observers, was unexpected. It was by many considered impossible. Nevertheless it came to pass, and as it turns out, is probably the solution which leaves the fewest sores to heal. Mr. Rayner's selection has pleased a vast number of people who would otherwise have been dangerous and ugly at the next time of need. He himself bears his new honors modestly, and although he would be pardoned to some extent if he did not, when the nature of his wonderful fight is considered, nevertheless no such traits have been made manifest, or at least had not been prior to the fire, when the senatorial row was forgotten in the new interest.

Last night the first railroading work done this session was transacted in the general assembly, both houses and the governor taking part. This was in the creating of ten days of legal holiday in Maryland to give the business of Baltimore a chance to rally somewhat before claims or judgments could be forced. The mayor and city council will further be empowered by an enabling act, to be immediately introduced, to borrow money to meet this emergency, in addition to the sum of $250,000, which it is generally understood that the legislature will appropriate.

At the state house today discussion was general of a plan to widen all of the streets of Baltimore throughout the burned district. The most practical plan proposed was for the city to condemn frontages enough to make all of these streets from 100 to 150 feet wide. The idea that these thoroughfares should be wider anyhow, and at this juncture such a plan would be equivalent to placing the city's credit to a certain extent, at least, at the disposal of more or less ruined property holders, and by the money thus paid them for condemned frontages, assistance given to rebuild. New structures would be set further back in their lots. There would be less back yards and wider streets.

In the meantime the legislation asked for, for the improvement of Baltimore—a sewerage system, improved paving, etc., will not be pushed until later this session, or possibly until next session, although this is meeting with opposition, many holding that now is the best time to rush the bills through while the streets can be most advantageously torn up for the work.

The legislature took a recess from 9 o'clock today until 2, awaiting recommendations from Governor Warfield with reference to legislation authorizing the call for Federal troops. When the legislature is in session the General Assembly alone has the right to call for National troops, although at any other time the Governor has this power. Hence the arrival of over one thousand regulars this morning, before any legislative action had been taken, made them only visitors to the city and trespassers, liable to prosecution if they attempted to interfere with anyone.

The Governor, however, was not in Annapolis and communication with him could either not be obtained or was indefinite, for the house adjourned as soon as it reassembled without taking action. The troops were at once withdrawn from Baltimore.

This by some is regarded as a pity, since, with $200,000,000 in cash and securities lying in a single vault and with enormous sums in many others, the presence of regular soldiery is certainly an advantage, and during the work of the next ten days the greatest convenience and protection the city could have.

The General Assembly now, however, gives every evidence of being about to get down to hard work at last, after the various delays which have thus far in its session impeded it.

The following are items of interest to Garrett countians which have come up since the last letter:

The house bill, some time ago introduced, to prohibit the sale of spirituous or fermented liquors or lager beer at any place in Garrett county within three and a-half miles of Fairview Church, in election district No. 8, was read for the first time in the senate on Thursday and referred to Senators Palmer, Lewis and Betts.

On Friday Mr. Palmer from the select committee reported this bill favorably, after which it was read for the second time.

Delegate Howard will tomorrow introduce a bill to refund to Daniel S. Enlow $21.23 paid to the Commissioner of the land office for two military lots of land which had been previously granted to other parties.

Mr. Howard's two week's pay law bill has been reported favorably by the Committee on Corporations of the house.

PAUL WINCHESTER.

IN MEMORIAM.

At the Christian Endeavor meeting, of which society the deceased was a member, on last Sunday evening the president was authorized to draft resolutions on the death of Miss Chisholm to be sent to the family and for publication. They are as follows:

WHEREAS, God in His Wisdom and Love has called home from earth one of the brightest and best of our christian young people, whom we shall sadly miss and whom we all loved; therefore be it

Resolved, That we bow in humble submission to the Father of us all and though we cannot understand it, yet we know it is God's way and that is best. We believe He has called her to a brighter and better world and we are thankful that the Father has spared her to us so long as He has.

Resolved, That we would say with God's afflicted servant of old, "The Lord gave and the Lord hath taken away, blessed be the name of the Lord."

Resolved, That we extend our sympathy to the bereaved parents and relatives and pray God's blessing upon them in their sorrow and great loss.

A. T. FRALEY, President.

Insurance Quickly Paid.

FRIENDSVILLE, FEB. 8, 1904.

McCandlish & Savage, Agents,
New York Life Insurance Co.,

GENTLEMEN:—The proofs of my husband's death, Thomas B. Thayer, were sent in Monday, Feb. 1, 1904, and on Monday, Feb. 8th, a check for $1000 was sent me. I wish to express my appreciation of the New York Life Insurance Company.

ALICE THAYER.

BALTIMORE'S AWFUL CONFLAGRATION.

Business Section of Maryland's Chief City Swept by Fire.

LOSS WILL FOOT UP $120,000,000

Fire Burned From Early Sunday Morning Until Late Monday Night—Territory Burned Over a Mile Long and Half as Wide.

Acres of buildings covering territory more than half a mile in length and from three to six blocks in width, were destroyed in Baltimore's great fire, which started Sunday morning. No one can tell the extent of the disaster, which now has reached proportions equal to the Chicago fire of 1871, hitherto the greatest fire in the United States. No one can be seen at present, and to hazard an estimate of the total loss is folly.

The wholesale dry goods, produce, lumber, shipping, railroad and financial districts have been destroyed, notwithstanding heroic efforts on the part of the fire department, reinforced by almost numberless firemen from Washington, Philadelphia, Wilmington, Newark, N. J., Harrisburg and New York city.

Starting in the wholesale section, the fire burned out every wholesale house of note in the city, swept along through the Baltimore and Fayette street retail sections, destroyed all the prominent office buildings, leveled banks and brokerage offices, as well as the chamber of commerce and stock exchange in the financial section, then sped on through the wholesale and export trade sections, centering about Exchange Place. It finally brought up about Jones' Falls, where it invaded the lumber district.

Monday morning the fire was burning fiercely along Pratt street. It had gutted the old and new buildings along that thoroughfare, and on the wharves, which housed goods of hundreds of firms doing business all over the world. It had swept away the bridges over Jones' Falls and burned into the great freight terminals of the Pennsylvania and Baltimore and Ohio railroads on President street.

Gratification is expressed that the city hall, the court house and post-office escaped the fury of the flames. Streams are still playing on some of the gutted buildings in the financial section but that quarter is almost deserted, the fire having passed far beyond that point.

Millions of feet of lumber have gone up in smoke. Baltimore's equipment of 25 engines was almost useless. Reinforced by four companies from Washington, as many more from Philadelphia, two more from Wilmington and another from Chester, Pa., it was still unable to check the fire in any way during the night,

Meantime half a dozen of New York city's most powerful steamers arrived by special train and their coming gave new impetus to the efforts to check the flames by putting fresh men into the fight, the Baltimore firemen, as well as the out-of-town men who arrived earlier, having been exhausted by their struggle against such terrific odds.

All electrical power has been destroyed, and no street cars are running.

Jacob Ilgenfritz, of the Laurie fire company or York, Pa., was injured at Baltimore and Frederick streets. He was terribly crushed by the falling walls of the Schuler Clothing company's building.

Firemen are dynamiting buildings in the burning area, and the intonations of the explosions and the shrill whistles of the fire engines add to the indescribable horror of the scene. Every few minutes the fall of walls or parts of walls can be heard.

The streets in the burned and burning district present a scene at once thrilling and pathetic. These districts present an area, two miles square, and utter ruin and desolation. Scores of what were palatial, modern and so-called fire-proof buildings yesterday are only piles of debris. The common remark of citizens is that Baltimore has received a blow from which it cannot recover for years. Mayor McLane is among those who are optimistic, and today while expressing his sorrow and horror over the calamity expressed the conviction that this city will quickly rise like a Phoenix from its ashes.

Much suffering and destitution may follow the fire, and Mayor McLane and other city officials are already discussing relief measures. It is estimated that as many as 20,000 persons will be thrown out of employment and many of these and their families will be without resources.

The monetary loss will probably reach $120,000,000. Acres of most valuable property in the dry goods, produce, lumber, shipping, railroad and financial district have been destroyed. the origin of the fire is said to have been from spontaneous combustion. but no evidence to this effect has thus far been secured. The area of the fire district extends from Liberty street on the west to Jones' Falls on the east, a distance of about three quarters of a mile, and from Fayette to Pratt streets, north and south, a distance of four city blocks.

Included in this territory were a number of financial establishments of national repute, including the buildings of Alexander Brown & Sons, the Continental Trust company, the Atlantic Trust company, the offices of the Baltimore & Ohio, the Pennsylvania Railroad company, the Maryland Southern and Chesapeak Railroad companies and a number of leading hatters, haberdashers, etc.

The main offices of the Western Union and Postal Telegraph companies were practically destroyed. Several tons of dynamite were used to blow up building in an effort to check the spread of the flames, but even this was unavailing, and the strong wind which blew the flying embers hither and thither soon ignited other buildings. All the buildings of the Baltimore newspapers, including the offices of Associated Press, were destroyed. Several of the publishers arranged immediately to have their editions printed on the presses of Washington papers. These editions, containing full and acurate accounts of the fire, arrived early and were delivered to their regular customers.

Up to this hour, approximately 35 persons have been injured, including one fireman seriously hurt. The city goverment has been entirely suspended and the city is under complete military control. The city officials adopted the most heroic measures to check the flames and Governor Warfield has telegraphed to the secretary of the navy a request to immediately dispatch here a dynamite expert to work on gutted buildings where bare walls are tottering at every shift of the wind and threaten to endanger life by a falling at any moment. This decision was reached at a meeting of the governor and the members of the supreme benches. It has well-nigh spent itself. The residence section of the city has not been affected.

The effect of the immense property loss on the insurance companies is a subject of speculation, and fears are expressed that some of the smaller enterprises may be forced to the wall.

Governor Warfield went before the legislature to ask that he be vested with power to suspend all business in Baltimore for ten days. He at first thought of declaring martial law, but after consultation with Attorney General Bryan it was decided this could not be done. This decision was reached after many conferences with business men. The Fifth Maryland regiment is in charge of the burnt ruins and will remain there indefinitely.

The progress of the fire has been checked, and it is burning itself out. The last places to go were the ice house and coal yard of the American Ice company. The coal yards, which spread out about 200 yards, was the means of staying the march of the flames on the south and Jones' Falls on the east. The Norfolk wharf of the Baltimore Steam Packet company, which was stocked with barrels of rosin and other miscellaneous merchandise, was destroyed before the fire had attacked the Merchandise company's property. It took 27 hours to stop the progress of the fire.

At the urgent request of Senator Gorman and that of the Governor of Maryland that the legislature of Maryland would pass a resolution calling upon the national government for military assistance, Lieutenant-general Chaffee, commanding the general staff, sent telegraph orders to Mayor General Corbin, commanding the department of the east at New York to proceed forthwith to Baltimore and take military command of the situation here. Nearly 1,000 soldiers have been ordered to serve under him.

The following includes a partial list of the individual losses of $100,000 and and over incident to the conflargation. The estimates cover buildings and contents.

John E. Hurst, dry goods, $1,500,000, over $1,000,000 insurance.

William Koch Imparting Co., $150,000.

The Daniel Miller Co., dry goods, $1,500,000, carry more than $1,000,000, on contents.

Dixon & Bartlett Co., shoes, $175,000.

Joyner, Wilse & Co., hats and caps, $1,000,000.

Spragins, Buck & Co., shoes, $125,000.

L. S. Fitman, ladies' wrappers; Jacob R. Sleigman, paper, and Nathan Roson, ladies' cloaks $100,000.

Morton Samuels & Co., boots and shoes, and Strauss Brothers, storage, $100,000.

Bates Rubber Co., $135,000.

Guggenheimer, Weil & Co., lithographers and printers, $125,000.

M. Friedman & Sons, clothing, and Schleunes, clothes, $150,000.

Schwarzkopf Toy Co., $100,000.

National Exchange bank, building and contents, $125,000.

S. Lowman & Co., clothing, $125,000.

John E. Hurst & Co., storage, $150,000.

Lawrence & Gould Shoe Co., and Bates Hat company, $125,000.

S. Ginsberg & Co., clothing, $125,000.

Wilkelman & Brown Drug Co., $125,000.

Henry Oppenheimer & Co., clothing, and Van Sant, Jacobs & Co., shirts, $175,000.

R. M. Sutton & Co., dry goods, $1,500,000.

Chesapeake Shoe Co., $100,000.

S. F. & A. F. Miller, clothing manufacturers, $150,000.

S. Halle Sons, boots and shoes, $100,000.

Strauss Bros., dry goods, $250,000; A. C. Meyer & Co.; patent medicines, $150,000.

Strauss, Eiseman & Co., shirt manufacturers, $150,000.

North Bros. & Strauss, $150,000.

McDonald & Fisher, wholesale paper, $100,000.

Wiley, Bruster & Co., dry goods, and E. W. & E. Damman, cloth, $125,000.

Lewis Lauer & Co., shirts, $100,000.

Champion Shoe Mfg. Co., and Driggs, Currin & Co., shoes, $100,000.

Mendel Bros., ladies' wrappers, $125,000.

Blankenberg, Gehrmann & Co., notions, $125,000.

Leo Keene & Co., ladies' cloaks, and Henry Pretzfelder & Co., boots and shoes, $125,000.

Cohen Adler Shoe Co., $125,000.

Peter Roehson, harness manufacturers, $125,000

Get In the Habit

When looking for anything in the line of Dress Goods, Gentlemen's and Ladies' Furnishings, Umbrellas, Shoes and Slippers, Fancy and Staple Groceries, Patent Medicines and Toilet Articles, Watches and Jewelry, of calling on - - - - - - - -

OFFUTT & SONS

All Standard Patent Medicines

At 20 Per Cent, Discount.!

WE CARRY THE FAMOUS

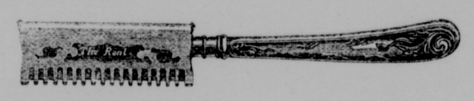
Lambertville Rubber Boots

and Lumbermen's Gums, Snag Proof and otherwise, High and Low Cut, Lace or Buckle. These are the only Guaranteed Rubber Goods on the market, and the Factory stands by every pair made. Prices Right.

Offutt & Sons.

Ask to See **THE REAL** Safety Razor.

We Recommend It as the Only Good Thing in the Market.



NO REAL Safety Razor has been made heretofore. What have been sold as safeties, were either scraping machines, with a small piece of steel, hollow ground on a 7-inch stone, which you cannot strop without a stropping machine, nor hone without a honing machine; or else an ordinary razor with a guard, which the one who uses it cannot strop, because the blade is not stationary in his hand, and he usually dulls the razor when he attempts to take the guard off or put it on. The Real has the following advantages over all others: It is the simplest. It is a full-concaved razor, ground on a 1½-inch stone. It has a stationary handle, in proper position for stropping, honing and shaving. It does not break the hair off in a painful manner, as all scrapers do; it cuts with a draw cut, the same as any fine razor does. It is easily and quickly cleaned and stropped. The razor cannot close on your hand while stropping. It can be used right or left hand, and changed in a second. Last, but not least, of all, it is the very best quality razor that can be made—**"THE REAL" thing.**

Why not try it and be convinced?
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THE REPUBLICAN.

BENJ. H. SINCELL, Publisher.

OAKLAND, : GARRETT CO., MD.

LAND OF A DREAM.

Down where the river brawls through the green valley,
Down where the cat-tails stand by the swift stream,
Down where the wild winds are singing a rally,
And the cliffs are all scarred, is the land of a dream;
There where the skies in their color are vieing
With your eyes, as they looked in a day that I know,
There where the purple-topped clover lay dying,
And the breeze bore its last perfumed breath to and fro.

Oh, it's there where the reapers had finished their reaping,
There, there where the bees droned away the sweet day,
Till the night in cool dews o'er the fallen came weeping,
There, there, where the purple-topped sweet clover lay;
Oh, it's there that I see you ere night lamps are lighted,
While I'm sitting alone in the night's purple gloom,
Oh, it's there all the wrongs of the years have been righted,
And there's just you and me and the clover's perfume.

Oh, it's there, if the spirit may come back to hover
O'er scenes and o'er places the heart loved so well,
From the bourne the own soul shall win back of your lover
O'er the meadow we knew, where the sweet clover fell;
It shall range down the valley and search the abysses,
Beneath where the cliffs their deep damp shadows throw,
All the nooks known of old and enriched by your kisses,
And shall dwell midst the scenes we two loved long ago.

—J. M. Lewis, in Houston Post.

The Incognito of Helen

By EDWIN J. WEBSTER.

(Copyright, 1903, by Daily Story Pub. Co.)

HELEN ENDICOTT was standing at one of the windows of the big house which fronted the avenue, a decided look of discontent in her deep, brown eyes.

"It is so provoking," she exclaimed, almost petulantly. "People treat me as if I was an asset, or rather an appendage of the firm. I don't care if papa is one of the biggest men in the street. Last night, when that Englishman was introduced, he brightened up as he heard my name, and said, 'Ah, yes. Of Endicott, Lathrop & Co. I've ofter heard of your father.'

"But it would be very nice to have some one like me for myself, and not simply because papa finances trusts, and railroads, and all those things," and a pathetic little quiver mingled with the impatience in Helen's voice.

Violet Langdon looked calmly and with a little amusement at her friend Tall, graceful, clear profiled, yet sweet-faced, Helen could have withstood a far more critical inspection.

"Well," remarked Violet, coolly: "Without wishing to flatter you or raise false hopes, it seems to me within the bounds of possibility that a man might like you for your sweet self and not because of Endicott, Lathrop & Co. But unless you travel incognito I don't see how you can really experiment about the matter."

But Helen, who had been listening listlessly, gave a little start at her friend's last words. She thought hard

"I THOUGHT YOU WERE AT NEWPORT."

for a moment. Then her eyes brightened.

"It could, it could be done," she murmured, half to herself. "There wouldn't be the least harm in the experiment. I might try it, anyway."

Those who best knew Mr. Endicott, Helen's father and the head of the great banking firm, said that one of the reason for his success in business and finance was that his mind once made up no obstacle could deter him from carrying out anything he planned. Perhaps brown-eyed Helen inherited this characteristic. At any rate, a few days later she was suddenly missed from the "smart set," of which she had been a member since her coming out. Her friends were vaguely told that she was "resting in the country," the exact place selected for her rest being something of a mystery. But about the time of the disappearance of Helen Endicott from society, a pretty, brown-eyed girl, who certainly bore a remarkable resemblance to her, registered under the name of Helen Morton at one of the hotels of a well known mountain resort.

It is one thing to be known as Miss Endicott, an heiress and a member of New York's most exclusive set. It is quite another to be an unknown Miss Morton at a summer resort where the few men in attendance are either married or engaged. Helen, a stranger to all at the hotel, found time hung rather heavily. Not only did she fail to receive the many small attentions so dear to the feminine heart, but she was the recipient of a few slight rebuffs, an experience quite new to Miss Endicott. Then Bobby Peyton came, saw and was instantly conquered.

Bobby was young, broad-shouldered, good to look upon, a perfect example of American manhood, able to take care of himself and those dependent upon him. After a year of hard work he was enjoying a vacation, made all the pleasanter by the fact that just before he left the city the head of the great banking house in which Bobby was employed had praised his work and promised him promotion to the head of his department. Bobby had fought a hard battle since his graduation from college. At last success seemed to loom distinctly before him.

From the first glance in Helen's eyes Bobby knew that he had met the one girl with whom it would mean long years of happiness to share life. And Helen? As she contrasted Bobby with the tired, blase sons of rich men who formed the majority of her acquaintances felt that he was a man of a different type, one whose love and respect was worthy, that any girl might be proud to win. Often she reproached herself for the false colors under which she was sailing. Of course, she, the daughter of a multimillionaire, a member of the smart set, the girl whose wealth and beauty were said hinted at as the reasons for the duke of Acton's visit to America, could not marry Bobby Peyton. But Bobby's sincere attention had grown so pleasant to her that she stilled her conscience by saying to herself that he would not really care. In her heart of hearts she knew better.

The end came one evening when Helen and Bobby were returning from a moonlight sail. As they drew near the hotel Bobby told her how dear she had become to him, what it meant if she would share his life. For a second Helen hesitated. They had almost reached the hotel piazza. Suddenly a man who had just dismounted from the newly arrived stage, started towards Helen with an exclamation of surprise. And Helen saw that it was her cousin, Howard Langdon.

"Well, Helen Endicott," exclaimed Langdon. "Who would have expected to see you here? I thought you were at Newport. Just stopped off here myself on my way north on a hunting trip. The duke is at Newport, you know," he added in lower tones.

But Bobby Peyton had heard Langdon's words as a man in the full of health hears a death sentence. His grip on the world and on all that made life worth living seemed to be slipping away. Helen Endicott. Too well he recognized the name as that of the head of Wall street's leading and wealthiest firm of bankers. Rumor said that Helen Endicott, if not formally engaged to the duke of Acton, was certain to make a great international match. There was no hope for him. In an instant all his hopes of a happy future, a home with the girl whom he loved with all his heart and soul vanished. A deeper pang was added by the thought that the girl whom he had loved with all his heart, whom in his day dreams he had called "his Helen" had only been playing with him. And Bobby slipped silently away.

At Langdon's greeting Helen felt a sudden thrill of longing for the fashionable life with its glitter and display, which she had been accustomed to from birth. To be duchess of Acton. What more could a girl desire? She could not give it up. Then she thought of Bobby. Yes, she had treated him shamefully, but it could not be helped. All that remained was to ask his forgiveness and say good-by.

Helen found Bobby seated in the darkness at the end of the hotel piazza, a picture of despairing unhappiness. But as Helen with faltering words began to acknowledge how she had deceived him, Bobby stopped her. He had lost all that his heart longed for, but he would allow no one, not even herself, to reproach "his Helen."

"Dearest, you were not to blame," he said softly. "For a time you made me the happiest man on the earth and I will always thank you in my heart for that glimpse of happiness. You cannot help yourself, for your father would not consent to our marriage You must return to your life and I to mine, but you must never blame yourself for this. You are and always will be my queen, and the queen can do no wrong."

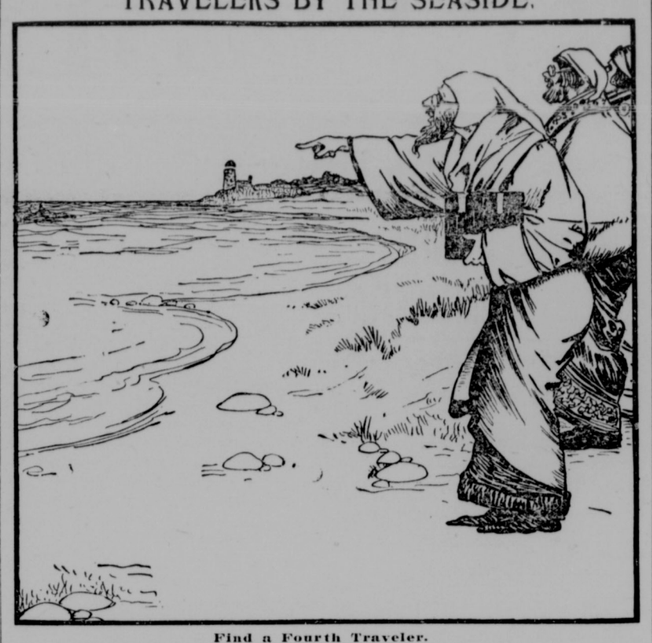
Helen had fully intended to say good-by, but as Bobby turned away she felt a sudden pang at the thought of losing him. To be duchess of Acton, the admired and envied of fashion's followers, what was that compared to a lifetime of Bobby and his love? Her father might object at first, but Helen was certain she could win his consent in the end. She stepped nearer to Bobby, a light in her deep brown eyes which he had never before seen.

"Papa will be surprised and may object at first," she murmured, almost timidly, "but all my life, when I have really wanted anything he has always let me have it in the end. And I want you, my Bobby, I want you more than I ever wanted anything else in my whole life.

Coating for Fence Posts.

Fence posts are a source of heavy expense on every farm and, being of short-lived timber as they usually are, the labor of replacing those which rot off is a considerable item. A barrel of coal tar will coat the ground end of several hundred posts and repay many times its cost in the increased duration of the posts. If the end to be pitched is smoothed with a drawer-knife and the coal tar applied hot (as it should be) a small quantity will coat a post.—Rural World.

TRAVELERS BY THE SEASIDE.



Find a Fourth Traveler.

A party of Travelers, who were journeying along by the side of the Sea, saw in the offing something that in the hazy atmosphere loomed large like a vessel. She appeared to be drifting towards the shore and they determined to wait until she could be stranded. After some time, when the object had come nearer in shore, they fancied that it looked more like a boat than a ship. They waited for some time longer and at last found, to their disappointment, that which they had at first taken for an abandoned vessel, and then for a boat, was nothing but a floating mass of planks and sea-weed.

Moral—Those who wait for fortune and opportunity to come to them usually reap but little in the end.

THE METROPOLIS OF EGYPT.

Cairo, the Ancient City, Is Full of Wonders to Interest the Traveler from Abroad.

Cairo reminds one of an impressionist picture. It is so unreal; the colors are so unnaturally bright, and the costumes and the manners of the people so different from what we are accustomed to. The scenery as well as the actors appears to belong to another world, writes William E. Curtis, in a special correspondence of the Chicago Record-Herald. For the first few days after your arrival you are satisfied to sit on the terrace of Shepheard's hotel and watch the noisy, restless, ever-changing crowd—half oriental, half European—that passes back and forth on foot, on horseback, in carriages, on camels and astride diminutive donkeys. Every nation of the earth seems to be represented, and the present touches fingers with the past wherever you may look. Under the glare of an electric light you see venerable Arab sheiks wearing the same robes and leaning upon the same sort of staff that was used when Abraham was a boy; and scribes with inkstands made from the horns of cattle and pens whittled from reeds sit at the street corners and at the threshold of the post office, writing letters at the dictation of patrons whose fingers have never been taught to frame their thought in words. Go a block from the most modern of modern hotels and clubs, and you will come face to face with stately patriarchal figures in ample turbans, long vests of Syrian silk and outer robes of cashmere that seem to have stepped out of an illustrated Bible, and as the sun goes down you hear the call of the muzzein from the balcony of the minarets, and devout Moslems drop down on the pavement to pray. Water carriers with the same sheepskin and pigskin bottles that were used by the patriarchs rub up against English grooms in top boots and silk hats; sherbet and licorice water and lemonade sellers, with tin cans and brass cups, which they clink like castanets, gossip with peddlers of post cards and wax matches. Merchants, bankers, lawyers, soldiers, beggars, guides, policemen meet and dodge each other. Officials from the foreign office and the treasury, conscious of their importance and responsibility, and dressed in the smartest of modern French tailoring, halt at the crossing to avoid an Egyptian lady riding astride upon a donkey, with her bare feet in velvet slippers and her face covered with a rusty black veil. Syrians in long, baggy trousers and braided jackets; Bedouins in flowing robes of brown and white stripes, whose turbans indicate the clan to which they belong; Persians with tall caps of brown camel's hair; Nubians with faces as black as coal; Egyptian fellaheen in ragged blue shirts and fezzes of red felt; Copt priests in long black gowns like those worn by our judiciary, and sharp-edged stovepipe hats; Englishmen in pith helmets and khaki suits; keen-eyed Algerians in white robes, and representatives of every other race and nation elbow each other as they pass along the sidewalk, talking with nervous gesticulations. There is nothing like it elsewhere in the world. It is new and novel to the oldest traveler, and one must have seen the strange picture for himself to appreciate how unique and how fascinating it is.

Missed Vocation.

"You should have gone into the army, doctor," said the ex-patient, as he looked at the bill.

"Why so?" queried the M. D.

"Judging by the way you charge a friend," rejoined the victim, "you would be able to completely annihilate an enemy."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

National Banks.

There are 5,147 national banks in the United States, with authorized capital stock aggregating $766,000,000.

CONDENSED ORCHARDS.

How Fruit Trees Are Kept Dwarfed and Great Crops Produced from Them.

A certain boy with a famous appetite for fruit discovered early in his career that the trees with the best fruit were to be found in what was called the "hospital" of his grandfather's fruit nursery, a piece of ground devoted to refuse trees, which were too small for customers, and which were often taken up and replanted. Many a fine feast the boy enjoyed in the hospital, says a writer in Pearson's Magazine, but it was not until he came to a thinking age that he realized why these particular trees bore fine crops, although they never made a strong growth.

The reason was simply that they were often moved, and that the ground round about them was often dug over. Understanding this, he began to introduce a new system of fruit cultivation, that of making the trees fruitful and healthy by keeping their roots near the surface, pruning the trees frequently, and moving the trees if necessary once in about two years. In this way the trees are kept dwarfted, and great crops are produced.

In old-fashioned orchards trees are allowed to grow to whatever size and in whatever shape they will, and the grass is allowed to grow beneath, for food, it may be, for cattle. But now the orchards are orchards in miniature, condensed orchards, with trees only a few feet in height, and generally either pyramidal in shape or like little bushes, and the ground beneath them is carefully cultivated.

An apple orchard of one acre planted with dwarf trees will contain more than five hundred trees, shaped either as broad little bushes or as regular pyramids; and there will be space for some seven hundred smaller bush fruits between the trees. The effect on the fruit trade that has been wrought by such revolutionizing ideas cannot be calculated. The little bush or pyramidal trees make very fine ornaments for lawns or gardens.

Still more interesting is the method of growing fruit trees in pots as ornaments for conservatories. The trees, with their beautiful foilage and fruit, are as decorative as any exotic flower, and would be well worth growing for their beauty alone, even if their fruit were uneatable. In the gardens at Sawbridgeworth, in England, small orchards are grown in pots under glass—orchards of peaches, nectarines, cherries and plums, while pears are grown in pots in simple orchard houses, without artificial heat.

The "Dog Wagon" in London.

London by night is shortly to have a unique attraction in the shape of an elegant traveling restaurant, which with perambulate the streets for the benefit of those who desire refreshment better than that provided at the ordinary coffee stall. The traveling restaurant consists of a lavishly ornamented van, some 20 feet long by six in width, with a doorway at the side, to which the customer ascends from the street by a miniature flight of steps. Colored glass panels bearing allegorical designs from the windows round the sides, and the back of the car bears in large letters the announcement, "Night lunch," which gives sufficient indication of the American origin of the new departure. —London Mail.

Last Year's Hay Prices.

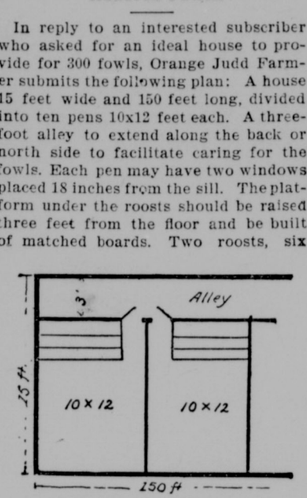
Of 49 states and territories, the highest average price per ton of hay produced in 1903 is shown in Rhode Island, almost $19, while the lowest price is reported from Nebraska, $4.48 per ton, the average for the whole country being $9.08. The figures for yield per acre put Arizona at the top of the list, with 3.46 tons per acre, while New Hampshire is low, with .92 ton per acre, and Maine next, with .98 ton per acre.

THE FARMING WORLD.

IDEAL POULTRY HOUSE.

Designed for the Comfortable Accommodation of a Flock of Three Hundred Fowls.

In reply to an interested subscriber who asked for an ideal house to provide for 300 fowls, Orange Judd Farmer submits the following plan: A house 15 feet wide and 150 feet long, divided into ten pens 10x12 feet each. A three-foot alley to extend along the back or north side to facilitate caring for the fowls. Each pen may have two windows placed 18 inches from the sill. The platform under the roosts should be raised three feet from the floor and be built of matched boards. Two roosts, six



SECTION OF THE HOUSE.

inches above the platform, will accommodate as many fowls as should be kept in each pen.

The partitions between the pens should be tight and of boards two and one-half feet high with wire netting above. A house of this length should be divided by two solid partitions to prevent drafts. These partitions should likewise extend through the alley, the doors being hung on double action hinges. Nests should be located under the platform and open into the pens and alley so that eggs can be gathered without going into each pen.

The house may be built in any way to suit the owner's fancy and pocketbook. The most durable house, of course, would be set on a brick or stone foundation, and be constructed of spruce timber and sheathed both inside and outside of studding. The front wall should be five or six feet between the studs and rear wall six feet to provide head room in the alley. The roof may be shingled or covered with any of the best grades of asphalt felt roofing. The floor may be of earth or earth raised several inches above the surrounding surface. The cost of a house of this kind will vary from $1.50 to $3 per running foot, depending upon manner of construction, cost of material and labor. Twenty hens or pullets are enough for each pen.

CAPITAL FOR POULTRY.

Some Reasons Why Beginners Should Start in a Small Way and Build Up Gradually.

When one has had no experience he should begin with the lowest expense and at the least risk. If the capital is small it is better to rent for a year or two rather than to buy, for the reason that if one buys he reduces his working capital, and should he be unsuccessful he must stay on the farm until he can sell it. If he rents he can return the farm to the owner and leave. It is claimed, however, that if one buys he can begin and get everything ready for a permanent stay, which is true, but that is just what an inexperienced person should not do. He should start in a small way and make his capital by increasing his flocks every year, and by the time he has a large number of fowls he will know much more than when he began. He can then take his fowls to a purchased farm and feel that he has made a good beginning. That is one point in favor of poultry—the making of capital. No one should expect too much for the first two years. Allow five years, begin with but little capital, let the fowls increase, and in five years one may not have made much money for his pocket, but if he will figure up what he has done he will find that he is considerably richer, and has saved his capital instead of taking the risk of losing it all at once. Nothing on a farm pays as much as poultry, if rightly managed, but there is no quicker way to lose money with poultry if one does not know what he is doing.—Rural World.

Dry Curing of Bacon.

Lay the side of bacon on a stone or cement floor in a cool, airy, dry apartment, out of the sunlight. Rub twice on both sides with common salt, skipping a day between. Mix one and one-half pounds each of bay or rock salt and brown sugar, four pounds common salt and three ounces saltpeter. Spread a thin layer of this on each side and leave it on for a month, turning every day, rubbing in the mixture at the same time. Add more as needed. Then hang up and smoke for a week. The saltpeter should be used with care, or the flavor will be injured. It helps to keep the meat and prevents loss of color; if used in too large quantities it will make the grain hard.—Farm and Home.

Good French Regulation.

In the market of France the name of each kind of meat is attached to that part of the carcass displayed for sale. A customer knows beyond doubt whether he is buying a portion of a cow or steer, a goat or sheep. If the meat is that of a donkey or horse, there is the label upon it to prevent any chance of deception. Labeling meats in the markets of the United States along with thorough inspection ought everywhere to be insisted upon.—Rural World.

Big Risks

Loss of Time, Loss of Money, Loss of Place, Loss of Comfort, all follow in the train of not using

St. Jacobs Oil

For Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sprains

It has cured thousands. Will cure you. Price 25c. and 50c.

Bad Sign.

Mr. Citydweller (to suburban real estate agent)—I find only one fault with your district, Mr. Boomerup, but that makes me decline to buy a residence here.

Mr. Boomerup—Why, what is the matter?

"I noticed to-day, as we have been driving about, that all your finest houses are owned by physicians."—Stray Stories.

FRAUDS IN A BALE OF HAY.

Frauds in Watch Cases.

According to an article in the Cincinnati Commercial, a fifty-one pound stone was recently found in that city secreted in a bale of hay of eighty pounds.

This is not as bad as finding a lump of lead of nearly one-half the weight of the solid gold watch case secreted in the center of the case.

Gold watch cases are sold by weight, and no one can see where this lead is secreted until the springs of the case are taken out and the lead will be found secreted behind them.

These cases are made by companies who profess to be honest but furnish the means to the dishonest to rob the public. It is not pleasant for anyone to find that he has lugged a lump of lead in his watch case.

Another trick the makers of spurious solid gold watch cases is to stamp the case "U. S. Assay." The United States does not stamp any article made out of gold and silver except coin, and the fakir, by using this stamp, wants to make the public believe that the government had something to do with the stamping or guaranteeing the fineness of watch cases.

Another trick of the watch fakir is to advertise a watch described as a solid gold filled watch with a twenty or twenty-five-year guarantee. These watches are generally sent C. O. D., and if the purchaser has paid for the watch, he finds that the Company which guaranteed the watch to wear is not in existence.

The Dueber-Hampden Watch Company of Canton, Ohio, who are constantly exposing these frauds, will furnish the names of the manufacturers who are in this questionable business.

She—"And you don't think there is chance in the world of our living through our lives without a quarrel?" He—"There is always a fighting chance, dear."—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

10,000 Plants for 10c.

This is a remarkable offer the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., makes. They will send you their big plant and seed catalog, together with enough seed to grow

1,000 fine, solid Cabbages,
2,000 delicious Carrots,
2,000 blanching, nutty Celery,
2,000 rich, buttery Lettuce,
1,000 splendid Onions,
1,000 rare, luscious Radishes,
1,000 gloriously brilliant Flowers.

This great offer is made in order to induce you to try their warranted seeds—for when you once plant them you will grow no others, and

ALL FOR BUT 10c POSTAGE,

providing you will return this notice, and if you will send them 20c in postage, they will add to the above a package of the famous Berliner Cauliflower. [K. L.]

Usually the Case.

"A man's enemies seldom kick him when he's down," remarked the moralizer.

"That's right," rejoined the demoralizer. "They stand aside and give his friends a chance."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Are You Going to Florida?

Winter Tourist Tickets are now on sale via Queen & Crescent Route, Southern Railway, and connecting lines to points, South, Southeast and Southwest, good returning until May 31, 1904.

Tickets can be purchased going to Florida via Lookout Mountain and Atlanta, and returning via Asheville and the Land of the Sky, giving a variable route. For information address, W. C. Rinearson, G. P. A., Cincinnati, O.

Did the Best They Could.

She—I wonder why they hung that picture?

He—Perhaps they couldn't catch the artist.—Stray Stories.

I am sure Piso's Cure for Consumption saved my life three years ago.—Mrs. Thos. Robbins, Norwich, N. Y., Feb. 17, 1900.

Nell—"So he really said he considered me very witty?" Belle—"Not exactly, dear. He said he had to laugh every time he saw you."—Philadelphia Ledger.

CONSTANT ACHING.

Back aches all the time. Spoils your appetite; wearies the body; worries the mind. Kidneys cause it all and Doan's Kidney Pills relieve and cure it.

H. B. McCarver, of 201 Cherry St., Portland, Oregon, inspector of freight for the Trans-Continental Co., says: "I used Doan's Kidney Pills for backache and other symptoms of kidney trouble which had annoyed me for months. I think a cold was responsible for the whole trouble. It seemed to settle in my kidneys. Doan's Kidney Pills rooted it out. It is several months since I used them, and up to date there has been no recurrence of the trouble."

Doan's Kidney Pills for sale by all dealers. Price, 50 cents per box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Woman's Increased Financial Responsibility

By MRS. CHARLES HENROTIN,
President of the Woman's Club of Chicago.

FROM being a creator of almost everything used in the household, woman has become the spender of the family and a purely economic factor in its development. From a condition where her grandmother made her soap and candles and where no boy in the family up to the age of 15 years ever wore anything but home-spun clothes, she is forced to-day to go into the open market and buy everything of this character that she requires. The problems that confront women are in many respects the same as those that are confronting men. All women who have studied the question to any extent realize that they themselves are somewhat dazed by their present situation, and when you consider the enormous change that is going on, you cannot wonder that this feeling should exist.

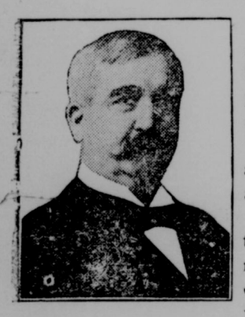
In 30 years the whole of the functions of the life of woman, as far as they have been connected with our economics, have been turned topsy-turvey. And, without past experience of financial matters, very often, in fact, having been ground down by entire lack of opportunity to handle any money at all, she now finds herself not only holding the purse string, but forced to sharpen and use her wits in order to keep her family above water by making her income or her husband's income satisfy all their needs.

Naturally enough in doing this, she has found herself gradually getting into a position where she feels her own power and realizes that there is no reason why she herself should not, when necessity arises, go out into the world and earn her own honorable living. The extent to which she is now doing this is little short of marvellous. Her success is not so much to be attributed to any increase in her own capacity as to the removal of the barriers that have always prevented her from showing this capacity.

The much discussed question as to whether the outside labor of a mother or wife disrupts or in any way harms home life is ridiculous on its face. The very fact that a man and woman find themselves able to work together in the same or in similar fields of intellectual effort must tend to give each a greater respect for the other. And in my opinion the sanctity of home life depends just as much on mutual respect as on any other sentiment.

Paternal Care for the Boys

By RICHARD S. TUTHILL,
Judge of the Juvenile Court, Chicago.



If one thing is more responsible than anything else for the number of boys brought into the juvenile court it is lack of paternal care and companionship between son and father. Nothing is more important to the mental, moral and physical growth and development of the boy than the advice and companionship of the father. Few get it.

The trouble with a great majority of the boys brought before me is that they have never had the care of a father. The mothers in many cases are apt to be weak, vacillating, overlenient and sympathetic. While making money the father neglects his boy. He leaves property behind him, but not character.

Men of high standing in the community and of great wealth ignore their boys, except to leave them fortunes, which, without character, will corrupt. They do not see much of their sons—they leave the early training to the mothers, and then see that they are placed in the hands of tutors and later sent away to college. There they think their duty towards the son is ended. Fashionable mothers also are to blame for leaving their children to the care of nurses and teachers.

That the father and mother should have greater influence over the son than anyone else is nature's law. The boy believes what the father says is just right. Every youngster as he passes through the different experiences of life looks back to his father and wonders what he would have done under similar conditions.

If you want to have good boys be good fathers and set them an example to follow which will mean their upliftment and proper development. If the father is absorbed in amusement the son cannot be expected to regard things seriously; if the father is intemperate, you cannot expect the son to find a good example in him unless it be of the "horrible example" sort.

Nothing of this is speculation. It is as true as the fact that two plus two make four—it is as invariable as the multiplication table. Whenever the father finds his boy is becoming a loafer or incorrigible he had better ask himself the question: "Have I done my duty?"

Doom of Western Races

By PROF. H. J. DAVENPORT,
of the University of Chicago.

THE hordes of Asia threaten the extinction of western rac and western civilization.

With Russia's increase of 1,500,000 in numbers each year, with the spread of its population over Russian Asia and with its warlike and imperial traditions, one understands the reasons for the fear which rests over western Europe. When Russia has perfected its Siberian railway system and when it has established its back door basis of supplies in the civilization and workshops of America, its population may again bestir themselves and roll westward just as they did 2,000 years ago.

The contest of civilization against the Asiatic hordes will hardly be one of arms, but a struggle for the survival of the business of living. Western gunboats have foolishly broken down the barriers about the Chinese and have forced western civilizatoin on Asia.

The present fear of a general war in which all European countries and the United States will be entangled indicates that the Caucasian will find himself engaged in an industrial death struggle with a people of marvelous industrial efficiency, of swarming productive fertility and of ability, through centuries of poverty, to thrive upon the minimum of existence.

The west has but small reason to disturb the Asiatic hive. The marvelous reproductive powers of the Chinese will threaten the very existence of occidental races. When the Chinese swarm over the world western civilization may endure, but western races will hardly be able to do so.

THE SIGN BOARD EVIL.

Governor of New Jersey Says Beauties of State Are Hidden Completely by Advertisements.

New Jersey is to be made beautiful if Gov. Murphy can have his way. It is his hope to disentangle the scenery of the state from the mass of advertising signs which now hide it from the view of the public.

The govenor considers the evil of sufficient enormity to demand special attention in his message to the legislature. He makes the following statement regarding the signs of the times:

"I venture with some diffidence to call the attention of the legislature to the increasing number of advertising signs located on various lines of railway throughout the state, and I hope some means may be devised not only to prevent their increase but to remove those already in existence.

"New Jersey is a beautiful state, with an attractive and varied land-

HON. FRANKLIN MURPHY.
(Governor of New Jersey and Arch Enemy of Billboards.)

scape. This gradually is being shut out from the view of the traveler. On the leading line of railway between Jersey City and Trenton there were in the early part of December, by actual count, 1,601 signs.

"They are of all kinds and sizes. They are disfigured by all sorts of effigies of impossible men and women; they advertise remedies for all ills that human flesh is heir to, as well as all sorts of foods, drinks and various contrivances born of human ingenuity.

"If they continue to increase it is not difficult to imagine the day near at hand when the traveler will have the beautiful hills, vales, trees and flowers shut completely from view, and will pass through a continuous and unbroken lane of signboards that will trouble his nights and his days with suggestions of things that are disagreeable.

"I am told by lawyers the problem is difficult, but perhaps the solution might be through taxation, made so high as to be effective.

"In the interest of the suffering and indignant public I present the subject to the legislature in the hope it may be able to find a remedy."

ROYAL FIRE FIGHTER.

By That Title the Crown Prince of Denmark Is Known by the People of Copenhagen.

The crown prince of Denmark, Christian Frederick Charles, is one of the most popular members of the various royal families of Europe. He is liked even by the enemies of monarchical institutions, and the people of Denmark, who have never adored the venerable King Christian IX., will be glad to see him succeed to the throne. The crown prince was born in 1843. In 1869 he married Princess Louise of Sweden. They have four sons and four daughters. In

CROWN PRINCE OF DENMARK.
(Known in Copenhagen as "The Royal Fire Fighter.")

Copenhagen his highness is known as the royal fire fighter, because on two occasions he commanded a bucket brigade when flames threatened the Auralienborg palace. When fire started in the apartments of the crown princess recently he summoned the servants and organized a bucket brigade, standing himself in the blazing room and throwing water on the flames. He is going about with his right hand bandaged as the result of slight burns, but his injuries are trivial.

Frescoes in German Schools.

The committee of the Berlin town council in charge of the primary schools have taken a novel decision with regard to school decoration. The proposal is to spend 10,000 marks every year for eight years, with the object of painting frescoes on the walls of classrooms and corridors. These pictures will be simple in character, and will represent for the most part scenes in German history. Before, however, the plan can be carried out, experiments will be made in three selected schools.

"BECAUSE" AND "BUT."

"Because."	"But."
A little drop of drink, Because I am so old;	A little drop of drink May lead to many more,
A little drop of drink, Because the weather's cold;	And the man becomes a sot E'er many days are o'er.
A little drop of drink, To make me soundly rest;	A little drop of drink Brings many a sad heartache;
A little drop of drink, To make my food digest;	A little drop of drink Makes the little child quake;
A little drop of drink, Because I am so sad,	A little drop of drink Takes the manhood out of him;
A little drop of drink, Because I am so bad!	A little drop of drink Brings "the wolf" to many a door;
A little drop of drink, Because the weather's warm;	A little drop of drink Makes bare the cottage floor;
A little drop of drink, Sure it can do no harm!	A little drop of drink Sinks the man below the brute;
A little drop of drink, Because my neighbor's wed;	A little drop of drink Brings forth but sorry fruit;
A little drop of drink, Because my uncle's dead;	A little drop of drink— Ponder it, neighbor, well—
A little drop of drink, Because 'tis Christmas day;	A little drop of drink Can bring a soul to hell!
A little drop of drink, Because I can't say "nay;"	—National Advocate.
A little drop of drink, It cures them every one.	
Was ever such a remedy E'er found beneath the sun?	

SALOON FIENDS.

Drunkenness Responsible for Most of the Crimes of Lynching Occurring Throughout Country.

And now it is discovered that drunkenness is responsible for most of the crimes of lynching. Whisky fires ignite the fires at the stake. Leslie's Weekly expressed the belief that "investigation would establish the fact that no lynching affair was ever led by sober men, or in a community where no saloons were allowed to exist." In every case

WHISKY FIRES IGNITE THE FIRES AT THE STAKE.

where a lynching has occurred the authorities have at once found it necessary to order the saloons closed until peace and order were restored. Where saloons abound there can be no permanent peace and order, and when men of evil passions are full of whisky they are ready for any offense against order. No doubt most of the southern negroes who commit heinous crimes are drunken negroes, just as the white men of the north who commit such crimes are generally drunken. Drunkenness makes brutes and fiends out of bad-tempered men, no matter what their color. Keep whisky out of bad men and you will keep most bad men out of hideous crimes. Sober men in lust and greed and frenzy may sometimes break the laws, shed blood and do nameless wrong, but these are the exceptions. Write it down that as a rule the colored fiend is a drunkard, and the fiends that lynch the fiend are drunkards also.—Michigan Christian Advocate.

Striking Change of Sentiment.

Among the papers of a prominent citizen recently deceased there was found an itemized bill for a supper served on a notable occasion in a Massachusetts village in the year 1795. The provision of food was lavish, and the turkey and roast pig were washed down with 20 bottles of wine, a quart of brandy, four bowls of "sling," 18 large glasses of punch and 24 glasses of bitters. Twenty-three clergymen drank the liquor, and the supper followed a minister's ordination. It is well to recall such things in days of discouragement, and to measure social progress by the fact that drinking men no longer find countenance in the example of moral leaders.—Youth's Companion.

The Making of a Safe Railroad.

With a highly moral force of employes, not a man of whom drinks intoxicants, smokes cigarettes or is addicted to other vices that impair his reliability, the Rock Island road hopes to reduce the percentage of disasters due to human fallibility and to secure a higher standard of efficiency. An order which makes the use of cigarettes or liquor equivalent to discharge from the service has just gone into effect. The Rock Island's order is very sweeping and applies without distinction to all men in the service of that system.

The national prohibition convention will be held in Kansas City, Mo., June 29, 1904.

INJURIOUS TO HEALTH.

The Effects of Alcoholism in France Should Be Solemn Warning to People of This Country.

So serious have become the evils resulting from the use of alcohol by the people of France that the physicians and surgons of the hospitals have issued a public warning, which is placarded over the country in the hope that it may help to reduce the evils of alcoholism. The placard is distributed by the public powers and posted conspicuously in the public hospitals. It reads as follows:

"The majority of maladies treated in the hospitals are caused, or aggravated, by the abuse, and even by the simple use, of liquids containing alcohol; all of these liquids, however denominated, are dangerous. We direct especial attention to the so-called aperitifs, such as absinthe and bitters.

"The brandies and liquors are also very destructive and, likewise, wine in large quantities. More than one litre per day of wine represents a dangerous quantity. Taken before eating, the liquids depress the appetite, whatever advertisers may say to the contrary; they burn the stomach, the liver and the arteries. After eating, alcohol, in whatever form served, troubles the digestion and at the end of some time it is impossible to do without drinking and from this moment the victim is alcoholic.

"It is possible to become alcoholic in drinking regularly the liquids indicated above, and that also without entering into a state of intoxication.

"The working classes labor under the greatest error in believing that alcohol gives strength. Those who are addicted to its use realize merely an artificial excitement which last but a short time and leaves them soon more fatigued than before. They then desire to cure this fatigue in again consuming alcohol, and they thus become alcoholic.

"Alcoholics become insane easily and are liable to very painful forms of paralysis. We often treat workingmen who have been very robust and who have become rapidly consumptive because they have regularly taken before each meal their aperitifs.

"The children of alcoholic parents are almost always badly formed, weak-minded, insane, scrofulous or epileptic. They die often in convulsions.

"Criminals are in large part alcoholics or the children of alcoholics."

France was at one time considered the most sober nation of Europe. It is now the most drunken. This is due to the efforts made to popularize the use of wines, especially the so-called light wines. The habit of wine-drinking has become so strong that the people feel unable to do without some alcoholic drink and, whenever for any reason the price of wine is advanced, the people resort to the so-called aperitifs. The cheapness of these destructive drinks has increased their use and the habit once formed is rarely broken.

Efforts are being made by American brewers, distillers and dealers in alcoholic drinks to increase their sale and consumption in this country. There has been during the past two years a special effort made by dealers in whisky to increase the sale of certain brands by advertising and their advertisements appear in only the better class of daily and weekly papers. These drinks are, therefore, virtually, thrust before the eyes of young people as well as of the more mature in all homes. Dealers are also advertising their goods by circulars as never before in this country.

This greater activity is in part a tribute to the growth of the temperance sentiment and of consequent total abstinence and indicates that manufacturers of and dealers in alcoholic liquors realize that they must make greater efforts to increase the sale of their commodities if they are not finally to be driven out of their infamous business. The experience of France, however, should teach the American people the necessity of greater effort to reduce the consumption of alcoholic liquors, and, if possible, bring about its total disappearance. We are now, as a people, the most temperate, but we may, like France, become the most drunken, and the only way to prevent such a moral disaster to the nation is for the people to abstain totally from the use of alcoholic liquors of any kind. The warning of the physicians and surgeons of the hospitals of France should be posted in all American public schools, in libraries, factories and other public places, and be printed in all papers.—N. W. Christian Advocate.

POINTED AND SUGGESTIVE.

The Danish government, in filling positions on state railways, will henceforth prefer men who can prove by documentary evidence that they have been total abstainers for at least one year past.

Dr. Willard Parker, who for many years stood at the head of the medical profession in New York city, says: "One-third of all deaths in New York City are caused by alcoholic drinks."

It is worse than irony to be praying "Thy kingdom come," while in the nation we are turning out annually 37,500,000 barrels of liquors, supporting 200,000 prostitutes and 300,000 saloons.—National Advocate.

In Russia the minister of finance has issued an order that hats must be doffed to bartenders in whisky shops, as they are government officials. This is an honor that the American bartender does not receive.

By request of the world's fair management St. Louis has fixed October 7, 1904, for anti-cigarette day. An effort will be made to have smoking on the grounds that day made punishable by arrest.

The need of mining towns for religious and temperance work is very great. Within 200 miles of Chicago is a mining town of 1,000 people without a church or any kind of religious service. Another town nearby has 1,200 people, 37 saloons, but not a church.

Salzer's Earliest Cane.

Another new thing. Can be cut six times during a season and sprouts again with lightning rapidity. Next to Salzer's Teosinte it will make more green fodder than anything else, cheap as dirt and grows everywhere.

Of Salzer's Renovator Grass Mixture just the thing for pastures and meadows, Mr. E. Rappold, East Park, Ga., writes, "I sowed Salzer's Grass Mixture on soil so poor two men could not raise a fuss on it,' and in forty-one days after sowing I had the grandest stand of grass in the County. Salzer's Grass Mixtures sprout quickly and produce enormously." 100,000 barrels choice Seed Potatoes.

SALZER'S NEW NATIONAL OATS.

Here is a winner, a prodigy, a marvel, enormously prolific, strong, healthy, vigorous, producing in thirty States from 150 to 300 bu. per acre. You had best sow a lot of it, Mr. Farmer, in 1904, and in the fall sell it to your neighbors at $1 a bu. for seed.

JUST SEND 10c IN STAMPS

to the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., and receive in return their big catalog and lots of farm seed samples free. [K. L.]

Daily Guide to Flattery.—If you meet a woman who strongly suspects that she is a beauty, ask her earnestly if all her family are beautiful.—Baltimore American.

A Remarkable Discovery.

A German chemist has discovered a healing agent in coal oil which has created quite a sensation amongst sufferers wherever it has been tested, on account of the wonderful cures accomplished by its use. A few applications are sufficient to cure muscular Rheumatism, Neuralgia, headache, tooth, ear or backache, lameness, sprains, chilblains, in fact every severe pain. It is sold in drug stores as Dr. Bayer's Penetrating Oil in 25c. and 50c. bottles and warranted to cure or money refunded.

It is the truth that changes the times and not the times that change the truth.—Ram's Horn.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

A man's life is worth what it costs him.—Ram's Horn.

Mrs. Haskell, Worthy Vice-Templar, Independent Order Good Templars, of Silver Lake, Mass., tells of her cure by the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

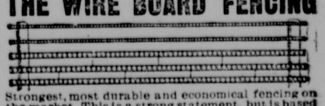
"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—Four years ago I was nearly dead with inflammation and ulceration. I endured daily untold agony, and life was a burden to me. I had used medicines and washes internally and externally until I made up my mind that there was no relief for me. Calling at the home of a friend, I noticed a bottle of **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.** My friend endorsed it highly, and I decided to give it a trial to see if it would help me. It took patience and perseverence for I was in bad condition, and I used **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** for nearly five months before I was cured, but what a change, from despair to happiness, from misery to the delightful exhilarating feeling health always brings. I would not change back for a thousand dollars, and your Vegetable Compound is a grand medicine.

"I wish every sick woman would try it and be convinced."—MRS. IDA HASKELL, Silver Lake, Mass. Worthy Vice Templar, Independent Order of Good Templars.—*$5000 forfeit if original of above letter proving genuineness cannot be produced.*

DO YOU COUGH
DON'T DELAY
TAKE
KEMP'S
BALSAM
THE BEST COUGH CURE

It Cures Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Croup, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis and Asthma. A certain cure for Consumption in first stages, and a sure relief in advanced stages. Use at once. You will see the excellent effect after taking the first dose. Sold by dealers everywhere. Large bottles 25 cents and 50 cents.

THE WIRE BOARD FENCING



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Mother Gray, Nurse in Children's Home, New York City.

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A Certain Cure for Feverishness, Constipation, Headache, Stomach Troubles, Teething Disorders, and Destroy Worms. They Break up Colds in 24 hours. At all Druggists, 25cts. Sample mailed FREE. Address A. S. OLMSTED, Le Roy, N. Y.

PATENTS 48-page book FREE, highest references. FITZGERALD & CO., Box K, Washington, D. C.

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THE REPUBLICAN.

BENJ. H. SINCELL, Editor and Proprietor

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THE REPUBLICAN,
Oakland, Md.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1904.

BALTIMORE'S AWFUL CALAMITY.

Although the financial loss may not be quite so great as at first estimated yet the actual extent and horror of the catastrophe otherwise has really been underestimated. This is simply because it is beyond the power of the average mind to realize its extent and the vast amount of individual suffering and loss entailed. The single fact that over fifty thousand breadwinners are suddenly thrown out of employment and rendered without resources, if not absolutely destitute, will furnish an idea of the vast amount of suffering. These people have no hope of a resumption of the old employment may be for years, if ever, unless secured in some distant city in competition with the ever crowded rank of the army of the unemployed.

So great is the disaster and so widespread the necessity of immediate relief that it is probably as well that the national government has undertaken the work with its ample means and well organized forces—a bill having been introduced appropriating $1,000,0000 for the purpose. In this way the entire nation will contribute to the relief of what is really a national calamity.

RAYNER SENATOR.

Democratic bosses have received their first drubbing within the party in many years. The Senatorial deadlock was ended Wednesday night, when in the party caucus Isidor Rayner received 50 votes, John Walter Smith 29 votes and Bernard Carner 10 votes. In joint convention on Thursday Mr. Rayner was elected, receiving 86 votes. Senator McComas received 36 votes. From the outset Senator Gorman, Mr. Rasin, Mr. Vandiver and other prominent party leaders were lined up solidly against Rayner. Ex-Governor Smith was said to have been promised the Senatorship in return for his services in calling the Extra Session and helping to put through the ballot law disfranchising the illiterate voter. But public sentiment was aginst Smith, and manifested itself so strongly that the bosses took up Mr. Carter, whom they thought could defeat Rayner. Mr. Rayner, however, proved himself to be both astute and resourceful. Befor the election last fall he forced the machine to permit the City Delegates to pledge themselves to him. Mr. Rasin saw that unless this was done that a formidable movement in the City against the bosses would follow. Armed with this advantage and with the powerful aid of the Baltimore Sun, Mr. Rayner went into the counties and stirred up the Democratic rank and file. The Sun, day after day, poured hot shot into Gorman, Rasin, et al., and told the people how despotic were these rulers and how the people's wishes were being ruthlessly disregarded. These interesting chapters on the terrible blight of bossism ought to be remembered, as they doubtless will be by the voter, for if half that was said of these men was true, the sooner they are retired to private life the better. The better and ignominious defeat of the Democratic State Bosses is indeed a most hopeful indication of a more independent spirit among the rank and file in that party.

A BOY'S RULES OF CITIZENSHIP.

An Italian boy of thirteen has written an essay on citizenship for the City History Club of New York. It is made up of ideas gathered from association with the club, which is an organization related to settlement work. These are a few of the principles set forth by the little Italian:

If I want to be a good citizen I must be true to my country, true to my State and true to my city.

If I do not vote I will not be doing my duty. I must have my own judgment to vote for the man I think is best qualified for the office which he has been nominated for. If I don't I won't be doing my duty. I must not let anybody bribe me to vote for a man I think not fitted for an office.

It will also be my dutyto be industrious and self supporting,so as not to be a burden and a nuisance to the public.

I must pay taxes, so that the goverment can be maintained and the officers of the goverment paid because the government is for my good.

When it is necessary I must help to maintain order and always be ready for public service, and in case of war serve my country.

I should know the history of my country and be an intelligent reader and close observer of current events.

HAUSER.

Sledding parties have been all the go in this neighborhood for the past two months.

Our splendid sleighing snow left us Saturday and Sunday last.

Miss Nellie Fowler has been confined to the house for the last two weeks. Her sister, Miss Merle, is teaching her school at Redoak.

Mrs. Almedia Shaffer was a pleasant caller at M. F. C. Fowler's Sunday.

Mr. Charles Haas, of Eglon, W.Va., was seen in our vicinity last week.

Mr. Peter Speicher has moved his saw mill to the farm of Mr. Geo. H. Gauer, where he expects to cut lumber on a large scale.

Mr. Robert Shaffer, one of our rising young men, expects to visit his uncle in the near future.

Sabbath School every Sunday at 2 o'clock p. m. The school is progressing nicely under the skillful management of Mr. Somers Mosser.

Mr. Daniel Gnegy expects to build a residence in the spring.

Mr. Will Janoske is working for the Preston Lumber and Coal Company.

The Preston Lumber and Coal Co. has about 2,000,000 feet of logs in the head waters of the Youghiogheny awaiting the spring floods, when they will be floated to their large mill at Crellin.

Mr. and Mrs. Whorton, of Oakland, are visiting Mrs. Whorton's mother at this place.

Accept my good wishes for the success of your most excellent paper.

FRIENDSVILLE.

Spring has apparently made its appearance again.

Some of our school teachers were seen on our steets Saturday.

Many people of our town and the surrounding country are attending auction which is being held here.

H. M. Speicher, of Accident, spent a day or two in Cumberland last week.

Mr. Duncan, of Indiana, Pa., was here visiting his son, B. F. Duncan, the past few days.

Dr. Straup, the dentist, has been away for the past week.

R. C. McCandlish, cashier, recently made a business trip to the Smoky City.

H. J. Black, our most accommodating B. & O. agent spends a few days with his parents in Confluence.

J. W. McCullough, together with a party of other prominent business men, are on a business trip to Mexico. Before returning they expect to visit the City of Mexico. They will also make a tour of the Siera Madra mountains in quest of bear and other game.

Mrs. John T. Geary at this writing is quite ill.

Mrs. J. W. McCullough is called away to the bedside of her sick mother.

Protracted meeting is in progress at the Disciple church.

Rev. D. A. Friend has been conducting a series of meetings here for the past two weeks. No accessions to the church were made, although the minister and his fellow-workers labored hard for the salvation of souls.

The principal and his assistants deserve praise for the very excellent way the school is being conducted at this place. The attendance is good and satisfactory progress is being made in the studies pursued. The teachers are now arranging a program for a local institute to be held in the near future. It is to be hoped that teachers and all who are interested in education will be in attendance. Our examiner will, no doubt, be present.

Ex-Commissioner John T. Garey has purchased one of the finest residences in town and expects to become an occupant of same about the first of April.

A. L. Donachy, who recently opened a new grocery and confectionary store is doing a thriving business.

A normal school here will be much appreciated.

Why not have our town incorporated?

HOYES AND VICINITY.

We were visited by one of the most severe wind storms of the winter on Sunday morning last. It demolished an aer motor for William Callis, also did other damage to fences, etc., in this section.

Mr. Sampson Custer returned to his home at Connellsville one day last week. His daughter Alice will remain for a short time.

Miss Sadie Friend, of Mountain Lake Park, spent the past week with relatives and friends in this section.

Mr, Robert Craver and Mr Pool, of Blaine, W. Va., spent several days last week with Mr. M. Mattingly's.

The Literary Society was considered quite a success and will meet soon again.

Miss Olive Thayer, of Thayerville, was a guest of her cousin Auburn Smith Saturday evening and Sunday.

Miss Clara Bishoff returned home Monday of this week from an extended visit to her sister, Mrs. Kemp, of Harnedsville.

Miss Alice Custer was a guest of Mrs. W. A. Smith last Sunday.

Miss Sadie DeWitt spent Tuesday of this week with Miss Mae DeWitt.

Willie Mattingly made a business trip to Meyersdale last week.

JOHNSONS.

The thermometer has been giving various stunts the past few days.

Mrs. Samuel Wetmiller, of Salisbury, Pa., is visiting Adam Rosenberger's.

A party of Grantsville society people visited Jacob Steinla's last Sunday. Among the number we note Mr. and Miss Bevans, Llewelyn Blocher, Samuel Otto and sisters.

Mr. and Mrs. Ira V. McKenzie, of Sand Patch, Pa., and Miss Lizzie McKenzie, of Cresaptown, spent last Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. William Warner.

William Finzel resigned his position as manager of Finzel store and Joseph Finzel has secured the position.

Dr. and Mrs. Briscoe have rented rooms of Elbridge Crowe.

Miss Lizzie McDonald, of Corry, Pa., and Margaret Finzel, of Frostburg, Md., spent Sunday at Henry Finzel's.

F. A. Warner spent Saturday at Cumberland, where he went to consult an eye specialist.

Robert, the only son of Mr. and Mrs. P. E. Finzel, is ill at this writing.

Zachariah McKenzie has secured a position at Barton, Md.

Clarence Raley, wife and mother, all of Bittinger, spent Sunday with friends.

Henry Blocher, we understand, is soon to secure a position with one of our local telegraph companies. Henry is a good workman.

A little son of Conrad Stentz was bitten by a mad dog last week. He was taken to Pasteur's Institute at Baltimore for treatment.

MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK.

Miss Mollie Hays, who for the past two seasons had charge of one of best boarding houses, was married on the 4th inst. to Mr. Oscar Fout, of near Keyser, W. Va. They will reside on Mr. Fout's father's farm in Mineral county, W. Va.

Mr. Albert Schrock, one of our enterprising young men, has purchased a Remington improved typewriter.

Mr. Chas. Dibb, of Cumberland, Md., was a visitor at this place last week, trying to prove that the Oliver typewriter was the best writing machine on the face of the earth.

After consultation, I find that there is not a case of sickness in the Park.

The business of the Hustling Store for the year 1903 amounted to $49,000. To do this our friend Mr. Layton kept things hustling.

Mr. F. Clair and family, and Mrs. Baldwin and daughters are now living in West Virginia.

Manager Rudisill had an enquiry from Indiana from a gentleman who wants to make a home for self and family in Garrett county.

Robin Red Breast has made his appearance. A number have been seen in this vicinity the past few days.

The *Mountain Chautauqua* has been mailed to its subscribers. From it we learn that the Camp meeting dates are July 1-11. Call at Messrs. Davis and Sons and get a copy.

John D. Hayden has been appointed agent for the Oliver typewriter at this place.

No 55 was detained at this station Saturday for an hour, something wrong with the engine. Monday morning the engine pulling a wreck train became disabled at the depot and had to be pushed onto a side track. A freight engine took the train west.

BITTINGER AND VICINITY

The thrifty farmers in this section are preparing for Spring seeding, as three car loads of lime were unloaded at this place during the past week

Mr. H. T. Doolittle went over into Somerset County, Pa., more than two weeks ago, to purchase a pair of horses, and as nothing has been heard of him since his friends are much concerned about him, as no reason for his failing to have returned is obtainable.

Miss Laura Facenbaker, who has had charge of the Laughlin school, has resigned her position, owing to a disinclination to teach.

Mr. Mahlon Brenneman was visiting friends near Hoyes last week.

Miss Dorthy Durst, of New Germany, is visiting Miss Amanda Elithorpe for a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. Jonas Bittinger, and Mrs. Stroup, were visiting near Avilton last Sunday.

Miss Lizzie Orndorf spent a few days with relatives in Pennsylvania, last week.

Daniel Knox spent two or three days among old associates here recently.

Mrs. Brennenger, of Gortner, this county, was visiting her daughter, Mrs. Jefferson Lohr, last week.

Messrs. Bruce Durst and George Brenneman, were on our streets Sunday.

A severe blizzard was felt in this section the first three or four days of the month, which was closely followed by a rapid change to warmer, and a genuine break in the winter's icy grasp.

JURY FOR THE MARCH TERM.

Drawn on Friday by Associate Judge Henderson.

Associate Judge Robert R. Henderson came up to Oakland last Friday morning and drew the jury for service at the March term of the Circuit Court as follows:

District No. 1.—Herman Steiding, Chas. T. Sweet.

No. 2.—Hiram Humbertson, Wm. H. Steele, Edward A. Shope, Edward J. Shank, John B. Thomas.

No. 3.—Daniel W. Dorsey, Henry W. Rosenberger, Samuel M. Kemp, Jonathan W. Baker, Peter Reichenbecker.

No. 4.—Nathan T. Michael, Philip R. Tichenel, Wm. A. Brydon, Henry Bernard.

No. 5.—Jos. Bowman, Adam Garinger, Joseph A. Beeghley, John E. Gnagey.

No. 6.—Elijah Hoye, Andrew J. Alexander.

No. 7.—Joseph P. Helbig, George M. Wilson.

No. 8.—William Harvey, John A. Blamble, Peter P. Gortner, Peter F. Arnold, Theo. A. Eger.

No. 9.—Henry McKenzie, Jesse Butler, Thomas J. Chaney, Benjamin F. Green.

No. 10.—Daniel E. Beckman, Michael J. Garrett.

No. 11.—Simon P. Copeland.

No. 12.—Peter G. Stark, John Opel.

No. 13.—James H. Wilson.

No. 14.—G. A. Shirer, John Ault, Henry Lauer, Silas C. Smith, Sidney O. Clark, John G. D. Spiker, Wm. P. Deberry, Jas. H. Painter, Richard S. Jamison.

MARRIED.

STODDARD—MICHAEL—At Corpus Christi church, Baltimore, on Saturday, Feb. 6, 1904, by Rev. Father Jas. Nolan, Mr. Clarence J. Stoddard, of Baltimore, and Miss Nettie M. Michael, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John O. Michael, of Oakland. Immediately after the ceremony the couple went to New York City where the honeymoon will be spent.

GALL—LANTZ—At the Sheriff's residence in Oakland, on Monday, by Rev. E. Manges, Mr. Evertt Gall and Miss Loretta Lantz, both of Philippi, West Va.

Sick Blood

Feed pale girls on Scott's Emulsion.

We do not need to give all the reasons why Scott's Emulsion restores the strength and flesh and color of good health to those who suffer from sick blood.

The fact that it is the best preparation of Cod Liver Oil, rich in nutrition, full of healthy stimulation is a suggestion as to why it does what it does.

Scott's Emulsion presents Cod Liver Oil at its best, fullest in strength, least in taste.

Young women in their "teens" are permanently cured of the peculiar disease of the blood which shows itself in paleness, weakness and nervousness, by regular treatment with Scott's Emulsion.

It is a true blood food and is naturally adapted to the cure of the blood sickness from which so many young women suffer.

We will be glad to send a sample to any sufferer.

Be sure that this picture in the form of a label is on the wrapper of every bottle of Emulsion you buy.

SCOTT & BOWNE,
Chemists,
409 Pearl St., New York.

DEATH OF ISAIAH BOUCHER.

Was Nearly Eighty Years Old—Leaves Five Sons.

Isaiah Boucher died at his home, about three miles south of Grantsville, in Garrett county, on the 31st of January, 1904, of an illness of several weeks. He would have reached his 80th year in this month had he been allowed to live a few days longer. He had been slightly afflicted with a mild case of paralysis for several years, but it did not disable him seriously in his active agricultural pursuits in which he had been engaged on the old Bruce-Boucher farm since about the year 1858. At that time he became a citizen of Allegany, now Garrett county. He came from Somerset county, Pa. He was appropriately interred by the side of his wife in a cemetery in Salisbury, Pa., on the 2nd day of February, in the presence of a large assemblage of people containing many of his life long friends.

He was born in Milford township, Somerset county, Pa., of very respectable parentage, on a farm. In his early years he learned the tinner and gunsmith trades with Mr. Phineas Compton in Salisbury, Pa. He followed these avocations for several years. He then entered upon an agricultural life in which he died.

In 1848 he married the admired Lucretia Compton. The union was in every way a suitable one, accompanied with happiness and affection for forty-one years. The death of this much esteemed lady came distressingly on the last day of the year 1889, and was a sorrowful event, not only to the home circle but long ways outside of it.

The deceased left five living children, all sons in full manhood: Henry S., a merchant at Centerville, Somerset county, Pa.; Phineas C., a farmer and lumber manufacturer on the old home farm; Samuel A., a prominent physician at Barton, Md.; Charles W., a very successful dentist at New Kensington, Pa., and Arthur M., a successful farmer at Barton, all hapily married and well situated.

Isaiah Boucher, although of decided political convictions, had no desire for office. The people of the county elected him commissioner in 1875 and he was true to his trust.

There can be none who cannot say, Garrett county has lost one of its most prominent, useful and respectable citizens in the death of Isaiah Boucher. He was honest, upright, fair and reliable in all his dealings; a faithful and helping friend wherever friendship was needed or deserved. He had a smooth and consistent life, entirely free from enmities, contentions or strifes. Hence his friends were many and his enemies rare—none, it might be said; certainly none that ought to be in that attitude. He possessed a genial, friendly and open manner or nature; warm and kindly in his manners and greetings, with a dislike for rudeness and ill-behavour. Hence his many warm friends. He had a bright and perceptive mind, with a sound judgment; quite intelligent, especially on practical questions. Something of a reader—a patron and reader of the Baltimore *American* over forty years.

He felt a just pride in his five respectable and prosperous sons.

Finally, he was the last survivor of the early associates of the author of of this poor tribute to the memory of a life-long friend—with sorrows that cannot cease. J. B.

Cumberland, Md., Feb. 4, 1904.

Returned From the South.

Mr. Clark DeBerry arrived in Oakland last Friday night, after spending two weeks at Southern Pines, N. C., where three of his daughters are sojourning for the winter. He informs us that Miss Emma is quite unwell and little hope is entertained of her recovery. Miss Alice is improving, and Anna is well. Mr. BeBerry was well pleased with the town. Southern Pines is 345 miles from Washington, on the Seaboard Air Line Railroad, in the sand-hill region of North Carolina. It has two large hotels and several smaller establishments, where board may be had at moderate prices. Electric lights, good supply of pure water, wide avenues and streets, and well-built residences and cottages, all supplemented by the presence of a kind and hospitable people, conspire to make the place very comfortable for the visitor. In the neighborhood are many vinyards and fruit farms. Delaware and Niagara grapes are grown largely and are of the finest quality. Early varieties of peaches ripen in May. Sweet potatoes, tomatoes, and a great variety of berries and small fruits are said to succeed admirably if well cultivated. Naturally the soil is sterile in appearance—almost pure sand—but is responsive to the application of fertilizers. Yellow pine timber predominates and good lumber can be had at moderate prices. Land may be bought at from $1 to $10 per acre. Iron ore may be seen in many places, but building stone and clay are rarely seen in the sand-hill region. Quail and rabbits are plentiful, and wild-turkeys and deer are at no great distance in the forest. Carthage is the county-seat of Moore county and it is said the jail and alms-house are without an occupant.

TO DISFRANCHISE THE NEGRO.

Bill Looking To That End Introduced In Legislature.

Maryland intends to change its election laws to disfranchise the negro by means of grandfather clause. A bill to accomplish this has been introduced in the Senate.

The bill provides for the submission to popular vote of a constitutional amendment which limits the right of suffrage to adult male citizens of the state who belong to one of three defined classes and the registers of voters are directed to refuse to registration of all others. These classes are:

First.—Those who can read a section of the Constitution of the state which the registers shall submit to them and give a reasonable explanation of it.

Second.—Those who were prior to January 1, 1869, competent to register under the laws of this state or any other state; and

Third.—Lineal descendants of those qualified to register and vote under the preceding section.

The bill was referred to the Committee on Constitutional Amendment.

COMMISSIONERS' MEETING.

OFFICE OF THE
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS FOR GARRETT CO.
OAKLAND, MD., February 11, 1904.

The Board of County Commissioners for Garrett county will meet at their office in Oakland on

March 1st, and 2nd, 1904,

for the purpose among other business of hearing appeals from assessments and making transfers.

Road Supervisors who have not filed their bonds are requested to do so at once.

By order of the Board.

A. G. ROSS, Clerk.

ORDER OF PUBLICATION.

Calvert Coal and Iron Company, et. al.,
vs.
Winslow Mason, Charles F. Haines, et. al.

No. 1252 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County, Md.

The object of this suit is to procure a decree annulling, cancelling and setting aside a pretended deed from the Calvert Coal and Iron Company to one Charles O. Beaumont, Trustee, dated 10th day of May, 1902, and recorded in Liber E. Z. T. No. 40, folio 597, one of the Land records of Garrett county, Maryland.

The bill states that a certain Robert A. Parrish, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, was, in his lifetime, the owner of 2955 shares of the capital stock of the plaintiff Calvert Coal and Iron Company, which whole capital stock contisted of 3000 shares and that Calvert Coal and Iron Company is the owner in fee of a tract of land in Garrett county, Maryland, known as Lot No. 3 of the sub-division of "Beatty's Plains," containing 900 acres, more or less, and is in possession thereof and has been in exclusive and continuous possession of the same for a long term of years under a deed from Joseph T. Thornton, trustee, duly recorded in Liber W. H. T. No. 11, folio 51, one of the Land Records of Garrett county, a copy of said deed being filed with the bill marked "Plaintiff's Exhibit A;" that on the 22nd of February, 1901, the said Robert A. Parish, being owner of the aforesaid shares of stock made and executed his last will and testament; on or about the 20th day of March, 1901, died without having revoked the same and said will was duly admitted to probate by the Register of Wills of the City and County of Philadelphia, Penn., and is now of record of record in the office of said Register of Wills in Will Book No. 224, page 581, and that Letters Testamentary were granted thereon unto the plaintiff, Marie Gaul, the executrix therein named, and duly certified copies of said will and a certificate of the grant of said letters are filed with the bill marked "Plaintiff's Exhibits B and C" respectively. The bill further charges that the said defendants, Winslow Mason, Charles F. Haines, Charles O. Beaumont, trustee, and the other defendents whose names to the complainants are unknown have conspired together with the intent and purpose to fraudulently, illegally and unlawfully deprive the complainants of their right and title to the aforesaid tract of land and charge that the said defendants above named and the other defendants whose names to the plaintiffs are unknown have assumed to act as the officers, stockholders, directors and agents of the plaintiff Calvert Coal and Iron Company and have attempted to exercise the rights conferred by law upon said plaintiff and have assumed to exercise the franchises thereof, all of which acts on the part of the said defendants above named are illegal and void, they the said defendants having no interest whatever in said property, stock, franchises and rights of Calvert Coal and Iron Company, and that the deed to the said Charles O. Beaumont, trustee, dated the 10th day of May, 1902, purporting to have been executed by Winslow Mason fraudulently representing himself to be the President and Charles F. Haines, fraudulently representing himself and pretending to be the duly constituted attorney and agent of Calvert Coal and Iron Company, whereby they undertook to convey the aforesaid tract of land to the said Charles O. Beaumont, trustee, and which deed is recorded in Liber E. Z. T. No. 40, folio 597, one of the Land Records of Garrett county, and a copy of which is filed with the bill marked "Plaintiff's Exhibit D." is a fraud and constitutes a cloud upon the title of Calvert Coal and Iron Company to said land, the stock of which corporation with the exception of twenty-five shares belongs to and is the sole property of the said plaintiff Marie Gaul, executrix and sole devisee under the will of said Robert A. Parrish, deceased, and that the said pretended deed, unless set aside and canceled by the Court of Equity, will deprive the complainants of all their rights and interests of every kind to which they are entitled in said property and will strip the complainants of all said property and will bestow the same upon the said defendants above named and their co-conspirators, whose names are to the complainants unknown and who have assumed the power and undertaken to exercise the franchises of Calvert Coal and Iron Company and who have no right and title to the same.

That the pretended deed to the said Charles O. Beaumont, trustee, is wholly without legal consideration, is fraudulent and void and should be set aside, cancelled and annulled by this Court.

The bill then prays that the said pretended deed purporting to have been made and executed on the 10th day of May, 1902, by said Calvert Coal and Iron Company, through its pretended president, Winslow Mason, and Charles F. Haines, its pretended attorney in fact and agent, to the said Charles O. Beaumont, trustee, may be annulled, cancelled and set aside by the decree of this Court, for general relief and for an order of publication against the said Winslow Mason, Charles F. Haines and Charles O. Beaumont, trustee, who are non-residents of this State, and also an order of publication according to law, requiring the unknown persons and parties who have assumed to act in connection with the above named defendants as officers, stockholders, directors and agents of said Calvert Coal and Iron Company, of the object and substance of this bill and warning them to be and appear in this Court, in person or by solicitor on or before a certain day to be named therein to show cause, if any, why a decree ought not to be passed as prayed.

It is thereupon, this 11th day of February, 1904, ordered, by the Circuit Court for Garrett county, sitting in Equity that the plaintiffs, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper, published in said Garrett county, once in each of four successive weeks before the 12th day of March, 1904, give notice to the said absent defendants of the object and substance of this bill, warning them to appear in this Court in person or by solicitor on or before the 29th day of March next, to show cause, if any they have, why a decree ought not to be passed as prayed.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True copy—test:—
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk. 49-5

The Garrett National Bank

OAKLAND, MD.

Pays 3 Per Cent. Interest on Time Deposits.

D. E. OFFUTT, President.
G. S. HAMILL, Vice-President.
S. T. JONES, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:
DANIEL E. OFFUTT,
GILMOR S. HAMILL,
JOHN M. DAVIS,
GEORGE W. LEGGE,
JOHN T. MITCHELL,
WILLIAM R. STULL,
SCOTT T. JONES.

Capital paid in, - $50,000.00
Surplus and Profits, - 15,000.00

BAUMGARTNER,

THE LITTLE MAN.

Green Groceries, Fruits, Confections, 5 and 10-cent Bargains, Cigars, Tobaccos.

Newspapers and Periodicals.

Baumgrtner, The Littte Man.

Alder Street, Oakland.

IT IS A MATTER OF HEALTH

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure

THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE

LOCAL AND OTHERWISE

Incidents and Events at Home and Nearby—Personal Mention, Etc.

Editor J. M. Litzinger spent Sunday in Oakland with his family.

Dr. H. W. McComas was in Baltimore Tuesday viewing the fire ruins.

Mr. N. U. Bond was in Oakland two or three days this week on business.

Mr. William T. Stanton, of Grantsville, was a visitor to Oakland last Saturday.

Mr. Jacob S. Miller, of Grantsville, was a business visitor to Oakland last Saturday.

Mr. Rolla Frazee, of Selbysport, is here on a visit to his sister Mrs. Austin Brown.

Mr. M. N. Wilson, vice president of the Wildell Lumber company, of Elkins, is in Oakland today.

Miss Margaret Sincell has gone to Adamstown, Frederick county, to visit relatives a week or two.

Miss Margaret Martin departed this morning for Parkersburg where she will visit her sister a few weeks.

Mr. S. O. Wiley and Mr. Turner Lohr, of Bittinger, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. P. P. Lohr in Oakland.

Mr. Samuel Lawton was in this city for a short time this morning on his way to his home at Oakland from Elkins.—Grafton Sentinel.

Misses Rose Fairall and Rose Coddington, who spent a week with relatives in Lonaconing, returned to Oakland Sunday afternoon.

Mr. E. G. Naylor went to Hedgesville, W. Va., Monday morning in response to a telegram announcing the serious illness of his aged father.

Robert Shirer, who holds a responsible position with a big milling firm at Clarksburg, arrived home last Saturday to visit his parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Shirer.

Services at St. Mark's Lutheran ch. next Sabbath as follows: Sunday School at 9.30 a. m.; Preaching at 10.40 a. m.; Christian Endeavor at 6.30 p. m; Preaching at 7.30 p. m. Prayer service on Wednesday at 7.30 p. m.

FOR STATE GAME WARDEN.

Capt. Peter A. Chisholm, of Oakland, Is Being Boomed for the Place.

From a recent issue of the Grafton Sentinel, edited by Mr. G. A. Bolden, formerly of Oakland, the following editorial relative to the application of Capt. Peter A. Chisholm, for appointment to the position of State Game Warden by the Governor, is taken and reproduced here:

"Maryland is about to appoint a State Game Warden, and we notice that our old friend, Capt. Peter A. Chisholm of Oakland, is an applicant for the position. While this section of West Virginia is somewhat remote to Western Maryland, at the same time the county just east of us, Preston, borders on Garrett county, Maryland, and as the game laws of West Virginia and Maryland are quite similar, it strikes us that a State Game Warden of our sister State who is familiar with the laws of adjoining states would be the proper thing for Maryland, as well as for all adjoining states having this appointive office. Capt. Chisholm is as familiar with game birds and animals of West Virginia as he is with those of Maryland; he knows every foot of Maryland and of West Virginia alike, and is as familiar with the game gardens of the two states as he is most probably with the four corners of his own cabbage-patch; his entire life has been spent in studying the habits of game birds, and, although he is one of the most successful hunters of the two states, and one of the most famous marksmen, he has never been known to have ruthlessly destroyed game birds of any kind, and he is one of the few sportsmen who don't grow "bristles." If Governor Warfield of Maryland, would like to please the people of West Virginia in any manner whatsoever, he could not find a better way to do it than by appointing Capt. Chisholm State Game Warden. While we realize that this comes rather in the nature of a "cheeky" proposal, or may we call it a humble request? we nevertheless pay our tribute to Capt. Chisholm with a clean conscience and with a desire to set forth his high popularity among the sportsmen of West Virginia as well as of his own state. We have known him all our life, have admired his true sportsmanlike spirit, and as a citizen we also know him to be substantial, upright, sterling—and we most certainly hope he will get the appointment which he seeks, and of which he is eminently deserving."

Messrs. E. W. Kelso and D. M. Dixon, who spent a week or two in Florida, returned to Oakland last Saturday evening. They were delighted with their trip South.

Col. A. G. Sturgiss arrived here from Morgantown yesterday and will remain a week or two. During his visit to Oakland his son William will visit at Morgantown, going over this evening.

Call for Your Letters.

Remaining in postoffice Feb. 13: Victor Tench, Willie Taylor, John Miller, H. B. Everly, Jack Cramer, Nelson Miller, Miss W. Skinner, Miss Mamie Thomas.

OPERA HOUSE IN NEW HANDS.

A Joint Stock Company Now Has the Building In Charge.

IMPROVEMENTS WILL BE MADE

To the Building and the Lower Floor Remodeled for Mercantile Purposes in Which a Large General Store will be Opened.

On Tuesday a deal in Oakland real estate, which has been pending for some weeks, was consummated, whereby the large four-story structure on Second street, known as the Opera House, passed into the possession of a joint stock company composed of several business men of Oakland, among whom we are at liberty to name Messrs. D. E. Bolden and Austin Brown, for whom the negotiations for the purchase of the property were ostensibly carried on.

The purchasers contemplate making extensive improvements to the property and the conversion of the entire ground floor into one large room in which a general store will be opened.

The theatre will be given a general overhauling and cleaning up. New furniture will be installed and when all the improvements are completed the interior will present an altogether changed appearance.

Friendsvile Institute.

Program for a local institute to be held at Friendsville Feb. 27, 1904:

Opening Song—Happy Greeting.
Invocation—Rev. D. A. Friend.
Address of Welcome—R. E. Friend.
Response—Prof. E. A. Browning.
Memory Gems.
Primary work in Geography and History—E. A. Browning, H. H. Flick and Ralph Friend.
Discussion.
Afternoon Session.
Opening Song.
(1) Objective Number Work—J. S. Gnagy, Misses Mattie Riley and Maggie Lowdermilk. Discussion.
(2) Reading and Spelling for Beginners — Misses Bessie Moore, Dora Friend and Rose Boyer. Discussion.

Letter to Helbig Bros.

Dear Sir: The way to reckon the cost of paint is to put both costs together: the cost of the putting it on.

It would save this country hundreds of millions of dollars a year; it would save you alone if you happen to be a victim) several dollars a year.

See how it works. It costs as much to put-on one paint as another, don't it?

Yes, if you use the same number of gallons.

Well, don't I?

No, you'll use twice as many gallons of adulterated paint as of Devoe; and you've got to pay twice as much for putting it on.

Mr N Averv, Delhi, N Y, has two houses alike and in same condition. Painted one house with Devoe; 6 gallons. Painted the other house with a paint that was half adulteration: 12 gallons. Same painter, Geo. Gilbert, did both jobs. One cost $27; the other $54.

Better go by the name.

Yours truly
F. W. Devoe & Co

J. M. Dayis & Son's sells our paint.

Died on the Train

Joseph Kepner, who for some time past has been employed by the Otter Creek Lumber Company, at Hambleton, died very suddenly Wednesday morning while enroute to Elkins over the W. Va. Central. Mr. Kepner had been sufferer of heart trouble for some time and had boarded the southbound train for Elkins where he intended entering the hospital for treatment. He had ridden but a short distance—as far as the water tank about a mile and a half north of here—when death came without a moment's warning. The train was ran back to Hambleton and his remains were taken charge by an undertaker. Mr. Kepner was aged about forty years, was well and favorably known throughout this section, and his many friends were greatly shocked to hear of his sudden end. To the the bereaved relatives and friends who are left to mourn their sad loss, the Republican wishes to join the public in expressing its sincere sympathy.—Parsons Republican.

Funeral of Miss Chisholm.

Brief funeral services over the remains of Miss Madge Chisholm took place Monday evening at 7 o'clock from the home of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Chisholm on Church street, in charge of Rev. Dr. H. C. Bird and the remains were taken on the 7.25 B. & O. train to Oakland, Md., being accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Mason, uncle and aunt of the deceased, who live in Oakland. The pall-bearers were D. W. Henderson, Homer Hess, J. Searight Marshall, Dr. A. C. Howard and Edward Weltner. Interment at Oakland Thursday at 2 p. m.—Uniontown Standard.

ALLEGED HORSETHIEF CAPTURED.

Arthur Mauck, Wanted in Oakland, Caught In Preston County.

Arthur Mauck, who has been wanted in Oakland several months for the alleged theft of a horse, the property of Andrew Helbig, was captured on Monday night by Sheriff Edward J. Frantz at a house near Rodamers, in West Virginia, and brought here the same night, where he was lodged in jail and will be tried upon the charge at the March term of court.

Sheriff Frantz also arrested, on last Wednesday, at Piedmont, George W. Lower, who is charged with having passed a raised check. Lower was given a hearing and remanded for trial next month.

POSSE CHASES ELOPERS

Father Of The Girl Goes Along And Heads Couple Off.

A dispatch to the Baltimore *Sun* from Cumberland under date of the 5th inst. says:

"Jefferson Green with Bailiff Kirk Blue and a posse of 10 from Lonaconing, intercepted Mr. Green's pretty daughter, Maude, aged about 16 years, who was fleeing through Garrett county last night with Edward Crowe, aged 19 years, and prevented their marriage.

"The couple were bound for Oakland, and were walking through a mountain fastness near Jennings when the posse came upon them. Crowe protested on the ground that the girl was accompanying him of her own free will, but in vain. He was hustled off by the officers to answer a charge of abduction and the girl was taken home, much against her will."

Sues for Divorce.

Mrs. Samul Reinheimer of Fairmont has sued her husband for divorce on the grounds of general cussedness. Sam will be remembered as the young man who went to Wheeling on a wedding trip and was put in jail for not having the money to pay his board at the McLure where he had put up with his bride. This occurred a month or so ago.

The women in the case hails from Oakland and Mr. Rineheimer makes his home with his father in Fairmont. It is said that the reason she consented to marry him was that he promised her a trip to St. Louis.—Morgantown Dominion.

A. D. Naylor & Co.'s

Spring stock is rolling in. We have received a car load of Harrows and Cultivators, two car loads of vehicles, comprising the finest selection we have ever received. When in need of anything in this line it would be to your interest to inspect our line and get prices as we are always the lowest quality considered.

2t A. D. NAYLOR.

Little Girl Killed.

A daughter of Gus Harvey, aged 10 years, was run down by a train of coal cars at Barnum, W. Va., while walking up the incline of the Barnum Coal Company and killed. Her back was broken and death was instantaneous.

For Sale.

A cottage at Mountain Lake Park, Md.; 12 rooms, kitchen and attic; is used as a boarding house, and has good patronage; splendid location, near Auditorium. Also, 10 acres of good land one-half mile south of Mt. Lake Park, all cleared except 1½ acres. For further particulars address or call on F. P. ARNOLD, Mt. Lake Park, Garrett county, Md. 49-26t

Notice.

All parties now indebted to me must make settlement by note or the cash by March 1st. After that date I will enter suit for same.

C. S. MAY.
Swanton, Feb. 10. 3t

Notice.

Having disposed of my grocery and meat business in Oakland, all my former patrons are requested to make immediate settlement. If all accounts are not settled by February 15th the same will be placed in the hands of an attorney for collection.

49 H. CREUTZBURG.

Broke His Collarbone.

Mr. Ed. I. West experienced the misfortune on last Saturday to fall and break his collar bone in two places. His injury is quite painful and as a result he is bedridden.

Lumber Wanted.

10,000 feet 4x4 red or white oak, first class and well seasoned. Will pay cash. 49tf W. H. BARTLETT.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R.R. TIME TABLE IN EFFECT Nov. 19, 1903.

The following time table on the B. & O. went into effect on Sunday, Nov. 19, 1903. Trains now leave Oakland as follows:

GOING WEST.

No. 7	Daily	12.52 A. M
No. 3	Daily	7.32 A. M
No. 71	Daily except Sunday	9.26 A. M
No. 55	Daily	4.53 P. M
No. 1	Daily	10.26 P. M

GOING EAST.

No. 4	Daily	12.29 A. M
No. *8	Daily	6.09 A. M
No. 2	Daily	6.31 A. M
No. 72	Accom daily except Sun	3.22 P. M
No. 46	Express, daily	4.34 P. M
No. 12	Daily	8.30 P. M

* No. 8 stops at Oakland only to let off passengers from points west of Grafton.

GEO. L. POTTER, General Manager
D. B. MARTIN, Manager of Passenger Traffic.
V. V. WASHBURNE, Agent.

DIXON & KELSO

Have Just Received

1784 yds. Embroidering, worth 10 to 12c yd.; your choice, - - - - 10c
50 bolts Torchon Lace, - - - - 5c
35 bolts Dress Gingham, worth 12 1-2, your choice, - - - - - - 10c
Good Bleached Muslin, - - - - 8c
" Unbleached " - - - - 6 1-2c
" Dark Outing Cloth, - - - 6 1-2c
All Colors in Broadcloth, worth $1.25, 95c

Yours to please,

DIXON & KELSO.

P. S. 3 Cars Feed and Flour Just Received.

In purchasing a Writing Machine when you buy the New Model

WELLINGTON

A practical business-like Typewriter at a reasonable price.

$60.00.

A strictly high-grade, up-to-date machine, combining all the best features of other Typewriters with many vital advantages of its own. The writing is always in sight, the alignment is always perfect, they are built for hard work and plenty of it; are simple in construction and are very rapid. Do not buy a TypeBriter of any kind until you investigate the WELLINGTON.

N. S. HEINDEL, Agent,

OAKLAND, - MD.

. . . THE . . .

BALTIMORE AMERICAN.

Established 1773.

The Daily American.

Terms by Mail, Postage Prepaid.

Daily, One Month	$ .25
Daily and Sunday, One Month	.40
Daily, Three Months	.75
Daily and Sunday, Three Months	1.15
Daily, Six Months	1.50
Daily and Sunday, Six Months	2.25
Daily, One Year	3.00
Daily, with Sunday Edition, One Year	4.50
Sunday Edition, One Year	1.50

The Twice-a-Week American.

The Cheapest and Best Family Newspaper Published.

ONLY ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

Six Months, 50 Cents.

THE TWICE-A-WEEK AMERICAN is published in two issues, Tuesday and Friday mornings, with the news of the week in compact shape. It also contains interesting special correspondence, entertaining romances, good poetry, local matter of general interest and fresh miscellany suitable for the home circle. A carefully edited Agricultural Department and full and reliable Financial and Market Reports are special features.

Entered at the Postoffice at Baltimore, Md., as second-class matter, April 13, 1894.

CHAS. C. FULTON & CO.,
FELIX AGNUS, Manager and Publisher.
AMERICAN OFFICE,
BALTIMORE, MD.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

This is to give notice, That the Subscriber, of Garrett county, Maryland, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

JOHN W. MILLER,

late of Garrett county, Maryland, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 12th day of July next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 12th day of January, 1904.

CHARLES E. MILLER,
Administrator.
Accidens, Md.

MEN

CAPABLE OF EARNING

$1,000 TO $5,000 A YEAR

TRAVELING SALESMAN, CLERK, MERCHANT,

NO MATTER WHAT YOUR BUSINESS!

A complete reorganization of the producing department of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York in this section affords a chance for a few good men; eight vacancies in the agency force remain open for men of character and ability; you can find out by writing whether it will be worth while for you to make a change; no previous experience is necessary.

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THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Richard A. McCurdy, President.

HAS PAID POLICY-HOLDERS OVER

635 MILLION DOLLAR

Address GEORGE T. DEXTER, Superintendent of Domestic Agencies, 32 Nassau, New York, N. Y. 3

ORDER NISI.

John George Kolb, Guardian, vs. Wm. Kolb and Oliver Kolb.

No. 1207 Equity. In the Circuit Court Garrett County, Maryland.

Ordered this 16th day of December, that the Circuit Court of Garrett county, the sale of the property made in these proceedings and reported by Fred. A. Thayer, money named in the mortgage to make sale, be ratified and confirmed, unless to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 15th day of January next; provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper printed in said County county once in each of three successive weeks before the 8th day of January, 1904.

The report states the amount of sales to be $338.

E. Z. TOWER,
Clerk of the Circuit Court for Garrett County.

True copy—test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

J. B. WILLIAMS
FROSTBURG, MD

Cheapest place to buy

MONUMENTS
HEADSTONES AND
IRON FE

Send for prices

HIS PHILOSOPHY.

Wish I had nothin' else to do but set around
an' laugh at things!
The whole world's funny through an' through, from you an' me clear up to kings.
You think that I am gay an' glad with not a thing to worry me;
I think the outlook's pretty bad, but your good fortune I can see.
Each woman sees a hat or dress that she thinks should ha' been for her—
An', take it by an' large, I guess this world keeps gettin' funnier.

Each town is full o' candidates that thinks they are the people's choice,
All over these United States they're harkin' for the callin' voice;
An' each one wishes he'd the chance the other fellow has to win,
But, after all, it's just a dance—some goin' out, some comin' in.
We know the office seeks the man, an' that is why we never fail
To try to hit upon a plan to leave a mighty well-made trail.

You worry when the agent calls to get his little monthly rent,
His heart with disappointment falls if he finds you without a cent;
We read about some millionaire who sings the joy of bein' poor,
An' know of poor men everywhere who scheme to make their fortunes sure.
The man who has an appetite must be content plain things to eat;
The rich man's in a sorry plight—his appetite he must entreat.

Wish I had nothin' else to do but set around
an' laugh at things!
I'd chuckle for awhile at you, an' then I'd snicker at the kings.
You think it would be very fine to loll around an' wear a crown;
The king is anxious to resign an' lay the heavy headgear down.
I'd laugh at them that wants to walk; I'd laugh at them that wants to ride,
At them that talks, or doesn't talk—if I was only satisfied.

—Chicago Daily Tribune.

The Salvation of Daniel

By WINIFRED DOLAN

MRS. TRAPAUD was in high good feather; the bay mare and foal had fetched 130 goden sovereigns between them. Moreover, she had only given 80 guineas for the mare. Who will be astonished, therefore, that she found the news of her bargain quite an agreeable adjunct to her breakfast that morning?

Mrs. Trapaud was a woman of some humor; when her husband died she met a friend—a man also of some humor—who knew as all the world knew and as Mrs. Trapaud had never pretended to hide, that the marriage had been the reverse of happy. He looked at her weeds with a comprehending smile.

"Got your divorce at last?" he said.

"Yes, and in the higher courts, too," she replied.

Mrs. Trapaud was always equal to any occasion.

When Trapaud died his widow carried on the work of his life; she continued to breed his horses. Not so much, be it understood, from any touching sympathy with the dear departed as from a sound conviction that it was in her to make the thing pay. And she did.

It was a strange household composed of antiquated serving men and women who had been begotten and born on the estate and in whom the last expiring breath of feudalism lingered as though dying hard. Trapaud left no heir, and these farm and stable hands, these domestic serving maids, were Mrs. Trapaud's children. She dosed and physicked them when they required it, she rubbed their backs when the rheumatism got importunate; she scolded, she praised, rewarded and blamed—and they loved her.

But as in every fold there is one black sheep, so in this patriarchal family there was one strangeling. Daniel—he had no other name—had not been born and bred on the estate; he had not even first seen light in the village; no, not within ten leagues of it, the gossips said He came from practically nowhere; it was so very far away. On winter nights, when the evenings were long and dull, the younger ones—for age was a mere matter of comparison in the Trapaud household—would coax old Mrs. Goodheart to tell again the story of how Daniel first came to the hall.

"It was a wild, black night, jest sich a one as this,'" the old housekeeper would begin.

'And the wind were howling in the chimbley, we knows," would interpolate an irresponsible voice.

"Will ye niver lear to hould yer tongue then and not interrupt the story?" a chorus of voices would protest, and then, Mrs. Goodheart having duly allowed herself to be appeased, the story would drag out its slow, familiar existence, punctuated with "ohs" and "ahs" and "theer nows" that had become sanctified by custom into a sort of rite. But the reader who does not know what 365 days spent on a midland horse farm situated a good 20 miles from anywhere on the map can be like would hardly appreciate the art with which Daniel's history was told, so we will offer a brief and more modern up to day sketch that shall state the plain matter in a nutshell.

One Christmas eve a quarter of a century ago the hospitable glare of a fire that not only could roast an ox, but was actually doing so, attracted a little ragged fellow who was tramping along the high road in search of a night's lodging. One of the keepers found him in the fir plantation and dragged him after him till they stood in the glare of the firelight before Trapaud, his wife, and the assembled household. Questioned, the little fellow said his name was Daniel: he was a foundling and had been put out to service with a drunken carpenter, from whom he had run away. He had got as far north as this in a barge along the canals and had worked at whatever came to his hand for all the food and lodging that charity had not given him. Trapaud liked the lad's face and took him into his service. He was honest and industrious, he had risen by slow degrees, and now for seven years he had been butler at the hall. Daniel took a pathetic pleasure in hearing his own story recited, it made him feel a kind of hero, but there was always the ever-present ache at his heart that he bought his proud position at the cost of love and fear. He was never quite one of them, but a thing apart as a man who does not know his own surname must ever be.

Mrs. Trapaud was habitually careful about money, never leaving carelessly about any sums however small. She never distrusted any of her people, but she knew the value of the axiom concerning the open door. On this particular morning, however, she rang the bell for breakfast to be cleared while the 130 sovereigns were still lying glistening in the sun upon the table.

Daniel answered the summons as usual and began to clear away. As he did so his eye fell on the money and he gave a little quick, sharp gasp. Mrs. Trapaud heard it and turned to look at him.

"Yes," she said, "it's a lot of money, isn't it, Daniel? One hundred and thirty pounds. The bay mare and her foal fetched it."

Daniel murmured some reply, and went on removing the breakfast things. Mrs. Trapaud rose, folded her napkin leisurely, and gathering up the gold pieces, crossed to the fireplace and put them in a tidy little heap on the mantelpiece Then she walked into the conservatory that opened out of the room to see how her pointsettia was coming on. Suddenly her pulses stopped and her heart stood still to listen. She heard a voice distinctly speaking in a weird, mad whisper from the breakfast room behind.

"Make a man rich for life," it said, and repeated the phrase like a litany.

She turned.

Daniel was standing near the mantelpiece, his face white as death, great drops of sweat standing out upon his brow. His fingers twitched nervously, his eyeballs were painfully distended. Covetousness, avarice, greed, were writ large upon his countenance. He looked horrible. Instinctively Mrs. Trapaud shrank back among the greenery to watch.

"Make a man rich for life!" reiterated Daniel with a curious sibilant sound. "Make a man rich for life—rich for life!" With one swift look in the direction of the conservatory he put out his hand, and with stealthy touch noiselessly took the gold. You could have heard a pin drop. Mrs. Trapaud stepped quickly forward.

"Daniel, what are you doing? Put that money down."

She spoke sharply—peremptorily. Daniel turned. An ugly look came over his face; he was dangerous.

"Put it down this minute," she said.

"Make a man rich for life," he muttered, backing to the door.

"Daniel, are you mad? Put it down at once, I say."

She had reentered the room now and her hand was on the bell. With a quick movement Daniel reached out to the sideboard and seized a knife; in his other fist he still clutched the gold.

"I see," she said quietly. "Then we have been housing a thief and a murderer for five and 20 years.'"

The knife dropped from his hand. A violent trembling shook him in every limb, the wild, weird look died out of his eyes, and he stood for a moment gazing dazedly at the money in his clinched palm.

"Daniel, put it down!"

He crossed to the mantelpiece as though in a dream and put the money back where he had found it in the spirit of a little child. Then he stood there silent, his head bowed upon his breast.

"It is the first time I have ever known you drunk, Daniel," said Mrs. Trapaud, slowly. "Do not ever let me see you drunk again or I shall have to dismiss you. Now you may go."

He turned and walked slowly to the door. He had his back to her, but she could see his shoulders heave. Presently he turned again, his face still bowed upon his breast.

"God bless 'ee, mistress," he said brokenly and went out.—The Tattler.

BEAUTIFYING A STATE.

One Californian Bought Beautiful Birds and Let Them Loose in Country Around Pasadena.

Whenever I see any of these propagandas for beautifying a city," said Senator Perkins, of California, the other night, according to the New York Times, "I always think of the work done to beautify the state of California by a citizen of Altadena, which is hard by Pasadena. The man's name is Andrew McNally, and when he came to California there were few birds at Altadena, and those few were hardly what we would call beautiful. McNally made up his mind that the land needed birds, so he built him an aviary and imported many hundreds of his feathered friends. Once a year he would open the doors of his aviary and let the young birds fly whithersoever they would, and in a short time, the whole country was populated with feathered creatures of every variety of hue and song. His example was followed by Joseph Grinnell and Mrs. Grinnell, both of whom are ardent ornithologists, so that now the country around Pasadena is a garden spot for birds of beautiful plumage. Many of the birds that were imported came from Japan and China. So you see there are more ways than one of beautifying a city or a state."

Too Much Indeed.

"What's the trouble, Harker?"

"Too much raising."

"How's that?"

"Why, I raised the car window for a very pretty young lady and then she raised her eyes."

"That was nice."

"Then I raised my hat and her father came in and raised cane."—Chicago Daily News.

The Real Danger.

If Russia fights Japan and they get the names of the generals snarled up, says the Washington Times, it will take a patent Edison disentangler to get rid of the results.

PRINCESS MARIE DEL PILAR OF BAVARIA.

According to Spanish newspapers a project is on foot for the marriage of King Alfonso to his cousin, Princess Marie del Pilar of Bavaria. The princess, who is 13 years old, is the only daughter of Prince and Princess Louis Ferdinand of Bavaria. Her mother was the Infanta Marie de la Paz of Spain, sister of King Alfonso's father. King Alfonso is himself but 17 years and eight months old. Under the laws of his country he attained his majority on his sixteenth birthday, and has consequently been the actual head of the Spanish government for more than a year and a half. The people of Spain are pleased with the proposed alliance.

PERSIAN GEMS MORE COSTLY.

Fine Turquoise Stones from the Mines of Nishapoor Are Becoming Scarcer and Dearer.

The turquoise gems, the finest examples of which are produced from the mines of Nishapoor, are, probably from some change in the fashion of the west, becoming dearer in price and, in Teheran and neighborhood, more difficult to find. According to Vice Consul General Tyler, at Teheran, says the Washington Star, much of the value of the stone depends on its shape, the oblong being considered the most appropriate; on its freedom from spots or discoloration, however small in size; on its age, when the color has settled down into its final hue (not the superficial variations or sympathetic changes, but its really permanent shade); but more than all on its actual color, whether fresh from the hands of the lapidary or sedate from long wear. Choice, taste and fashion largely determine the preference of one shade or another, but the lapis lazuli, or the cloudless sapphire of its native skies, is the highest quality of the turquoise.

The pearls of the Persian gulf, which have formed for a long time past an important branch of the export trade, have likewise, within the last few years, risen greatly in price. Mr. Tyler says he does not think that this means that the supply has seriously diminished, but rather that the demand has increased out of proportion. Ten thousand dollars for a rosary of faultless pearls is not at the present time considered at all excessive, although formerly the same might be bought for a tithe of that amount.

Useless Fire Extinguishers.

Scores of costly fire extinguishers and hundreds of fire buckets are picked up and destroyed every year by the agents of the insurance patrol. They are all rendered worthless by neglect. Acids which enter into the formulae of most patent extinguishers eat away the tin coverings, and there is nothing to be done except to destroy the apparatus, because it becomes a peril in itself. The water buckets, which should be emptied and refilled at least once a week, simply rust out and become useless.—Philadelphia Press.

Pipe Smoking in Cold Weather.

There is more smoking of pipes done in cold weather than at any other time, and, excluding the vacation season, there are more pipes and smoking tobacco sold during the cold weather than during the temperate and heated spells. —Tobacco Trade Review.

Earthquakes in Britain.

About one in every twenty-eight earthquakes recorded in the world is felt in the British Isles.

COLONIZING CANADA.

What Persistent Advertising Has Done for the Northwest—Growing Flax on a Large Scale.

Some five years ago the Canadian government did strenuous advertising throughout the cities of the United States with a view of disabusing the people's minds of the idea that western Canada was a waste of frost and snow. The government caused free lectures to be given, established bureaus from which large quantities of literature about Canadian possibilities in the way of farming and home making were issued and gave exhibitions of agricultural products at state and county fairs.

The farmers of the middle west in particular emigrated in large numbers, with the result that an American invasion of Canada began, and continued so steadily as to produce what a recent writer has called the "Americanization of Canada."

One of the most noticeable results of the invasion is shown in the introduction of flax growing on a large scale. The Canadians thought it unwise to attempt the cultivation of that grain, as they believed it hard on the land and a great protector of weeds. But the Americans have proved to the contrary, and with land selling at $12 an acre and yielding an average of 15 bushels to the acre of flax the newly-bought farms have paid for themselves during the very first year.

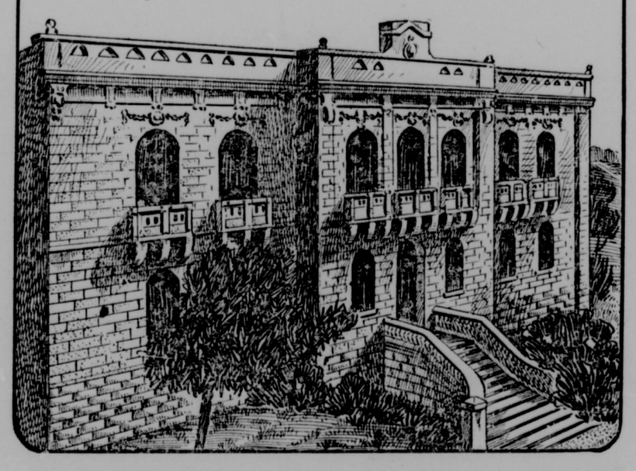
Booming Books.

Some time ago a rumor went round that astute publishers had in their pay a large number of the most attractive diners-out. Your neighbor at table would lead the conversation to the latest novel—quite the easiest of conversational openings between strangers who lay their heads together over the menu and have to entertain each other for an hour. You are interested in the description of the book of the hour, you are a little ashamed of not having read it, and going home you sit down and order the book—from the circulating library. Every publisher, every theater manager, every deviser of a patent medicine knows that the advice of a friend is a more concentrated and personal pull than the opinion of a critic from the empyrean. And if the idea was ever carried out, it deserved to succeed but no one ever spotted the paid diner-out. There was the artistry of the thing —London Chronicle.

Smallpox as "the Good Wife."

To this day smallpox is alluded to in the outer islands of the Hebrides as "bhean mhath" ("the good wife"), a form of euphemism, the idea of which is that, in order to escape the ban of the disease, it should be spoken of respectfully.—Caledonian Medical Journal.

ABYSSINIAN PALACE AT JERUSALEM.



A palatial building has just been completed at Jerusalem for the accommodation of the empress of Abyssinia, Taitou, and her retinue, for the visit planned to the Holy City next Easter. The building cost about $20,000, and the furniture, which has been ordered in England, France and Germany, will cost over $15,000. The empress is expected to bring with her a large retinue and will stay in Jerusalem three months. During that time she will visit Bethlehem, Gethsemane, Hebron, Jericho and the Jordan valley. The empress is reported to have expressed a wish to end her days in Jerusalem or its vicinity.

WOMAN AND HOME

HINDOO CHILD WIVES.

Their Existence, from Cradle to Grave, Is One of Unspeakable Horror and Degradation.

A Hindoo grandmother, with a red sahree drawn close around her, told her life's story recently to 100 Chicago mothers who had gathered in a little room in Handell hall to hear it.

It was a story that might have been told in Nero's court while Christians, burning like candles in their jackets of tar, were illuminating the gardens—it might have been told then because the flames would have made a perfect setting for the story of Sukhiva Vannerjee. This Hindoo grandmother's hair was as black as ebony and her eyes were the eyes of youth with the fire of a hope burned out. The mothers who heard her story were white-haired, many of them.

Twenty-one years ago Sukhiva Vannerjee was married. She is now 27 years old. The man who took as his bride a girl of six was over 30, was prosperous, and belonged to India's high caste, as did the child wife.

The woman told her story in broken English. Now and then she was prompted by Miss Josephine Holmes, a Los Angeles woman who brought her to this country to arouse sympathy in America in the movement to abolish the child wife practice in India.

Here is the story that Sukhiva Vannerjee told:

She was six years old when her parents announced that a husband had been selected for her. She did not see her

SUKHIVA VANNERJEE.

husband until the day preceding the day set for the marriage. Then she was taken to his house and he asked her many questions. She suited him, so they were married and went to live at the home of her husband's mother. The young wife became the slave of her mother-in-law, as is the custom in India, and did the menial work about the house.

When she was 11 years and 11 months old a daughter was born to her. The mother-in-law flew into a rage when the sex of the first child was announced —girls are a disgrace in India.

Two years passed and a second daughter was born. This time the mother-in-law was inconsolable. She ordered the husband to turn the wife out of the house. The husband obeyed. Husbands have to obey their mothers in India.

Banished from home at the age of 14, the child wife was led blindfolded into the jungles to satisfy the hunger of tigers. For two days and as many nights she roamed through the forest. The incessant roar of wild animals drove her out of her mind. While in this condition she was rescued from the forest by agents of a concern which traffic in outcast wives. By these agents she was taken back to Bengali, her native town.

After two nights in the resort to which she was taken Sukhiva Vannerjee escaped and made her way to the home of her own parents. Her mother and father dared not take her in, so they handed her some bread through a window. For this act of charity they had their heads shaved the next day and were ostracised.

Then it was that the girl was picked up by the agents of the Christian refuge in Bengali. She became a worker in the mission and in a short time had rescued 50 other wife outcasts. Until Miss Holmes asked her to come to America to study medicine the girl remained in the mission.

Cleaning Curtains at Home.

A professional cleaner says that the best method of cleaning lace curtains at home is to make a suds of warm water, white castile soap and a little borax. If the curtains are very dirty scrub them gently with a soft scrubbing brush. Lace curtains should never be rubbed between the hands. This stretches the mesh and is very likely to tear holes in it. When quite clean rinse in clear water to which a little borax has been added, squeeze between the hands, but do not wring, and dry in a sheet.

Egg Stains on Napery.

In washing tabel linen, or any cloth stained with egg, avoid putting it in boiling water, which will set the stain. Put the cloth in cold water, and the stain can be very easily removed. The same rule applies to eggcups and any dishes stained with egg. If they are set with the other china into hot dish water, the stain will harden, and it requires considerable patience to remove it. Egg stains come out easily in cold water.

PRETTY DUTCH DESIGNS.

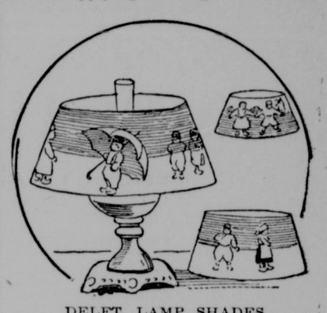
In High Favor Just Now for the Decoration of Lamp Shades, Boxes and Cushion Friezes.

Those well known Dutch designs (representing sturdy little Hollanders, animals, geese, et cetera) are so striking as freizes upon cushions and decorative boxes that it is pleasant to find them in still another form.

From France comes the suggestion of using them upon lamp and candle shades. Not until the results of the plan are seen does one realize just how clever a choice it is.

Of course the material used in the shades must be of a character appropriate to such treatment. Heavy carbon paper or cardboard without a glaze is a good choice. So are denim and other heavy fabrics.

Some women will be able to do original work in applying the design. Those who



DELFT LAMP SHADES.

have no gift in this line can transfer the colors with transferring fluid.

A very postery decoration is obtained by the new application method of fancy work. Here, the rough sketch or outline of the picture is drawn in with a soft pencil, the various divisions being afterwards cut out of cloth, cardboard, et cetera, and pasted on.

In this way, if the Dutch gamin is wearing a dark blue blouse, a traced pattern made over the sketch is cut out of dark blue flannel or carbon paper. This fits exactly into the sketch. It is neatly pasted in with gum arabic. Sabots can be shaped from heavy yellow paper or cardboard, and any other portions of dress or figure added until the picture is complete.—St. Paul Globe.

A HANDY BOOK RACK.

It Solves the Problem of How to Dispose of the Magazines Which Come in the Household.

What to do with the magazines and illustrated papers that find their way in increasing numbers into nearly every household these days is considerable of a problem, particularly if space is at a premium and the ruler of the home does not approve of having the tables littered with reading matter. In order to meet the demand for convenient, handy receptacles newspaper and book racks of all sorts and sizes are brought out every season by enterprising and ingenious manufacturers and many of the new contrivances are very satisfactory and oftentimes decidedly ingenious. One of the latest productions in this line is here pictured. It serves the double purpose of use and ornament, for an article of furniture such as this of polished mahog-

OF INLAID MAHOGANY.

any, handsomely inlaid, is a welcome addition to the sitting room, library or den. A special feature is the divided compartment underneath for illustrated papers which are usualy too large to fit conveniently on the same shelf with the monthly magazines. For one's favorite volumes of prose and poetry, as well as the periodicals that one likes to have at hand such a rack especially commends itself.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Opals Now in High Favor.

In spite of the old-time superstition there seems to be a grave doubt about the ill-luck attaching to opals in the minds of the girls of to-day, for opals are very much worn. There is hardly a more beautiful stone than the opal, and jewelers say that if they continue to win their way in popular favor they will become more costly. Hitherto they have been cheaper than their beauty led one to expect they would be, but that was because the superstitution about their ill-luck bringing powers made people fear to own them, and thus the demand for them was comparatively small. An opal surrounded by smaller brilliants makes a charming setting for a ring. The diamonds reflect the rainbow tints of the opal, and the combination of stones is one which shows the beauties of both to best advantage.—Chicago News.

To Put Out Burning Oil.

Burning oil cannot be extinguished by water. The water only serves to spread the flames. The right thing to do is to throw down flour, sand or earth. Thus the area of conflagration is limited, and the fire extinguished.

An Egg Poaching Hint.

Add a little vinegar to the water in which you poach eggs, to prevent the whites from spreading. Breaking each into a cup about a quarter of an hour before it is to be used will also help.

THE SHORT MADE TALL.

English Professor Adds Inches to Stature of Men by a Unique Process of Stretching.

The attention of the English people was called to the fact not long ago that the stature of English soldiers gradually was decreasing. The house of lords immediately appointed a commission to inquire into the facts in the case, but even the house did not expect to be able to remedy it if it should prove to be so.

If some member of the house should arise and announce there was a great scarcity of sunshine in the British isles the house would immediately appoint a commission to inquire into the matter.

That's because it's customary. In the stature proposition the commission did not expect to accomplish much, for has not Solomon said that man cannot by taking thought add one cubit to his stature?

However, Solomon was talking without reckoning on a certain Prof. Atkinson who was to come after him. The professor also discovered that the British soldier was falling off in point of inches and decided that he should be stretched and pulled out to the necessary height.

When the Boer war fell upon England it became fashionable to enlist and fight and bleed for the country's sake. Unfortunately for a number of young fashionables anxious to bleed they did not come up to the standard of inches prescribed by the British recruiting officers.

These unfortunate fashionables could not obtain commissions because they were not tall enough. That is where Prof. Atkinson stepped in.

It is said that 400 cadets passed through his pulling process and that 150 feet were added to the English army by the method. It is said that he charges $100 an inch, and that clients as a rule pay about $500, having five inches added to their height.

Most of his clients have been cadets from Sandhurst and Woolwich. Many of these cadets on entering the academies, which they do at ages varying

STRETCHING THE NECK.

from 16 to 18, are undersized. They trust to Providence to bring them to the necessary feet before they go up for examination into the army.

When nature fails Mr. Atkinson steps in.

During the lengthening process the patient is placed in a seat that looks like a cross between a bathtub and a barber's chair, and an airproof mackintosh which fits tightly around the throat and is fastened about him. After sitting in a high temperature for some time the patient is given a massage, and then the "lengthening professor" begins the manipulations of the cervical bones. The same process is repeated with the spine and the joints of the knees, ankles and wrists, each joint being rubbed three minutes. After this the patient is subjected to a hot air and electrical bath. Then he has ten minutes of physical exercise.

Two hours of this treatment every day for three months is said to increase the height from three to eight inches.

Signaling Beneath the Waves.

There has recently been put in operation at Boston a system of signaling beneath the waves to vessels approaching dangerous shores during foggy weather. The apparatus consists of two receivers, located on either side of the ship below the water line, and connected by wires to the wheelhouse, where a telephone box is placed. The signals from shore are given by striking a submerged bell at regular intervals. When the observer wishes to ascertain his location he takes the ear piece, and by moving the switch either to the right or left soon ascertains upon which side the bell will be found. The value of a system of this nature is at once apparent when it is borne in mind that fogs frequently obscure the most powerful lights, and that certain atmospheric conditions during stormy weather render fog horns almost, if not quite, valueless.

Great Aid to Agriculture.

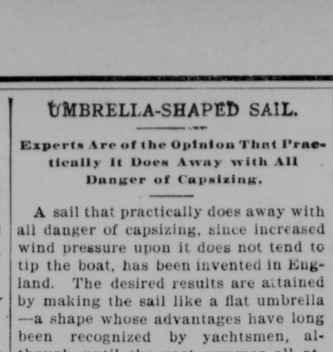
The chemists of the agricultural department have shown that ability to fix the nitrogen, which is infinitely abundant in the air, and apply it to the worn-out fields of the world will enable mankind to cultivate what is practically virgin soil forever. A plant at Niagara Falls is taking nitrogen from the air by electrolysis, but not yet in commercial quantity.

UMBRELLA-SHAPED SAIL.

Experts Are of the Opinion That Practically It Does Away with All Danger of Capsizing.

A sail that practically does away with all danger of capsizing, since increased wind pressure upon it does not tend to tip the boat, has been invented in England. The desired results are attained by making the sail like a flat umbrella—a shape whose advantages have long been recognized by yachtsmen, although until the past summer all attempts to realize them practically have been failures. Says Popular Mechanics:

"At last the umbrella, or cyclone, sail is a reality. Time and again attempts have been made to construct a sail of this kind, but not until the past summer have the efforts been satisfactory. The umbrella sail, which is an English invention, is attracting attention of yachtsmen in all parts of the world. With this type of sail, a small boat, which could not safely carry to exceed 200 square feet of canvas with an ordinary rig, can carry 360 square feet without danger. In fact, the risk of being capsized is practically removed, while the increased speed of the boat is nearly in proportion to the increase in her canvas. . . . The original boat put in service this year at Cowes, England, is only 17 feet on the water line, but carries an umbrella sail which measures 30 feet horizontally, and 16 feet up and down. The sail also serves as an immense awning. The American Ship-



BOAT WITH UMBRELLA SAIL.

builder says the chief feature of the cyclone sail, which is practically a large umbrella, is that the wind pressure on it has no effect whatever to incline the boat. Roughly speaking, the pull of the sail is at right angles to its mean surface—that is to say, in the direction of the mast.

"In other words, it may be described as a kite held by a rigid string. If the mast were stepped quite on the lee side of the boat, it is evident that the sail would lift the lee side and so list the boat to windward; and if the mast were stepped on the weather side, lifting the weather side of the boat, it would necessarily list the boat to leeward. It follows then that there is some certain point which happens to be slightly on the lee side of the center line, at which, if the mast is stepped, there will be no tendency for the wind to careen the boat at all. When actually sailing in the boat, the only way in which one is aware of a puff of wind is by noticing that the boat travels faster, and experiencing a slight sensation similar to that coming from the acceleration of the engines in a steamer. For sailing with the wind in different directions to the boat the whole mast and sail are rotated by means of a turn-table, to which the mast is attached, and the mast is elevated and lowered by means of two tackles. There is also a balance weight, which helps to elevate the mast and balance its dead weight.

"The Thornycrofts, the great English boat builders, are experimenting in the expectation that the umbrella sail can be adapted to rowboats, canoes and other small craft."

LESSON FROM SUNBEAMS.

The Microscope Far Outdone by an Instrument Invented by Two German Professors.

The sunbeam's visible dust particles have taught a lesson to scientists, and the result is an instrument far beyond the microscope in power. What this will mean in the study of germs of disease and as an aid to the medical world can hardly be calculated.

Profs. Siedentopf and Zsigmondy, of Jena university are the discoverers of the new method of microscopic observation whereby ultramicroscopic particles are not only made visible but can also be studied with a view of determining their size.

The method consists mainly in a powerful artificial illumination of the particles to be observed. These particles, because of their minuteness, exert no material influence upon the vibratory period of the light waves, and hence appear to the observer as self-illuminating, or luminous objects, by virtue of their reflected light. Since, however, the reflected light is weaker than the original illuminating beam, it is necessary, in order to secure the advantages of an intensified illumination of the particles, to employ the principle of dark field illumination.

The principle involved in this new method is well illustrated by the common phenomena of the "visible sunbeam" in a darkened room which is penetrated by a ray of light. Dust particles in the path of the ray, hitherto invisible, become visible when the eye of the observer is at right angles to the direction of the penetrating ray.

Helmholtz, the greatest physicist living at the time of the microscope now in use was perfected, declared the limit of microscopic perception to be 1-25,000 of an inch. This new instrument will make possible the study of bodies seven to ten times smaller.

HIS FATHER'S TIN LARK.

It Had a Cover and a Handle and His Father Got Beer in It.

One day Miss Bailey brought her Shelley down, relates a writer in McClure's, and read his "Ode to the Skylark."

"Now, don't you think that's a pretty thing?" she asked. "Did you hear how the lark went singing, bright and clear, up and up and up into the blue sky?"

The children were carefully attentive, as ever, but not responsive. Morris Mogilewsky felt that he alone understood the nature of this story. It was meant to amuse; therefore it was polite that one should be amused.

"Teacher fools," he chuckled. "Larks ain't singin' in skies."

"How do you know?" asked Miss Bailey.

"'Cause we got a lark by our house. It's a from tin lark mit a cover."

"A tin lark! With a cover!" Miss Bailey exclaimed. "Are you sure, dear, that you know what you are talking about?"

"Teacher, yiss ma'am, I know," Morris began, deliberately. "My papa, he has a lark. It's a from tin lark mit a cover. Und it's got a handle, too. Und my papa he takes it all times on the store for buy a lark of beer."

"Lager beer! O, shade of Shelley!" groaned Miss Bailey's spirit, but aloud she only said: "No, my dear, I wasn't reading about lager beer. A lark is a little bird."

BRIDEGROOM WAS NERVOUS.

He Thought the Parson Was in Too Big a Hurry for the Wedding Fee.

Rt. Rev. Dr. Leighton Coleman, bishop of Delaware, told the following story, says the Philadelphia Telegraph, to some friends in town whom he was visiting recently:

"A young man came up to me one day with the remark: 'Bishop, I want you to marry me on next Wednesday.'

"'All right; I'll marry you.'

"'Well, I want the church bell to ring.'

"'Yes, you can have the bell rung.'

"'Well, I want the organ to play.'

"'All right, you can have the organ.'

"'And I want everything else anybody ever had at a church wedding.'

"'You shall have it.'

"Well, the night came, the bell rang, the organ played, the church was crowded, and everything went off as the young man wanted it. When the ceremony was over the young couple waited, instead of leaving the chancel. So I held out my hand, shook hands with the bride, and then held out my hand to the bridegroom. He had his hand deep in his trousers pocket, and as I stood with my hand out, he said, somewhat impatiently, and in a tone that could be heard all over the church:

"'I'm getting the money out just as fast as I can.'

"Then everybody in the church giggled."

A Late Business Call.

"Curious what men do when they're drinking," said Representative "Tim" Sullivan. "When I was in New York I heard a story about a man I know who had been out nearly all night, and was considerably the worse for wear.

"He came along a street and saw an undertaker's sign, with a night bell, just over a speaking tube. He rang the bell fiercely.

"'What is it?' yelled the undertaker down the tube. 'What do you want?'

"'Nothing in particular,' the chap replied; 'only I want to say to you that you're the last man I'll do business with.'"—Philadelphia Telegraph.

Best in the World.

Estherville, Ia., Feb. 1st.—Mr. George J. Barber, of this place, says:—"Dodd's Kidney Pills are the best medicine in the world. There is nothing as good. I had been sick for over 15 years with Kidney Disease, which finally turned into Bright's Disease. I was treated by Doctors in Chicago, but they didn't do me any good. The best Doctor in Estherville treated me for five years with no better success. I heard of Dodd's Kidney Pills, and made up my mind to give them a trial.

"I am very thankful to be able to say that they cured me completely, and I think they are the best medicine in the world."

The honest, earnest, straightforward experiences of real living men and women are the only material used in advertising Dodd's Kidney Pills. One such testimony is worth more than a thousand unsupported claims. The people who have used Dodd's Kidney Pills are those whose evidence is worth consideration, and surely nothing can be more convincing than a statement like Mr. Barber's. There are thousands of others just as strong.

Proof Positive.

Husband (reading)—I'm surprised to learn that a married man writes the fashion notes for the woman's page in this paper.

Wife—But, dear, how do you know that such is the case?

"Listen to this item: 'There will be no change in pocketbooks this season.' Now, only a married man could have penned that."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Any one can dye with Putnam Fadeless Dye, no experience required.

Temptation is the balance in which character is weighed.—Chicago Daily News.

"Life is an up-hill road." "If you're lucky enough to be going that way."—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

Miss McQuerry—"You and Mr. Sophty correspond, do you not?" Miss Gidday—"Oh, gracious, no! He's real dark complexioned, while I'm quite a decided blonde, of course."—Philadelphia Press.

Mother—"Now, Bobby, if you'll be good for ten minutes, I'll give you a penny." Bobby—"Can't do it, mother. Our boys' 'Be Good Union' has fixed the amalgamated scale at a penny for three minutes."—Glasgow Times.

"Do you smoke cigarettes?" asked the business man. "I don't use tobacco in any form," replied the applicant for a job. "I didn't say anything about tobacco," exclaimed the business man, testily.—Philadelphia Record.

"It was only five years ago that I started in with our firm at five dollars a week," said Bragg, "and now I earn $50 a week without any trouble." "That's so; it's easy to earn that," remarked Newitt, "but how much do you get?"—Philadelphia Press.

"I should think," said Mr. Flighty, "that the criticisms your husband receives on his books would fairly make him smart." Mrs. Writealong smiled sadly. "Yes," she replied, "I guess they do, but they don't make him smarter!"—Cincinnati Times-Star.

Towne—"I understand Melba was engaged to appear at a swell musicale recently, and she got $1,000 for only one song." Browne—"Ah! I think I understand now what my wife meant when she said she got that bonnet of hers for a mere song."—Philadelphia Press.

Mrs. Newitt—"Mr. Feeder is coming to dinner this evening, isn't he?" Mr. Newitt—"No; he must be very sick." Mrs. Newitt—"Then you got word from him?" Mr. Newitt—"No, but he must be sick or dead. I told him we dined at 6:30, and it's 6:35 now."—Philadelphia Ledger.

WOMEN ARE ESPECIALLY LIABLE TO COLDS

Colds Invariably Result in Catarrh, Which Sets Up a Host of Distressing Diseases.

PE-RU-NA Both Protects and Cures a Cold—Read Proof.

Miss Rose Gordon, 2,102 Oakland av., Oakland Heights, Madison, Wis., writes:—

"A few years ago I caught a severe cold, which resulted in chronic bronchitis and catarrh. Our family physician prescribed medicines which gave temporary relief only. I began taking Peruna and improved at once. Two bottles cured me. I recommend Peruna to all sufferers, and am most grateful to you for your valuable medicine."—Miss Rose Gordon.

Washington, D.C., 609 H street, N. W. Dear Dr. Hartman:—"I used to think that the doctors knew all about our aches and pains and were the proper ones to consult when sick, but since I have been sick myself I certainly had good reason to change my mind. During the winter I caught a heavy cold, which developed into catarrh of the bronchial tubes and an inflamed condition of the respiratory organs. The doctors were afraid that pneumonia would set in and prescribed pills, powders and packs until I sickened of the whole thing, as I did not improve. One of the ladies in the home had a bottle of Peruna and she advised me to try that. Shortly after I began using it I felt that I had found the right medicine. I used two bottles and they restored me easily and pleasantly to perfect health. While my stomach was very delicate, Peruna did not nauseate me in the least, but gave me a good appetite, and I wish to express my gratitude to you for restored health."—Miss Rosalie Von Struenning

CATCHING COLD

Is the Beginning of Most Winter Ailments—Pe-ru-na Protects Against and Cures Colds.

There is no fact of medical science better established than that a teaspoonful of Peruna before each meal during the winter season will absolutely protect a person from catching cold. Now, if this is true (and there is no doubt of it), thousands of lives would be saved, and tens of thousands of cases of chronic catarrh prevented, by this simple precaution within reach of every one.

After a cold has been contracted a teaspoonful of Peruna every hour will shortly cure it, leaving no trace of it behind. After chronic catarrh has become established, or the first stages of chronic bronchitis or consumption have been reached, it will take much longer to effect a cure.

It seems strange that as well known and well established as these facts are any one should neglect to profit by them, and yet no doubt there are many who pay little or no attention to them and go on catching cold, acquiring chronic catarrh, bronchitis and consumption.

Catarrh May Permeate the Whole System.

Mrs. Mary E. Sampson, West Derry, Rockingham county, N. H., writes:—"I had terrible headaches, both ears run and I was nervous all the time, also had trouble each month; was deaf in one ear for thirty years. I took six bottles of Peruna and one of Manalin and am happy to say that it is the best medicine that I ever used. I am not so nervous, my appetite is good, everything I eat agrees with me, and I am feeling better in every way. I think Peruna is a Godsend to women and a blessing to suffering humanity."—Mary E. Sampson.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case, and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

ASK YOUR DRUGGIST FOR A FREE PE-RU-NA ALMANAC. EVERY DRUGGIST HAS THEM.

Most people think too lightly of a cough. It is a serious matter and needs prompt attention. Take

Shiloh's Consumption Cure The Lung Tonic

when the first sign of a cough or cold appears. It will cure you easily and quickly then—later it will be harder to cure.

Prices, 25c., 50c., and $1.00. 11

SEED POTATOES 500,000 BUSHELS FOR SALE CHEAP

Largest seed potato growers in the world! Elegant stock. Tremendous yields. From 400 to 1000 bushels per acre.

FOR 10 CENTS

and this notice we send you lots of farm seed samples and big catalogue, telling all about Teosinte, Speltz, Pedigree Oats, Early Barley, Macaroni Wheat, Bromus, Earliest Cane, etc. Send for same today.

JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO. LA CROSSE, WIS.

A SILO — ON YOUR — FARM

WILL INCREASE YOUR RECEIPTS and CUT DOWN your EXPENSES. We make the BEST. Send for free Catalogue and Price List.

G. ELIAS & BRO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

AGENTS Wanted.

PILES ANAKESIS gives instant relief and POSITIVELY CURES PILES. For free sample address "ANAKESIS," Tribune building, New York.

CALIFORNIA FARMS. Catalogue sent free. C. M. Wooster Co., San Francisco.

A RARE INVESTMENT WE OFFER SUBJECT TO SALE

a small remainder of absolutely secured 6 per cent. first mortgage gold bonds issued for development purposes by A STRONG, CONSERVATIVE MINING COMPANY, working

LARGE PRODUCING MINES. Interest on bonds payable in gold semi-annually. There is a feature of this Investment Offer which makes it CERTAIN OF YIELDING 100 PER CENT over and above the amount invested, in addition to the regular interest on the bonds. Write for detailed information about the above.

ARBUCKLE-GOODE COMMISSION CO., N. E. Corner FOURTH and OLIVE DEPT. K. ST. LOUIS, MO

PAXTINE TOILET ANTISEPTIC

FOR WOMEN

A Boston physician's discovery which cleanses and heals all inflammation of the mucous membrane wherever located.

In local treatment of female ills Paxtine is invaluable. Used as a douche it is a revelation in cleansing and healing power; it kills all disease germs which cause inflammation and discharges.

Thousands of letters from women prove that it is the greatest cure for leucorrhœa ever discovered.

Paxtine never fails to cure pelvic catarrh, nasal catarrh, sore throat, sore mouth and sore eyes, because these diseases are all caused by inflammation of the mucous membrane.

For cleansing, whitening and preserving the teeth we challenge the world to produce its equal.

Physicians and specialists everywhere prescribe and endorse Paxtine, and thousands of testimonial letters prove its value.

At druggists, or sent postpaid 50 cts.

A large trial package and book of instructions absolutely free. Write

The R. Paxton Co., Dept. 4, Boston, Mass.

Looking for a Home?

Then why not keep in view the fact that the farming lands of

160 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

Western Canada

are sufficient to support a population of 50,000,000 or over! The immigration for the past six years has been phenomenal.

FREE Government Lands

easily accessible, while other lands may be purchased from Railway and Land Companies. The grain and grazing lands of Western Canada are the best on the Continent, producing the best grain, and cattle (fed on grass alone) ready for market.

Markets, Schools, Railways and all other conditions make Western Canada an enviable spot for the settler.

Write to the SUPERINTENDENT IMMIGRATION, Ottawa, for a descriptive Atlas, and other information; or to the authorized Canadian Government Agent—

H. M. WILLIAMS, Law Building, Toledo, Ohio.

BEST FOR THE BOWELS

Cascarets CANDY CATHARTIC

GUARANTEED CURE for all bowel troubles, appendicitis, biliousness, bad breath, bad blood, wind on the stomach, foul mouth, headache, indigestion, pimples, pains after eating, liver trouble, sallow complexion and dizziness. When your bowels don't move regularly you are sick. Constipation kills more people than all other diseases together. You will never get well and stay well until you put your bowels right. Start with CASCARETS today under absolute guarantee to cure or money refunded. Sample and booklet free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

HARD WORK MAKES STIFF JOINTS

RUB WITH **MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT**

GOOD FOR ANY ACHE OR INJURY TO MAN OR BEAST

THAT IS CURABLE BY A LINIMENT

RUB IT IN HARD

ARE YOU GOING TO THE **World's Fair?**

Send for Booklet telling how to secure accommodation at

THE **"INSIDE INN"**

The only Hotel within the grounds. Rates: $1.50 to $5.50 European; $3.00 to $7.00 American, which include daily admission. Address Room 110,

THE INSIDE INN

Administration Building World's Fair Grounds. SAINT LOUIS

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DEAFNESS absolutely relieved at small cost. Send for circular or call. Micro-Audiphone Co., 363 W. 30th St., New York.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. **and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.**

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE **CASTORIA** ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

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The Kind You Have Always Bought

In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

Carey's Magnesia Flexible Cement Roofing for Flat or Steep Surfaces

Is suitable for all classes of buildings as it affords thorough fire protection and is a non-conductor of heat and cold. It will last the lifetime of the roof-boards. It is fire-proof and is rated the same as metal or slate roofs. Call or write for samples and prices.

A. D. NAYLOR & CO.,

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First National Bank

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Now Open for Business.

EQUIPPED WITH A

Modern Fire and Burglar Proof Safe and Vault.

Offers to its patrons every advantage consistent with sound banking.

Deposits by mail and all correspondence given prompt attention.

We Solicit Your Account.

Paid-up Capital, - - $25,000
Liability of Stockholders, 25,000
Total Liability, - $50,000

PAYS 3 PER CENT.

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Highest price in cash or trade paid for

COUNTRY PRODUCE

of all kinds.

Canned Goods, Staple Groceries, Dried Fruit, Fish and Oysters and Creamery Butter.

The Best Western Meats

sold in Garrett county at City Prices.

WE SELL NOTHING BUT THE BEST.

H. CREUTZBURG,

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MRS. L. S. ADAMS,

Of Galveston, Texas.

"Wine of Cardui is indeed a blessing to tired women. Having suffered for seven years with weakness and bearing-down pains, and having tried several doctors and different remedies with no success, your Wine of Cardui was the only thing which helped me, and eventually cured me It seemed to build up the weak parts, strengthen the system and correct irregularities."

By "tired women" Mrs. Adams means nervous women who have disordered menses, falling of the womb, ovarian troubles or any of these ailments that women have. You can cure yourself at home with this great women's remedy, Wine of Cardui. Wine of Cardui has cured thousands of cases which doctors have failed to benefit. Why not begin to get well today? All druggists have $1.00 bottles. For any stomach, liver or bowel disorder Thedford's Black-Draught should be used.

For advice and literature, address, giving symptoms, The Ladies' Advisory Department, The Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.

WINE OF CARDUI

Subscribe for The Republican.

PLEASANT FIELDS OF HOLY WRIT

SAVE for my daily range
Among the pleasant fields of Holy Writ,
I might despair. —Tennyson.

The International Sunday School Lesson.

First Quarter. Lesson VI. Mark 1, 21-34. Feb. 7, 1904.

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JESUS FORGIVES SINS.

Capernaum was by adoption Jesus' own city. He made it the center of his missionary tour. He wrought more miracles, preached more sermons there than in any other one place. He recognized it as his residence by paying his tax there—"using," as a quaint writer says, "a fish's mouth as the purse from which he took the coin for the tax-gatherer." It was no matter of caprice that Jesus went there. It was the center of population. There were nine large cities in immediate proximity. And the combined population of the district approximated three million souls. Comparatively remote from the ecclesiastical center of Palestine the prejudice to the new Teacher and his doctrine was correspondingly less. There Jesus "reached the masses." There was an irresistible attractiveness in Jesus. People flew to him like ironfilings to a magnet. He drew men to himself. He could not be hid. He is still the most attractive and conspicuous personage of all history, and, having been lifted up, is drawing an ever-increasing multitude to himself. But each must determine for himself whether this attraction shall result in a permanent to the Master. Alas for Capernaum! it was for the most part curiosity, or mere bodily healing, or loaves and fishes, that brought the populace to Jesus; and so a city exalted to heaven is brought down to hell. It is an utter desolation, as indeed is the whole region. One little, leaky boat floats on Galilee, where once a goodly fleet rode at anchor. Jesus' words, "Woe unto thee, Capernaum!" seem to wake the echoes of a complete desolation. Once when Jesus, in the very house where he was seeking repose, was besieged by an audience that completely choked up the courtyard and the very approach to it, a stirring incident occurred. Four men, one or more of whom may have had a personal and happy experience of Jesus' power to heal, picked up an afflicted friend as he lay upon his mat, and brought him joyously and confidently to the great Healer. They were not dashed when they found the ordinary approach hopelessly blocked. They did not lay the sufferer down in the street, or even return with him to his dwelling. They were the kind who takes the kingdom of heaven by storm. They carried the paralytic up the outside staircase to the flat roof. They dug up the hard, sun-dried earthen roof, enough to admit of their lowering their friend into the room below. There were helping hands reached up from the astonished auditors below, and the sufferer was gently and safely landed at Jesus' feet. A mute, but powerful appeal, that! Jesus' first words were indescribably comforting: "Son, be of good cheer." But there is a surprising change in the formula. It is not a rebuke to disease. It is a categorical, authoritative remission of sin. The starting words could not escape the notice of the inquisitorial coterie of scribes and Pharisees. It was not intended they should. It was Jesus' gauntlet at their feet. They picked it up, but not in audible words of dissent. Omniscience unveiled their unspoken words as Jesus said: "Omnipotence knows nothing of degrees. One thing is not easier or harder to it than another. It is equally as easy to forgive as to heal, and vice versa. But that you may know that I have authority and power to do both, I will also say to this utterly powerless person, 'Arise.'" He spake, and it was done. No wonder the people said, as the audience dispersed: "We have seen strange things to-day." "Our eyes never beheld anything to match this scene." "We never saw it on this fashion."

The Teacher's Lantern

An admirable example, this strong and practical human sympathy.

This gathering up of those who have been felled to earth by adversity, disease, and sin: this carrying them in the arms of a strong faith to Him who is mighty to save—it is angelic work!

* * * * *

Power of combination,—see that, too, in this stirring word picture. No one of these four believrs could alone have carried his friends to Jesus. The four together did it with ease. The children of this world are wiser in this respect. It is the age of cobination in every sphere. Much spiritual force is frittered away in sporadic effort. Let Christians "get together" for the accomplishment of definite ends.

* * * * *

Persistence is finely illustrated here. No one of the four got weary in well-doing, or let go his corner of the mattress. Faint hearts would have failed at sight of such obstacle. But these believers were not made of such stuff. They did not once look back. They ran their furrow to the end of the field. This is the quality that wins in every sphere; in religion no less than in art, literature, commerce, exploration, and all.

* * * * *

Conventional rules were broken and set at naught that day. The sermon was interrupted. Plaster came rattling down on the heads of the auditors. Property was injured. But what of that so a sinner was saved? Welcome any mode that really brings the unsaved to the golden mercy-seat. Public worship is a means to an end, not an end in itself. It is a ladder to convey us to the treasury of grace. Bare ritualism grows very dextrous in gliding up and down the ladder; but it never takes one anywhere.

What God does is well done. The healing was complete. There was no tedious convalescence. The man hitherto so powerless sprang to his feet. The hands that the moment before were shaking like aspen-leaves now rolled the mattress into the smallest possible compass. The man who was himself a burden now carries a burden. And this was in the sight of all.

* * * * *

The transforming power of grace is just as conspicuous to-day. Judged by its effects upon individuals, communities, and nations, it must be confessed Divine. As the walls of that Capernaum home echoed to shouts of glory to God, so shall the whole earth be finally filled with praise.

* * * * *

Jesus saw faith in the four carriers and the sufferer carried. So also he saw the malicious thoughts of his enemies.

Child-Study and Sunday-School Methods.

Plato somewhere says that wonder is an essential condition to knowing. Attention is arrested and interest stimulated by the description of the unusual. Phillips Brooks once came to the defense of the average Sunday-school book. He said you must indulge children in their ideals and even their dreams and fancies. It is by that very means you lead them on to the real. The childmind fairly feeds and thrives upon the wonderful. And there is no richer repository of this than the Bible. For variety, picturesqueness, quickness and intensity of movement, the Scripture stories are unsurpassed. They are old, but perennial. Many of them are golden hooks on which ethical lessons of first importance can be hung.

Sincell & Co.

Will open their White sale Friday, Feb. 5th.

They are also displaying the handsomest line of White Goods ever opened in Oakland.

Their beautiful store has undergone a complete change in making display for White sale, to begin Friday, Feb. 5th.

They offer special prices during their White sale, beginning Feb. 5.

Examiners' Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Examiners, appointed and commissioned by the Mayor and Common Council of Deer Park, Maryland, to take into consideration the proposal to close and discontinue a part of Davis Avenue and Garden Street and also a part of Tillson Street in the town of Deer Park, and lay out and open certain new Streets therein, the first to begin at a point on Davis Avenue and running thence in a northwest course to Hotel Street, and the second to begin on Hotel Street and run in a northwest course to Spiker Street, through the lands of John T. McGraw, will meet for the said purpose on the premises on the 15th day of March, 1904, at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m., and if in our opinion the public welfare and convenience requires the discontinuance and closing of said Avenue and Street and the opening of said proposed Streets, we will then and there proceed to locate and lay out same.

THOMAS J. GARRETT,
JOHN W. LANDIS,
ALEXANDER C. MASON,
Examiners.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber of Garrett county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland. Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

WILLIAM R. MICHAEL,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber on or before the 28th day of July next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 26th day of January, 1903.

P. T. MICHAEL,
Administrator.
Westernport, Md.

47-4t*

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber, of Garrett county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett county, in Maryland, Letters Testamentary on the personal estate of

EDWARD CALLIS,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 4th day of August next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 1st day of February, 1903.

WILLIAM CALLIS,
Executor.
Hoyes, Md.

45

The Man Who Makes A STUDY OF HIS APPEARANCE

Is the man who best appreciates the detail of the tailoring we turn out. The workmanship passes without a question, the fit is naturally a matter of course, but the shape we mould into the garments give them a character that finishes them off and makes the satisfaction of the owner complete.

All this is a bid for your next tailoring order. We know we can make you the best clothes you ever wore. We want you to know it. That order is the best and only sure way to settle the question.

JAMES BROCK,

Dixon Building,

Oakland, Maryland.

THE

SECOND NATIONAL BANK

of CUMBERLAND, MD

Designated United States Depository

SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS.
BOXES FREE TO CUSTOMERS.

This Bank Pays Three Per Cent. Interest on Time Deposits.

Capital	$100,000
Surplus and Other Undivided Profits	250,000
Liability of Shareholders	100,000
Additional Security to Depositors	$450,000

LLOYD LOWNDES, President.
D. ANNAN, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

Lloyd Lowndes, O. C. Gephart,
James Clark, L. M. Shepherd,
John Sheridan, A. Hunter Boyd,
David W. Sloan.

ROAD PETITION.

Notice is hereby given that thirty days after the first publication hereof, the undersigned will petition the County Commissioners of Garrett County to appoint viewers to view and examine a proposed new county road in Election district No. 11, said road to begin at a point on the Barton road near Alvan Fazenbaker's and running through the lands of the Georges Creek Coal & Iron Co., A. J. Michael, Magruder Brothers, Robt. Russells heirs, Noah Neat and others, and again intersect the Barton road at or near the Allegany County line a distance of about 3 miles.

MAGRUDER BROTHERS,
ARCHIBALD RUSSELL,
NOAH NEAT,
PETER F. MICHAEL,
ALBAN FAZENBAKER.

38-5t

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH PENNYROYAL PILLS

Safe. Always reliable. **Ladies,** ask Druggist for **CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH** in **Red** and **Gold** metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. **Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations.** Buy of your Druggist, or send 4c. in stamps for **Particulars, Testimonials** and **"Relief for Ladies,"** *in letter,* by **return Mail. 10,000** Testimonials. Sold by all Druggists.

CHICHESTER CHEMICAL CO.
2100 Madison Square, PHILA., PA.
Mention this paper.

NOTICE TO Delinquent Tax-Payers.

Notice is hereby given to all delinquent tax payers that if taxes now due and in arrear are not paid before

JANUARY 1st, 1904,

I will proceed according to law to collect.

For full information to all parties interested I refer to Section 50 of Chapter 556 of the Acts of the General Assembly of Maryland, Session of 1890, a copy of which is hereto annexed.

Please pay promptly and save costs.

J. W. WHITE,
Treasurer of Garrett County.

SECTION 50. The Treasurer shall during the first week in December in each and every year give notice to all delinquent tax payers of said county by advertisement inserted in two newspapers published in said county and by hand bills posted in five of the most public places in each Election District of said county and at the court house door, warning them and each of them that the payment of all taxes then due and in arrear will be enforced by advertisement and sale unless the same are paid before the first day of January then next following.

ROAD PETITION.

Notice is hereby given that thirty days after the first publication hereof the undersigned will petition the Board of County Commissioners of Garrett county for the appointment of viewers to view and locate a proposed new county road in Election Districts Nos. 6 and 14, beginning for the same at or near the old store building on the Oakland and Cranesville road lately occupied by H. B. Lewis, and running thence through the lands of Eugene Teets, S. H. Friend, W. S. Collins, Arvel Friend and W. H. Lewis and intersecting the road leading to Terra Alta, West Va., at the State line near William H. Lewis', a distance of about two miles.

EUGENE TEETS,
W. S. COLLINS,
S. H. FRIEND
and others.

39-5t*

SOW PENNIES REAP DOLLARS.

"Bank by Mail."

It is now possible for every one to secure the highest rate of interest on his money by our "Banking by Mail" method. A strong bank is thus at your disposal paying 3½ per cent. Take advantage of 20th Century prosperity and put your dollars to work. Write for booklet giving details of safe and accurate methods.

ST. JAMES SAVINGS FUND

S. E. Cor. Baltimore St. & Post Office Ave.
Baltimore, Md.

ARCHITECT

GEO. FLACK SANSBURY,

7 N. Liberty St. Cumberland, Md.

Plans and specifications.
Patent Office Drawings.
Tracings and Blue Prints.

Stock Plans from Five Dollars Up.

WILLIAM R. OFFUTT,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.
OFFICE UPSTAIRS IN RAVENSCROFT BUILD'G.

Loans negotiated and Collections promptly made.
Practices in Courts of Maryland, West Virginia and Court of Appeals of Maryland.

NORMAN S. HEINDEL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
All business given prompt attention.
Office—REPUBLICAN Building,
OAKLAND, MARYLAND

FRED A. THAYER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
OAKLAND, MD

STATE'S ATTORNEY FOR GARRETT COUNTY.
Office in McComas's Building, Main St.
Will be assisted in all important cases by Benjamin A. Richmond of the Cumberland bar.

GILMOR S. HAMILL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.
OFFICE ON ALDER STREET,
Particular attention given to Conveyancing Investigation of land titles and collection of claims. Loans negotiated. 1e14-1y

JULIUS C. RENNINGER,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
Office opposite Bank, OAKLAND, MD.
Will practice in the courts of Maryland and West Virginia.
Real estate and mercantile law given special attention. Collections and investments made for clients. 45—1yr

EDWARD H. SINCELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
OAKLAND, MARYLAND,
Will practice in the Courts of Garrett and Allegany counties, the Court of Appeals of Maryland, and the adjoining counties of West Virginia. '88106

DR. R. F. BARTLETT,
DENTIST.
Office in McComas building, Second Stree Oakland, Md.
Special attention given to bridge and crown work. 18-98-tf.

DR. J. G. ROBINSON, DENTIST,
Felty Building Opposite Postoffice,
OAKLAND, MD
GAS ADMINISTERED. 50-97

M. C. HINEBAUGH, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
OAKLAND, MD.
Office and residence, Alder St., west of post office

W. H. RAVENSCRAFT, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
OAKLAND, MD.
Residence on North 3rd Street.
Office in Shartzer's Block, Second Street.

DR. J. E. LEGGE,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Offers his services to the citizens of Oakland and vicinity.
Prompt attention paid to day or night calls.
Office at McComas' Sanitarium. 16-'99

DR. D. O. McKINLEY,
RESIDENT DENTIST,
SALISBURY, PENNA.
Will visit regularly through Garrett county Md., and offers his services to those wishing Dental Treatment. Charges moderate
P. O. address, Elk Lick, Pa. 6 22 6m

W. McCULLOH BROWN,
SURVEYOR AND ENGINEER,
LAND SURVEYS PROMPTLY MADE.
Particular attention given to TOWN surveying, and the use of the LEVEL in laying out new roads, streets, water works, drains, and GRADE LINES generally, including tram ways and railroad work. Comparative elevations taken quickly by aneroid barometer. Address, box 41, Oakland, Md. 4826t*

E. J. FRANTZ,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER,
Residence and P. O. Address,
SELBYSPORT, MD.

ANDREW J. HARNE,
AUCTIONEER.
Will sell real or personal property.
Residence Oakland, Garrett county, Md.
Oakland, Md., Feb. 21st, 1887.

JONAS C. BEACHY,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER.
Will sell Real or Personal Estate.
Residence and post office address, BITTINGER, MD. 51-1yr.

ALEX'R C. MASON,
PRACTICAL SURVEYOR,
OAKLAND, MD.
Long experience enables me to locate tracts and military lots promptly and accurately. Being thoroughly familiar with the beginning corners of the most important surveys both in Allegany and Garrett counties. Plats, descriptions and estimates furnished. 40-1yr.

Oakland Pharmacy

JOS. E. HARNED, Proprietor.

Drugs, Chemicals, Stationery, Cigars Cameras and Photo Supplies

H. W. McCOMAS, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
OAKLAND, MD.
Office opposite Garrett County Bank.
Residence on Main Street, opposite Brown's Hotel.
Office hours, 8 to 10 a. m., 2 to 3 p. m., 8 to p. m., from June to October and from October to June, 7 to 8.30 p. m.

WEST VIRGINIA CENTRAL AND PITTSBURG RAILWAY CO.
IN EFFECT SEPT. 29, 1901.

SOUTHWARD No. 3 P. M.	SOUTHWARD No. 1 A. M.	STATIONS	NORTHWARD No. 2 NOON	NORTHWARD No. 4 P. M.
3 15†	7 00† lv	Cumberland ar	†12 00	†7 15
3 44	7 29	Rawlings	11 31	6 43
4 07	7 52	Keyser	11 08	6 20
4 22	8 05	Westernport	10 58	6 06
4 29	8 09	W. Va. C. Junc.	10 51	6 01
4 54	8 35	Shaw	10 28	5 37
5 15	9 00	Harrison	†10 06	5 15
6 00*	9 50* ar	Elk Garden	*8 10	*4 25
6 40†	9 35† lv	Gorman	†9 35	4 43
6 55	9 42	Bayard	9 28	4 37
7606	9 54	Dobbin	9 17	4 27
7 10	9 58	Henry	9 13	4 23
7 38	10 27	Thomas	8 38	3 53
7 10	10 55 ar	Davis	8 05	3 15
7 48	10 35 lv	Coketon	8 35	3 50
7 16	11 01	Hendricks	8 00	3 15
7 19	11 04	Hambleton	7 57	3 12
7 22	11 07	Bretz	7 52	3 07
25	11 10	Parsons	7 50	3 05
7 50	11 44	Kerens	7 16	2 15
8 10†	12 00† ar	Elkins	lv †7 00	†2 31
	NOON			P. M.
8 46*	12 52† ar	Beverly	lv	†1 44
9 10*	1 15† ar	Huttonsville	lv	†1 20
M. P.	3 15* ar P. M.	Bealington	lv	P. M. *11 45 A. M.

†Daily, *Daily except Sunday.

C. L. BRETZ, Gen. Manager. G. W. HARRISON, Gen. Pas. Agt.

THE REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME 27. OAKLAND, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1904. NUMBER 50.

OFFUTT & SONS

Money Saved

Money Made.

Hood's Sarsaparilla,	70c
Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription,	75c
Swamp Root,	35c
Yager's Liniment,	20c
Lightning Cough Drops,	20c
Best Table Syrup, 35c gal., 3 gals. for	$1.00
Ladies' High Jersey Leggings, worth $1.	60c
Men' Heavy Fleeced Underskirts and drawers, worth 65c, for	38c
Men's Rubbers,	38c

For One Week Only.

Offutt & Sons.

FREIGHT TRAIN'S WILD PLUNGE.

Goes Down the Mountainside Near Everett Tunnel.

FIREMAN KILLED: ENGINEER HURT

The Accident Occurred on the Seventeen-Mile Grade Yesterday Morning—The Brakes Would not Work and Train Ran Away.

About 7:30 o'clock yesterday morning a wreck occured near the Everett tunnel, on the Seventeen-Mile grade, in which Fireman Francis P. Egan, of Westernport was killed and Porter Kenney, the engineer, of South Cumberland, had a leg broken.

The wreck occured near the place where the December wreck happened and was from the same cause—a runaway train.

The engine and 18 cars went down over the high embankment, over 40 feet, leaving only the caboose standing on the track.

The tracks were torn up for a long distance and no trains were able to pass for six hours.

Engineer Kenney jumped from the train at No. 36 Water Station. He was taken to the Keyser hospital, where it was found that his leg was broken and he was cut and bruised in many places.

Fireman Egan's body was taken to the depot at Piedmont. He was a new fireman, this being his third trip out.

While the track men were removing the coal of the December wreck yesterday they found part of the body and a limb of a man killed in that disaster. The remains were taken to Fredlock's for interment.

Lumber Wanted.

10,000 feet 1x4 red or white oak, first class and well seasoned. Will pay cash. 49tf W. H. BARTLETT.

A SYSTEM OF WATERWORKS

Assured For Oakland Within the Present Year.

WORK ON PLANT TO BEGIN IN MAY

Mr. Fred. T. Martin, Who Secured the Franchise, Has Succeeded in Interesting Outside Capital in the Enterprise.

The citizens of Oakland are congratulating themselves upon the fact that within the next few months a complete system of waterworks will be enjoyed by them as Mr. Fred T. Martin, of Fairmont, who secured from the Mayor and Town Council some time ago the franchise to install the same, has succeeded in interesting capital in the enterprise and he informs us that May 15th, or sooner if weather conditions permit, work will be commenced and that by August 15th the entire system will be in working order.

The plan as outlined will be to lay an eight inch main under all the principal streets which will be sufficient to supply water for domestic purposes as well as for use in cases of fire. The supply will be drawn from the large spring on the Bradley farm and pumped into a standpipe on the hill north of town which is at considerable elevation above the town thus ensuring a good pressure at all times and under all ordinary circumstances.

As soon as all the details have been arranged the same will be published in full in these columns.

B & O Service Uninjured.

It is a fortunate circumstance for Baltimore that the great fire has not in any way injured the extensive terminals of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad and the management of the company have arranged to give quick dispatch movement and prompt delivery of all traffic for Baltimore.

Opportunity Knocks at Your Door, Mr. Man!

Stewart's have determined to clear out all **Winter Clothing** at once, to make room for spring goods. They have therefore reduced the prices, so that you can buy a suit of clothes from Stewart's individualized by and distinguished for its faultless fabric, fit and fashion, at a saving of from **$3.02** to **$6.85** the suit.

These prices tell the Story:

At $4.48 Men's Suits that sold for $7.50 and $8.50.
At $5.75 Men's Suits and Overcoats that sold for $10.00 and $12.00.
At $8.65 Men's Suits and Overcoats that sold for $15.00 and $16.50.
At $2.00 Men's Pants that Sold for $3.00, $3.50 and $4.00.

STEWART & CO.,

Lexington, Howard and Clay Sts.

OBITUARY.

As soon as we begin to live we all begin to die, was vividly examplified last Thursday night when it was announced that Mrs. Sarah Lipscomb, wife of A. G. Lipscomb, of Deer Park, had quietly and peacefully passed away at her residence at above named place. Mrs. Lipscombhad been a great sufferer with that dread disease consumption for some two years and every attention and medical aid was given by a devoted and loving husband, but the grim monster claimed this young wife who leaves besides her stricken husband four young children the oldest only ten years old. The funeral took place at the U. B. Church near Armstead at 11 o'clock Sunday, Feb, 14th, 1904. An impressive sermon was preached by her uncle, Rev. Taylor Sines, of near Sines, this county, after which all that was mortal of the loving wife and mother was laid to rest in the Rhodeheaver cemetery near Sand Flat, followed by a large number of relatives and friends, many of whom had went from this place to pay the last tribute of respect to this kind neighbor and friend. To the bereaved husband and motherless children we extend our heartfelt sympathy in this sad hour of earthly sorrow which is but feeble, from a human standpoint and we can only commend them to that fount that can heal all sorrow and there you will meet wife, mother and friends in a fairer clime than this in that city whose maker and builder is God. H

Letter to Rev. Father Connell.

Rev. Sir: This story cuts two ways, and teaches two sets of people.

Father Galvin, Westerly, R. I had his church and residence painted. Good job; and this is how he went at it.

Measured all carefully—seems to have known Devoe.

Then got bids from the painters, paint to be supplied by them and by him.

Saved $70 by using Devoe.

One of those painters ought to have got that money.

Yours truly
F. W. Devoe & Co

J. M. Davis & Son's sells our paint.

Card Of Thanks.

We desire to express our gratitude to Mr. Stull and the people of Crellin for the kindness shown us in the death of our brother.

GEO. W. WILT AND BROTHERS.

H. C. SINCELL & CO.

If you will not be busy on Saturday, February 20th, or Monday and Tuesday, 22nd and 23rd, just stop in our store and we will interest you for a Full Hour at a time and not cause you to loose anything, not even the time. We will, on February 20th, 22nd and 23rd run an Hour Sale and give you a chance that does not come often, in which you can procure a high class of Merchandise at such prices as we quote.

9 to 10 O'Clock.

All Men's, Women's and Children's 25 cent hose, 19c.
All 50c hose, 38c.
All 25c Suspenders, 19c.
All 50c " 38c.
$1.25 self-opening Umbrellas, 79c.
2.00 " " " 1.25.
All silk Umbrellas, $1.75.
Men's & Women'i 50c Umbrellas, 38c.

10 to 11 O'Clock.

Men's Vici $2.50 shoes, $1.85.
" " 3.50 " 2.25.
" " and Pat. Leather, $4.00, at $2.75.
Men's Vici, Pat, Colt, Gun. Ktd, Surpas, Kid and Velor Calf, pla., bal. or Blucher $4.00, at $2.75.
Children's & Misses $2.50 shoes, $1.75.
" " " 2.00 " 1.50.
" " " 1.50 " 1.10.
" " " 1.00 " 80.
Infants' 85c shoes, 60c.
" 55c " 40c.
Women's Queen Quality $3.00, at 2.50.
Boys' School Shoes $2.00, at $1.25.
" Dress " 2.50, 1.85.

11 to 12 O'Clock.

Men's all-wool suits, in plain or fancy patterns, that sold for $9.00, at $5.50.
Men's all-wool suits, that sold for $12.50, at $7.50.
Men's all-wool suits, that sold for $15.00, at $9.00.
100 men's good suits, a little out of style, that sold for $8.00 to $12.00, your choice for $4.00.
Boys' $6.00 suits for $4.00.
Children's $6.00 suits for $4.00.
" 5.00 " " 3.25.
" 3.00 " " 1.75.
" 2.50 " " 1.50.
450 pairs men's odd trousers, to close out, at 33⅓ per cent discount.

1 to 2 O'Clock.

Women's strictly tailored suits that sold for $10.98 to $15.48, for $7.75.
Fur scarfs that originally sold for $8.48, for $5.00.
Those which sold for $6.48, for $4.00.
" " " 5.48, " 3.00.
" " " 4.48, " 2.98.
Handsome broadcloth capes, full lengths and sweep, that sold for $10.00, for $6.98.
Same, which sold for $7.00, for $4.98.
All our entire line of ladies' jackets and capes at 33⅓ per cent. reduction.

2 to 3 O'Clock.

6000 yards of linen lace 1 to 3 in. wine for 4c per yard.
1200 yards of linen embroidery, assorted patterns, that sold for 8c, for 5c.
12½c embroidery, for 8½c.
15c " " 11c.
18c " " 22½c.
25c " " 18c.
39c " " 25c.
69c " " 48c.
Insertions at corresponding prices.
5c lace at 2c.
8c " 5c.
10c " 9c.
15c " 10c.
20c " 15c.
23c " 16c.
All dress trimmings in the way of clunies, medalions, allover lace 33⅓ per cent. discount.

3 to 4 O'Clock.

81x90 72c sheets, for 53c.
81x90 85c " " 91c.
81x90 69c " " 46c.
45x75 59c bolsters for 20c.
Full size 12½c pillow cases, for 9c.
" " 19c " " 13c.
Embroidered pillow cases and sheets to match, hem-stitched, that sell for $3.98, for $2.99.
Same, that sell for $4.48, for $2.66.
12x24 inch towels at 3c.
12x24 " huck. towels at 5c.
20x50 " extra heavy towels at 8c
20x40 " " " fancy embroidered towels 9c.
12x24 inch towels at 3c.
12x24 " huck. towels at 5c.
20x40 " extra heavy towels at 8c.
20x40 " " " fancy bordered towels at 9c.
17x32 inch linen huck. towels, fancy border at 9c.
22x46 linen one-half bleached, 10½c.
22x46 full bleached towels, 22c.
22x46 all linen, fancy patern, hemstitched, 25c.

4 to 5 O'Clock.

Women's $1.19 night robes, 79c.
" 59 " " 39c.
" 1.48 " " $1.00.
" 2.48 " " 1.50.
" 98 skirts, 72c.
" 1.48 " $1.00.
" 1.98 " 1.25.
" 2.48 " 1.75.
" 25 drawers, 18c.
" 59 " 39c.
" 98 " 75c.
" 1.48 " 1.00.
Children's 12½c " 9c.
" 15c " 10c.
" 39c " 27c.
" 25c " 15c.
" 59c Gowns, 48c.
" 49c " 38c.
" 45c " 22c.
" 49c " 35c.

5 to 6 O'clock.

1.69 table damask, $1.29.
89 " " 67.
83 " " 63.
One-half bleached, 48.
$2.98 table napkins, 24x24, $1.60.
3.48 " " " 2.00.
1.98 " " " 1.25.
5.48 " " " 3.75.
3.98 " " " 2.37.
1.50 " " " 1.00.
Fruit of loom muslin, 8c.
Pride-of-the-west muslin, 10½c.
Androscoggin " 7½c.
12½c India linen, 9½c.
18c " " 12½c.
19c " " 13½c.
24c " " 18c.
16c English long cloth, 10½c.

7 to 8 O'Clock.

50c neckwear, 39c.
22c " 19c.
$1.00 shirts, 75c.
1,50 " $1.15.
4-ply linen collars, 10c.

NOTE.—The above prices are for cash at the time goods are purchased and no goods will be exchanged.

H. C. SINCELL & CO.

Clothiers, Furnishers, Hatters.

THE REPUBLICAN.

BENJ. H. SINCELL, Publisher.

OAKLAND, : GARRETT CO., MD.

REACTION.

She is sitting listless
Looking over sea
Waiting for a lover,
But she don't see me;
Waiting for a warrior bold,
Armor-clad and spurred with gold
Like a knight in days of old,
Proud as he can be.

I, who seek to woo her,
Find her sitting there;
Mystery is in her eyes,
Breezes kiss her hair.
I would die for her did she
Voice the wish—right merrily—
But she gives no thought to me,
Jove, but she is fair!

Shall I wear my life out
'Gainst her cold disdain?
He who wooes and goes away
Lives to woo again.
I will woo another maid,
I will hie me to a glade
Far from this. All undismayed
Bid adieu to pain.

What! She deigns to see me
As I move away!
Is that sudden downcast look
Bid for me to stay?
Nay, it cannot be, I'm wrong!
I have wooed her over-long—
I will not! I will be strong!
I will go away!

What? I think she's calling!
Says she loves me true!
Says she's just discovered it!
Following me, too!
Strange how I am growing cold—
Seek your lover spurred with gold!
Maiden, you are over-bold!
Maid, I love not you!

—J. M. Lewis, in Houston Post.

Helen's Engagement Rings

By STANNARD JOHNSON

(Copyright, 1903, by Daily Story Pub. Co.)

THE second day out from Southampton Miss Helen Baker decided that ocean travel was not so bad after all. She sat placidly in her steamer chair and watched with considerable interest the rest of the passengers as they took their morning walk or stood about in groups. Until now her sole acquaintances had been the ship's doctor and the room stewardess.

There was a heavy first cabin list and the decks were crowded. The greater part were Americans homeward bound, but there were a few who were undeniably foreign in appearance. One of these Helen decided must be a count at the very least. He was tall and slender, with a decidedly military air, which was accentuated by the immense mustachios as black as the neatly fitting frock coat he affected. Helen had never met a count and she watched him intently as he passed among the crowd on the deck, with a pleasant word and a smile for every one.

Her interest was not lost upon the count. Presently he dropped into the chair beside her with a remark about the weather. Now Helen had been cautioned by her aunt not to make the acquaintance of strange men on the

IT WAS THE LAST NIGHT ABOARD THAT HE SPOKE HIS LOVE.

boat. It was upon her promise not to, that she had been permitted to undertake the voyage alone. This was forgotten in a moment now. Surely, she argued, there could be no harm in talking to a count. Before the lunch bugle was blown they were fast friends, and the count knew more about her than she realized that she had told. He carried her rug inside the salon for her and she promised that she would try and take a little walk after lunch.

The count was a most agreeable talker and that night for the first time she did not open the little leather case with Robert Arthur's picture inside before she crept into her berth. All that night the count pervaded her dreams and there was not a thought for the man to whom she had given her love. It was on his account that she was hurrying back home, and here, with the steamer heading for New York harbor, she was forgetting him.

In the days that followed there were occasional twinges of remorse for her broken faith, but the glamor of a title was upon her. The count was an Italian he said, and the glowing pictures he drew of his home in northern Italy were veritable castles in Spain. He was working to clear the estate he told her. This object had been nearly accomplished. In another year he should marry an American girl and take her home to be his countess. Without speaking he gave her a pretty good idea as to the identity of the American girl he had in mind.

It was the last night aboard that he spoke his love. They had come up from the captain's dinner and were leaning over the side near the bow, watching the faint gleam of light reflected by the low hanging clouds from the city. In burning sentences he told her how completely she had won his heart; how implicitly he had given her his faith. Out from the black sea the reproachful face of Robert Arthur stared up at her, but she resolutely thrust his memory aside and with trembling lips pronounced the "yes" which drove the count to an ectasy of bliss. He covered her hands with kisses and drawing from his hip pocket a little morocco case placed upon her fingers half a dozen rings. Even in the faint light the fire of the perfect stones was apparent and she started at the dazzling display.

"I can't wear these," she protested feebly. "I could never think of accepting such a gift."

His hand closed caressingly upon hers. "They are your engagement rings, Caro mio," he said softly. "They were my mother's. It is a little custom we have with those we love. Pray take them."

She made as though she would remove them, but in the end his will prevailed and she kept them on.

That night she was in a curious mixed state of exultation and fear. She was to be a countess and have all sorts of rich things, but on the other hand there were moments of passionate remorse when she thought of what Robert would say. Somehow she felt that she loved him dearly, and yet she had promised to marry the count. It was nearly morning when she finally dropped off to sleep, and the boat was already under way up the harbor when she emerged from the stateroom.

The count was waiting for her outside of the door. "It is better," he said softly, "that we should not be seen together. You will have your friends and it would be well to announce our engagement quietly at your home. I will call this evening." He made certain that he had the address right and hurried off. Helen shuddered. Robert would be certain to be at the dock. She was rather glad. It would be easier that way.

Then came the bustle and confusion of having the baggage passed and she was whisked off in a cab by Arthur. As soon as they were alone he caught her in his arms and covered her face with kisses. Even as she struggled against him she realized that the kisses were very sweet to her; not at all like the count's. She could not bear to have him kiss her lips. It was not a very determined resistance she made, but finally she pushed him from her. "You mustn't do that, Bob," she said, with burning cheeks. "You see I'm engaged."

"That's just why," he explained. "You don't suppose I would kiss you like that if we wern't."

Her face grew red. "I'm engaged to some one else," she said simply. "I—I—Oh, Bob, I'm so sorry." Then she burst into tears and sobbing on his shoulder told the whole story in disjointed sentences.

His face grew very white, and there were lines of pain about the mouth and eyes, but he did not scold as she had hoped he would. Instead he sought to comfort her, putting aside his own great sorrow to put her at her ease.

It was good to have some one to confide in and long before the drive was ended she was heartily ashamed of herself. Somehow the count seemed but a memory. She did not love him in the least and his title did not seem so desirable with Bob's broad shoulder to lean against. Even at the risk of seeming flighty she would break the engagement. Now she knew that it was Bob she had loved all along. She told him so and he promised to see the count and explain.

His face grew black when he saw the rings. That was something he could not understand, but he put them away in his office safe and they let the matter drop.

Nothing was said to Mr. Baker, but all through dinner she listened in agony of apprehension for the ring of the doorbell that would announce the approach of the count. Finally at dessert, the bell did ring, but it was only John Carter, from the custom house, dropping in for an evening chat with her father. He fairly glowed.

"We had great good luck to-day," he announced when he had been provided with a cigar and a cup of coffee. "Caught one of your fellow passengers, Miss Helen. 'Dago Dan' they call, but he was on the passenger list as the Count of Montevecchio. Meet him?"

Helen nodded. She dared not trust her voice to speak. Only Bob's firm hand under the table gave her the courage to stay.

"He's a slick scamp," went on Carter. "Makes a practice of getting engaged to a girl and loading her hands with diamond rings. She gets them through the customs, he has a lover's quarrel with her, she gives him back her presents and he saves the import duty."

Helen laughed hysterically. "Why I was his dupe this trip," she cried, nervously. "Show him the rings, Bob." The strain was too much for her and she broke down. It was Robert who told the story, while her mother comforted her. "—and now," he concluded, "what shall I do with the stones?"

"Well," said Carter, reflectively, "I don't think I would do anything. Miss Helen has not smuggled them as they were a gift and therefore her personal property. The 'Count' won't be in a position to claim them for some years on account of a little matter of some watches in a false tray of his trunk. I think I would suggest that she accept them as he said for engagement rings."

No More Students Wanted.

An order has been issued to the Siberian railroad agents to discharge all the students employes in the capacity of machinists and assistant machinists on the locomotives of the railroad. This order affects the employment of nearly 100 persons and is brought about by the wrecking of a butter train near Cheliabinsk. The machinist on the wrecked train was a student of the Tomsk Technological institute.

THE ASS LADEN WITH SALT AND WITH SPONGE

Find the Man's Wife.

A Man drove his Ass to the seaside, and, having purchased there a load of Salt, proceeded on his way home. In crossing a stream the Ass stumbled and fell. It was some time before he regained his feet; and by that time the Salt had all melted away, and he was delighted to find that he had lost his burden. A little while after that the Ass, when laden with Sponges, had occasion to cross the same stream. Remembering his former good luck, he stumbled this time on purpose, and was surprised to find that his load, so far from disappearing, became many times heavier than before.

MORAL—Our wish to divest ourselves of responsibilities that should rightfully be borne very often reacts upon ourselves, and causes our troubles to increase.

LIGHT OF THE GLOW-WORM.

That It Has Its Uses Appears from Various Observations to Be a Fact.

Not only the origin of the glow worm's light, but the use to which it is put, deserves study. There are several theories of the purpose for which certain organisms have evolved a light-producing power in the mysterious history of life. In some cases it may serve to attract prey, which comes up to inquire into the unusual phenomenon, and remains to furnish dinner; in others it acts as a protective, frightening away the assailant, much as a burglar may be driven out of the house by judicious handling of a two-way switch. A more simple reason for its existence, writes W. E. Garrett Fisher, in the London Mail, is that it serves like the cyclist's lamp, to illuminate a dark road, or enable its possessor who lives in the unlighted depths of the sea to find the way about. The old fashioned advocate of "final causes," who argued that snuff was the real cause of the human nose, would have added that the firefly was endowed with light-giving powers in order to decorate the hair of South American beauties, or to help the heroes of Capt. Mayne Reid to read secret missives.

The light of the glow worm comes under yet another classification. The best opinion seems to be that it is one of the numerous and fantastic match-making contrivances with which so many of the lower creation are endowed by nature, happier therein than "man, proud man," who has to trust his tailor. In Goldsmith's delightful account of "Animated Nature," the suggestion was hazarded—probably out of Goldsmith's own poetic head—that the light of the female glow worm was "an emanation which she sent forth to allure the male to her company." Naturalists of the time laughed at Goldsmith, but he was quite right. The glow worm's light, whether hoisted by male or female, is as much a sign of pairing time as the song of the nightingale, the gaudy plumage of the cock pheasant, or the court dress of the debutante. Prof. Emery's observations in the pleasant meadows that encircle Bologna show conclusively that the light of the glow worm is used as a love signal. The female glow worm, in a marriageable mood, lights up her lamp like Hero of Abydos, and keeps it burning until all the suitors within sight have formed a circle around her for her to choose from. There are worse ways of courtship.

If we are to believe a Japanese investigator who published his results six or seven years ago, the glow worm can give our own maidens hints in the useful art of choosing a mate. He professed to have ascertained that the light of the glow worm, when filtered through a suitable medium, showed the characteristic properties of the rays then just discovered by Prof. Roentgen, rays which we can only use through the medium of a fluorescent screen.

In that case, it is clear enough why the light is always displayed at mating time. Appearances are deceptive in all ranks of life, and the power of literally "searching the heart," which the Roentgen rays bestow upon their lucky possessor, must be simply invaluable to those about to marry. Solomon long ago pointed out the value of the ant as a pattern to humanity. Our Japanese friend will be immortal if his discovery teaches the marriageable maiden to imitate the glow worm, and insist that her rival swains shall satisfactorily pass the searching test of the X-rays.

What He Needed.

Ascum—Doctor, I heard you tell Mr. Layzee to take a ride in his automobile for an hour each day.

Dr. Shrude—Yes.

"Do you really think the riding will do him any good?"

"Certainly not; but the three or four hours of work repairing the thing that he's bound to have will help him."—Philadelphia Press.

PLANT CAUSE OF CANCER.

The Oleander Said to Be a Prolific Breeder of the Flesh-Devouring Disease.

When I was a child a neighbor rode to our door on horseback. While he was talking with my father his horse crowded close to the porch and attempted to bite some twigs of an oleander. The man was greatly alarmed when he saw that the animal had broken a stalk, asked for water and washed the horse's mouth thoroughly, says a New York Sun writer.

My father asked the reason of his anxiety. He said a mouthful of the twigs would kill the horse almost instantly and told of a horse that died in severe tremors a few minutes after eating a few shoots of the plant; also of a neighbor who pruned her oleander plants and threw the branches into a little pond in the barnyard. The cattle drank the water and died.

Some year later a playmate was under medical treatment for an enlargement of the throat which seemed to threaten goitre. Her house was an oleander bower and the blossoms were her favorite decoration. She sometimes bit off the stems if they were too long. After months of the most thorough treatment the swelling disappeared.

A young woman who was extremely fond of oleander plants kept a very large tree in her room. One day in midwinter she dug out a portion of the earth and filled in the space with fresh earth from the florist's in order that her favorite might throw out a new crop of blossoms. That night she complained of serious irritation of her throat. A few days later the glands below the ear enlarged until they were on a line with her cheek. For nearly a year every remedy known to medical science was tried. The swelling at last yielded to treatment and she permanently recovered.

Another woman transplanted and repotted a large number of oleanders, becoming wearied with her task. She complained that night of a curious irritation in her throat. A swelling came in the glands below her ear. All remedies failed. It became malignant and caused her death about six months afterward.

Within the past year a death from cancer of the face or mouth has occurred in a household where are the largest and most beautiful oleanders I have ever seen. Yet another case is that of a woman of middle age whose favorite flower was the oleander. She kept all varieties, collecting them from various places as she found new ones. She had a clearly developed cancer, the doctors assured her, entirely cured, took treatment for years and was, so Whether any symptoms of the disease have developed within the last eight or ten years I am unable to say.

I might give other instances, but these are to my mind sufficient ground for belief that there is some connection between the oleander and glandular affections of a more or less malignant character.

Coffee Plantations.

There are 49,000 coffee plantations in the world. The total annual production of coffee amounts to 21,500,000 bags, of an average weight of 134 pounds each, or 2,881,000,000 pounds. This production represents a total value of more than $225,000,000 annually from more than 1,800,000,000 coffee trees in full bearing. The land used exceeds 3,600,000 acres. The value of the property is more than $1,350,000,000. The industry gives employment to 2,220,000 men, women and children.

Ahead of the Game.

"They may abuse Wall street all they please," said the Philadelphia man, "but I came out $700 ahead the last time I was there."

"How did you do it?" asked his friend.

"Left the money at home," replied the wise Quaker.—Chicago Daily News.

HOUSEHOLD

SURE OF POPULARITY.

No Matter Where She May Be Placed, the "Friendly Girl" Invariably Wins Out.

The friendly girl makes friends wherever she goes, and retains them. She is bright and cheerful, and enters a room like a sea breeze, fresh, laughing, nodding right and left with happy impartiality. The "blues" and the "doldrums" fly out of the window when she comes in. They simply can't endure her sunny presence.

She is ready for everything. She never throws cold water on your plans. She claps her hands and says they are splendid, and suggests a way to make them even more delightful, so sweetly and modestly that you think it is your own suggestion.

Wherever she goes she sees the droll side of things. And she has such a funny, whole-hearted way of describing them that it is as good to hear her as to have been there yourself—even better, for she has the humorous eye, which is a great gift.

She doesn't abuse it, though. You needn't expect to be regaled with bitter sarcasm and spiteful exaggerations. She can be clever and comical without being unkind, or untruthful, or coarse. And this is also a great gift.

She is receptive and responsive. She likes everybody, not considering it her dpty to suspect anyone of evil until positive proof has been presented. She prefers to consider all the world honest and glad until it proves itself otherwise.

The friendly girl always gets along. She has friends everywhere. For people who have met her never forget her, and she has room in her own heart for everybody.

The girl who has friends—who makes friends and keeps friends—bless her!

It does not matter whether she is rich and good looking, or poor and plain. Her faculty for friendship makes up for everything else, and there isn't anybody we'd rather have around.—N. Y. Weekly.

Making Work Less Tiresome.

Though never grudging a hard day's work where duty demands it, there are many ways by which we can lighten labor, and make our work less tiresome. For instance, when a big ironing has got to be done what a comfort and relief it is to the feet to use a cushion to stand on during the doing of it. It can be made up from an old quilt folded and covered by a piece of carpet. Until it has been tried no one can believe the rest it is to tired feet.—Chicago News.

BRIDE MEASURING DAY.

Queer Holiday Observed Once a Year in Kincardineshire, a Quaint Scottish Village.

Measuring brides for legacies is the remarkable ceremony which annually takes place in St. Cyrus, a quaint little village in Kincardineshire, Scotland, on the brink of the German ocean; and here is a picture of the primitive measuring machine which has decided the fortunes of scores of matrimonial candidates.

More than 50 years ago a native of the village, who had been paymaster general of the Indian army, bequeathed a sum of money the interest of which was, for all time coming, to be disbursed in five equal parts every year. One part

THE MEASURING OUTFIT.

was for the purchase of meal for the poor, while the remainder was set aside to be divided among each year's four conspicuous brides—the oldest, the youngest, the tallest and the shortest—who were married in St. Cyrus Parish church.

The administration of the fund is in the hands of the parish minister, and unhappy at times is his task, such are the jealousies which arise among the competitors, for there is keen rivalry for these legacies, which amount to hardly more than $30 each; but that is quite an important sum in so remote and simple a village. All St. Cyrus turns out on "Bride Measuring Day," and the occasion is made a holiday.

How to Keep Gloves Clean.

Rub light gloves with fine breadcrumbs after each time of wearing. If you allow them to get very dirty home cleaning is seldom a success, but treated in this way they will look nice for quite a long time.

How to Keep Tins Bright.

To keep tins bright, wash well with strong hot soda and water; when dry, polish with a cloth and a little powdered whiting.

Helen Gould's Charities.

WHO is the most famous woman in this country? You will not have to think before you answer.

"Helen Miller Gould."

Born less than 35 years ago, very quiet in her manner, devoted to no fad, taking up no special profession, Miss Gould is still the most prominent American woman of her day, and probably the most prominent young woman in the world.

From her earliest childhood Helen Gould has been called "little" Helen. As a small girl she was tiny, and even now she is only five feet six. When her father died 12 years ago she was very slight and, it seemed to her friends, shorter than she is now. She was dark, very silent, very undemonstrative, not dressy, and in no way obtrusive. No one thought that, at that age, she would ever become a great philanthropic figure in the world's work.

One of the first deeds was the erection of a beautiful memorial chapel to

MISS HELEN GOULD.

her father. She spent thousands upon it and, in so doing, she gave the workmen of that little New England village such a boom of prosperity that her bounty is talked about to this day, says a writer in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

The Detroit Free Press says Miss Gould believes in charity. She does not care whether it is organized or not. Nor does she care whether the recipients are old enough to advertise her good deeds or not.

Near her lovely home on the Hudson she has built a home for little crippled boys. She calls it Woody Crest. She built the house, filled it with little cripples, hired the best teachers for them and now supports them in comfort.

These little boys are taught the useful crafts, and, when they leave Woody Crest they are expert wood carvers, expert leather burners, experts in many things which crippled boys can do.

Woody Crest is known far and wide and the neighbors seeing the boys out for an airing of an afternoon say: "Here come Helen's babies." Her latest charity is to give $100,000 for the building of another big home for girls and boys.

"I like Helen Gould," said a member of a political club, "because she does not put on airs."

"I like her because she does not argue," said another.

"I like her because she does not try to outdress us," said a third. And so each one had a word of commendation.

Miss Gould is far from aggressive. She allows her dear friend, Mrs. Russell Sage, to go ahead and she follows. "We are making up bags for the soldiers in the Philippines," Mrs. Sage will announce, "and I put a jacknife in each."

One by one the different members present will tell what they will place in the bags, one a sewing companion, one a book, another a calendar. And so on.

When all have finished Mrs. Sage will say: "And Miss Helen Gould commissions me to say that she will place a purse in each bag, containing a gold piece."

And, later in the Philippines, each soldier of the hundred or more who receive those bags will be gladdened by a purse and a gold piece.

"That is Helen Gould's way," the ladies will whisper.

Just where Miss Gould's benefactions have taken her no one knows. She loves to present large and valuable articles to the government and, during the Spanish war she attempted to give a warship. And the government has, in all possible cases, accepted these gifts, declining certain ones when it was unconstitutional to accept.

Helen Gould's smallest charity is a flower charity. She owns an immense hothouse at Tarrytown and the flowers from this great glass series of structures are sent to the poor. "Do you give those to the poor of your neighborhood?" asked a visiting stranger.

"No," said Miss Gould, smiling, "but to those who are in need. And all of my friends are in need—of my good wishes, daily," she added with that curious look which her friends call "the Jay Gould expression."

Is Helen Gould pretty or is she not? This is a question which is often asked. In reply it can be said that Helen Gould has a very sweet face. It is a good, pleasant face, rather serious but very nice. She is good looking distinctly and might be called pretty. Her dress, while costly, is rather plain, though she wears the finest of gowns.

A National Duty

By DR. ANDREW WILSON.

It is the least cheering sign of the times that earnest men and women who have regard to the serious side of life are beginning to evince an active interest in the physical welfare of children. There can be no better wish expressed for the race than that inquiry into the best means of arresting and averting human deterioration may not only be increased in extent but be productive of immense good.

The deterioration in physique, especially of the children of the masses, may be taken to be a real matter. There is no questioning that the evil, and a serious one it is, exists in full force. The testimony of teachers and doctors alike is unanimous in its strong protestation of the reality of the degeneration, and of the need for its betterment. The complaints are not lacking in definite character. There is first the widespread charge, only too easily proved true, of parental neglect.

May we not equally learn the all-important lesson that it is possible for any nation, by attention to its physique generation after generation, to work, through natural laws, ways and means, such results that, as an authority once remarked, might seem nothing short of miraculous? The agencies to be adopted in order to awaken the national "health conscience" need not be specifically detailed by me. What is wanted is widespread national instruction in hygiene; the exposition by tongue and pen of the laws of health, and the state's recognition of the fact that this last is part and parcel of the only home policy which can ever be expected to produce a healthy people.

It would be highly beneficial to our race if at large we resolved to see what each of us, as individuals, might do by way of example, if by no other means, of improving our physique. Suppose we thought a little more seriously of the simpler life, of the repression of wholesale luxury and of needless extravagance; suppose we encouraged agencies for the diffusion of health knowledge with at least as much enthusiasm as we rush into battle or command more warships, we should attain a victory of peace the magnificence of which not one of us can figure forth to-day. Best of all, the example would form the best object lesson, and the race of the future would be such as could hold up its head unabashed in the foremost files of time.

Suicide as a Lunacy Cure

By DR. ROBERT REID RENTOUL,
Member of Royal College of Surgeons.

AT THE present time we are engaged in the apparently pleasant pastime of manufacturing lunatics and others of this class, as the following startling figures will prove:

In England and Wales one person in every 301 is an officially notified lunatic.

In Scotland, one in every 247, and in Ireland, one in every 206, is an officially notified lunatic.

There are 50,000 children in London alone who are physically inferior.

The report of the army medical department for 1901 states that 21,522 recruits out of 76,750 inspected were rejected as physically unfit for service, while 1,014 more were discharged from the army within three months after their enlistment.

Nature should be allowed to eliminate lunacy in her own way. In our efforts to check suicides by protecting and controlling would-be suicides; in permitting many to beget a tainted offispring; in spending immense sums of money on the up-keep of the unfit, do we not really actively support the survival of the unfit?

Think how nature would reduce the number of lunatics to the smallest proportion were she not so persistently and deliberately thwarted. Among a very large portion of the insane there is a marked suicidal tendency—some call it a "mania."

We do all in our power to prevent suicide. Years ago suicides were buried at the public cross-roads, a stake being driven through the body. Fortunately, this has not acted as a deterrent. To-day we build palatial residences and appoint immense staffs to protect lunatics from their mental impulses. Again, our legislature attempts to make the obtaining of poisons as difficult as possible.

Yet, although thousands of pounds are expended yearly upon the care of lunatics, nature's method—that of suicide—goes on, as it must and will go on. Not only so, but fortunately it increases.

Are we justified in endeavoring to prevent lunatics and other degenerates from committing suicide?

Real Americanism

By WOODROW WILSON,
President of Princeton University.

IT IS hard to analyze the national character, for when we conceive of the American, we think in terms suitable to that part of the country in which we ourselves live. We are to be congratulated on our national sentiment, for we have every little sectionalism. In spite of this we do not try to be conventional, and that is what makes us what we are. Nobody but Americans can understand what American character is, and yet can we really understand ourselves?

It took us one century to settle and colonize this country, the next century was spent in getting rid of the Dutch and French, the third in establishing the nation and settling the difficulties between the north and the south, and we now have things on a national basis which does not seem at present to be threatened by any catastrophe. It is true we have anarchy and socialism to deal with, but this is no evil peculiar to us, for all nations have to deal with them. We are still in the flush of manhood and we have a future ahead of us.

We have entered the fourth century of our existence with a big question mark staring us in the face. We pride ourselves on our political liberty, but if what we call political liberty is found in the cities, it is a peculiar liberty. We have now arrived at a time when we must correct the evils that have arisen in our governments, and there are many of them, if only in our city governments. It is doubtful if the makers of the constitution would recognize it if they were to see it now, for it certainly has been stretched. We cannot say that the stretching has been harmful, for it is better that it be stretched than that it should break.

We should keep high ideals, whether new or old; if we don't, we will decline. We ought not to put men at the head of the nation's affairs whose honor can in any way be questioned.

Hand-To-Hand Fighting

CIVIL WAR BATTLES THAT WERE DECIDED BY PHYSICAL SUPERIORITY OF THE MEN

"I notice that a good many men are still in doubt as to the utility of the bayonet and seem reluctant to believe there were any hand-to-hand conflicts during the war. There was one at Jonesboro, in which one bayonet was used effectively. Our brigade had charged a battery and the men were among the guns when one of the confederate gunners running back to his gun was just in the act of firing it when a man of the Seventy-eighth Illinois took in the situation. There was a cluster of 20 men directly in front of that gun and a pull of the string meant death to most of them. The confederate had been ordered to surrender and the men near the gun supposed he had surrendered, when he changed his mind and decided to give us one more shot for luck.

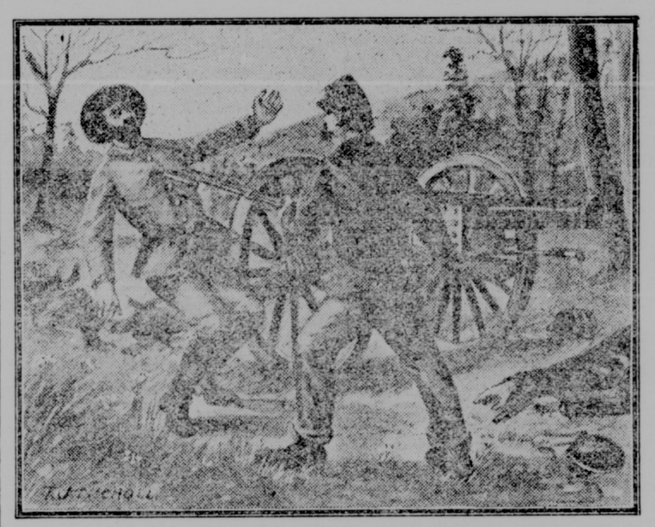
"It was a brave thing to do, but it was a terrible thing for us and required quick action. My comrade of the Seventy-eighth Illinois was as quick as a flash of lightning, it seemed to me. He thrust at the man in a way to push him back from the gun, and his bayonet went clear through the confederate's body. We left him, as we supposed, dead, but at a later date I found him in one of our hospitals at Atlanta, by the side of one of our own men wounded the same day. He got well, and if living to-day knows that bayonets were used during the war in a very reckless way."

"There was another hand-to-hand tussle in the fight on the Sand Town road in the Atlanta campaign. We charged the confederate works and climbed on top just as the confederates fired a volley. The bullets went over our heads and the next minute we looked down on the Louisiana Tigers with empty guns in their hands. All our men had held their fire and we thrust the muzzles of our rifles in the very faces of the men below us and demanded them to surrender. Some few attempting to push the guns away were shot, but the most of them surrendered without ceremony. As one of them said, they knew their time had come and that the question of surrendering was not open to debate."

"I had some doubts," said the sergeant, "about hand-to-hand struggles during the first year of the war. Our regiment did good work at Shiloh, but didn't come to close quarters with the enemy. We made our mark at Perryville, but not at close range, and I wondered if any battle was fought in which men strove against each other within reach of bayonet or sword. At Stone river we charged at a run against a confederate line. I expected the old thing to happen and the enemy to break. I shook from head to foot as I saw the confederates start on a run and at a charge bayonets to meet us. I could see the hair and eyes and facial expression of the confederates as they came steadily and swiftly toward us. I remember one fellow wore a red comfort around his neck and that the ends were flapping in a very ridiculous way as he ran.

"I could see a short man making his legs do their best, and a long-legged fellow in advance. I felt this thing couldn't go on without bayonet striking bayonet and without the lines crashing together. The crash came sooner than I expected, and not quite in the way I expected. About half of our men went through or over the confederate line, some of us coming down on our heads and others on our feet. It was undignified and confusing, and when we turned we found men in gray standing back to back fighting both ways. There was little or no shooting, but a giving and taking of hard blows, and a good deal of rough-and-tumble scrapping. Finally one of the confederates shouted: 'What's the use? Why in thunder don't somebody ask us to surrender?' Thereupon all our fellows shouted 'Surrender!' and down went the muskets of the confederates caught between our lines.

"There wasn't an unbruised man in our company, but we felt like birds when the confederates threw down their guns and shed their cartridge boxes and belts. They went to the rear, and we went slam-bang into another confederate line, which, yielding at first, rallied and drove us back. Then we rushed them and broke their line, and I never felt happier in my life when I saw the men in gray scamper away into the cedars. At Chickamauga we waited for the confederates to charge, and the broke us all up. Some of our boys were so completely knocked out that they ran a mile like scared horses, in the belief that the whole army had been routed and that the only thing to do was to get off the field. Then they slowed up, came to their senses, turned and ran the other way, and, falling in anywhere, fought like wildcats to the end, crashing at odd times into the confederate lines with the devil-may-care insolence of football players in a tussle."



"HIS BAYONET WENT CLEAR THROUGH THE CONFEDERATE'S BODY."

VETERANS NEVER AT WAR.

Soldiers Who Did Not Reach the Front in the Civil War, Drawing Pensions.

The apotheosis of the pension business was reached recently in Washington with an award to a member of the Metropolitan rifles, who was never a member of the army or navy of the United States, regular or volunteer, says the Cleveland Plain Dealer.

There has never been a question as to the title of veterans of actual war, civil, Mexican or Spanish-American who were at the front and in actual battle, wounded and rendered helpless and dependent, to receive the bounty of the government. These conditions have been broadened of late years. Men who guarded prisoners in the safe seclusion of Johnson's island, men who served bravely in the home guards, men who made the railway trip to the capital and loitered behind the fortifications for 30 or 60 days to relieve soldiers who were needed at the firing line, all these have been granted pensions to a greater or less extent on the general ground that they are now old men, many of them helpless, and that having shown their willingness to do something in the business of the civil war they are entitled to some gratitude in dollars and cents. Even young men who spent their summer vacation in the quite seclusion of Chickamauga park at government expense in 1898 and who never saw anything more hostile than a mosquito have been given money on one pretext or another from the pension fund after some principle not generally understood, but for which the taxpayers are apparently willing to stand.

But when all is said and done the Metropolitan rifles of Washington appear to constitute the limit. In 1861 there was unrest in Washington while the city was waiting for the advent of real troops who had been called out to defend it. There was an independent military company or so about, composed of citizens who were, like most of the people here, southern in sympathy. But it was at last decided advisable for the internal quite of the capital to put one or two of these independent companies under arms for the moral effect it might have on the more unpleasant elements of the population. Moreover, such a step would free the few regulars present for more important outpost duty.

The Metropolitan rifles were ordered under arms, as the sheriff of any county in Ohio might order an independent military company under arms as a posse for the temporary emergency. It was not expected that any rebels would stray across Long bridge that early in the day. Had they done so the police force would undoubtedly have placed them under arrest for carry concealed weapons or for disorderly conduct.

But the Metropolitan rifles paraded. They were never mustered into the service of the government that any record notes. They did the work that Sousa's band did when it escorted volunteer troops to the Cleveland depot in 1898. But a member of this organization has proved his claim to the title of "union veteran" with all the privileges and rights specific legislation grants to such. The decision was based on the fact that he was "at the front" because there were no union troops between his station and that of the enemy and that he was under arms.

No Such Luck.

"Do they keep a girl?"

"Oh, no; they merely hire one."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

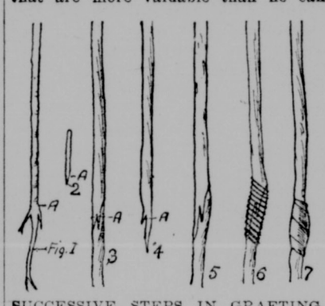
FARM AND GARDEN

PROPAGATION OF TREES.

Process of Root Grafting Explained Step by Step, in Language That All Can Understand.

Root grafting and such work is done by nurserymen in winter when little outdoor work can be done. Root grafting is largely practiced in growing apple trees. If skillfully done in the early winter so that the stock and scion may become more or less united before planting in the spring, trees grown by this method will be as valuable as those grown by budding and are grown much more cheaply.

The farmer or orchardist who is planning for future planting may, if skillful with knife, by securing apple seedlings, root-graft them during the leisure hours of February, and by planting in a rich soil produce trees that are more valuable than he can



SUCCESSIVE STEPS IN GRAFTING.

buy, because they are so near the place of planting that they can be transplanted without much exposure to sunlight and drying winds.

No. 1 seedling apple stocks, Fig. 1, may be purchased at $6 to $10 per 1,000. All dirt should be washed from them, so that the knife will not be dulled when cutting them. If not ready to use them at once they should be kept in moss or sawdust in a moist place at a temperature as near 32 degrees as possible.

Scions should be cut and stored in the same way. The scions should be the last season's growth from the outside shoots of trees that are producing large crops of desirable fruit.

Get twine or coarse, strong thread saturated by drawing it through hot grafting wax, and strips of cloth or cheap tape one-half inch wide waxed in the same way for tying and covering the grafted surface. Use a thin sharp knife, ground with the bevel on one side, as shown by section in Fig. 2. A common shoe knife is generally most satisfactory. After grinding, the edge should be made fine and keen upon a hone or oil stone, so as to make a clean cut, as success depends more upon the condition of the knife than any other one thing.

When all is ready with roots, scions, knife, string and waxed cloth or on a bench and seated in a chair of just the right height, a root is taken in hand and a cut made at the collar, a, Fig. 1, as shown in Fig. 3, the point a showing the tongue that is cut next. A scion is then taken up and a similar cut and tongue made, Fig. 4 a, when the root and scion are placed together and the two tongues pressed firmly as in Fig. 5.

The next step is tying the grafts with the waxed thread, Fig. 6, and covering the whole with the strips of waxed cloth or tape, Fig. 7. When a large number of grafts are to be made, 15 to 25 roots are cut at once, after which the scions are cut and fitted to them. Tying is often done after several hundred grafts have been made.

After the grafts are all made and waxed, they are packed in sand, in boxes, so that they shall stand upright until planting time. The box, a little deeper than the length of the grafts, is placed on the end or side and a thin layer of moist sand or soil spread over it. Then a layer of grafts is put on this, then more sand, pressing it very firmly about the grafts, especially when the cuts come together, and so on until the box is full or all the grafts packed, when it should be placed in an upright position.

The grafts keep and make the best union if kept at about 33 degrees, and should not be allowed to get too dry or be wet too much.—Farm and Home.

HINTS FOR COWKEEPERS.

The cow, as well as any other farm stock, will pay a better profit if treated kindly.

The best cream raising can only be secured by keeping the milk sweet as long as possible.

Loss of flesh and shrinkage of milk follows neglect, and starvation follows rations of improper food.

A combination of bran, oil meal and corn meal makes one of the best rations for dairy cows in winter.

Garget most often sets in after calving, and this is nearly always due to a failure to get the udder dry.

Milk regularly twice a day. If a cow does not give a sufficient amount of milk to warrant this, let her go dry.

Many of the cows kept on the farm cannot, either by feed or care, be induced to yield a profitable amount of milk. The sooner this class is fattened and marketed, the better for the profits of the farm.

The best foods to make blood are the best for milk production, and the cow to make good milk needs good blood. That can best and cheapest be made by generous, comfortable treatment comfortable quarters, pure air, pure water and wholesome, nutritious food.—Kimball's Dairy Farmer.

GROWING ASPARAGUS.

Time to Start a Patch Is in the Early Days of Spring When Growth First Starts.

A grower of asparagus writes: First of all, I have to say that if I had a piece of warm, sandy, well-drained loam available for the purpose I would think the best time to start an aspargus patch is at once, without more delay than necessary to secure a lot of good plants, after the spring growth starts. Usually I would prefer to grow my own plants, and grow them in good, rich loam, and properly pushed and thinned in order to get good, large, one-year-old plants, which I think are far better than the average run of two-year old plants that one can buy.

I make the ground very rich; in fact, it cannot be made too rich. I give each plant plenty of room, not less than a dozen square feet. I plant them deep, so that a shallow running plow will not injure the crown.

To renew an old plantation, plow it over shallow, applying manure or any good commercial vegetable or potato manure containing a good percentage of potash. Any of our standard varieties may be used.

Palmetto seems more liable than others to resist the rust attacks. Columbian Mammoth white is good.

If you wish to raise your own plants next year, sow the seed thinly in drills, the drills being a foot or 14 inches apart, by hand or with a garden drill. Do this early in the spring, while the ground is yet quite moist. The seeds are large and hard and require a good deal of moisture to germinate.

In a dry time the seed may be soaked for a few hours in hot water. It will then sprout much more promptly. Clipping a corner of the hard shell off each seed will serve to hasten the process of germination.—N. Y. Farmer.

UNIQUE TREE TRIPLETS.

One Is a Shell-Bark Hickory, the Second a White Oak and the Third a Sugar Tree.

Mr. G. W. Hatten, of Egypt, W. Va., sends a pencil sketch of three trees growing as if from the same root. He saw the account of the twin trees near Philadelphia, mentioned in the New Curiosity Shop two or three weeks ago. In his letter he says:

"These trees are found on the farm of Strother Hatten, on Elijah's creek, in Wayne county, W. Va. There are three distinct trees of differen varieties. The one on the left is a shell bark hickory, that in the center is a white oak and

VIRGINIA TREE TRIPLETS.

the one on the left is a sugar tree. The trunks are joined firmly for a distance of about three feet from the ground, where they fork in three distinct trees. Near the ground they present a flat trunk about three feet broad and about 12 or 14 inches thick.

The hickory and sugar trees are in a thrifty condition and are gradually pressing the oak so firmly that at some future day the oak will surely die between the grip of its rivals for existence. The curiosity of the combination is that the hickory is bearing the choicest nuts, the oak the acorn and the sugar yields its sweetness.

REGARDING PEAR BLIGHT.

Eradicate the Germs by Cutting and Burning All Infected Twigs and Branches.

The New Jersey state horticultural report gives hints in regard to pear blight, which those who are intending to plant out pear orchards, or who have them, will do well to bear in mind. The first caution is to manure and cultivate the tree so that it will not grow too rapidly. Trees that are highly fertilized with nitrogenous manures are especially liable to blight. This would bar out heavy manuring with horse, sheep or hen manure, and the plowing under of clover, cow peas, rape or almost any green crop. Manure only sufficiently to secure a good crop and no more.

Exterminate the blight germs by cutting and burning all infected twigs and branches as soon as seen. Do the same by any blight seen on apple, quince, crab, mountain ash, service berry and hawthorn, as it is the same disease and will spread to nearby trees, and sometimes a quarter of a mile at least in favorable winds. Cut them out when seen, and make thorough inspection and clean up before spring. Then keep a sharp outlook when the leaves start for any place missed or where cutting was not deep enough. Then cut two or three inches below any wood that seems diseased, and keep the knife sterilized by dipping in a diluted solution of carbolic acid.—Midland Farmer.

A cow is profitable just as long as she gives a profitable return for the food she consumes.

THE REPUBLICAN.

BENJ. H. SINCELL, Editor and Proprietor

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THE REPUBLICAN,
Oakland, Md.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1904.

MARCUS ALONZO HANNA.

The soul of Marcus A. Hanna has winged its flight across life's narrow vale into the limitless expanse of celestial glory. Valiant was the struggle, fought with characteristic courage that acknowledge defeat only when every resource of science had been exhausted, and life's flame had dwindled to a fitful spark. Marcus A. Hanna died as he had lived. His marvelous courage, springing from a consciousness of virtue which had rendered him superior to the fear of reproach, contempt or opposition, when in pursuit or defense of the right, became the more pronounced with the hour of passing. Death presented no terrors to the dying statesman. It seemed "but as the passage out of prison into a palace; out of sea of troubles into a heaven of rest." Dissolution merely pressaged the eternal reward which his earthly work and sacrifices for the betterment of humanity had won.

The prominence with which the dead statesman has been identified with the commercial and national progress of the American republic is known throughout the world. Nor was it a greatness thrust upon him but the grand achievement of great ability, unswerving fidelity and tireless energy. Our nation is vastly better for his having lived.

MR. RUDISILL'S RESIGNATION.

In printing the resolutions passed by the Park Association upon the resignation of Mr. Rudisill as manager, the editor of the *Mountain Chautauqua*, Dr. W. L. Davidson, supplements the action of the Park Board in the following manner:

The editor desires to add a word in appreciation of Mr. Rudisill. He was a painstaking, conscientious, indefatigable worker. In recent years too many burdens were laid upon him. He was made responsible for too many things. No man could have hoped to carry steadily all he undertook. His position was a difficult one. Many conflicting interests had to be harmonized; law had to be enforced, and he was made responsible for it. If you think that an easy thing to do in a place like Mountain Lake Park and keep everybody sweet, try it. Yet he did it faithfully without fear or favor. Things grew under his hand, and he has the satisfaction of looking back and seeing much which has been accomplished where his work helped to make possible the glad results. Those who know him best were conscious of the heart and high purpose he put into his work. He tried to do what he felt to be right let come what would.

Rev. Thomas S. Long, a well-known minister of the Baltimore Conference, who has had a career marked with success, has been chosen Manager as Mr. Rudisill's successor. There is high hope that he will be the right man in the right place. We wish for him a happy time among us and great success in his work. He is to be simply and only the Superintendent of the Mountain Lake Park Association. That is much the better plan.

BITTINGER AND VICINITY

A series of fair and bracing winter days were given us last week, and with the coming of last Sabbath evening the mercury rose and brought a slight shower of rain, which rapidly turned to snow, and today there is a white covering over all the earth.

S. O. Wiley, who went to Baltimore some weeks ago, came home again last Saturday evening.

Miss Mary Wiley returned to Moscow today, after a visit of two weeks with her parents.

Grand-mother Metts, aged 86 years, died at her home near this place on last Friday evening after a very brief illness. The remains were interred in the cemetery at this place on Monday afternoon, after ceremonies conducted by Rev. Stroup.

Mr. Simon Orndorf had a horse badly injured by falling on the ice one day last week.

The excitement over the Baltimore fire was felt in our midst, owing to the fact that one of our most respected citizens is employed in the smitten portion of the city.

Mr. C. E. Ellithrope was on a business trip to Oakland last Saturday.

Mr. Jacob Fazenbaker, was removed from his home near here, to an institution, where he will be treated for an affection of the mind.

The Literary society at this place doing good work, and the influence of such societies is always good, if held under judicious management.

PASSED TO THE GREAT BEYOND.

Senator Hanna Has Responded to the Call of the Divine Being.

END CAME MONDAY EVENING AT 6.

His Was a Life of Absolute Devotion to Home, Country and Fellowmen —Sketch of His Life—He Was 68 Years Old.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 15.—Hon. Marcus A. Hanna, United States Senator from Ohio, died tonight at 6:40 o'clock, in his apartments in the Hotel Arlington, after a fortnight's illness from typhoid fever. At his bedside were the members of his family, except his wife, who, prostrated with grief, was compelled to retire by order of her physician.

Comparatively few of the politicians, Senators, Representatives and friends of Senator Hanna who crowded the hallways about the suite and Secretary Dover's room were on the second floor of the house when Mr. Dover announced the end at 6.40 p. m. Senator Kettredge, Congressman Dick and Captain J. C. Donnelson were in Mr. Dover's office. They received the long expected information quietly, being informed by several reporters, to whom Mr. Dover signaled the news by the wave of his hand and the words: "It's all over at 20 minutes of seven."

Marcus Alonzo Hanna was born in New Lisbon, Columbiana county, O., September 24th, 1837. Dr. Leonard Hanna, father of Marcus, was a physician, and one of the prominent citizens of New Lisbon. Young Hanna spent his boyhood days in that place. In 1852 Dr. Hanna moved with his family to Cleveland, Ohio., and there founded a wholesale grocery firm of Hanna, Garrettson & Co. Marcus attended the common schools in Cleveland and the Western Reserve College at Hudson, Ohio. After graduating there, at the age of 20, in 1857, he began his business career, taking a clerkship in his father's grocery firm. It was a strange coincidence that at this time the Hanna firm was having extensive dealings with the firm of Joseph H Watson & Co., of Massillon, O., in whose employ was Thomas C. Platt, now United States Senator from New York. Mr. Platt was bookkeeper for the Watson firm, and young Hanna and Platt wrote many business letters to each other for their firms, but were both unknown to each other.

The Hanna family traces its origin back to the thirteenth century, when Patrich Hannay, a resident of the southwest coast of Scotland, built a castle since known in history as Castle Sorby. The family came into prominence about the time of the War of the Rosos, and members of the Hannay family wielded a commanding influence in the affairs of England. The Hannays occupied Castle Sorby until the close of the seventeenth century. When land was offered in Ireland free to all Scotchmen who would come over and settle upon it the Hannays were in the front rank, and one branch of the family became Scotch-Irish. It was this branch of the family that afterwards came to this country.

In the fall of 1764 Thomas Hanna, the great, great grandfather of Marcus A. Hanna, came to America and arrived in Philadelphia. He settled in Southern Pennsylvania and began the work of felling the forests. He lived only a year after his arrival, leaving two sons, Robert and Thomas, the former the great grandfather of Marcus. According to the customs of the day these two boys were bound out until of age, and Robert became a member of a family belonging to the Society of Friends. Robert married and moved from Pennsylvania to Lynchburg, Va., where he resided during the revolutionary war. As he was a Quaker he took no part in the hostilities, but this did not prevent him from dispensing charity to the soldiers of the Continental Army. One day the old Quaker went into the field where there was a skirmish, and, finding four wounded men, brought them to his house and nursed them until they were strong enough to rejoin their regiments.

Benjamin Hanna, the grandfather of Marcus, was born in Lynchburg, and removed in 1802 to Columbiana county, O. Here he cleared a farm of 80 acres and built a house. In 1803 he married Rachel Rickson, and continued farming until his health failed. Seeing the great need of a store in the neighborhood, together with some neighbors, combined their capital and established a country store at Salem, where he remained for two years, and then moved to New Lisbon, where he opened a store of his own. Leonard Hanna, the father of Marcus, was born in Columbiana county in 1806. He studied and practiced medicine for a number of years until his health failed, and then he moved to Cleveland, where, as stated, he established the wholesale grocery firm.

Marcus Alonzo Hanna was the second of seven children. He was 15 years of age when his father moved to Cleveland and was 25 years old when his father died, and the entire management of the affairs of the grocery business fell upon his shoulders. He represented that interest in the firm until 1877, when the business was closed up. He then became a member of the firm of Rhodes and Company, the head of the firm being his father-in-law and engaged in the iron and coal business for 10 years, when the firm was changed to M. A. Hanna and Company, Marcus becoming the head of firm, which still exists. He has been identified with the lake carrying business, been interested in vessels on the lakes and dealers in coal, iron ore and pig iron, ever since that time.

His firm employed from 6,000 to 8,000 men, and it was always a pleasure to Mr. Hanna to point to the fact that those interested under his control had never been disturbed by labor troubles. In fact, he was idolized by his men, and always maintained the most friendly relations with his employes.

In 1864 he married Miss C. Augusta Rhodes, daughter of Daniel P. Rhodes, of Cleveland. Mr. Hanna was president of the Union National Bank of Cleveland, president of the Cleveland City Railway Company, and the only federal appointment he ever accepted was that of director of the Union Pacific Railway Company in 1885, to which he was appointed by President Cleveland.

It is not generally known that Mr. Hanna had a military record, for although his family were Quakers, when Abraham Lincoln issued his call for troops Marcus Alonzo Hanna enlisted and served four months in Washington.

Mr. Hanna took an interest in local politics for sometime, and in 1884, as well as 1888 and 1886, he was a delegate from Ohio to the National Republican convention, and from 1884 was a member of the Republican state executive committee of Ohio.

In 1896 he was elected chairman of the Republican National committee, a position which he held until his death, during which time he managed both of the campaigns which resulted in the election of President McKinley in 1896 and 1900. On March 5, 1897, he was appointed United States Senator by Governor Bushnell, of Ohio, to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of John Sherman from the Senate, who resigned to accept the position of secretary of state in President McKinley's first cabinet. He took his seat in the Senate on March 5, 1897, and in January, 1898, he was elected by the Ohio legislature for the short term, ending March 3, 1899, and also for the succeeding full term, which will expire on March 3, 1905. He was reelected last January by the Ohio legislature for another term of six years, receiving the highest vote ever given a Senatorial candidate.

Mr. Hanna first met William McKinley in 1870. The meeting was peculiar. It was in a little courthouse in Masilden, when William McKinley, as a pale, slender young lawyer, appeared before the court to argue the cases of 23 men arrested as incendiaries, Marcus A. Hanna was one of the prosecuting witnesses, and so the two men first met as opponents. The eloquence and energy of the young lawyer made a deep impression upon Mr. Hanna, but they did not become close friends until 1876, when Major McKinley was nominated by the Republicans of his district for Congress. The Republicans were having a hard fight and were not well provided with campaign funds. Mr. Hanna came to McKinley's assistance, and greatly through his aid McKinley's canvass was promoted, and Mr. Hanna had the pleasure of seeing his friend go to Congress. There was only three years difference between the ages of Senator Hanna and President McKinley, and they did not become intimate and close friends until Major McKinley went to congress.

Tribute of Respect.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God to remove from among us our friend and brother, Thos. B. Thayer; therefore be it

Resolved, That in his death Friendsville Lodge No. 73, I. O. O. F., has lost a true brother and the community a good citizen.

Resolved, That we bow in humble submission to the will of Divine Providence, Who doeth all things well.

Resolved, That we extend our deepest sympathy to the bereaved widow and orphans.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the stricken family and that a copy be sent to each of the county papers.

A. L. DONACHY,
J. H. CUPPETT,
Committee.

Retained His Religion.

An old negro in a neighborhood town arose in prayer meeting and said: "Bredderin and sisterin, I been a mighty mean nigger in my time. I had a heaper ups and downs—'specially downs—since I jined the church. I stold chickens and water millins. I cussed. I got druuk. I shot craps. I slashed udder coons wid a razir, and I done er sight er udder things, but, thank the good Lawd, bredderin and sisterin, I never yet lost my religion."

A TRAGIC DEATH.

Eliza Harvey Killed on the Plane at Barnum, W. Va.

It is seldom that a sadder death than that of Eliza Harvey, daughter of Ellen B. and Gus. B. Harvey, of Walnut Bottom is recorded. On Saturday morning this little girl, beautiful in appearance, of most attractive manners and in the spring time of life, left her home for Barnum, W Va., a little town at a distance of three miles, where she went to make a few necessary purchases and was on her way home when death claimed her as its victim. She was ascending the incline above Barnum plane and was struck by a run-a-way coal car that was descending the incline which killed her instantly. Her sister Florence, who accompanied her, escaped with a few painful bruises, which she received in trying to save the precious life of her beloved sister. It seemed she had been conversing with the angels the night before and was unusually happy that morning before leaving home, but instead of returning to her earthly home she returned to her heavenly home, free from all sorrow and pain and joined her happy little brother who had crossed over the river a few months before, and together they joined in the heavenly chorus, and are now watching and beckoning for their loved ones on earth to meet them in their happy home.

Funeral services were held at Walnut Bottom Monday afternoon at 1.30 o'clock, Rev. Yost officiating. Interment was made in the family graveyard. Among the many relatives of the deceased present were the following: Mr. and Mrs. Louis Yeager, Davis, W. Va., Mrs. G. B. Sapp, Thomas, W. Va., Mr. Joseph Barricks, Weaver, W. Va., and Mr. G. L. Harvey, Mt. Savage, Md.

Eliza was aged 11 years, 6 months and 24 days and was a most ambitious child at her age. She will not only be missed by her loved ones at home and at school but by all who knew her. She leaves a mother, father, three sisters and three brothers to mourn their loss. The bereaved family have the heartfelt sympathy of the entire community.

How sweet are the prospects of home,
Where my loved ones again I shall see:
There in sorrow no longer to roam,
They are watching and waiting for me.
Dearest friends that I love in regions above,
Are now beckoning and waiting for me.

HER TEACHER.

FRIENDSVILLE.

Cold weather is here again and spring is not so near as we hoped for.

J. P. Shirk, manage of the Garrett Lumber Company, is spending a few days with his wife and daughter at Lancaster, Pa.

D. H. Horton, who is employed by the Husted Lumber Company, was recently here on a business trip.

Ira L. Couch, bookkeeper for the Bear Creek Lumber Co., is making a short visit to his people in Pennsylvania.

R. C. McCandish and his little daughter, will spend Sunday and Monday with their friends in Piedmont.

Jasper Fike, teacher of the Frazee Ridge school, was in town Saturday.

H. H. Flick, principal of the Selbysport school, is in town quite often.

Miss Blanche Frantz of Oakland, is here visiting friends.

Rev. D. H. Friend, of Sang Run, spent a few days with his daughter, Mrs. D. S. Custer.

Geo. D. Browning who was here several days the past week on business, has returned to his home at Swallow Falls.

Misses Ida and Agnes Mason, of our town, are visiting friends in Frostburg at this writing.

L. E. Friend is suffering from an attack of rheumatism.

Mrs. John T. Garey is, we are glad to say improving from an attack of fever.

The band mill which has been idle for the past two months, will soon resume work again.

It was noticed that the attendance at the Sunday school last Sunday was much larger than usual. It is to be hoped that the people of this town will become more interested in the work of the Sabbath school and that the attendance will continue to increase.

The teachers of this school have introduced a new feature known as the "School City." Generally speaking it is new except in city schools, but thus far it seems to have worked admirably.

Valentine Day has come and gone. Some of our young people were delighted to be remembered while others would rather have been forgotten.

Our town was much excited on Sunday morning last by a mad dog passing through it. Unfortunately a little boy of Marshall Fike's was bitten before the ferocious raby could be killed. The child has been sent to Baltimore for treatment.

Incorporation is a question that is being much agitated.

Subscribe for The Republican

Ask to See **THE REAL** Safety Razor.

We Recommend It as the Only Good Thing in the Market.

NO REAL Safety Razor has been made heretofore. What have been sold as safeties, were either scraping machines, with a small piece of steel, hollow ground on a 7-inch stone, which you cannot strop without a stropping machine, nor hone without a honing machine; or else an ordinary razor with a guard, which the one who uses it cannot strop, because the blade is not stationary in his hand, and he usually dulls the razor when he attempts to take the guard off or put it on. The Real has the following advantages over all others: It is the simplest. It is a full-concaved razor, ground on a 1½-inch stone. It has a stationary handle, in proper position for stropping, honing and shaving. It does not break the hair off in a painful manner, as all scrapers do; it cuts with a draw cut, the same as any fine razor does. It is easily and quickly cleaned and stropped. The razor cannot close on your hand while stropping. It can be used right or left hand, and changed in a second. Last, but not leact, of all, it is the very best quality razor that can be made—**"THE REAL" thing.**

Why not try it and be convinced?
The Real is absolutely guaranteed.

Sent by mail on receipt of price **$1.75.** Money refunded if not satisfactory.

J. M. DAVIS & SONS, Oakland, Md,

SPRINGS.

Myersdale Commercial.

The two year old son of Lloyd Miller is very ill with meningitis.

A sleighing party of sixteen young people of this place took a ride to William Moser's last Thursday night. As they started for home, the sled containing eighteen people upset. No one was seriously injured except Miss Kimmel who was rendered unconscious for a short time, but has about recovered, with the exception of a few bruises in her face.

D. H. Bender has accepted the editorship tendered him by the Mennonite Publishing Company, of Elkhart, Ind., and will leave for that city on February 11; while we are sorry to see him leave this community we wish him much success in his new field of labor; Prof. J. C. Bealm of Brentsville, Va., completes his school at Grantsville.

Brick are being hauled from the kin of D. G. Otto for the house of Wilson Livengood of near Grantsville, Md. Mr. Otto intends to improve his brick and tile works in the spring.

Miss Carrie Durst of New Germany, Md., is visiting her sister, Mrs. Cora Wagner of this place.

The Mutual Telephone Company held their annual meeting on January 30th. Nearly all the old officers were re-elected; the report shows the company in good financial condition.

Abandoned.

The Twelfth Annual Conference and Prohibition Banquet, which was to have been held in Baltimore on the 22nd day of February, 1904, is abandoned on account of the fire.

JOHN W. PARKER, Chairman.
Per W. L. MASON.

Don't forget the old man with the fish on his back.

For nearly thirty years he has been traveling around the world, and is still traveling, bringing health and comfort wherever he goes.

To the consumptive he brings the strength and flesh he so much needs.

To all weak and sickly children he gives rich and strengthening food.

To thin and pale persons he gives new firm flesh and rich red blood.

Children who first saw the old man with the fish are now grown up and have children of their own.

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ORDER OF PUBLICATION.

Calvert Coal and Iron Company, et. al.,
vs.
Winslow Mason, Charles F. Haines, et. al.
No. 1252 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County, Md.

The object of this suit is to procure a decree annulling, cancelling and setting aside a pretended deed from the Calvert Coal and Iron Company to one Charles O. Beaumont, Trustee, dated 10th day of May, 1902, and recorded in Liber E. Z. T. No. 40, folio 597, one of the Land records of Garrett county, Maryland.

The bill states that a certain Robert A Parrish, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, was, in his lifetime, the owner of 575 shares of the capital stock of the plaintiff Calvert Coal and Iron Company, which whole capital stock contisted of 5000 shares and that Calvert Coal and Iron Company is the owner in fee of a tract of land in Garrett county, Maryland, known as Lot No. 3 of the sub-division of "Beatty's Plains," containing 900 acres more or less, and is in possession thereof and has been in exclusive and continuous possession of the same for a long term of years under a deed from Joseph T. Thornton, trustee, duly recorded in Liber W. H. T. No. 11, folio 51, one of the Land Records of Garrett county, a copy of said deed being filed with the bill marked "Plaintiff's Exhibit A;" that on the 22nd of February, 1901, the said Robert A. Parish, being owner of the aforesaid shares of stock made and executed his last will and testament; on or about the 20th day of March, 1901, died without having revoked the same and said will was duly admitted to probate by the Register of Wills of the City and County of Philadelphia, Penna., and is now of record of record in the office of said Register of Wills in Will Book No. 224, page 581, and that Letters Testamentary were granted thereon unto the plaintiff, Marie Gaul, the executrix therein named, and duly certified copies of said will and a certificate of the grant of said letters are filed with the bill marked "Plaintiff's Exhibits B and C," respectively. The bill further charges that the said defendants, Winslow Mason, Charles F. Haines, Charles O. Beaumont, trustee, and the other defendents whose names to the complainants are unknown have conspired together with the intent and purpose to fraudulently, illegally and unlawfully deprive the complainants of their right and title to the aforesaid tract of land and charge that the said defendants above named and the other defendans whose names to the plaintiffs are unknown have assumed to act as the officers, stockholders, directors and agents of the plaintiff Calvert Coal and Iron Company and have attempted to exercise the rights conferred by law upon said plaintiff and have assumed to exercise the franchises thereof, all of which acts on the part of the said defendants above named are illegal and void, they the said defendants having no interest whatever in said property, stock, franchises and rights of Calvert Coal and Iron Company, and that the deed to the said Charles O. Beaumont, trustee, dated the 10th day of May, 1902, purporting to have been executed by Winslow Mason fraudulently representing himself to be the President and Charles F. Haines, fraudulently representing himself and pretending to be the duly constituted attorney and agent of Calvert Coal and Iron Company, whereby they undertook to convey the aforesaid tract of land to the said Charles O. Beaumont, trustee, and which deed is recorded in Liber E. Z. T. No. 40, folio 597, one of the Land Records of Garrett county, and a copy of which is filed with the bill marked "Plaintiff's Exhibit D," is a fraud and constitutes a cloud upon the title of Calvert Coal and Iron Company to said land, the stock of which corporation with the exception of twenty-five shares belongs to and is the sole property of the said plaintiff Marie Gaul, executrix and sole devisee under the will of said Robert A. Parrish, deceased, and that the said pretended deed, unless set aside and canceled by the Court of Equity, will deprive the complainants of all their rights and interests of every kind to which they are entitled in said property and will strip the complainants of all said property and will bestow the same upon the said defendants above named and their co-conspirators, whose names are to the complainants unknown and who have assumed the power and undertaken to exercise the franchises of Calvert Coal and Iron Company and who have no right and title to the same.

That the pretended deed to the said Charles O. Beaumont, trustee, is wholly without legal consideration, is fraudulent and void and should be set aside, cancelled and annulled by this Court.

The bill then prays that the said pretended deed purporting to have been made and executed on the 10th day of May, 1902, by said Calvert Coal and Iron Company, through its pretended president, Winslow Mason, and Charles F. Haines, its pretended attorney in fact and agent, to the said Charles O. Beaumont, trustee, may be annulled, cancelled and set aside by the decree of this Court, for general relief and for an order of publication against the said Winslow Mason, Charles F. Haines and Charles O. Beaumont, trustee, who are non-residents of this State, and also an order of publication according to law, requiring the unknown persons and parties who have assumed to act in connection with the above named defendants as officers, stockholders, directors and agents of said Calvert Coal and Iron Company, of the object and substance of this bill and warning them to be and appear in this Court, in person or by solicitor on or before a certain day to be named therein to show cause, if any, why a decree ought not to be passed as prayed.

It is thereupon, this 11th day of February, 1904, ordered, by the Circuit Court for Garrett county, sitting in Equity that the plaintiffs, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper, published in said Garrett county, once in each of four successive weeks before the 12th day of March, 1904, give notice to the said absent defendants of the object and substance of this bill, warning them to appear in this Court in person or by solicitor on or before the 29th day of March next, to show cause, if any they have, why a decree ought not to be passed as prayed.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True copy—test:—
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk. 49-5

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LOCAL AND OTHERWISE

Incidents and Events at Home and Nearby—Personal Mention, Etc.

Mr. and Mrs. Herman Creutzberg went down to Washington last night for a brief visit.

Messrs. Thomas R. White and Austin Brown spent Tuesday at Rowlesburg on business.

Mr. G. A Bolden, of Grafton, came to Oakland yesterday morning where he attended the funeral of Mrs. Chas. Newman.

Messrs. John T. Moon and George Knauer, of Sunnyside, went to Baltimore for a visit of a week's duration last night.

Senator Palmer came up to Oakland Saturday and spent Sunday at Hutton with his family, returning to Annapolis Monday.

Misses Mary Carney, Mary Canty and Jennie Faharety of Hutton were in town yesterday on a shopping expedition.—Tera-Alta Republican.

Bert. Cuppett, of Keyser, came up to Oakland from that town Sunday for a week's vacation which he will spend at his old home near Thayerville.

Roy Hamill, who holds a responsible position with the Upper Potomac Coal Company at Schell, spent Sunday and Monday in Oakland with his parents.

Hon. R. T. Browning went to Baltimore last night to attend a convention of the Catholic Benevolent League as a representative of the local branch of that organization.

Mrs. Kate Rasche accompanied by her son Leo went to Pittsburg Sunday morning, having been summoned there by the sudden death of Mrs. Rasche's father, Thomas Rowan.

Mr. William Miller went to Annapolis last night in the interest of some residents of Grantsville district who opposes a proposed act of the legislature restricting the sale of liquor in that section of the county.

Mrs. E. S. Kerler and her son Mr. Norman S. Heindel, arrived here Tuesday evening from Asheville, N. C., to which point Mr. Heindel went last Thursday for the purpose of accompanying his mother home.

Messrs. Isaac Thompson and Chas. E. Hilleary, of District No. 8, were visitors to Oakland yesterday.

Services at St. Mark's Lutheran church next Sabbath as follows: Sunday School at 9.30 a. m.; Preaching at 10.40 p. m.; Preaching at 7.30 p. m.; Christian Endeavor at 6.30 p. m.; m. Prayer service on Wednesday at 7.30 p. m.

The bi-anual Convention of the Epworth League of the Fourth General Conference District, embodying delegates from five or six States, will be held at Mountain Lake Park the last week in June. A great company of earnest young people are expected.

Rev. Thomas Long, the recently elected superintendent of the Park, and Rev. T. D. Richards, of Germantown, Md., were in Oakland yesterday attending a meeting of the Park Directors. Both gentlemen paid this office a brief visit during their stay in Oakland.

Mr. J. Arthur White, son of James W. White, Esq., of Oakland, has embarked in the insurance business at Keyser, West Va., having associated with him a young man of Grafton. Mr. White's many friends in Oakland trust that he will make a success of the business.

Dr. W. E. Getty, who is also a telegraph operator, has been appointed by the Western Union as their representative here. He has moved his office to the second floor of the Citizens National Bank building, where he will look after the wants of his dental patrons and the telegraph company as well.—Myersdale Republican.

There are now two cases of small pox in Piedmont, the one mentioned last week, John Gavin and Miss Boyles, both in the same building. Another case of varaloid is reported at the east end of town, better known as "Rat Tail." This case is one of the Hileman girls, which is a very mild case, so we are told by Dr. D. J. Long, who is the attending physician of all three cases.—Piedmont Independent.

By the first of June next, the Park Association will have completed a two story building at the railroad station. The main building will be 25x50 feet. The first story will have a nine foot ceiling; and the second story a 12 foot ceiling. These two floors will be used for store-rooms. On the west side of this building will be a story L. The first story will be arranged for a restaurant; and the second story for the post office. The second story will have an entrance from the railroad platform, with large show windows. The old building now used by the post office and H. N. Cuppett's store will be torn down.

Mrs. Jeffreys Dead,

Baltimore and Ohio Agent T. N. Jeffreys, of Grafton, received the intelligence of the death of his aged mother, which occured at the home place near Tunnelton. Mrs. Jeffreys was 77 years of age and was the mother of Messrs. J. P. and Thomas Jeffreys, of Grafton; Alfred Jeffreys, a Baltimore and Ohio telegrapher at Altamont, and M. M. Jeffreys, superintendent of the national cemetery at Philadelphia.

KILLED AT HUTTON.

Joseph Henry Wilt Met Instant Death Thursday Evening.

Last Thursday evening about five o'clock the life of Joseph Henry Wilt, brother of George W. and Jesse Wilt, of near Oakland, was snuffed out in an insnant and in a most horrible manner.

The unfortunate man was employed by the Pretson Lumber and Coal Company as brakesman on its train. At Hutton he attempted to jump from the car to throw a switch when he fell to the rails in front of the wheels which passed over his prostrate body, killing him almost instantly. His brother, Andrew J. Wilt, was the engineer in charge of the train and this sad circumstance made it all the more painful for him.

The deceased leaves six brothers and two sisters.

His remains were interred in the Oakland cemetery Sunday morning after services in the M. E. church at Crellin, where the deceased resided.

DIED.

NEWMAN—At her home one mile south of Oakland, after a short illness of pneumonia, Mrs. Hattie L, wife of Mr. Charles J. Newman, and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William White. The deceased was born three miles south of Oakland Oct. 6th, 1868, and died on the 15th inst., being 35 years 4 months and 9 days old. Mrs. Newman was converted when about 16 years of age and joined the M. E. church of which she remained a consistent member until her death. Besides her husband she leaves six children, of whom the youngest is but a week or two old, mother, father, two brothers, and one sister, many relatives and numberless friends. She was married about twelve years ago, her husband being at that time in employ of this office. Mrs. Newman was an energetic Christian lady. At all times she was bright and cheerful and spread happiness all about her. To know her was to like and respect her for her many noble qualities. Her funeral took place yesterday morning from St. Paul's M. E. church, the interment being made in the Oakland cemetery after services conducted by Revs. Miller, of the Presbyterian church and Davis, of the M.E. church. To the bereaved husband and orphaned children as well as the sorrow stricken father and mother of the deceased the sympathy of the entire community is extended.

HOYE—Just as we go to press we are informed of the death of Mrs. Hoye, widow of the late Edward Hoye, at her late residence in Oakland, at 1.30 o'clock today, in the 80th year of her age. The deceased has been an invalid for many years. We will give a more extended notice in a future issue.

HAUSER.

Valentine Day has passed and everybody seems to have gotten a good supply.

Frank Chase has been ill for the past week but is now slowly recovering.

Charley Best was visiting Miss Flora Mosser Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Lemuel Reed were visiting Mrs. F. C. Fowler Sunday.

Charles Haas was visiting Guy Paugh Saturday and Sundav.

Joseph Rembold, of near here, has completed moving his new mill from Oakland. Mr. R's old mill was burned last spring.

Mr. Ernest Hauser was calling on Miss Merle Fowler one day last week.

Preaching at Red House next Sunday at 2.30 p. m., by Rev. Manges of Oakland. After preaching a collection will be taken for foreign missions.

Miss Dessa Mosser was visiting Miss Ethel Gnagy the past week.

David Roth is hauling logs to Peter Speicher's mill.

Master Russell Roth is very ill. We hope for his recovery.

Robert Shaffer has returned from George Mosser's where he had been visiting last week.

Big Lumber Operations.

At Wildell, a station on the Coal & Coke Railroad, 32 miles south of Elkins, West Va., extensive preparations are being made for the development of a 12,0000-acre tract of the finest timber land along the line of the railroad. The property is owned by Messrs. Merritt and M. N. Wilson, of this county and as soon as the nequisite buildings and mills are erected several hundred men will be put to work.

Dead From Smallpox.

Miss Nettie Whetsell, daughter of Isaac Whetsell, died at Rowlesburg, W. Va., from smallpox. While delirious she jumped out of an upstairs window and having nothing on but her night clothes was exposed to the cold, she took cold with the disease, causing her death after about ten days illness.

Masonic Notice.

All members of Oakland Lodge No. 192, A., F. & A. Masons, are requested and urged to attend the next regular communication to be held on Thursday evening, Feb. 25th.

BECKMAN.

Please allow us space in your valuable paper for a few items.

Mrs. Theo. Beckman, who fell on the ice and broke her arm, is getting along very nicely under the skillful treatment of Dr. C. J. Fazenbaker.

Mr. A. R. Barnard met with a very painful accident one day last week by splitting his knee with an axe.

We are sorry to learn of the illness of Mrs. J. E. Barnard and also of the illness of her daughter, Mrs. Daniel O'Brien.

Mr. John I. O'Brien was visiting at Mr. Elijah Howell's Sunday.

Mr. P. F. Mellinger's sawyer, whose name we have not learned, was sawing for A. W. Murray a part of last week.

John, the little son of Mr. and Mrs. P. F. Mellinger, who has been quite ill with pneumonia, we are glad to say is better.

Misses Mattie Garlitz and Jennie Beckman attended the meeting at Swanton Saturday evening, returning with their gentlemen friends Sunday just in time for dinner.

Mrs. J. L. Fitzwater was on the sick list last week.

The play party at Mr. Aaron Pritts' Saturday evening was quite a success.

The Masond rm are running their saw mill at full blast. Nothing like having the right boys in the right place.

Mr. C. T. Knox and Misses Ada and Elsie Howell were visiting at J. L. Fitzwater's one evening last week.

Our school is progressing nicely under the able management of Miss Margaret Kerens. The first term was taught by Miss Pearl George, who thought the school was too large and has taken up another with only one scholar enrolled.

Mr. Luther Winters and his best girl were making good use of the fine sleighing snow Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. William Bailev returned from their honeymoon last Saturday.

Miss Cordelia Broadwater, of New Germany, is visiting friends and relatives in our vicinity.

Miss Grace Walters, of Deer Park, is visiting her aunt, Mrs. O. T. Rhodes.

Mr. John Howell was visiting his sister, Mrs. Etta Brenneman, of Bittinger, last Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Rhodes signed a pledge one day last week that they would not drink coffee for two weeks, but the smell of the coffee the following morning was too tempting for Mrs. Rhodes, who yowed that hot water was too thin for her, and had her cup filled with coffee as before. Mr. Rhodes is still faithful to his pledge.

Walter Beckman was visiting in our quiet little burg last Sunday.

William Mowery took a flying trip to Oakland Saturday

We close with best wishes for THE REPUBLICAN.

Call for Your Letters.

Mrs. S. A. Netleken,(2), Sarah A. Rhodeheaver, Ethel Sanber, Lizza Friese, Miss Hazel Kimmell, J. D. Wilson, W. H. Mayle, Bert DeWitt, Harvey Elliot, (2) Daniel Wilson, Mr. Magruder Perry, Oakland Title & Trust Co.

A. D. Naylor & Co.'s

Spring stock is rolling in. We have received a car load of Harrows and Cultivators, two car loads of vehicles, comprising the finest selection we have ever received. When in need of anything in this line it would be to your interest to inspect our line and get prices as we are always the lowest quality considered.

2t A. D. NAYLOR.

For Sale.

A cottage at Mountain Lake Park, Md.; 12 rooms, kitchen and attic; is used as a boarding house, and has good patronage; splendid location, near Auditorium. Also, 10 acres of good land one-half mile south of Mt. Lake Park, all cleared except 1½ acres. For further particulars address or call on F. P. ARNOLD, Mt. Lake Park, Garrett county, Md. 49-26t

Notice.

All parties now indebted to me must make settlement by note or the cash by March 1st. After that date I will enter suit for same.

C. S. MAY.

Swanton, Feb. 10. 3t

Broke His Collarbone.

Mr. Ed. I. West experienced the misfortune on last Saturday to fall and break his collar bone in two places. His injury is quite painful and as a result he is bedridden.

COMMISSIONERS' MEETING.

OFFICE OF THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS FOR GARRETT CO. OAKLAND, MD., February 11, 1903.

The Board of County Commissioners for Garrett county will meet at their office in Oakland on

March 1st, and 2nd, 1904,

for the purpose among other business of hearing appeals from assessments and making transfers.

Road Supervisors who have not filed their bonds are requested to do so at once.

By order of the Board.

A. G. ROSS, Clerk.

DIXON & KELSO

Spring Stock Clearing Sale

IN

The Grocery Department

Package Good Tea,	5c
3-pound can Table Peaches,	12
150 cans good String Beans, per can,	6
Good Red Salmon,	9
12½c can Red Kidney Beans,	8
1 bar Armour's Toilet Soap,	4
2 cakes good Laundry Soap,	5
3 " Lenox "	10
3 pound can Baked Beans, worth 20c,	10
12½c package dried Sweet Corn,	8
Best California Evaporated Peaches,	9
Nice large Prunes, 4 pounds for	25
Best Standard Tomatoes, 3 cans for	25
Best Lima Beans, 4 pounds for	25
Levering Coffee, per pound,	12
Java " "	15
Best Flour, in wood, per bbl.	$5.50
" " in paper "	5.30

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SOUTHWARD No. 3 P. M.	SOUTHWARD No. 1 A. M.	STATIONS	NORTHWARD No. 2 NOON	NORTHWARD No. 4 P. M.
3 15	7 00* lv	Cumberland ar	*12 00	*7 15
3 44	7 29	Rawlings	11 31	6 43
4 07	7 52	Keyser	11 08	6 20
4 22	8 05	Westernport	10 58	6 08
4 29	8 09	W. Va. C. June	10 51	6 01
4 47	8 27	Barnum	10 36	5 45
4 54	8 35	Shaw	10 28	5 39
5 10	8 55	Blaine	10 11	5 12
5 15	9 00	Harrison	00 06	5 15
6 00*	9 35† lv	Elk Garden	*8 10	*4 25
5 46†	9 35† lv	Gorman	*9 35	*4 42
5 55	9 42	Bayard	9 28	4 37
6 06	9 54	Dobbin	9 17	4 27
6 10	9 58	Henry	9 13	4 23
6 38†	10 27†	Thomas	*8 58	*3 53
7 10	10 55† ar	Davis	*8 05	*3 15
6 50	10 37 lv	Douglas	8 93	3 48
7 16	11 01	Hendricks	8 00	3 15
7 19	11 04	Hambleton	7 57	3 12
7 22	11 07	Bretz	7 52	3 07
7 59	11 44	Kerens	7 16	2 31
8 15†	12 00† ar NOON	Elkins	1v *7 00	2 15

No. 25 P. M.	No. 3 A. M.	No. 1 P. M.		No. 2 P. M.	No. 4 P. M.	No. 46 P. M.
3 30§	6 30†	2 30*	lv Elkins ar	*3 20	12 30	*9 15
3 45	6 37	3 47	R.C. Jct	8 03	12 13	9 00
3 48	6 51	2 51	Harding	7 59	12 09	8 57
4 01	7 04	3 04	Junior	7 45	11 55	8 35
4 10§	7 15†	3 15	ar Bel'g'n lv	*7 35	11 45†	*8 35

P. M.	P. M.			P. M.	P. M.
*8 30	12 35†	lv	Elkins ar	*9 55	*2 00
8 46	12 52		Beverly	9 39	1 44
9 10*	1 15†	ar	Hutt'e ar	*9 15	1 20

No. 27. A. M.		No. 28. P. M.
8 00* lv	Elkins	ar *4 45
8 58	Fishing Hawk	3 46
9 22	Glady	3 22
10 08	Burner	2 37
10 30* ar	Durbin	lv *2 15
A. M.		P. M.

† Daily * Daily except Sunday. § Sundays only.

H. C. CLARK, Manager. F. M. HOWELL, Gen. Pas. Agent.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

This is to give notice, That the Subscriber, of Garrett county, Maryland, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

JOHN W. MILLER,

late of Garrett county, Maryland, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 12th day of July next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 12th day of January, 1904.

CHARLES E. MILLER, Administrator, Accident, Md.

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ORDER NISI.

John George Kolb, Guardian, vs. William Kolb and Oliver Kolb.

No. 1207 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County, Maryland.

Ordered this 16th day of December 1903 by the Circuit Court of Garrett county, that the sale of the property made in these proceedings and reported by Fred. A. Thayer ney named in the mortgage to make said sale, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 18th day of January next; provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper printed in said county once in each of three successive weeks before the 8th day of January, 1904.

The report states the amount of sale to be $338.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk of the Circuit Court for Garrett county.

True copy—test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

J. B. WILLIAMS

FROSTBURG, MD.

Cheapest place to buy

MONUMENTS HEADSTONES AND IRON F

Send for prices

IN ABSENCE.

"God lead thee, dear!" The sunrise light
  Steals softly through the gray,
The dream and darkness of the night
  Are lost in perfect day.
I smile, and whisper tenderly:
  "God lead thee, dear, alway!"

"God help thee, dear!" The noontide hour
  Is golden, glad, and gay;
The world smiles upward like a flower
  To meet the sun's warm ray.
I pause and whisper earnestly:
  "God help thee, dear, alway!"

"God keep thee, dear!" The sunset flush
  Kisses the dreaming day,
And in the wondrous holy hush
  The whole world seems to pray.
I kneel and whisper lovingly:
  "God keep thee, dear, alway!"
—Alice E. Allen, in Good Housekeeping.

Woman Disposes

By JOHN C. FISCHBECK

(Copyright, 1903, by Daily Story Pub. Co.)

THIS happened 20 years ago, when good Mr. Spotswood was governor of this fair province of Virginia. I was a young gallant then, and not a somewhat sluggish dullard, as I have become. And Mme. Clarendon, whom you may see knitting placidly by the window yonder, was neither elderly nor gray-haired. She was as lissome a young lass as one might wish to see, and when I saw her first, riding along a country lane on her palfrey, I felt that Cupid's arrows had wounded me once for all.

Now, this is a bit of personal history, and refers to Christmas time and stormy weather, such as sometimes happens, though but rarely, in our Virginia. There were many merry-makings in the country in those days, when the example of a pleasure-loving monarch, howbeit he dwelt across the seas, encouraged his people in all such harmless indulgences. It was at a neighbor's place, where we were enjoying a dance, not long before the beginning of the holiday season, that I made my bow to sweet Mistress Prudence Haywood. But she would have none of me, tossing her pretty head and bustling off on the arm of one of her other suitors.

I thought this a bad beginning, but reminded me of the proverb about the brave and the fair, and determined to press my suit. It chanced that her father had been an old comrade of mine in the Indian wars, and I soon found means to visit him. The old man received me cordially, and as we sat over our mugs in the comfortable wainscotted hall of his fine old dwelling, he rehearsed to me the eventful story of his campaigns. I listened with outward respect, but, as I confess with some shame, with small attention; because Mistress Prudence served us from time to time, as the mugs ran dry—talking being thirsty work—as my eyes and ears were for her alone.

I need not say that once established in the good man's graces, I was assiduous in my wooing. But Prudence put me off with the art of which every maid, however country bred, is mistress. At the end of the twelvemonth I knew no better how I stood in her estimation than I did at the beginning.

Christmas eve was approaching, and with the decline of the year came frequent storms and tremendous snows, such as the people of the vicinage had not seen for a time longer than compassed by the memory of the oldest man amongst us. Travel was not only difficult, but perilous, and hardly a morning passed but brought tidings of distress, not rarely coupled with the news that some daring equestrian had succumbed to the cold, or been whelmed in a treacherous creek. I could not leave my lonely hall in such weather without a decent excuse, and for a week searched in vain for a reasonable pretext to dare the dangerous roads and see Prudence again. I was very much in love, and it seemed at length as though I would risk any danger, just to see her sweet face again.

At last I could no longer deny the gratification of my desire. So, saddling my horse, Dobbin, I pushed through the heavy drifts and on to Holloway hall, passing over the great stone bridge across the river which separates the two estates. I noted that the ice had accumulated perilously against the central arch of the bridge, and remarked to myself that there would be risk, an' the weather moderated not, of the ancient structure collapsing before the tremendous pressure. At another time or on another mission, I might have dismounted and made an examination of the masonry, but I pushed on, assuring myself that there was no immediate peril, and that the stonework had stood 50 winters, even if none so severe as this, and would doubtless survive a few brief days of stress.

As I brushed the snow from my cloak in the porch of Holloway, I could not but feel a sense of foolishness, for having ventured on a visit at a time so evidently unpropitious. Old Master Haywood was absent, but Prudence met me at the door.

"Why, Master Clarendon," she said, saucily, "'tis a rough wind that blows you hither. Shall I bid you welcome, or no?"

"As you prefer," I answered, somewhat stiffly, for I was nettled at the mockery in her eyes. "But since I come so far and by such dangerous roads, I may tell you that I have an object in doing so."

A sudden color flamed into her cheeks, and she drew back with a little exclamation, partly surprise and partly coquetry—for such is the manner of girls.

"Fear not," I cried, the sight of her dear face putting to flight all the timidity of the previous moment, "all I have to say may be put in three words: "I love you, Prudence!'"

I paused for an answer. But never a word said she. She stood there smiling.

"Marry me, my dear," I began again. "I have loved you ever since I saw you first;" and then I went on to tell her how I had seen her riding on a day near 18 months before, and then of the dance where I had first addressed her, and then of her father's long stories of old campaigns, and my inattention when she was within sight. But she interrupted me not at all; merely smiled as she listened. And when I made an end, there fell a silence between us.

"Will make no answer to my suit?" I said, finally. "Well, be it so. But I will ask again, and again, and yet again, till you tell me what I wish to hear. Sweet Mistress Clarendon that is to be, I salute you!"

"You have impudence, sir," she cried, "to take possession of me so cavalierly! I will marry whom I please, and when I please, an' it will not be you. I care not at all for you!"

It was warm and snug within doors, but as I swung to saddle again, the cold struck into my bones, and the growing storm made all about black and strange. The wind had sprung up within the hour, and now whirled the snow into blinding clouds, so that my faithful horse picked his way slowly and still more slowly through the increasing drifts. My own mind was full of sad thoughts. Though I was resolved to win Prudence in the end, this did not prevent me from yielding to the deep depression of my mood. I cast the reins on Dobbin's neck and let the good beast proceed at his own sweet will.

I know not how long I had been riding, nor how far I had got on my way homeward, when my melancholy meditations were interrupted by the sound of something following me. In the noise of the wind it was impossible to distinguish clearly the direction from which these sounds proceeded; moreover, the footsteps—for such they seemed—were muffled by the snow. Nowadays I think it strange that I should have heard anything at all. But, my friends, there is a clairvoyance of the heart by means of which we have an instinctive knowledge of many things too subtle to be heard or seen with the gross bodily organs. And so it seems to me in the case I speak of; for, obeying an impulse, the cause of which I cannot even now describe to you, I suddely caught up the reins and turned Dobbin's head against the wind.

And well it was that I did so. For in a few moments I heard a voice cry out in distress, and, by my faith, it was not the hoarse shout of a man, but the shrill treble of a frightened woman. With that, I clapped spurs sharply down and hastened with all speed possible to give what help I could; for under such circumstances it is not well to delay.

And whom do you think I found there, stalled in the snow, half fainting in her saddle from the cold and the bewilderment of the night?

Prudence!

My arms were about her in an instant. As I bore her from her horse, wrapping my cloak about her trembling figure, she put her dear head against my shoulder and began to sob. To my eager question, what had sent her forth on such a night, she made no answer for a long time, and I availed myself of the opportunity to turn in the direction of Holloway hall, leading her palfrey by the bridle. At length, as Prudence regained her composure, I learned why she had followed me.

"A moment after you left," she whispered, hiding her face in my breast, my father rode up, having been out on business at the village. He was full of concern, for, he said, the bridge over the river between your house and ours had gone down during the evening, the weight of the ice piled against it. What time did it go, father?' I asked, filled with a sudden apprehension. 'Scarce an hour since,' he answered; 'I heard it as I was leaving the village.' At once I thought of you riding home in the night, unable to see what lay before you, blinded perchance, by the snow, and with that broken bridge in your path. Without a word to any, I snatched my hood and cloak, fled to the stable, and, saddling my palfrey, started in pursuit. But though I know the road so well, the snow proved too much for us, my horse and I, and had Providence not watched over us, I fear we would have perished. A silly fool am I! I might have sent my father, or one of the men. But, no! I did not stop to think! I—"

"Glad am I you did not," I said, "for now, Mistress Prudence, you shall deny me no more. A woman takes no such risks for a man she loves not. Said I not truly you would marry me, after all?"

She answered not. In a few minutes we met Master Haywood, and a troop of his men searching for the missing maid.

"Sir," said I, as we drew rein before the hall, "I crave your hospitality for the night, for my own home is far, and the weather unpropitious. And to-morrow I shall ask you yet another favor still."

"Harry," replied the old gentleman, clapping me on the back, "it hath already been asked and granted. The wench told me months ago she loved thee and would marry thee. 'Twas only a matter of waiting till she was ready. And as for thee—boy, dost think an old Indian fighter hath failed to see through thy pretense of interest in his tales of forgotten battles? Ha!" and his cheerful laugh rang out right merrily. And as we stood in the great hall, he took our hands in his, and joined them together, and with the tear drops glistening in his eyes, added: "Take her, Harry, and be happy."

And that, my friends, is how Prudence Haywood made up her mind to become Mme. Clarendon!

Audience to Be Feared.

"He's a great public speaker, isn't he He's invincible before a vast audience, and—"

"Yes; but you ought to have seen him quail the other day when I was there and his wife asked him to go in the kitchen and give the cook a lecture."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

It requires a good deal of nerve to continue to do one thing well all the time.

THE PRICE OF A DRINK.

"Five cents a drink!" Does anyone think
That that is really the price of a drink?
"Five cents a glass!" I hear you say,
"Why, that isn't very much to pay."
Ah, no, indeed, 'tis a very small sum.
You are passing it over 'twixt finger and thumb,
And if that were all you gave away
It wouldn't be very much to pay.
The price of a drink? Let that one tell
Who sleeps to-night in a prisoner's cell.
Honor and virtue, love and truth,
All the glory and pride of youth,
Hope of manhood, the wealth of fame,
High endeavor, and noble aim—
These are the treasures thrown away
For the price of a drink from day to day.
"Five cents a glass!" How Satan laughs
As over the bar the young man quaffed
The beaded liquor; for the demon knew
The terrible work that drink would do.
The price, if you want to know
What some are willing to pay for it, go
Through the wretched home, where,
With dingy windows and broken stair,
Where foul disease like a vampire crawls
With outstretched wings o'er the moldy walls,
Where the innocent ones are there accurst
To pay the price of another's thirst.
"Five cents a glass!" O, if that were all
The sacrifice would indeed be small;
But the money's worth is the least amount
We pay, and whosoever will keep account
Will learn the terrible waste and blight
That follows the ruinous appetite.
"Five cents a glass!" Does anyone think
That that is really the price of a drink?
—L. I. Wolfe, in National Advocate.

FINDS MANY WOMEN DRUNK.

Rockefeller's Cleveland Pastor Preaches Against Liquor Habit Among the Fair Sex.

"I tell you this question of drunkenness among women that confronts this country is a serious problem," declared Rev. Charles A. Eaton in his sermon at the Euclid Avenue Baptist church, Cleveland, O., on a recent Sunday night. Dr. Eaton is John D. Rockefeller's pastor. "The other night when I was in the grillroom of the leading hotel of the city," he continued, "I saw more women there than men, and every woman was drunk. There was not a sober woman in the place.

"And there were some girls and men of good families there. There was one pure, beautiful girl with a woman com-

"EVERY WOMAN WAS DRUNK."

panion who was saturated with sin. Somehow or other this young girl had come to that grillroom just for that once. And she was intoxicated.

"We are dead morally. The country is paralyzed in a struggle for money. It is bad enough for men to go too far in this direction, but when even women step over the line and go toward the king of death they strike a blow at the race as deadly as has ever been dealt it.

"It's bad enough when a man gets drunk. He is often half a brute, but in a woman we look for something better, and it is a sorry day for the country when the women begin this thing.

TEMPERANCE NOTES.

If every person would be half as good as he expects his neighbor to be, what a heaven this world would be!—National Advocate.

Sometimes the very dust of our hurrying feet rises up and blinds us to the great ends that we must constantly keep in view.—Lady Henry Somerset.

Treating, "sociable" drinks and "friendly glasses" were named as most potent factors in the filling of inebriates' homes at the fortieth anniversary of the Washingtonian home.

The papers of Clearfield, Pa., report that a decided temperance movement is sweeping over the entire county. Remonstrances against liquor license applicants will be pushed with unusual vigor.

For every 566 ministers that die there are 163 deaths among farmers, 820 among carpenters, 890 among coal miners, 1,202 among plumbers, 1,361 among brewers, 1,521 among inkeepers and 2,205 among bartenders.

A license fee of $200 a year will have to be paid hereafter in Chicago for moving picture machines and mutoscopes in saloons and dance halls. This is calculated to do away with machines containing immoral pictures.

Vermont passed a license law in 1848 by a majority of only 13 votes in the state, but after a year of the licensed saloon voted it out by a majority of 13,000 votes. From the rapid change in public sentiment it begins to look as if history might repeat itself.—The American Issue.

Demands Temperate Employes.

In line with the movement to enforce stricter regulations against intoxicating liquors, the Northern Pacific will practically demand teetotalism on the part of its employes. The Northern Pacific will be doing only what all great systems regard as a necessary guarantee that the services of their employes shall be up to the standard.

MISTAKEN CALCULATION.

Shown That America's Per Capita Consumption of Liquors Is More Than Fifteen Dollars.

BY GEORGE MAY POWELL.

A recent issue of a prominent temperance paper gave the per capita of annual liquor consumption at $15 in the United States of America and $35 per capita in the German empire. The latter figure is probably not far from being right. That of our country is not half high enough. It is evidently based on the $900,000,000 of liquor consumption so generally, and erroneously accepted by prohibitionists and disputed as too high by the liquor dealers. The $900,000,000 can be shown to be about right, by analysis of the United States government customs and internal revenue returns on malt, fermented and distilled liquors. But this represents only the approximately pure liquors. This is less than one-third the manufactured and the adulterated liquors retailed at the bars of our country. The extent of this has been emphasized in the recent prosecutions for adulterations of liquors on a gigantic scale. Add to this the vast amount of illicit distillation, and we have a startling grand total of not less than 3½ billion dollars. Divide this by the total of our population, as shown by the last census and it will be seen that the $15 per capita falls far astern. The view of this huge consumption—which the liquor ring dreads to have presented to the business men of the land—shows what a tremendous sponge it is to annually suck up the money that our merchants, manufacturers and farmers should get for honest work. When our commercial captains do get this into their heads, liquor makers and sellers will be driven from chambers of commerce and boards of trade, as Jesus drove the money changers from the temple.

Home market is incomparably the best market in any land. This market, the pirating liquor trade has so utterly in its possession, that it gets more of the actual cash of our people than all the legitimate trade and industries of our people put together. Thus "hard times" and money panics come to us from this hellish Box of Pandora. Then, after this wholesale robbery, the exasperation of this mischief is intensified, by millions of dollars being rolled in on the tax payers for crime, insanity, pauperism, etc., created by this trade in intoxicants. It is also the compound lever of the devil, in debauching our politics, so that franchises which should be worth millions to our citizens and their children, are stolen from them in creating "Trusts," that crush by cornering food and fuel, no matter, who starves, or freezes, and that sell out the nation to aliens, at home and abroad.

Good citizens of all parties should see in all this a peril to the national life, financially, and otherwise, of ominous proportions.

POSSIBLE RESULTS OF DRINK.

The Diseases That Are Attributable to the Excessive Use of Alcohol.

As the drinking season is now on, it is well to reflect that the following diseases may be directly or indirectly caused by some form of alcoholism: Acute gastric catarrh, chronic gastric catarrh, gastric dilation, intestinal indigestion, constipation, gout, cholera morbus, chronic peritonitis, dropsy of the abdomen, catarrhal jaundice, congestion of the liver, cirrhosis (hob-nail liver), chronic tubal nephritis (chronic Bright's disease), diabetes, mellitus, chronic bronchitis, congestion of the lungs, oedema of the lungs, lobor pneumonia, fibroid phthisis (interstitial pneumonia), chronic valvular disease of the heart, dilatation of the heart, chronic fibroid heart, fatty degeneration of the heart, palpitation of the heart, arterio sebrosis, aneurism of the aorta, meningitis, brain fever, apoplexy, congestion of the brain, brain thrombosis and embolism (in youth), nervous vertigo, tomulentia (a plain drunkard), mania a potu, delirium tremens, dipsomania (alcoholic insanity, imbecility and dementia often result from dipsomania).

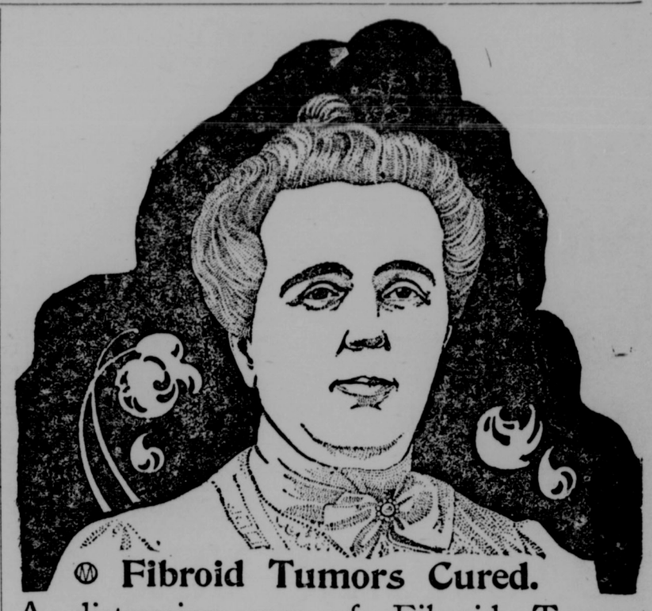
Alcoholism predisposes to sunstroke, chronic pleurisy, inflammation of the nerve trunks, spinal congestion, spinal meningitis, spinal sclerosis (four forms, one of which locomotor ataxia), disseminated neuritis, melancholia, mania (insanity), delusional insanity, phagedenic ulcer, various inflammations, a delirium that sometimes occurs after injuries and surgical operations (if an old drunkard sustains a fracture of a bone he is liable to go into delirium tremens; he may in this state attempt to destroy himself or those around him), erysipelas, blood tumor, fatty tumor, urinary calculus (from excessive use of malt liquors), monomania, general paralysis (paretic dementia), acquired feeblemindedness, acne rosacea (whisky nose and cheeks), trifacial neuralgia.—Medical Student, in Washington Star.

Bureau of Temperance Research.

The Bureau of Temperance Research is a new organization established in Boston. Its object as explained by its secretary, F. W. Clark, is to furnish to all inquirers any information, especially of a statistical nature, which may be sought. It will endeavor to arrange and correlate all figures pertaining to both sides of the liquor question. The bureau will aim to keep in touch with the sales of liquor in the United States and other countries, and to keep temperance workers informed of all the movements of organization of both liquor dealers and employes. Mr. Clark is just the man to fill such an office.

A Village Turned Teetotal.

A Somersetshire innkeeper, who had become bankrupt, gave as the reason for his insolvency at his public examination the statement that "the whole of the village had turned teetotal."



℠ Fibroid Tumors Cured.

A distressing case of Fibroid Tumor, which baffled the skill of Boston doctors. Mrs. Hayes, of Boston, Mass., in the following letter tells how she was cured, after everything else failed, by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Mrs. Hayes' First Letter Appealing to Mrs. Pinkham for Help:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I have been under Boston doctors' treatment for a long time without any relief. They tell me I have a fibroid tumor. I cannot sit down without great pain, and the soreness extends up my spine. I have bearing-down pains both back and front. My abdomen is swollen, and I have had flowing spells for three years. My appetite is not good. I cannot walk or be on my feet for any length of time.

"The symptoms of Fibroid Tumor given in your little book accurately describe my case, so I write to you for advice."—(Signed) Mrs. E. F. HAYES, 252 Dudley St., (Roxbury) Boston, Mass.

Note the result of Mrs. Pinkham's advice—although she advised Mrs. Hayes, of Boston, to take her medicine—which she knew would help her—her letter contained a mass of additional instructions as to treatment, all of which helped to bring about the happy result.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—Sometime ago I wrote to you describing my symptoms and asked your advice. You replied, and I followed all your directions carefully, and to-day I am a well woman.

"The use of **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** entirely expelled the tumor and strengthened my whole system. I can walk miles now.

"**Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** is worth five dollars a drop. I advise all women who are afflicted with tumors or female trouble of any kind to give it a faithful trial."—(Signed) MRS. E. F. HAYES, 252 Dudley St., (Roxbury) Boston, Mass.

Mountains of gold could not purchase such testimony—or take the place of the health and happiness which Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound brought to Mrs. Hayes.

Such testimony should be accepted by all women as convincing evidence that **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** stands without a peer as a remedy for all the distressing ills of women; all ovarian troubles; tumors; inflammations; ulceration, falling and displacements of the womb; backache; irregular, suppressed or painful menstruation. Surely the volume and character of the testimonial letters we are daily printing in the newspapers can leave no room for doubt.

Mrs. Hayes at her above address will gladly answer any letters which sick women may write for fuller information about her illness. Her gratitude to Mrs. Pinkham and **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** is so genuine and heartfelt that she thinks no trouble is too great for her to take in return for her health and happiness.

Truly is it said that it is **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** that is curing so many women, and no other medicine; don't forget this when some druggist wants to sell you something else.

$5000 FORFEIT if we cannot forthwith produce the original letters and signatures of above testimonials, which will prove their absolute genuineness. Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

$100.00 Reward

will be gladly paid to anyone who will furnish convicting evidence against imitators and substitutors who try to sell you worthless preparations when CASCARETS are called for. Don't ever take substitutes, but insist on having

CANDY CATHARTIC
Cascarets
TRADE MARK REGISTERED
BEST FOR THE BOWELS

The great merit of CASCARETS makes big sales everywhere. Therefore, now and then, dealers try to substitute "something just as good." It's a lie! Don't let them do it, and if they try, write us confidentially at once. Address STERLING REMEDY COMPANY, Chicago or New York. All Druggists, 10c, 25c, 50c.

Beware of Imitations!

411

A RARE INVESTMENT WE OFFER SUBJECT TO SALE

a small remainder of absolutely secured 6 per cent. first mortgage gold bonds issued for development purposes by A STRONG, CONSERVATIVE MINING COMPANY, working LARGE PRODUCING MINES. Interest on bonds payable in gold semi-annually. There is a feature of this Investment Offer which makes it CERTAIN OF YIELDING 100 PER CENT over and above the amount invested, in addition to the regular interest on the bonds. Write for detailed information about the above.
ARBUCKLE-GOODE COMMISSION CO., N. E. Corner FOURTH and OLIVE DEPT. K. ST. LOUIS, MO.

ARE YOU GOING TO THE World's Fair?
Send for Booklet telling how to secure accommodation at
THE "INSIDE INN"
The only Hotel within the grounds. Rates: $1.50 to $3.50 European: $1.00 to $2.00 American, which include daily admission. Address Room 110.
THE INSIDE INN
Administration Building World's Fair Grounds. SAINT LOUIS

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION

AN EGG TESTER FREE

Together with an incubator and brooder catalogue, containing among much other valuable and interesting information a colored plate, showing by eighteen views the development of the chick in the shell, free by sending to
GEO. K. STAHL, Quincy, Ill.,
four cents to pay for postage and packing.

PATENTS 48-page book FREE highest references FITZGERALD & CO., Box K, Washington, D. C.

Clean Sweep.

Sister Lillian—Well, Bob, how's the rival football team shaping up?

Brother Bob—Aw, say, Lil, they're a lot of rags. We got up a scrub eleven and wiped the floor with them.—Judge.

Gratitude Well Expressed.

Sault St., Marie, Mich., Feb. 6th.—Mr. C. L. Smith, painter and decorator, whose home is at 309 Anne street, this city, makes the following statement:

"I was laid up with some kind of pains. Some said it was Lumbago, others Sciatica, and others again Rheumatism. A few of my friends suggested that it was lead poison, but whatever it was it gave me a great deal of pain, in fact, almost completely crippled me. I had to use two canes to walk about and even then it was a very painful task.

"A friend advised me to try Dodd's Kidney Pills and I began the treatment. After I had used the first box I was able to throw away one of the canes and was considerably improved. The second box straightened me up so that I could go about free from pain without any assistance and very soon after I was completely cured, well and happy, without a pain or an ache. Dodd's Kidney Pills seemed to go right to the spot in my case and they will always have my greatest praise."

Rather Lively.

Tingaling—Hello, old chap! Haven't seen you for some time. How's business?

Jogalong—On the jump. I've got three frog farms in Missouri.—Chicago Daily News.

PILL TRADE MARK IMITATED.

Druggist and Clerk Are Held in Bail for Court.

Charged with infringing upon the trademark of Carter's Little Liver Pill Company, Joseph T. Griffith, a druggist at the southeast corner of Eleventh and Vine streets, was held in $500 bail for Court this afternoon by Magistrate Jermon, and at the same time Griffith's clerk, Joseph C. Fore, was held in $800 bail for Court on the same charge, and also for selling certain articles the sale of which is prohibited by law.

The men were arrested this morning upon warrants issued by Magistrate Jermon at the instance of Brent Good, No. 130 West Fifty-seventh Street, New York, and Charles C. Orcutt, No. 12 Jumel Terrace, New York, representatives of the Carter Company. They stated that the latter had spent $3,000,000 in advertising and getting their label known, and did not purpose to permit others to reap the benefits.

The label in question is a small one containing a large letter L, and the one used by Griffith is an exact copy, except that it does not contain Carter's name.

The prosecution showed how easily the imitation product could be palmed off on the would-be purchaser of Carter's pills, owing to the similarity of the labels, and held that it was evidence of a deliberate attempt to deceive.—Philadelphia Telegraph, Jan. 27, 1904.

"Have any trouble with your pipes freezing?" "No; they freeze all right; the trouble comes after they thaw out."—Cincinnati Times-Star.

A Remarkable Discovery.

A German chemist has discovered a healing agent in coal oil which has created quite a sensation amongst sufferers wherever it has been tested, on account of the wonderful cures accomplished by its use. A few applications are sufficient to cure muscular Rheumatism, Neuralgia, headache, tooth, ear or backache, lameness, sprains, chilblains, in fact every severe pain. It is sold in drug stores as Dr. Bayer's Penetrating Oil in 25c. and 50c. bottles and warranted to cure or money refunded.

Let idle declaimers mourn over the degeneracy of the age, but my opinion is that every age is the same.—Goldsmith.

Teosinte and Billion Dollar Grass.

The two greatest fodder plants on earth, one good for 14 tons hay and the other 80 tons green fodder per acre. Grows everywhere, so does Victoria Rape, yielding 60,000 lbs. sheep and swine food per acre. [K. L.]

JUST SEND 10c IN STAMPS TO THE John A. Salzer Seed Co., LaCrosse, Wis., and receive in return their big catalog and lots of farm seed samples.

Waste no time skinning flints or splitting hairs.—Farm Journal.

Are You Going to Florida?

Winter Tourist Tickets are now on sale via Queen & Crescent Route, Southern Railway, and connecting lines to points, South, Southeast and Southwest, good returning until May 31, 1904.

Tickets can be purchased going to Florida via Lookout Mountain and Atlanta, and returning via Asheville and the Land of the Sky, giving a variable route. For information address, W. C. Rinearson, G. P. A., Cincinnati, O.

The foes we most fear fade when we face them.—Ram's Horn.

Nothing More Dangerous

Than Cutting Corns. THE FOOT-EASE SANITARY CORN PLASTERS cure by absorption. Something entirely new. The sanitary oils and vapors do the work. Ask your Druggist to-day. Large box sent by mail for 25 cents in stamps. Sample mailed FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

Straight running makes better speed than the swiftest circling.—Ram's Horn.

One kind of charity is the finding of excuses for the faults of people we dislike. —Chicago Daily News.

Miss Passay—"Really, I don't believe in a woman marrying her first love." Miss Peppery—"Oh, don't be discouraged. Your first love will come along some day."—Philadelphia Press.

Scribbler—"I'm writing a book called 'How to Live on Five Hundred Dollars a Year.'" Scrawler—"What's your object?" Scrawler—"To get the $500."—Philadelphia Record.

Husband—"You are not economical." Wife—"Well, if you don't call a woman economical who saves her wedding dress for a possible second marriage, I'd like to know what you think economy is like!"—Glasgow Evening Times.

Hiller—"Was that your son I saw you with yesterday?" Dale—"The young chap who was giving me advice how to succeed in business and to make a place for one's self in the world? Yes, that was George." —Boston Transcript.

McJigger—"Hedley is a most extraordinary fellow. We were talking about a multi-millionaire to-day." Thingumbob—"Yes?" McJigger—"Yes, and he didn't nee remark: 'Well, with all his millions don't think he's any happier than I am.'"—Philadelphia Press.

Mountaineer Child (in Tennessee)—"Are you a literary person, sir?" Astonished Tourist—"Yes: why do you want to know?" Mountaineer—"Well, papa is out of work just now and he said that if you were a literary person, perhaps you would pay us 50 cents a day for talking dialect for your book."—Baltimore American.

"Do you believe that worry ever killed a cat?" asked the man who enjoys propounding foolish questions. "I should say not!" exclaimed the chap who is willing to answer. "I've been worrying how to get rid of our neighbor's caterwauling beast for a month past, but it seems healthier than ever!"—Cincinnati Times-Star.

SMILES

EXPERIENTIA DOCET.

Mamma—It's very wrong of you, Tommy—I thought you would have known better than to fight with your little friend like that!

Tommy (a vanquished one)—So I do now. But I thought I could lick him!—Ally Sloper.

Unnecessary Precaution.

She's joined an anti-kissing club,
She fears the microbes, she declares;
Her nose is what is known as snub;
She's joined an anti-kissing club—
But why did she need to? There's the rub!
She's plain and thirty, so who cares?
She's joined an anti-kissing club,
She fears the microbe, she declares.
—Chicago Record-Herald.

Quite a Different Thing.

"George says he never has so good a time as when he is out with me," asserted the girl in brown.

"Does he really?" returned the girl in gray commiseratingly. "Now, Alfred is quite different. When he's 'out' with me he's unhappy until he makes it up." —Brooklyn Eagle.

Changes in Style.

The poet once put on a wreath
That decked him out full fair;
But now he wears a funny hat
And doesn't cut his hair.
—Washington Star.

JUST A SUGGESTION.

Fond Mamma—Yes, my darling, those little boys next door have no father or mother, and no kind Aunt Jane. Wouldn't you like to give them something?

Archie (with great enthusiasm)—Oh, yes, mamma. Let's give them Aunt Jane!—The King.

He'd Do His Best.

There was a young urchin of Wye,
Who when asked: "Could he eat mince pie?"
Simply nodded his head
As he artlessly said:
"Bring out all wot you've got—an' I'll try!"
—Ally Sloper.

Not Made for Such People.

Jenkins—I've tried at least 20 different brands of health foods, but none of them has done me any good.

Beatty—What are you troubled with?

Jenkins—An appetite.—Puck.

Ingenuity.

The man who writes the novel
Has ancient plots, you'll find.
The advertisement writer
Has the most inventive mind.
—Washington Star.

TAKING A RISK.

Splodger—And do you really love me?

Pansie—If I didn't, I shouldn't be such a goose as to come skating with you, should I?—Ally Sloper.

Safe Offer.

LaMontt—These cigarette concerns state that if you'll send them 500 coupons they'll send you books to improve the mind.

LaMoyne—H'm! By the time you smoke that many cigarettes you won't have any mind to improve.—Chicago Daily News.

A Budding Humoristess.

Mamma—There, Gladys! Don't be so very, very boisterous!

Small Gladys—I ain't boisterous, Mamma; I am just a little girlisterous! —Puck.

The Reward of an Ancestor.

"Why are you losing sleep and exerting your energies to win fame and fortune?" asked the man who avoids enthusiasms.

"I don't know, exactly," answered the man with a passion for work. "I suppose my reward will come in future generations when some young man is enabled by my previous exertions to wear a monocle and say 'by Jove' instead of working."—Washington Star.

Fiendish Ingenuity.

"Brooks," said Rivers, "look at that cane Upgardson carries."

"What's peculiar about it?" asked Brooks.

"It's a deadly weapon—that's all."

"Sword?"

"Worse than that."

"Rifle?"

"Worse than that," said Rivers, in an agitated voice. "It's a flute."—Chicago Tribune.

A Quiet Tip.

The dreamers idly sit and plan
How honest labor they may shirk;
But the men who win success
Doff their coats and go to work.
—Cincinnati Enquirer.

AN IMPENDING TRAGEDY.

Bug Lover—Fairest Angelina, for the last time I ask you to be mine. Refuse, and I throw myself into the crater of yon fiery volcano.—Chicago Chronicle.

Not Discouraged.

A young man who lived in Dubuque,
By a leap year maid was forsuque;
But he didn't sigh,
Or go off and digh—
He simply rebaited his huque.
—Chicago Daily News.

Beyond His Years.

Small Harold was reading aloud to his mother about a ship, and came across this passage: "And she began to steam slowly down the bay."

"Why is a ship called 'she,' Harry?" his mother asked.

"Oh," replied the little fellow, "I suppose it's because she has to have a man to boss her."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Summer and Winter.

Each time its share of toil will bring,
No idling need we know.
When there's no snow for shoveling
There will be lawns to mow.
—Washington Star.

WOMAN'S WAY.

Jack—Would you coast with me forever down the hill of time, dear?

Jill—Why, yes, if you'll let me steer.—N. Y. Times.

Up-to-Date Testimonial.

"Gladys," said Chumley to his mannish sister, "I've done so much for you, you should write me a testimonial."

"A testimonial?"

"Yes. You might say: 'Dear Brother—Once I was a timid, delicate girl, but since using your collars and ties I have become a new woman.' "—Tit-Bits.

Hard to Say "No."

A man who's polite finds it hard to refuse
A lady's request, so you see,
Now that leap year has come, he'll be quite in a fix
If one says: "Will you please marry me?"
—Philadelphia Bulletin.

A Bad Omen.

Hostess—Mr. Litewayte is going to sing a comic song.

Guest—I knew something would happen. I overturned a salt-cellar at the dinner table.—Chicago American.

One Sort.

"There goes Roxham. Every time I think of that man's financial embarrassment, it makes me yearn to help him."

"Financial embarrassment?"

"Yes; he's got so much money he doesn't know what to do with it."—Catholic Standard and Times.

The Question Answered.

"The question is this: Would you advise me to marry a beautiful or a sensible girl?"

"What a foolish question! A beautiful girl would do better, and a sensible girl would know better."—Puck.

CAUGHT BY THE GRIP. RELEASED BY PE-RU-NA.

"The world of medicine recognizes Grip as epidemic catarrh."—Medical Talk.

LA GRIPPE is epidemic catarrh. It spares no class or nationality. The cultured and the ignorant, the aristocrat and the pauper, the masses and the classes are alike subject to la grippe. None are exempt—all are liable.

Have you the grip? Or, rather, has the grip got you? Grip is well named. The original French term, la grippe, has been shortened by the busy American to read "grip." Without intending to do so a new word has been coined that exactly describes the case. As if some hideous giant with awful GRIP had clutched us in its fatal clasp. Men, women, and children, whole towns and cities are caught in the baneful grip of a terrible monster.

The following letters speak for themselves as to the efficacy of Peruna in cases of la grippe or its after effects.

After Effects of La Grippe Eradicated by Pe-ru-na.

Mrs. Fred Weinberger, Westerlo, Albany County, N. Y., writes:

"Several years ago I had an attack of la grippe which left my nerves in a prostrated condition. Then I had another attack of la grippe which left me worse. I had tried three good physicians but all in vain. I gave Peruna a trial. In a short time I was feeling better and now I am as well as anyone."—Mrs. Fred Weinberger.

Hon. James R. Guill of Omaha.

Hon. James R. Guill is one of the oldest and most esteemed men of Omaha, Neb. He has done much to make it what it is, serving on public boards a number of times. He endorses Peruna in the following words:

"I am 68 years old, am hale and hearty, and Peruna has helped me attain it. Two years ago I had la grippe—my life was despaired of. Peruna saved me."—J. R. Guill.

A Relative of Abraham Lincoln.

Mr. Silas S. Lincoln, who resides at 913 I. Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., has the honor of being third cousin to Abraham Lincoln. He writes:

"I had la grippe five times before using your medicine. Four years ago I began the use of Peruna, since which time I have not been troubled with that disease. I can now do as much work at my desk as I ever could in my life. I have gained more than ten pounds in weight."—S. S. Lincoln.

Pe-ru-na Not Only Cured La Grippe but Benefited the Whole System.

Miss Alice M. Dressler, 1313 N. Bryant Ave., Minneapolis, Minn., writes:

"Last spring I suffered from la grippe and was partially cured, but the bad after effects remained through the summer and somehow I did not get strong as I was before. One of my college friends who was visiting me asked me to try Peruna and I did so and found it all and more than I had expected. It not only cured me of the catarrh but restored me to perfect health, built up the entire system and brought a happy feeling of buoyancy which I had not known for years." —Alice M. Dressler.

An Actress' Testimonial.

Miss Jean Cowgill, Griswold Opera House, Troy, N. Y., is the leading lady with the Aubrey Stock Co. She writes the following:

"During the past winter of 1901, I suffered for several weeks from a severe attack of grippe, which left a serious catarrhal condition of the throat and head.

"Some one suggested Peruna. As a last resort, after wasting much time and money on physicians, I tried the remedy faithfully, and in a few weeks was as well as ever."—Jean Cowgill.

A Southern Judge Cured.

Judge Horatio J. Goss, Hartwell, Ga., writes:

"Some five or six years ago I had a very severe spell of grippe, which left me with systemic catarrh. A friend advised me to try your Peruna which I did, and was immediately benefited and cured. The third bottle completed the cure."—H. J. Goss.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.

Easy One.

The sporting editor of the Daily Bread was acting temporarily as answers-to-correspondents man.

A note from "Constant Reader," contained the query: "What do the letters 'D. D.' mean?" was handed to him.

"Dollars to Doughnuts," he wrote in reply, without a moment's hesitation.—Chicago Tribune.

In Emmons Co., Dakota, we can sell you 160 acres fine land. You can break 100 acres this spring, sow it to Salzer's Flax and reap enough to pay for your land, etc., having a fine farm free the first year. 10 such pieces for sale.
JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO.,
[K. L.] La Crosse, Wis.

"I am doing my best to convince George that I am economical." "What have you done?" "I have worn the same dress twice."—New Yorker.

"The Inside Inn" is the name of the only hotel in the World's Fair Grounds—American and European plan at reasonable rates. See advertisement in another column and write for folder to "Inside Inn," Administration Bldg., Room 110, St. Louis, Mo.

If time is money, it may be doubted if a castle in the air is apt to be worth the cost of construction.—Puck.

Dyeing is as easy as washing when Putnam Fadeless Dyes are used.

Hypocrisy is thenecessary burden of villainy.—Johnson.

Stops the Cough and works off the cold. Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. Price 25 cents

To pay compliments is much easier than to pay debts.—Chicago Daily News.

Piso's Cure for Consumption is an infallible medicine for coughs and colds.—N. W. Samuel, Ocean Grove, N. J., Feb. 17, 1900.

He multiplies his troubles who runs to meet them.—Ram's Horn.

A WOMAN'S MISERY.

Mrs. John La Rue, of 115 Paterson Ave., Paterson, N. J., says: "I was troubled for about nine years, and what I suffered no one will ever know. I used about every known remedy that is said to be good for kidney complaint, but without deriving permanent relief. Often when alone in the house the backache has been so bad that it brought tears to my eyes. The pain at times was so intense that I was compelled to give up my household duties and lie down. There were headaches, dizziness and blood rushing to my head to cause bleeding at the nose. The first box of Doan's Kidney Pills benefited me so much that I continued the treatment. The stinging pain in the small of my back, the rushes of blood to the head, and other symptoms disappeared."

Doan's Kidney Pills for sale by all dealers. 50 cents per box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

DO YOU COUGH DON'T DELAY TAKE KEMP'S BALSAM THE BEST COUGH CURE

It Cures Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Croup, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis and Asthma. A certain cure for Consumption in first stages, and a sure relief in advanced stages. Use at once. You will see the excellent effect after taking the first dose. Sold by dealers everywhere. Large bottles 25 cents and 50 cents.

Neglect a cough and contract consumption.

Shiloh's Consumption Cure The Lung Tonic

cures consumption, but don't leave it too long. Try it now. Your money back if it doesn't benefit you.

Prices: 25c 50c. $1 S. C. WELLS & CO. LeRoy, N. Y., Toronto, Can.

50,000 Americans Were Welcomed to Western Canada during last Year

160 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

They are settled and settling on the Grain and Grazing Lands, and are prosperous and satisfied.

Sir Wilfred Laurier recently said: "A new star has risen upon the horizon, and is toward it that every immigrant who leaves the land of his ancestors to come and seek a home for himself now turns his gaze"—Canada. There is

ROOM FOR MILLIONS

FREE Homesteads given away. Schools, Churches, Railways, Markets, Climate, everything to be desired.

For a descriptive Atlas and other information, apply to SUPERINTENDENT IMMIGRATION, Ottawa, Canada; or authorized Canadian Government Agent—

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Sprays trees, plants and vines, sprinkles lawns, washes windows, carriages, etc. Has no equal, sells on sight. Sprays from bucket or barrel 50 feet. You want it.
H. H. KUSLER, Johnstown, Ohio.

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WILL INCREASE YOUR RECEIPTS and CUT DOWN your EXPENSES. We make the BEST. Send for free Catalogue and Price List.
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AGENTS Wanted.

SALZER'S FARM SEED NOVELTIES

Salzer's National Oats. Most prolific Oats on earth. The U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, says: "Salzer's Oats are the best out of over four hundred sorts tested by us." This grand Oat yielded in Wisconsin 156 bu., Ohio 187 bu., Michigan 231 bu., Missouri 255 bu., and North Dakota 310 bu. per acre, and will positively do as well by you. Try it, sir, and be convinced.

A Few Sworn to Yields.
Salzer's Beardless Barley, 121 bu. per A.
Salzer's Homebuilder Corn, 304 bu. per A.
Salzer's Big Four Oats, 250 bu. per A.
Salzer's New National Oats, 310 bu. per A.
Salzer's Potatoes, 236 bu. per A.
Salzer's Onions, 1,000 bu. per A.

All of our Farm and Vegetable Seeds are pedigree stock, bred right up to big yields.

Salzer's Spelitz (Emmer). Greatest cereal wonder of the age. It is not corn nor wheat, nor rye, nor barley, nor oats, but a golden combination of them all, yielding 80 bu. of grain and 4 tons of rich straw hay per acre. Greatest stock food on earth. Does well everywhere.

Salzer's Million Dollar Grass. Most talked of grass on earth. Editors and College Professors and Agricultural Lecturers praise it without stint; yields 14 tons of rich hay and lots of pasture besides, per acre.

Salzer's Teosinte. Salzer's Teosinte produces 113 rich, juicy, sweet, leafy stocks from one kernel of seed, 14 feet high in 90 days; yielding fully 80 tons of green fodder per acre, doing well everywhere, East, West, South or North.

Grasses and Clovers. Only large growers of grasses and clovers for seed in America. Operate over 5,000 acres. Our seeds are warranted. We make a great specialty of Grasses and Clovers, Fodder Plants, Corn, Potatoes, Onions, Cabbage, and all sorts of Vegetable Seeds.

For 10c in Stamps and the name of this paper, we will send you a lot of farm seed samples, including some of above, together with our mammoth 140 page illustrated catalogue, for but 10c in postage stamps.

Send for same to-day.

JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO.
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or experience required to properly erect our Fencing. Built just like a board fence, using as few or as many strands as desired. Write for free sample and circulars. We will save you time and money.
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A Certain Cure for Feverishness, Constipation, Headache, Stomach Troubles, Teething Disorders, and Destroy Worms. They Break up Colds in 24 hours. At all Druggists, 25 cts. Sample mailed FREE. Address, A. S. OLMSTED, Le Roy, N. Y.

Mother Gray, Nurse in Children's Home, New York City.

CALIFORNIA FARMS. Catalogue sent free. C. M. Wooster Co., San Francisco.

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Is the Company that did it. The Strongest Company in the World, writing the Best Policy in the World and a purely Mutual Company. Why will you risk a stock or second-class company with the future of your family if you can get into the NEW YORK LIFE? It costs you no more and you have something strictly first-class, and there are no stockholders to make rich.

Think of it; let us show you that you would make a grave mistake by taking a policy in any other company. If we can't prove it there's no harm done. No trouble to show and explain policies to you.

For information call at the First National Bank, Friendsville, Md.

McCANDLISH & SAVAGE, Agents,

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CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

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ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber of Garrett county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

WILLIAM R. MICHAEL,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber on or before the 28th day of July next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 26th day of January, 1905.

P. T. MICHAEL,
Administrator,
Westernport, Md.

47 4t

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber, of Garrett county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett county, in Maryland, Letters Testamentary on the personal estate of

EDWARD CALLIS,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 4th day of August next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 1st day of February, 1905.

WILLIAM CALLIS,
Executor,
45 Hoyes, Md.

PLEASANT FIELDS OF HOLY WRIT

SAVE for my daily range
Among the pleasant fields of Holy Writ,
I might despair. —Tennyson.

The International Sunday School Lesson.

First Quarter. Lesson VIII. Mark 1, 21-34. Feb. 21, 1904.

Copyright, Davis W. Clark.

Jesus and the Sabbath

The Sabbath was the "bloody angle" in the contest between the Pharisees and Jesus. They had idolized the Sabbath—had converted it into a veritable Juggernaut, whose ponderous weight they were rolling over men's hearts and homes. Their micrology would have been ludicrous if it had not been exercised upon some thing so sacred.

With this spirit-destroying literalism, Jesus took strongest issue. Of set purpose he broke the tradition, while he yet kept the Sabbath. He wrought seven conspicuous cures upon as many Sabbaths, as if to show the merciful character and uses of the day. But he could not expect to lay his hand thus rudely upon this Pharisaic fetich without raising a din and cry, and being branded as a sacrilegious person.

On this occasion the Pharisaic espionage followed him in hopes that it would discover that he took one step more than the two thousand cubits allowed for a Sabbath-day's journey. It congratulated itself upon a still greater "find." It threw up its hands in well-feigned horror at the dreadful infraction: for were not the disciples reaping and thrashing on the Sabbath? According to the refinements of their traditions, plucking the ripe wheatears was a kind of harvesting, and rubbing them between the hands and blowing the chaff away was a kind of winnowing. What a sin!

The reply of Jesus is a master-stroke "David is your hero-king. It is not possible you are ignorant of what he did in an emergency; how, flying from Saul and famishing, he took, not standing corn in the field, like my disciples have, but the shewbread from the golden table before the very presence of the Lord; and that, too when it had been freshly laid there, and there was none to replace it. David did this! How is it that you find no fault with him?" The law of mercy in this instance supplanted the law of sacrifice.

The scene shifts now from the wheat-fields to the synagogue, but the issue remains the same. The cripple is used as a bait to catch Jesus with. Jesus called the unfortunate man to a conspicous position.

The alternative which he proposed put them to confusion. Which accorded better with the spirit of the Sabbath law—to do good, as he proposed, by setting this unfortunate free from his malady, or to do evil, as they were doing when they entertained a jealous and inhuman spirit; to save life, as he soon would (making the poor man's life worth living), or to kill, as they were now (cherishing the spirit of murder in their hearts)? No wonder they were silent. Jesus was unanswerable.

The Teacher's Lantern

The technism of piety reached its completest development under the hair-splitting genius of the Pharisees

* * * * *

They enumerated 365 prohibitions, 248 commands (equal to the number of body), 613 precepts (number of letters in the Decalogue).

* * * * *

Their dialectical skill especially busy in framing the casuistry of the Sabbath: determining whether it was right to eat an egg laid on Sabbath, etc.

* * * * *

There was a serious side as well as ludicrous in this excessive legalism. Hebrew pilots dropped the helm on approach of Sabbath. Hebrew soldiers allowed themselves to be butchered rather than fight on the Sabbath.

* * * * *

Jesus crushed these hollow traditions, showed how intent of the Sabbath was perverted by them.

* * * * *

He did not abolish the Sabbath. "Lord of the Sabbath" would have been no honorable title if it was a repealed institution. He was Lord of the day in the sense of ridding it of the barnacles of tradition, elevating it and filling it with life and sanctity.

Child-Study and Sunday-School Methods

A little girl when asked what made it rain, disclosed the fact that she believed that rainy days were "washdays" in heaven, and that rain was caused by the throwing out of the water, and thunder by the rolling around of the empty tubs. A five-year-old said, "Mamma, where does God live?" The conventional answer was, "everywhere." Quickly as a flash, but devoid of irreverance, came the response. "Why don't he build a house and stay at home!" The inadequacy of our traditional terms as vehicles of truth to the child-mind is apparent. It is a question whether they do not often fall short of conveying anything except a sound of words, or else a positively false notion. The teacher who is fit will find what the child's idea is, will enlarge or reduce it, or substitute another, as the case requires.

Sincell & Co.

Will open their White sale Friday, Feb. 5th.

They are also displaying the handsomest line of White Goods ever opened in Oakland.

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Offers to its patrons every advantage consistent with sound banking.

Deposits by mail and all correspondence given prompt attention.

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Total Liability, - $50,000

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Will visit regularly through Garrett county Md., and offers his services to those wishing Dental Treatment. Charges moderate.
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EDWARD H. SINCELL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
OAKLAND, MARYLAND.

Will practice in the Courts of Garrett and Allegany counties, the Court of Appeals of Maryland, and the adjoining counties of West Virginia.

Examiners' Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Examiners, appointed and commissioned by the Mayor and Common Council of Deer Park, Maryland, to take into consideration the proposal to close and discontinue a part of Davis Avenue and Garden Street and also a part of Tillson Street in the town of Deer Park, and lay out and open certain new Streets therein, the first to begin at a point on Davis Avenue and running thence in a northwest course to Hotel Street, and the second to begin on Hotel Street and run in a northwest course to Spiker Street, through the lands of John T. McGraw, will meet for the said purpose on the premises on the 15th day of March, 1904, at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m., and if in our opinion the public welfare and convenience requires the discontinuance and closing of said Avenue and Street and the opening of said proposed Streets, we will then and there proceed to locate and lay out same.

THOMAS J. GARRETT,
JOHN W. LANDIS,
ALEXANDER C. MASON,
Examiners.

THE REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME 27. OAKLAND, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1904. NUMBER 51.

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Hood's Sarsaparilla,	70c
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Men' Heavy Fleeced Undershirts and drawers, worth 65c, for	38c
Men's Rubbers,	38c

For One Week Only.

Offutt & Sons.

THE MARYLAND GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Interest Centering On the Executive Appointments.

THOSE FOR GARRETT CONFIRMED

After Appointing D. M. Mason, of Oakland, as One of the Election Supervisors, His Name was Withdrawn and Edmund Jamison Given the Place.

From our Special Correspondent.
STATE HOUSE, ANNAPOLIS, February 24th., 1904.

Speculation and gossip over the Governor's appointments is the chief occupation of the local law makers and what few of the more distant politicians as have assembled here thus far, after the adjournment last Friday. The House and Senate last week were both flooded with bills and by Friday the members were pretty well tired out by the long week, the long sessions and the remainder of the long days spent in the committee rooms, for the pressure on the members of the more important committees, at any rate, was heavy indeed.

The Governor's appointments, however, were the fruitful theme with the gossips. Politicians, as a rule, are the only people interested in who the Governor appoints to the various offices, except, of course, the men who aspire to fill them, and except in the case of where the Executive appoints an obviously unfit man for the position. The average taxpayer, not an office seeker and not a politician, does not care who fills the places, and so long as he is courteously treated on the few occasions that he comes in contact with the officials, it matters little one way or another to him, whether the man be endorsed by any one or not.

But there is a broader consideration than that for the Governor and for his administration as a whole, and for the dignity and credit of this administration, good men must fill the places; and thus far there is no gainsaying the fact that the Executive is sending down good men. True, they are not pleasing the politicians, and true the applicants for the positions, many of them at least, are grumbling over their various appointments, for the lightning thus far has been striking with great frequency in unsolicited spots, but the great mass of the public is pleased with the appointments thus far, and even his former newspaper enemies have complimented Governor Warfield on the names which he has sent in, and have evinced in the most marked degree their delight over the ignoring of Mr. Rasin.

While this is unquestionably deserved and while the Governor's friends are glad to read this praise, the fact remains that it is very, very cheap, the ones doing the most of it, doing everything in their power to encompass his defeat, or doing nothing to further his chances of election, at the critical time when this same Mr. Rasin was conducting a very important part of his campaign, which, with the work of others, resulted in victory. This fact makes thoughtful men, not blinded by their hatred of a name, the owner of which most of them have never even seen, a little sorry that the good Governor does not at least recognize Mr. Rasin, if, indeed, he is really not going to eventually do so.

The Governor, in making his selections, does not seem to have been moved to any extent by anyone's influence, but the personel of the Police Board for Baltimore city, in spite of that fact, is beyond all question not hostile to Mr. Rasin. Both of the democratic members, James H. Preston and George R. Willis, are men of the highest type, as is Gen. Shyrock, the minority member, but both have always been friendly to Rasin; but, and here is the point with "The Old Man," this fact had nothing to do whatever with their selection. The only thing that he can console himself with is the thought that although they were friendly to him that did not prevent their appointment.

Overy man to his own opinion, of course, but the preponderence of opinion here, even among the most conservative, seems to be that courtesy might move the handsome Governor, if nothing else would, to consult the one man to whom, more than anyone else he owes the position which he now occupies, when making his selections for important party appointments.

Among the Governor's closest friends who wish him to show up with all classes in as fine a light as possible, this feeling is even more pronounced, due to the fact that Rasin has not intruded in any way, shape or form, leaving to the Governor's own sense of fairness to see the wisdom of consulting him on some of the matters in which he is most vitally concerned. The Governor's friends are anxious that there may be no question of his good taste.

The following appointments for Garrett county were sent in last night by the Governor:

Justices of the Peace.—First District—John L. Sharpless and Wade H. Lohr.

Second District—Leon Hardie and James Guard.

Third District—Peter Nathan and Daniel W. Dorsey.

Fourth District—Marcus M. Fazenbaker.

Fifth District—Henry Kahl.

Sixth District—R. M. Alexander and David H. Friend.

Seventh District—John R. Kerfoot.

Eighth District—William A. Harvey and George Mason.

Ninth District—Charles A. Murphy.

Tenth District—William D. Hoye.

Twelfth District—George Ralston.

Fourteensh District—Andrew B. Gonder.

Notaries Public—George A. Fraley, John Felty, Jr., and Charles Deffenbaugh, of Oakland; Edward M. Liston, of Selbysport; H. L. Bevans, of Grantsville; H. C. Grusendorf, of Hutton; Edward Schlossnagle, of Friendsville, and Edward J. Hamill, of Blaine.

School Commissioner—George E. Bishoff.

Supervisors of Election—Charles M. Miller and D. M. Mason, to represent the democratic party, and Edward E. Sollers, to represent the republican party.

Before confirmation of the above by the Senate the Governor withdrew the name of D. M. Mason and substituted it by that of Edmund Jamison, when the appointments as a whole were confirmed.

Senator Betts, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, on Thursday reported favorably the two Western Maryland Railroad bills, upon which a hearing was given on Monday. One gives the company authority to continue the construction of the bridge across the Patapsco River, near the iron plant of Lauer & Harper, and the other gives it the privilege of laying its tracks along the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal and the Potomac River from Big Pool, in Washington county, to Cumberland. For fourteen miles the Western Maryland will either be exclusively or partially on the land owned by the canal, and adjacent to it on the side of the waterway opposite the towpath. The Western Maryland demands possession of this, after instituting condemnation proceedings and settling the award. It is charged by Mr. Hugh L. Bond, Jr., when he appeared before the committee, that the construction of the railroad would do great damage to the canal.

Some unimportant amendments were offered with the bills by the Finance Committee. No trouble is anticipated with the Western Maryland legislation in the Senate.

On last Wednesday the Committee on Federal Relations in the House reported favorably Mr. Howard's resolutions directing the attention of the Federal government to Garrett county as a site for an army encampment.

On the same day in the Senate the bill some time ago introduced by Mr. Palmer to prohibit the sale of liquor in election district No. 3, outside the corporate limits of Grantsville, was passed.

The joint resolutions relating to an army camp were also passed in the Senate.

The bill which was introduced in the Senate on last Wednesday, having passed the House, to require certain corporations in Garrett county to pay off semi-monthly, passed the Senate on Friday.

The bill introduced earlier in the session and passed in the House, to reimburse the school commissioners of Garrett county a sum of $2,112.99, has been introduced in the Senate by Senator Palmer.

On Thursday Governor Warfield signed the bill to prohibit the sale of liquor within three miles of Fairview church in Garrett county.

Mr. Harvey, during the brief session on Friday morning introduced a bill prohibiting the carrying of fire arms by persons under sixteen years of age in Garrett county.

PAUL WINCHESTER.

Circuit Court.

The March Term of the Circuit Court for Garrett county will convene on Monday, March 14th. While the dockets thus far are not very heavy it is expected that a large number of cases will be docked. A great many of those already on the docket will be continued until a later term of the court, probably in September.

Opportunity Knocks at Your Door, Mr. Man!

Stewart's have determined to clear out all **Winter Clothing** at once, to make room for spring goods. They have therefore reduced the prices, so that you can buy a suit of clothes from Stewart's individualized by and distinguished for its faultless fabric, fit and fashion, at a saving of from **$3.02** to **$6.85** the suit.

These prices tell the Story:

At $4.48 Men's Suits that sold for $7.50 and $8.50.
At $5.75 Men's Suits and Overcoats that sold for $10.00 and $12.00.
At $8.65 Men's Suits and Overcoats that sold for $15.00 and $16.50.
At $2.00 Men's Pants that Sold for $3.00, $3.50 and $4.00.

STEWART & CO.,
Lexington, Howard and Clay Sts.
BALTIMORE.

STORY OF THE GREAT BALTIMORE FIRE.

Scenes and Incidents During its Progress Graphically Depicted.

ITS PATH RESEMBLES A CRESENT

The Finest Buildings and All Supposed to be Absolutely Firepaoof, Burned With Greater Rapidity than Those Otherwise Constructed.

Last Sunday morning, about half-past 10 o'clock, while half of Baltimore was on its way to church, fire broke out in the large wholesale dry goods house of John E. Hurst & Co., at the corner of Liberty and German streets. From this point it raged until 5:45 o'clock Monday afternoon, when the exhausted firemen finally succeeded in bringing its destructive course to a halt among the lumber yards on nuion dock, at the foot of Falls avenue, more than a mile from where it had started.

Its path, which today resembles nothing so much as a huge crescent, embraces eighty blocks in the heart of the business section; more than 2,500 buildings are in ashes, including the Chamber of Commerce, Merchants and Manufacturers' Association's headquarters; the Stock Exchange; more than half the banks and financial houses in the city, and practically the whole of the dry goods district, and the retail clothing district along Baltimore street, from Liberty street to the Baltimore street bridge over Jones' Falls, over a mile in length

Conservative insurance agents have placed the loss at $80,000,000, of which it is stated that about 75 per cent, is covered by insurance.

As yet, the exact cause of the fire has not been ascertained. Certain it is that shortly after the Hurst Building was discovered to be in flames there were heard several tremendous explosions, which tore the great establishment to fragments, and sent bricks, mortar, and blazing cinders scattering over the neighborhood, and spreading the blaze.

The whole fire department was soon on hand, a general alarm having been turned in by Captain Jordan, of the Salvage Corps, whose company was the first on the scene. Their efforts, however, seemed fruitless, and the hungry blaze spread into the adjoining buildings, most of which were occupied by large wholesale dry goods companies, and by noon, a little less than two hours after it had started, it had crept through the block to Baltimore street, destroying the Roxbury Rye Distilling Company's establishment, near the corner of Sharp street.

Appeals for help were at once sent to other cities—New York, Washington, Philadelphia, and Wilmington.

The fire had by this time covered eight city blocks, and was rapidly eating its way toward the corner of Baltimore and Charles street, a high wind from the southwest directing the course of the destructive blaze. At this juncture dynamite was restored to, but without avail. Several buildings—among them that of Armstrong, Cator & Co., on Baltimore street, near Charles—were destroyed in this manner, but nothing seemed to stop the spread of the fire. It was then about 6 o'clock in the afternoon, and business men and dealers of all sorts were hurriedly removing their movable property from the establishments in the path of the flames.

On they swept, taking a northeasterly direction destroying the buildings north of Baltimore street on Liberty for half a square. The block bounded by McClellan's alley, Baltimore street, Charles street and Fayette street was soon in ruins, and up Charles street the fire spread to O'Neills, at the corner of Lexington. This marked its farthest point north on Charles street. Sweeping across Charles, the Union Trust Company's Building, corner of Charles and Fayette streets, shortly after 9 o'clock at night, caught, and was soon destroyed as were all the buildings in this block between Fayette and Lexington, except the Central Savings Bank Building, at the corner of Lexington and Charles. The militia had by this time been ordered out, and a cordon was formed about the burned district by Brigadier General Riggs, who was in command.

The flames were defeated in their effort to consume the Courthouse, but the sky-scrapers along Fayette street and Baltimore street were soon in ruins. After leaving them nothing but smoking and blackened walls, the flames swept on to the Falls, wrecking everything on East Baltimore street to Front on the north side. Here the wind changed to the north, and the fire took a southerly course down to the waterfront burning everything on the south side of Baltimore street to the Falls, including the Maryland Institute over Marsh Market space and everything between Light street and the Falls, and Baltimore street and the waterfront. At 5:20 o'clock Monday afternoon the flames were among the lumber yards along Union dock, and, Acting Chief McAfee appreciating that the key of the situation was being contested, and that if the flames reached beyond the Falls nothing could keep them from continuing their destructive course through East Baltimore, concentrated his efforts at this point. Engine after engine was rushed to the scene, and with the gallant assistance of the fire boat Cataract, under Captain German, the great fire was at last conquered and became history.

The militia immediately stretched their cordon about the burned district, which, roughly speaking, today covers all that part of Baltimore between Liberty street on the west, Jones' Falls on the east, Lexington steeet on the north, and the waterfront and Pratt street on the south, and the work of razing the walls and clearing the streets was immediately begun by a force of several thousand city workmen. After six days, many of the streets through the ruins have been stripped of all debris, and the work of counting the cost and adjusting insurance has begun with a will. Baltimoreans are taking an optimistic view of the situation, and more than 200 firms have already announced their intention of rebuilding, either on their old sites or on new ones, and in the meantime temporary quarters have been secured elsewhere. All the newspapers lost their plants in the flames, but all have been publishing daily editions of their journals in Washington, on the plants of their Washington contemporaries.

From a spectacular standpoint, the fire was one of the most magnificent in history, particularly when the flames were raging among the great sky-scrapers in the financial district. Great tongues of fire leaped into the air for hundreds of feet, and were distinctly seen at points more than 100 miles from Baltimore in Virginia and Pennsylvania.

Some idea of the size of the district which has been swept may be gathered when it is stated that it includes more than 175 acres of ground—all of it in the heart of the buisiness section.

ARMY CAMP IN GARRETT COUNTY.

Resolutions in State Senate Requests The Government to Locate It Here.

Senator Palmer, of Garrett, presented the following joint resolution in the Senate Friday, and it was referred to the committee on federal relations:

"Whereas it has been provided by an act of Congress of the United States that four army camps shall be selected in the several sections of the United States for the rendezvous of national guardsmen from the several States and the United States troops, and

Whereas Garrett county, Maryland, near Oakland, has offered a site to the government on the most reasonable terms, with an abundance of cheap land, drained by beautiful streams of water, and a climate that cannot be surpassed in the United States, of sufficient distance from the large cities, located on the one of the finest trunk lines of railroad and with in direct communication with the city of Washington, it is deemed eminently fitted for the holding of such encampment, and especially for the health and discipline of the troops.

"Now, therefore, be it resolved by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the Senators and Representative from Maryland in Congress be, and they are hereby urgently requested to use their best efforts to make known to the proper authorities at Washington the advantages offered by the site in Garrett county for one of the army camps provided for the aforesaid act of Congress and to use all possible efforts to secure the location of said encampment in said Garrett county:

And be it further resolved, That the Governor of this State be, and he is hereby respectfully requested to send a copy of these resolutions, properly engrossed, attested with the great seal of the State, to each of the Senators and also a copy to the chief of staff of the United States army and a copy to the chairman of the committee on military affairs of the United States House of Representatives.

A. D. Naylor & Co.'s

Spring stock is rolling in. We have received a car load of Harrows and Cultivators, two car loads of vehicles, comprising the finest selection we have ever received. When in need of anything in this line it would be to your interest to inspect our line and get prices as we are always the lowest quality considered.

2t A. D. NAYLOR.

THE PASSING OF JOSHUA JOHNSON

A Prominent Native of Garrett County Answers Final Summons.

Monday afternoon about 5 o'clock Mr. Joshua Johnson one of the best known business men of Frostburg died at his home on Bowery-st. Mr. Johnson was about 66 years of age. He was one of the firm of Johnson Bros., lumber merchants, and lately purchased the controlling interest in the building and contracting part of the work in Frostburg, and has since traded under the firm name of Johnson & Son, having his son, Samuel, with him in the business. He has been a sufferer from kidney and bladder trouble for several years and on Friday of last week Dr. T. F. DeNauley performed an operation that was expected to alleviate the trouble. He gradually became weaker until death came to relieve his sufferings.

He is survived by his two children, Mr. Samuel and Miss Flossie Johnson. Also by the following brothers and sister: Messrs. Thomas, Charles and Samuel Johnson and Mrs. Carrie Coulehan.

Track Gang to be Increased.

Following a custom that has been in vogue for a number of years, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company in November last cut down the force employed in the maintenance of tracks. This has been done at the beginning of winter for two reasons, first because less progress can be made by trackmen in winter than in mild weather, and secondly because the company endeavors to cut down expenses in all departments toward the close of the year. The heavy freight traffic of the past few years has worn heavily upon the tracks and as a consequence spreading of rails have grown common. The tracks in many places are in bad condition. It has therefore been decided to increase the track force at once. A greater number of men will be engaged for track gangs during the coming month. During the coming spring and summer a greater number of men may be employed than usual.

His Jaw Broken.

Dr. Legge was called up to Crellin yesterday afternoon to reduce a fractured jaw, the patient being a son of Sampson Bittinger, who was injured by a piece of machinery breaking in the mill there and the fragments striking him in the face.

Lumber Wanted.

10,000 feet 4x4 red or white oak, first class and well seasoned. Will pay cash. 49tf W. H. BARTLETT.

Paint Your Buggy for 75c.

with Devoe's Gloss Carriage Paint. It weighs 3 to 8 ozs. more to the pint than others, wears longer; and gives a gloss equal to new work. Sold by J. M. Davis & Son. 51-3t

THE REPUBLICAN.

BENJ. H. SINCELL, Publisher.

OAKLAND, : GARRETT CO., MD.

A Touch of Nature

By D. H. TALMADGE.

(Copyright, 1903, by Daily Story Pub. Co.)

THE river is deep at Shell Bend and the hills are high on either side of the narrow valley, and when rains are heavy to the northward trouble comes there in floods.

The Big Eastern Railway company had surveyed its line through the valley instead of cutting through the hill a mile above, and a difference of opinion existed as to the wisdom of the course. Certain it is that in a few years of heavy rains the damage from high water at Shell Bend amounted to a sum not lightly to be considered.

A number of men, members of a construction gang, sitting on ties one noon time eating th dinners from the con- ventional tin tion as it he former occa mind. Th seething a yards on ei and great l hill sides, wer along the rigl far from inspi ly enough, pe and they cur of the engine the mercy of tween verbal

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He gettin "No,' "We turkey chin; " Jim's darted Tim's fight w

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Jim, into th excited "He'l drown Jim." "'Tw taking not rer he jum trouser "Loo bai snag w making tempor river, toward ently f ing hi Thus— rent wa to shore. haustin preceded for the

You may please, but work at e side by the for talked.

"My woman borrowed the bread she put into my dinner pail this morning from the folks over at your boarding place," said Jim gently, "and 'twas good bread. You'll get a great woman when you marry Bridget, Tim."

"Huh?" Tim stopped, staring into Jim's face.

Jim nodded, his eyes twinkling.

"Well then, I—I—" Tim's usually ready tongue refused to perform its office. "I—well then—'twas good bread, Jim, and that's the truth!"

Then, laughing, the two men shook hands cordially.

The story of the fight chanced to travel far. An assistant roadmaster of the Great Eastern, walking over the track from Shell Bend station that morning, arrived in season to witness the somewhat extraordinary spectacle and to join in the shout that went up when Tim told the joke to the gang as being something altogether too good to keep. And the assistant roadmaster told the roadmaster of it, and the roadmaster told a conductor, and the conductor told a friend in the general offices, and so it went on until it came to the ears of the general manager himself. It was a division superintendent who told the general manager, and he coupled the recountal with references to the trouble that always came to Shell Bend when the wa- ter was right-

EDUCATING THE FAMILY.

Pupils at School Are Not the Only Ones Who Have to Get the Lessons.

Nowadays, when there are several children in the household, the task of aiding all of them with their lessons becomes rather a serious problem, says Youth's Companion. One overburdened mother, who was obliged to decline an invitation to pay a visit went on to give her reasons.

"No," she said, "I can't possibly leave home for a whole half day. You see, I'm obliged to spend all my time helping the children with their lessons, their teachers give them all so much outside work to do. It takes me from seven to ten every night to solve Harold's problems in algebra, from four to six every afternoon I have to look up the historical topics at the library for Isabel while she is struggling with her Latin, and from one until four I am either looking for pieces for little Henry to speak in the fifth grade or pressing Isabel's botanical specimens or translating Nellie's French the poor child's not very strong, you know, and I don't like to have her sit up too late at night."

"Then why not come to me in the

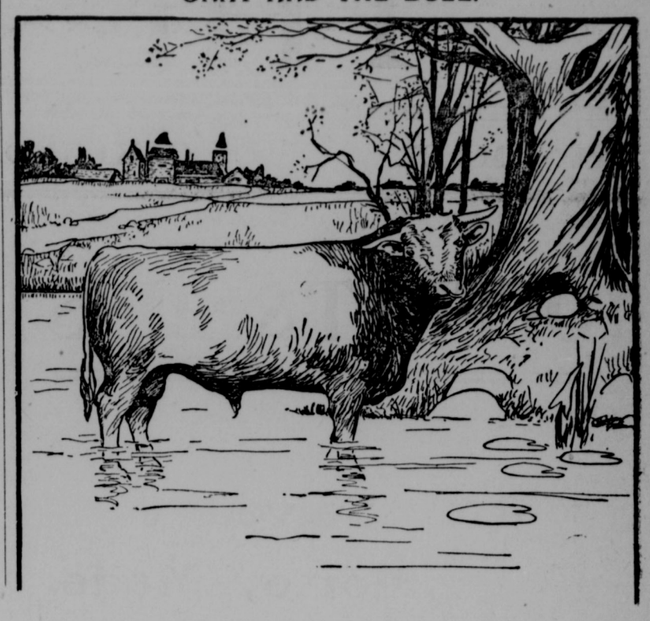
MRS. DANIEL MANNING

THE MAN AND HIS PICTURES.

Masculine Half of the Race Hates Old Age Much More Than Do the Women.

The man was about 55, says the Philadelphia Record. He was rather bald. His wrinkles were many. His mustache was gray. The flesh of his cheeks and neck hung rather soft and flabby. Nevertheless, he looked vigorous and intelligent—he was handsomer take him altogether than he had been at 40. But he brought out a photograph of himself at 40 which hardly resembled him, so much had he changed, and, "if you want to print my picture, use this," he said to the reporter; "but don't lose it, for it's the only one I've got of myself at that age and I'd like to keep it, for, you know, I don't grow any younger." "I'd rather have your picture as you are to-day," said the reporter; "for you are handsomer now than you were at 40." "Oh, no; I am too old and wrinkled and bald now," said the man. "Use the 40-year-old picture." The reporter exclaimed with a puzzled laugh: "So many men are like you. Though they are old they insist on having young pictures printed. They fail to realize how much

GNAT AND THE BULL.



WHEN SHALL WE WIN?

When shall we win? Why, when we fire
Straight to the mark, and never tire;
When we hold fast, as we've begun,
And still work on, till all is done.

When shall we win? When, filled with zeal,
We face the foe of common weal,
And flinging to the wind each fear,
God's trumpet call alone we hear!

When shall we win? When we're content
To die, nor to retreat consent;
Resolved to shun the recreant's shame;
And rather choose a martyr's name.

When shall we win? 'Tis best to say—
"What can we do from day to day?"
With truth, and faith in truth, we dare
Not faint, or falter, or despair.

The cause of Right is charged to win—
Omnipotence is not with sin—
Since God is King, His cause will see
The light and crown of victory.

Be this our cause: that we endure:
'Tis this will keep our conscience pure,
And when the righteous cause has won,
We, too, shall hear the words, "Well done."
—Rev. Dawson Burns, D. D., in National Advocate.

A THRILLING SCENE.

One of the Many Incidents of the Pledge Signing Crusade Being Waged.

Among the many hopeful signs indicating temperance progress none are more encouraging than the interest everywhere taken in the twentieth century pledge-signing crusade inaugurated by the National Temperance society November 23, 1902. Since that time nearly 3,000,000 pledges have been sent out free by the society in response to applications, and these applications have come from churches and Sabbath schools of all denominations and from all temperance organizations. Now the Epworth league plans a similar pledge-signing crusade.

Many of the reports that are being received by the society are deeply interesting. Some of them describe thrilling scenes as witnessed at public meetings. Take the following instance:

"THERE, I HAVE SIGNED."

It was a mixed audience that gathered in the hall; among them was one poor woman who had stolen away from her poverty-stricken ruined home, where she had left her babes, who, weak with hunger, had wept themselves to sleep. With borrowed cloak to hide her destitution this sorrowing woman had found a place among the crowd who had gathered to hear from a stranger how the victims of rum could be saved and their darkened homes made bright.

With intense interest she listened to the speaker, who, in the tale he recited, was describing her own case. He tells of hope; but no—that never can be hers. If he, her husband, was here, perhaps—and then a deep, deep sigh bursts from her lips; but she listens still, and more intently, to the speaker's moving words, until her heart is full, and looks around to see what effect the words of the speaker has upon her neighbors.

What ails the woman? Whom has she seen among the crowd? Her cheeks are flushed with burning crimson and her eyes are bright with living fire. It is—it must be he! She cannot be mistaken in him. Yes, 'tis her husband. Far back amongst the crowd he stands with folded arms, his gaze intent upon the speaker's face; deep earnestness is stamped on every feature as he gazes on.

See, he dashes a tear-drop from his eye. What has moved? The simple story of a woman's faith—a wounding patience. The wife watches him. She sees him dash away the tear-drop. A gathering mist is in her own eyes, but she forgets it all; forgets all but her other self. Now the speaker closes and there is a stirring among the crowd. Stepping down from the platform the speaker takes his place by the table on which is an open book, and in kindly, persuasive tones invites the audience to sign the pledge.

Make way! The figure of a man advances down the aisle. Steadily he presses his way to the table. Behind that figure is a female form—a shadow, a pale, faded thing, so feeble that she cannot stand, but leans upon his shoulder with one hand clasping his arm.

"There, I have signed!" exclaims the man, "and now, my wife, come home and let us pray to-night." Stop one moment. What a hand is hers? So thin, so trembling; yet she grasps as if it were a rod of iron to inscribe deep words of mercy on the rock forever.

They pass out together—that penniless and friendless pair, strong in each other's truth, rich in each other's love.

Weeks glide away—months—and today they are now so happy; blest with a beautiful home and rosy children.

Such are the scenes which cheer on every hand the laborers in this pledge-signing crusade.—National Advocate.

EYE STRAIN AND DRINKING.

The Intimate Relation Between the Two—Excessive Drinking Injures the Eyesight.

Dr. Gould, of Philadelphia, whose excellent papers on eye strain in literature and among literary men has opened a new field for the study of causes and conditions which influence civilization, has mentioned a most practical fact which can be confirmed in every study of inebriety. He says, in his Cleveland lecture, "that the enormous waste for alcoholic drinks during the past year can be traced in at least one-tenth of the actual loss to the evil effects of eye strain on the nervous system and digestive organs. The sleeplessness and the irritation with disturbed digestion, described by the term nervousness, headache, biliousness, is traceable to eye strains." One can readily see how these conditions would call for the narcotism of alcohol. Recently a number of studies have been made of the eyes of inebriates, and the injury found is very extensive and widespread. Whatever the condition of the eye may have been before alcohol was used, the eye more than all the other senses suffers from the continuous or periodic use of spirits. Dr. Gould's most suggestive statement is a fact which every student of inebriety can understand and confirm in many ways.

Even the severe arraignment of alcoholic teaching in public schools is replete with facts showing the value of the work and the accuracy of the books which are condemed. Altogether this report is a most powerful argument sustaining the experience of railroad companies, corporations, and all employers of labor. The critics who declare that alcohol has a food and stimulant value are theorists. If their contention is true, why should corporations regard the moderate use of alcohol with fear and alarm among their employes? Why should railroads discharge moderate drinkers and insist on total abstinence in all persons in their employ? In reality all directors and managers of railroads and corporations are becoming more and more insistent that their employes should be temperate. The mercantile agencies rate very low, as to responsibility, all persons who drink to excess or even to moderation.

Hhis is the teaching of experience, and is growing very rapidly in all business circles. Recent scientific experiments show that the moderate as well as the immoderate use dulls the senses and diminishes the capacity to reason clearly, and altogether enfeebles the brain in its activities. This explains why persons using spirits have less capacity and control of themselves and are weaker than total abstainers. The theory that alcohol has value as a food or stimulant dies hard. But every year experience hastens its certain death.—Journal of Inebriety.

CAUSES CANCER.

Research Proves That Alcohol Is a Potent Factor in This Dread Disease.

The statement of Dr. Wolfe on the increase of cancer, in the Nineteenth Century, showing a very close connection between inebriety and this disease, has attracted a great deal of attention and received striking confirmation from many sources. Dr. Wolfe was led to this belief by noticing a very high rate of mortality from cancer in districts where spirits was largely used. Wherever the amount of spirits consumed was increased the prevalence of cancer was most noted. Other observers have observed this connection, but have not been able to find other reasonable causes. One fact is very well understood, that the high consumption of spirits lowers the vitality and encourages toxaemic conditions which are favorable to the growth of cancer or other obscure germ disease. One author has traced the prevalence of cancer in persons with an inebriate ancestry. In a case under my care of four children born of inebriate parents two died from cancer, one was an epileptic, and the third, after a short period of drinking, died from pneumonia. It is very evident that further researches and studies in this direction will show some relations as to cause and effect that are not now suspected.

NEWS AND COMMENT.

The vote of the American citizen is one of the greatest moral levers, or one of the greatest crime forces in our civilization.—National Advocate.

We license men to sell drink. The drink sold makes men drunk. The drunkard commits murder. The murderer is hanged. Who is responsible?—National Advocate.

Last month Stoddard county, Mo., voted 2,176 for no license, 1,094 for license. The people were jubilant on learning the result. Over 300 children marched through the streets with banners and singing temperance songs.

Alderman White, of Birmingham, speaking at Cardiff, said: "I could give you 100 cases, and 100 after that, and 100 after that, of men who have come under my notice who have become trophies of Divine grace through the simple act of signing the pledge and keeping it."

A Filthy Record.

A man died in the city hospital of St. Louis the other week who had made a unique record for himself in the matter of whisky drinking and chewing tobacco. According to his own ante-mortem statement, in 13 years he took 4,725 drinks and chewed 12,045 plugs of tobacco. A pastor writes: "Here is a study of misplaced energy. To deliberately set out as a life task to chew that much tobacco and expectorate enough to float a battleship, and then to soak in addition so much whisky—could any punishment be more terrible—any record more foully useless?"

UNNOTICED BATTLE

How the Civil War Began at Monroe City in Missouri

It is customary for the teacher of United States history to inform her pupils that the first battle of the civil war occurred at Bull Run on the 1st of July, 1861, and it seems strange that in all these years no Missouri voice has been raised in protest against this false dictum, writes Emile Ruck de Schell, in the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

At Fort Sumter much good ammunition was shot away; but it seems that Maj. Anderson finally surrendered because he was not fond of a diet of pork. At Monroe City, almost two weeks before the battle of Bull Run, there was a bona fide battle which lasted two whole days and one man was killed!

At the spring convention the union vote had outweighed the secessionist, and a compromise on a so-called neutrality was effected; but there was no neutrality in the heart of the governor; and the thorn in his side, the menace to his peace and to his plans, was the Hannibal & St. Joseph railroad, the road that had been built with Boston capital and was operated almost wholly by Germans, all of whom were loyal to the union. When word reached John W. Brooks, the president of the road, that Caleb Jackson was going to tear up the Yankee railroad, he appealed to President Lincoln for military protection. In response to this appeal the president ordered Col. R. F. Smith, with the Sixteenth Illinois infantry, to cross the river and do sentinel duty along the railroad.

The strategic point for northern

AN UNSEEN FOE OPENED FIRE.

Missouri was an almost impregnable position between the forks of Salt river, and here Col. Tom Harris had been mustering his recruits, and his camp was already about 600 strong. On the 7th of July Gen. Lyon ordered Col. Smith to march upon Harris and break up the camp.

The plans of the campaign were faultless, with one exception. The colonel neglected to order fair weather, and it rained. The soldiers did not mind the booming of the cloud guns. That seemed quite appropriate. It was the drenching rain that rendered their spanking new uniforms all soggy that somehow took the romance out of the situation and made them wish, as they crawled out of the box cars at Monroe, that they had remained at home.

Next morning the sun shone out clear and hot, and as soon as breakfast was over the momentous march was begun. As the soldiers were making their way through a narrow defile in the Swinkey hills an unseen foe opened fire on them at short range. A few took down their muskets and fired a counter salute into the ambuscade of thick timber and underbrush. There was a scurrying among the bushes, and Capt. Grigsby's force of 50 guerrillas fled through the woods like a herd of frightened deer, for one of their number had been mortally wounded.

This little adventure served to warn Col. Smith that he was marching into what he termed a "veritable death trap," and he determined to get out before more damage was done. It was already almost four o'clock, so it was deemed best to go into camp for the night. Not until then did it dawn upon the commander that he had left his train load of supplies and ammunition at Monroe, with not so much as a policeman to guard it. And the cloud of smoke that presently enveloped the heavens made plain the fact that there was something doing at Monroe. The loss to the federal cause through the destruction of the station, train and supplies was about $40,000; but the loss was really much greater than this, a loss that was not to be estimated in cold figures, the loss of pride, prestige and—dinner. Col. Smith had in him the making of a successful commander, and it required just such an experience as this to put him on his mettle.

As soon as the scene of the recent "conflagration," as he fondly termed it, was reached, he set his men to work picking up bolt pins and nuts from among the smoldering ruins of the train. This helped them to realize that they had "burned their fingers," and the scraps of metal could be used instead of orthodox artillery ammunition. Then he took possession of the seminary building and put himself in position to endure a siege.

Soon the news was carried over the country that 600 Yanks were "treed" up at Monroe, and every able-bodied man, woman and child within a radius of a dozen miles turned out to see the fun. Col. Harris, finding that Col. Smith's little visit had been deferred, determined that the proposed meeting should take place, even if he had to change his role from host to guest. Accordingly, he summoned all his men and marched to Monroe, where he sat down in front of the seminary and waited for the union commander to come out and "shake hands." By noon of Wednesday, the 9th of July, there were more than 1,000 rebels on the prairie around the town, all eager to help poke the game out of the hole. Finally it was decided that a cannon would be required to compel the federals to surrender, and there were those among the besiegers who knew where one could be found. A fine nine-pounder, together with five balls, had been hidden under a haystack on Blair Todd's farm near Palmyra, and under a sham woodpile near by was a six-pounder, with about 40 balls. The smaller cannon, however, was not mounted, and hence unfit for use. Cannon and balls had to be hauled 20 miles in a wagon, so it was one o'clock Thursday before the bombardment began.

Never had there been such a jubilee in that section of the country. Ladies and children drove up in their carriages. Rustic lovers held parasols over their sweethearts while they watched a sure-enough war battle. But the show was not without its drawbacks. There is an art in gunning as there is in most things, and the man who operated the rebel cannon was a sort of caricature artist. Only three out of the 34 balls struck anywhere near the seminary building. Indeed, some of the spectators asserted that the seminary was the only safe place for miles around. Yet the gunner was not wholly to blame. He was firing six-pound balls from a nine-pound cannon! It was fortunate that the size of cannon and balls was not reversed, or the soldiers might have been set to work with their jack knives to whittle the balls down to fit the gun. Meanwhile the federal soldiers inside the building sent out an occasional volley of bolts and screws; but their position was anything but agreeable.

At half-past four, when Col. Smith was considering the advisability of a surrender, there was a sudden commotion outside. A snorting engine came puffing down the track, bearing the troops that had been left at Hannibal, and as soon as it came within range a brass cannon on one of the flat cars opened its ominous mouth and saluted the picnickers. Language is inadequate to describe the effect of this untimely interference. In an instant the prairie was a chaos of flying horses and flying men. Soldiers threw away their guns and took refuge in the carriages with the ladies. Erstwhile constant lovers forsook their sweethearts and fled in dismay. To use the old Greek military term, Col. Harris and his men "skedaddled."

That night word reached Washington that a desperate battle was in progress at Monroe, and that the union forces were being annihilated. Col. John M. Palmer, Col. U. S. Grant and a few other men of subsequent military celebrity were ordered to the rescue, and by Friday morning more than 2,000 troops were on their way to the seat of hostilities.

And yet the seminary fight at Monroe City is not given so much as a mention among the decisive battles of the civil war.

An Invitation to Prayer.

Gen. Gordon says that, on one occasion during the civil war, a threatened attack of federal troops brought together a number of confederate officers from several commands. After a conference as to the proper disposition of troops for resisting the expected assault, the southern officers withdrew into a small log hut standing near, and united in prayer to Almighty God for His guidance. As they assembled, one of the generals was riding within hailing distance, and Gen. Harry Heth, of Hill's corps, stepped to the door of the log cabin and called to him to come and unite with his fellow officers in prayer. The mounted general did not understand the nature of Gen. Heth's invitation, and replied: "No, thank you, general; no more at present; I've just had some."

Many women are denied the happiness of children through derangement of the generative organs. Mrs. Beyer advises women to use Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—I suffered with stomach complaint for years. I got so bad that I could not carry my children but five months, then would have a miscarriage. The last time I became pregnant, my husband got me to take **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.** After taking the first bottle I was relieved of the sickness of stomach, and began to feel better in every way. I continued its use and was enabled to carry my baby to maturity. I now have a nice baby girl, and can work better than I ever could before. I am like a new woman."—Mrs. Frank Beyer, 22 S. Second St., Meriden, Conn.

Another case which proves that no other medicine in the world accomplishes the same results as Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—I was married for five years and gave birth to two premature children. After that I took **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound,** and it changed me from a weak, nervous woman to a strong, happy and healthy wife within seven months. Within two years a lovely little girl was born, who is the pride and joy of my household. If every woman who is cured feels as grateful and happy as I do, you must have a host of friends, for every day I bless you for the light, health and happiness **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** has brought to my home. Sincerely yours, Mrs. Mae P. Wharry, Flat 31, The Norman, Milwaukee, Wis."

Actual sterility in woman is very rare. If any woman thinks she is sterile let her write to Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass., whose advice is given free to all would-be and expectant mothers.

$5000 FORFEIT if we cannot forthwith produce the original letters and signatures of above testimonials, which will prove their absolute genuineness.
Lydia E. Pinkham Med. Co., Lynn, Mass.

MINIMIZING THE PAIN.

He Wanted the Best Watch, But Didn't Like to Pay the Price All at One Time.

"What's that watch worth?" asked Mr. Kloce, pointing to one in the show-case. "Ten dollars," replied the jeweler. "I'll take it," said the customer, and after paying for it he went out, relates Youth's Companion.

The next day he came round again.

"This watch doesn't exactly suit me," he said. "What's that one worth?" pointing to another.

"Fifteen dollars."

"I'll take that instead of this one, if you don't mind."

"Certainly."

A day or two later he came again.

"How good a watch have you got for $25?" he inquired.

"Well, $25 will get a pretty good timepiece," said the jeweler, handing one out. "Here's one with a gold-filled case, and jewelled. The movement is warranted."

"I'll take it."

He paid the difference, took the watch and went away.

After the lapse of a few days he made his appearance once more.

"Have you got a first-class watch with a solid gold case that you can sell for $50?" he said.

"Yes. Here it is."

"Well, I'll take it," said Mr. Kloce. "Here's the other watch and $25. That's the one I really wanted at first, but I hated to pay out all that money at once."

Capitalization has proved to be a somewhat unsatisfactory substitute for capital.—Puck.

COMPLETELY RESTORED.

Mrs. P. Brunzel, wife of P. Brunzel, stock dealer, residence 3111 Grand Ave., Everett, Wash., says: "For fifteen years I suffered with terrible pain in my back. I did not know what it was to enjoy a night's rest and arose in the morning feeling tired and unrefreshed. My suffering sometimes was simply indescribable. When I finished the first box of Doan's Kidney Pills I felt like a different woman. I continued until I had taken five boxes." Doan's Kidney Pills act very effectively, very promptly, relieve the aching pains and all other annoying difficulties. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. For sale by all druggists, price 50 cents per box.

Safe.

With the cares of business behind him, and thoughts of wife and baby in his suburban home occupying his mind to the exclusion of everything else, Hilltop hurried down Chambers street to the ferry. He paused for a moment at a busy crossing just as a truck laden with kegs of fresh Vermont maple sirup backed heavily against the curb. Down came a tub from the top-most tier and broke with a dull, sickening thud at Hilltop's feet. He looked in dismay at his sirup-covered feet and trousers and exclaimed:

"Here's a pretty mess!"

"Well," responded the driver, "it's not on me."—N. Y. Times.

To err is human; but few men have enough divinity in them to forgive without saying: "Don't let it happen again!"—Puck.

It is natural for a cannibal to love his fellow man.—Chicago Daily News.

Coughing is an outward sign of inward disease.
Cure the disease with
Shiloh's Consumption Cure The Lung Tonic
and the cough will stop.
Try it to-night. If it doesn't benefit you, we'll give your money back.
Prices: 25c. 50c. $1 S. C. Wells & Co. LeRoy, N. Y., Toronto, Can. 7

The FREE Homestead Lands of

WESTERN CANADA are the **Star Attractions for 1904**

Millions of acres of magnificent Grain and Grazing Lands to be had as a free gift, or by purchase from Railway Companies, Land Corporations, etc.

The Great Attractions

Good Crops, delightful climate, splendid school system, perfect social conditions, exceptional railway advantages, and wealth and affluence acquired easily.

The population of **WESTERN CANADA** increased 128,000 by immigration during the past year, over 59,000 being Americans.

Write to the nearest authorized Canadian Government Agent for Canadian Atlas and other information, or address SUPERINTENDENT IMMIGRATION, OTTAWA, CANADA.

H. M. WILLIAMS, Law Building, Toledo, Ohio.

PATENTS 48-page book FREE, highest references. FITZGERALD & CO., Box A, Washington, D. C.

THE REPUBLICAN.

BENJ. H. SINCELL, Editor and Proprietor

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION:

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Remittances made by money order, bank draft, registered letter or express order will be at our risk; if made otherwise, at the risk of the sender. Address,

THE REPUBLICAN,
Oakland, Md.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1904.

Public Schools.

A big effort is being made to have the present Legislature do something substantial for the public schools of the State. The committee appointed by the various educational bodies to revise the school laws of the State has made its report to the Legislature and is now endeavoring to have the report favorably considered. The most important parts of this report are the recommendations for an increase in the State tax for the public schools and a guaranteed minimum salary of not less than $350 for any teacher. The committee hopes and expects to see these recommendations adopted by the Legislature. The committee has arranged to meet the Finance and Ways and Means Committees on Thursday, March 3rd, to urge these and other recommendations. Public school officials, teachers and all friends of the public schools are requested and urged to be at Annapolis on that day and join with the committee in presenting the claims of the public schools for more and greater consideration at the hands of the Legislature which recognizes the needs of the school and both the political parties are pledged to their improvement. United effort on the part of the friends of the public schools is all that is needed to secure some measure of relief for them.

MEADOW MOUNTAIN.

The prospect of a telephone line in this vicinity appears very bright at this wrigting. We hope the time will speedly come when we can enjoy some of the modern conveniences.

Mr. A. R. Bernard has moved his saw mill on Salem Lee's land and expects to have it in operation in the near future.

Mr. James B. O'Brien is preparing to erect a very substantial barn.

Mr. Aaron Pritts and son Arthur were up at Oakland last Saturday on business

Mr. William Bailey has procured employment at A. W. Murray's.

Preaching next Sunday at 2.30 o'clock p. m.

Mr. Columbus Mason made a flying trip to Beckman last Monday.

Mrs. Caroline Colmer and son Clarence are visiting at Barton at this writing.

MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK.

J. M. Winters will have charge of Senator Ravenscroft's farm, west of the Park.

James Jarboe, who has been in the U. S. service in the Philippines, has reached San Francisco, *en route* home,

L. E. Hanson has completed his job of plumbing at Blaine, W. Va, and is at home, getting ready for another job at Elkins.

Jacob Cuppett, a student at the Seminary at Buckhannon, W. Va., with his wife, spent the Sabbath with Merchant Cuppett and family.

Sol. B. Harvey has purchaed the Edward O'Donnel farm, south east of the Park. Consideration $2350.

The appointment of Mr. J. R. Kerfoot, as justice of the peace, by the Governor, gives general satisfaction.

Rev Dr. Ward preached an exellent sermon last Sabbath evening, in the Methodist church of this place.

By the retirement of Mr. Chas. Martin, the firm of hammond & Martin has been dissolved.

The Virginia Home will be under the management of Mrs. Laughlin, who ran the Mount Washington Home the past summer.

Mrs. Winchell, of Ohio, has rented the cottage she occupied last season, and will come to the Park at an early date.

The boys no longer ask "who struck Billy Patterson?

We hear a rumor that Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Dunn will not return to the Hicks House this spring, but remain in Moundsville. We are sorry for this. They knew how to keep hotel. This community will suffer a loss in not having the Hicks House open to the public.

Mr. P. B. Gough, at the present, is in the employ of Mr. C. Hammond.

BECKMAN.

Again our young folks are saddened as they see the good sleighing disappear. Instead of jingling of bells it is rain, rain, rain.

Messrs. A. S. Walters and O. C. Thompson took a flying trip to Oakland Saturday.

Our community was shocked to learn of the death of Mr. Otho Paugh, who died Sunday morning at 6,50 o'clock of pneumonia.

Mr. C. T. Raley is quite proud over the arrival of twin boys at his home.

Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Rhodes and family were calling on Mrs. Rhode's sister, Mrs. Frak McRobie, Sunday.

Mr. Hammill Murray, of Reynoldsville, Pa., arrived at his brother's Mr. A. W. Murray's one day last week.

Mr. S. O. Wiley and sisters whose names we haye not learned, called at P. F. Mellinger's one day last week.

Viola, little daughter, of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Beckman, who was on the sick list, is better at this writing.

Mr. Charles Sechler, of Bittinger, was in our quiet little burg Saturday.

Miss Mollie Rhodes was a pleasant guest of Miss Blanche O'Brien, Saturday and Sunday.

A merry sleighing party of Meadow Mountain folks spent an enjoyable time at Theo. Beckman's Saturday evening.

SNOW BIRD.

SUNNYSIDE.

Mine-tie making is the chief pursuit of our people at this time. Making money through tie making and tie hauling is the leading thought among our people.

Messrs. Weymer & Ridder are moving their saw mill, planer and shingle mill near this place for the purpose of manufacturing lumber and shingles, and will soon be able to accommodate the public.

We believe this to be a good time for the leading church people of our community to press to a finish the union church building that has so long been talked of. Some of our churches have been without pastors for quite a while, which is very discouraging to many of us. However, that difficulty might be overcome and spiritual advisers would rally to our rescue if we could only have a building for a united people to worship in.

We are glad to notice through one of the leading newspapers of West Virginia, that L. M. Barnard is meeting with much success in ministerial work at Clarksburg W. Va., His sermons are reported strong and helpful. Large audiences listen with deep interest to his preaching, and as a revivalist he is very fine.

We are sorry to learn of the continued illness of Miss Emma DeBerry. Her many friends here were hopeful that a change of climate might prove beneficial to her health and we are sorry to learn that such has not been realized.

George Stahl who has for several years been afflicted with articular rheumatism, is very poorly.

Several cases of scarlet fever are reported in the Red House community.

Several cases of heart trouble have recently been cured among our young people by the affected ones employing the process prescribed by the law of our State. Others similarly affected should do likewise and be happy.

BITTINGER AND VICINITY

The thrifty manufacturers of maple sweets are daily expecting the busy sugar season to open and doubtless the first favorable day will witness busy scenes among huge stacks of keelers and steam filled camps.

The last meeting of the interesting Literary Society at this place will be held on next Saturday evening. This society has held many interesting and helpful meetings during the winter season, and much of its success was due to the energetic and capable management of Mr. E. S. Brenneman, who is charge of the public school here.

Mr. Mahlon Brenneman, in company with Dennis Brenneman, went to Petersburg, Pa., last Saturday for a short visit to old friends at that place.

A mad dog went out from this community a few days ago and covered a large territory in his wild career. Two persons were bitten, according to report, one at Grantsville, and another at Friendsville, at which place the brute was killed.

Mr. G. W. Engle, of Baltimore, spent Sunday with his family at this place.

Miss Malinda Orendorf, who has been ill for a few days, is improving.

J. L. Beechy and Brothers, have purchased some coal land on Cherry Creek, and will operate a mine there to supply local consumers.

Miss Laura Facenbaker has secured the place of domestic in the home of T. J. Lohr, recently vacated by Miss Clara Beechy. Miss Beechy will return to Elizabeth, Pa. where her sister is ill.

Mr. Lawrence Bittinger, of Grantsville, was seen here on Sunday last.

Mr. Amos Reckner was elected elder in the Lutheran church here last Sunday morning.

Miss Malinda Orendorf entertained a number of her young friends Sunday afternoon.

Resolutions of Respect.

The following resolutions of respect passed by Garrett Lodge No. 113, Knights of Pythias, of Oakland, upon the death of Mrs. Chas. J. Newman, are published in these columns by request of the lodge:

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to remove from this sphere of life the esteemed wife of Brother Charles J. Newman; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend to our bereaved brother our heartfelt sympathy in his sad bereavement.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to Brother Newman and that a copy be sent to each of the county papers and the same be entered upon the journal of this lodge.

GEO. H. FULMER,
GEORGE P. WHITE,
JULIUS C. RENNINGER
Committee.

Letter to T. J. Peddicord.

Dear Sir: Shuffert Hardware Co, Hickory, N C, bought a car-load of paint; after selling it a few months, found-out it measured seven pints a "gallon."

Returned it to the maker and credited customers with what they had lost from short measure.

What do you think of a short-measure paint? Don't you think it half whitewash? Half the paints are part whitewash.

Go by the name: Devoe lead-and-zinc. No whiting or clay in that; full-measure besides. A gallon Devoe is worth two of whitewash paint.

Yours truly
F. W. Devoe & Co

J. M. Davis & Sons sell our paint.

Funeral of Mrs. Hoye.

The funeral of Mrs. Mary Hoye, widow of the late Edward Hoye, of Oakland, took place from the Garrett Memorial church Saturday afternoon at two o'clock the services being conducted by Rev. S. M. Miller, the pastor, after which interment was made in the Oakland cemetery. A large number of relatives and friends attended the funeral. Mrs. Hoye was a member of the Presbyterian church and was held in high esteem by all who knew her. She leaves surviving her a daughter, Miss Marion, who will continue to reside in the home on Liberty street. Mr. Hoye died several years ago and an only son, Adolphus, preceded him to the grave some eight or ten years.

Call for Your Letters.

Mrs. Belle Lamotte, H. S. Leighton, Benj. Bittinger, Miss Alice Bucklew, Nellie Riley, Emma Hailer, Mr. and Mrs. Harvey J. Proctor, S. Riley, N. J. Cramer.

Consumption

Salt pork is a famous old-fashioned remedy for consumption. "Eat plenty of pork," was the advice to the consumptive 50 and 100 years ago.

Salt pork is good if a man can stomach it. The idea behind it is that fat is the food the consumptive needs most.

Scott's Emulsion is the modern method of feeding fat to the consumptive. Pork is too rough for sensitive stomachs. Scott's Emulsion is the most refined of fats, especially prepared for easy digestion.

Feeding him fat in this way, which is often the only way, is half the battle, but Scott's Emulsion does more than that. There is something about the combination of cod liver oil and hypophosphites in Scott's Emulsion that puts new life into the weak parts and has a special action on the diseased lungs.

A sample will be sent free upon request.

Be sure that this picture in the form of a label is on the wrapper of every bottle of Emulsion you buy.

SCOTT & BOWNE,
CHEMISTS,
409 Pearl St., N. Y.
50c. and $1; all druggists.

$24,000,000 FOR WAGON ROADS.

Appropriation of $8,000,000 a Year But States must Contribute Like Amount.

There is pending in Congress a bill called the Brownlow Bill, introduced by Hon. Walter P. Brownlow, of Tennessee, which appropriates $24,000,000 as national aid for the building of Wagon roads. This sum is to be available at the rate of $8,000,000 a year; is to be divided according to the population of the different States, but no State is to receive less than $250,000. Every State receiving National aid must appropriate and spend a like amount.

The asserted growth of sentiment in favor of the measure has been chiefly due to the institution and extension of the rural free mail delivery system, which has brought the disadvantages of poor roads home to the farmers and other country dwellers. Applications for the extension of the free rural delivery system are being refused by the Post Office authorities on account of the roads, and the disappointed communities demand their improvement. These demands are so in excess of the ability of the local boards to respond to that for a year past Highway Commissioners all over the country have been putting themselves on record in favor of National aid.

It is claimed on behalf of the bill that the plan of distribution is more equitable than the distribution of some $32,200,000 a year under the Rivers and Harbors Bill, which goes principally to the seaboard States and to the Mississippi delta.

In support of the Brownlow Bill as a general measure, attention is called to the fact that France has 23,603 miles of wagon road, which are built and maintained by the nation, and Italy about 5,000 miles, while many of the States of the Union spend hundreds of thousands of dollars annually in aid of highway improvement.

Attacked By a Vicious Dog.

From the Grantsville correspondence of the Meyersdale *Commercial* the following item of interest is gleaned:

While on his way home on Saturday night Jesse Slick was attacked by a large strange dog and had rather a rough experience with the vicious animal. The dog succeeded in slightly lacerating Jessie's face before he was beaten off. The dog then came on up the street and attacked Irving Broadwater who luckily escaped with a loss of a small part of his trousers. The animal is not thought to have been rabid, but simply very vicious.

For Sale Cheap.

A small farm containing fifty acres located four miles northeast of Deer Park, Md.; forty acres cleared; good title; good water; small orchard and new unfinished dwelling house. Splendid opportunity for a new beginner. Price $500; $200 cash and the balance to suit purchaser. Address Lock Box 96, Oakland, Md. 51—3t *

ADDITIONAL APPOINTMENTS.

Hon. R. T. Browning to be Assistant Fish Commissioner.

In addition to the appointments by the Governor contained in the list published in our Annapolis correspondence today he has recommended the confirmation of A. S. Teats as Justice of the Peace for District No. 7, and Gilmor S. Hamill Jr., as Notary Public for District No. 14; for Mine Inspector, Thomas Murphy, of Allegany; Fish Commissioner for the Western Shore, Charles E. Brook, of Montgomery county. The newly appointed Commissioner will be in Oakland some time next week and go from here to the State lake at Thayerville to inspect the property. Mr. R. T. Browning, of this county, will be his assistant.

Dissolution of Co—Partnership.

This is to give notice that the co-partnership heretofore existing between Hammond & Martin general merchants, conducting business at Mountain Lake Park, Md., has this day been dissolved by mutual consent The business will hereafter be conducted by C. G. Hammond to whom all bills must be paid either in cash or by secured note by March 15th, 1904, after which date all unsettled accounts will be placed in the hands of an attorney for collection.

51-3t C. G. HAMMOND.

Child-Study and Sunday-School Methods

A series of questions were propounded to the children of the primary grdes in the public schools of Boston sometime since. The question related to the commonest things of nature, changes of seasons, day and night, rain, ice, snow, light, lightning, and thunder. The answers to these questions are a study in psychology. They illustrate the crudity of the mental conceptions of little children and the oddity of their use of language Successful teaching absolutely require that the teacher shall find the children where they are; shall get into the same world with them, and use terms and symbols that are intelligible to them. And this is to be done without affectation, which children are quick to detect and resent.

PERFECT

Poultry and Garden Fence.

For some time we have been arranging with the factory to manufacture a SPECIAL POULTRY FENCE, one that could be used for fencing gardens, and strong enough, if necessary, to keep out horses, cattle and hogs.

After a careful study as to the requirements, they have designed and built a

Perfect Poultry and Garden Fence.

close enough to turn little chickens. It is not a netting, understand, but a good, substantial fence, and made of galvanized steel wire the smallest of which are heavier than the wire used by most fence builders for a regular fence. It is made after the style of our electrically welded field fencing, put up in 10 rod rolls, 3, 4 and 5 feet high, and can be sold at a small advance over the ordinary poultry netting.

For sale by

J. M. DAVIS & SONS, Oakland, Md.

CITY ELECTION NEXT MONTH.

Three Members of Council and Mayor to be Chosen.

By reference to the advertising columns of this paper to-day it will be observed that the Mayor and Town Council, through its clerk, gives notice to the qualified voters of Oakland that an election will be held in the town on Monday, March 14, 1904, between the hours of eight o'clock a. m. and six o'clock p. m., for the purpose of electing a Mayor and three persons to serve as members of the Town Council for a term of two years each.

MRS. L. S. ADAMS.
Of Galveston, Texas.

"Wine of Cardui is indeed a blessing to tired women. Having suffered for seven years with weakness and bearing-down pains, and having tried several doctors and different remedies with no success, your Wine of Cardui was the only thing which helped me, and eventually cured me It seemed to build up the weak parts, strengthen the system and correct irregularities."

By "tired women" Mrs. Adams means nervous women who have disordered menses, falling of the womb, ovarian troubles or any of these ailments that women have. You can cure yourself at home with this great women's remedy, Wine of Cardui. Wine of Cardui has cured thousands of cases which doctors have failed to benefit. Why not begin to get well today? All druggists have $1.00 bottles. For any stomach, liver or bowel disorder Thedford's Black-Draught should be used.

For advice and literature, address, giving symptoms, The Ladies' Advisory Department, The Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.

WINE of CARDUI

The Man Who Makes
A STUDY OF HIS
APPEARANCE

Is the man who best appreciates the detail of the tailoring we turn out. The workmanship passes without a question, the fit is naturally a matter of course, but the shape we mould into the garments give them a character that finishes them off and makes the satisfaction of the owner complete.

All this is a bid for your next tailoring order. We know we can make you the best clothes you ever wore. We want you to know it. That order is the best and only sure way to settle the question.

JAMES BROCK,
Dixon Building,
Oakland, Maryland.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R. TIME TABLE IN EFFECT Nov. 19, 1903.

The following time table on the B. & O. went into effect on Sunday, Nov. 19, 1905. Trains now leave Oakland as follows:

GOING WEST.

No. 7—Daily	12.52 A. M
No. 3—Daily	7.32 A. M
No. 71—Daily except Sunday	9.26 A. M
No. 55—Daily	4.53 P. M
No. 1—Daily	10.26 P. M

GOING EAST.

No. 4—Daily	12.29 A. M
No. 8*—Daily	6.09 A. M
No. 2—Daily	6.31 A. M
No. 72—Accom daily ex sept Sun	8.52 P. M
No. 6—Express, daily	4.34 P. M
No. 12—Daily	8.50 P. M

*No. 8 stops at Oakland only to let off passengers from points west of Grafton.

GEO. L. POTTER, General Manager
D. B. MARTIN,
Manager of Passenger Traffic.
V. V. WASHBURNE, Agent.

ORDER OF PUBLICATION.

Calvert Coal and Iron Company, et. al., vs.
Winslow Mason, Charles F. Haines, et. al.
No. 1252 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County, Md.

The object of this suit is to procure a decree annulling, cancelling and setting aside a pretended deed from the Calvert Coal and Iron Company to one Charles O. Beaumont, Trustee, dated 10th day of May, 1902, and recorded in Liber E. Z. T. No. 40, folio 597, one of the Land records of Garrett county, Maryland.

The bill states that a certain Robert A. Parrish, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, was, in his lifetime, the owner of 2975 shares of the capital stock of the plaintiff Calvert Coal and Iron Company, which whole capital stock contisted of 3000 shares and that Calvert Coal and Iron Company is the owner in fee of a tract of land in Garrett county, Maryland, known as Lot No. 3 of the sub-division of "Beatty's Plains," containing 900 acres, more or less, and is in possession thereof and has been in exclusive and continuous possession of the same for a long term of years under a deed from Joseph T. Thornton, trustee, duly recorded in Liber W. H. T. No. 11, folio 51, one of the Land Records of Garrett county, a copy of said deed being filed with the bill marked "Plaintiff's Exhibit A;" that on the 22nd of February, 1901, the said Robert A. Parish, being owner of the aforesaid shares of stock made and executed his last will and testament; on or about the 20th day of March, 1901, died without having revoked the same and said will was duly admitted to probate by the Register of Wills of the City and County of Philadelphia, Penn., and is now of record of record in the office of said Register of Wills in Will Book No. 224, page 581, and that Letters Testamentary were granted thereon unto the plaintiff, Marie Gaul, the executrix therein named, and duly certified copies of said will and a certificate of the grant of said letters are filed with the bill marked "Plaintiff's Exhibits B and C," respectively. The bill further charges that the said defendants, Winslow Mason, Charles F. Haines, Charles O. Beaumont, trustee, and the other defendents whose names to the complainants are unknown have conspired together with the intent and purpose to fraudulently, illegally and unlawfully deprive the complainants of their right and title to the aforesaid tract of land and charge that the said defendants above named and the other defendants whose names to the plaintiffs are unknown have assumed to act as the officers, stockholders, directors and agents of the plaintiff Calvert Coal and Iron Company and have attempted to exercise the rights conferred by law upon said plaintiff and have assumed to exercise the franchises thereof, all of which acts on the part of the said defendants above named are illegal and void, they the said defendants having no interest whatever in said property, stock, franchises and rights of Calvert Coal and Iron Company, and that the deed to the said Charles O. Beaumont, trustee, dated the 10th day of May, 1902, purporting to have been executed by Winslow Mason fraudulently representing himself to be the President and Charles F. Haines, fraudulently representing himself and pretending to be the duly constituted attorney and agent of Calvert Coal and Iron Company, whereby they undertook to convey the aforesaid tract of land to the said Charles O. Beaumont, trustee, and which deed is recorded in Liber E. Z. T. No. 40, folio 597, one of the Land Records of Garrett county, and a copy of which is filed with the bill marked "Plaintiff's Exhibit D," is a fraud and constitutes a cloud upon the title of Calvert Coal and Iron Company to said land, the stock of which corporation with the exception of twenty-five shares belongs to and is the sole property of the said plaintiff Marie Gaul, executrix and sole devisee under the will of said Robert A. Parrish, deceased, and that the said pretended deed, unless set aside and canceled by the Court of Equity, will deprive the complainants of all their rights and interests of every kind to which they are entitled in said property and will strip the complainants of all said property and will bestow the same upon the said defendants above named and their co-conspirators, whose names are to the complainants unknown and who have assumed the power and undertaken to exercise the franchises of Calvert Coal and Iron Company and who have no right and title to the same.

That the pretended deed to the said Charles O. Beaumont, trustee, is wholly without legal consideration, is fraudulent and void and should be set aside, cancelled and annulled by this Court.

The bill then prays that the said pretended deed purporting to have been made and executed on the 10th day of May, 1902, by said Calvert Coal and Iron Company, through its pretended president, Winslow Mason, and Charles F. Haines, its pretended attorney in fact and agent, to the said Charles O. Beaumont, trustee, may be annulled, cancelled and set aside by the decree of this Court, for general relief and for an order of publication against the said Winslow Mason, Charles F. Haines and Charles O. Beaumont, trustee, who are non-residents of this State, and also an order of publication according to law, requiring the unknown persons and parties who have assumed to act in connection with the above named defendants as officers, stockholders, directors and agents of said Calvert Coal and Iron Company, of the object and substance of this bill and warning them to be and appear in this Court, in person or by solicitor on or before a certain day to be named therein to show cause, if any, why a decree ought not to be passed as prayed.

It is thereupon, this 11th day of February, 1904, ordered, by the Circuit Court for Garrett county, sitting in Equity that the plaintiffs, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper, published in said Garrett county, once in each of four successive weeks before the 12th day of March, 1904, give notice to the said absent defendants of the object and substance of this bill, warning them to appear in this Court in person or by solicitor on or before the 29th day of March next, to show cause, if any they have, why a decree ought not to be passed as prayed.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True copy—test:—
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk. 49-5

ARCHITECT
GEO. FLACK SANSBURY,
7 N. Liberty St. Cumberland, Md.
Plans and specifications.
Patent Office Drawings.
Tracings and Blue Prints.
Stock Plans from Five Dollars Up.

The Garrett National Bank

OAKLAND, MD.

Pays 3 Per Cent. Interest on Time Deposits.

D. E. OFFUTT, President.
G. S. HAMILL, Vice-President.
S. T. JONES, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:
DANIEL E. OFFUTT,
GILMOR S. HAMILL,
JOHN M. DAVIS,
GEORGE W. LEGGE,
JOHN T. MITCHELL,
WILLIAM R. STULL,
SCOTT T. JONES.

Capital paid in, - $50,000.00
Surplus and Profits, - 15,000.00

BAUMGARTNER,

THE LITTLE MAN.

Green Groceries, Fruits, Confections, 5 and 10-cent Bargains, Cigars, Tobaccos.

Newspapers and Periodicals.

Baumgrtner, The Littte Man.

Alder Street, Oakland.

The Up-to-Date Grocery,

First National Bank Building, Oakland, Md.

Exclusively a Grocery Store.

CASH OR PRODUSE—One price to everybody and that the lowest consistent with a complete line of High-Grade Groceries.

Everything New, Clean and First-Class.

Fresh Vegetables on THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS.
Largest Line of CRACKERS in Oakland—Fresh Every Week.

W. H. BARTLETT.

IT IS A MATTER OF HEALTH

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure

THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE

LOCAL AND OTHERWISE

Incidents and Events at Home and Nearby—Personal Mention, Etc.

Money to loan.——J. C. Renninger attorney, Oakland.

Mr. John F. Browning, of Thayerville, was in Oakland Tuesday for a few hours on business.

Mr. Elwood Offutt made a business, and pleasure trip to New York recently, returning to Oakland Sunday night.

Mr. Eugene Baumgartner, who was in Baltimore several days last week on business and also visiting relatives, returned to Oakland Tuesday morning.

Messrs. William Hinebaugh and Thomas Kimmell, who spent several days last week at Cameron, W. Va., returned to Oakland on Friday evening.

Harry White is moving his barber shop from the opera house to the Ravenscroft building on Second street this morning. The location is an excellent one.

Dr. E. H. Bartlett accompanied Senator Palmer to Annapolis Monday night where the former was accorded an audience by Governor Warfield concerning the civil appointments for Garrett county. Dr. Bartlett returned to Oakland yesterday.

Dr. J. Lee McComas left Oakland this morning for Baltimore where he will remain indefinitely as the guest of relatives and friends.

Mrs. William Weber went to Milwaukee, Wis., on last Wednesday evening where she will visit her father and other relatives a few weeks.

Mrs. K. R. Rasche and son Leo who went to Pittsburg a week or two ago to attend the funeral of Mr. Thomas Rowan, Mrs. Rasche's father, have returned home.

Rev. F. M. Glenn, of Belington, W. Va., a former minister of the Loch Lynn U. B. church, is in Oakland today seeing some of his old friends. Mr. Glenn may move back to this section in the fall.

Several Oakland ladies and gentlemen are already making preparations to go to St. Louis during the coming summer to attend the great fair which will be opened sometime during the month of May.

The Bar Association of Garrett count whose library has since its orgnization has been located in rooms in the McComas building on Second street, was moved on Thursday to a room in the First National bank building.

Mr. S. T. Wilson, who left this county a year or two ago and settled on the Eastern Shore near Pocomoke City, arrived in Oakland last Friday and went from here the same afternoon to Wilson where he visited his mother for a few days, returning home yesterday.

Mr. Bayard T. Frantz, of Crellin, was in Oakland Tuesday afternoon from which point he departed the same evening for Gypsy, W. Va., where he expects to enter the employment of the Fairmont Coal and Coke Company as a salesman in one of the stores controlled by that corporation.

Editor Litzinger, of Oakland and Grafton, spent a few days here last and this week. His troubles with his Grafton plant are not yet at an end. On Saturday his entire force of compositors walked out to take positions with a new newspaper to be launched in that town this week. No one but those acquainted with the workings of a newspaper office can appreciate the position of an employing printer or publisher under these circumstances.

LOST HIS LEG.

F. H. Tibbets, of Bloomington, Injured at the Station in Oakland.

Mr. Freely H. Tibbets, who resided with his family at Loch Lynn Heights until recently and then moved to his old home at Bloomington, met with a very serious accident at the Baltimore and Ohio station in Oakland yesterday afternoon whereby he lost his leg and was otherwise injured.

Mr. Tibbets attempted to get on the eastbound accommodation after it had started but missing his hold he was dragged some distance and then thrown between the rails and the elevated platform alongside the track. The entire train with the exception of the rear truck of the last car had passed the point where he was lying when he threw his leg in front of the wheels which passed over it, severing it just above the ankle. He was taken to the McComas Sanitarium immediately after the accident occurred and there the mangled portion of his leg was amputated by Drs. McComas and Hinebaugh.

Mr. Tibbets friends will be sorry to learn of his misfortune.

Mr. Grant Lipscomb, of Deer Park, was a visitor to Oakland Saturday.

Mrs. Margaret Lawton has been quite ill several days recently with an attack of pleurisy.

Merchants S. P. Specht and W. C. Jones, of Deer Park, were in Oakland last Saturday on business.

Collector of the Port Ravenscroft came up to Oakland last Friday evening and spent Saturday in town on business.

State's Attorney Thayer and Mr. E. H. Sincell were at Cumberland last Friday evening on professional business.

Mrs. Leah F. Sincell went down to Keyser Saturday afternoon where she will visit her son John T. Sincell a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. James A Delawder, who spent a week with Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Delawder down at McHenry, returned to Oakland on Saturday.

Monday being a legal holiday the banks in Oakland as well as those located at Grantsville and Friendsville were closed. The postoffice in Oakland observed Sunday hours.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Little went to Baltimore last Thursday night where the latter will remain several weeks visiting her mother. Mr. Little returned home Monday.

Hon. R. T. Browning, of Thayerville, William Miller, of Accident, Edward I. West and Editor James D. Hamill, who were at Annapolis and Baltimore several days last week, returned to Oakland Saturday night.

Mr. M. H. McKenzie yesterday removed his family to the farm he purchased near Finzel, Garrett county, Md. "Mose" as the boys call him, had an extra cold day for his flitten. We hope he will be successful and prosperous in his new calling.—Meyersdale Republican.

In St. Marks Ev. Lutheran church on next Sunday night Rev. E. Manges, the pastor, will preach upon the Russion-Japanese war and the cause which led to it. Mr. Manges being an old soldier his talk will be more than ordinarily interesting. All are invited to attend.

Baltimore and Ohio Detective Jerry O. Browning, of Pittsburg, who was on duty in Baltimore a few days succeeding the great fire in that city, arrived in Oakland Saturday morning and remained here a day or two visiting his parents. Mr. and Mrs. John T. Browning.

Owing to the illness of Rev. Dr. Scott, who was suffering with a light attack of pneumonia, no preaching services was held on Sunday in St. Paul's M. E. church. We are pleased to state that the gentleman has about recovered and that in all probability services will be resumed on next Sunday.

Mr. E. A. Weimer, County Treasurer-elect, was in Oakland yesterday for an hour or two and while here made arrangements to move his family to town some time next week. Rooms have been secured by Mr. Weimer in the Merrill property. He will assume the duties of his office about April 15th.

Messrs. J. M. Davis & Son, the Oakland hardware merchants, are doing some telling advertising in these columns just now. They have prevailed the manufacturers of a wire fence to place upon the market an article for poultry and garden enclosures and this indispensible commodity to the tidy farmer and townsman they advertise today. Read their announcement in another column.

Mr. William Weber, of the firm of H. Weber & Sons, and a former vice president of the American Carnation Society, will attend the meeting of that association to be held at Detroit. Mich., on March 3rd and 4th, upon which occasion he will exhibit some of the products of his firm and we predict will carry off all honors as usual. After the adjournment of the Society Mr. Weber will join his wife at Milwaukee where she is at present making a visit to relatives.

A BIG FIRE AVERTED.

The Glades Hotel Narroly Missed Being Burned Sunday.

Flames were discovered in one of the second floor bedrooms of the Glades Hotel Sunday afternoon, caused by an over heated stove setting fire to a pile of wood placed near it by the porter. A few buckets of of water quenched the flames but if the discovery had not been made when it was in all probability the entire building would have been consumed.

Mr. R. E. Sliger spent Sunday with relatives and friends at Piedmont, W. Va.

Attention is directed this week to the advertisment of W. H. Bartlett, the groceryman, which will be found elsewhere in this paper. Since embarking in buisness Mr. Bartlett has made many friends by his square dealing and by his efforts to please his rapidly growing trade. The line of goods carried by him cannot be duplicated in town for quality as nothing but the best at moderate prices can be had at his store.

The advertisement of the New York Life Insurance Company, McCandlish & Savage, agents, which will be found on the eighth page of this paper, represents one of the very best insurance companies in the world. The local agents have done a considerable amount of buisness in their immediate locality and are now preparing to branch out and cover new territory. They are energetic and any statement made by them concerning their business may be absolutely relied upon.

Mr. F. T. Martin, of Fairmont, who secured the franchise from the Mayor and Town Council to install a system of waterworks in Oakland, and who last week contracted with Dr. J. H. McCarty, of New York, to put in the plant, is very much gratified with the manner in which the citizens of Oakland are taking hold of the affairs nearly the entire population look upon the matter very favorably and express their intention of having water installed in their homes and places of business.

Mr. S. T. Jones, who purchased the property on Second street known as the old Commercial Hotel some month ago, is making extensive improvements to the building, both inside and outside. A hot water heating plant has been installed and the house given a general overhauling. As soon as all the repairs have been completed Mr. Jones will occupy the property. The upper story of the Garrett National bank which is now being occupied by Mr. Jones and his family will be converted into office rooms as soon as he vacates the same and they will be occupied by Mr. G. S. Hamill and the Preston Lumber Company.

The Masonic lodge of Oakland has rented one of the finely appointed rooms on the third floor of the First National bank building into which the furniture belonging to the fraternity was moved on Monday and where hereafter the communications of the lodge will be held. The room is heated with steam and lighted with electricity and adjoining it there are preparation and ante rooms likewise heated and lighted. Some additional furniture will be put in by the lodge at an early date and a handsome carpet will likely be placed on the floor. The lodge will meet in its new quarters tonight for the first time and all members are requested to be present if possible.

For Sale.

A cottage at Mountain Lake Park, Md.; 12 rooms, kitchen and attic; is used as a boarding house, and has good patronage; splendid location, near Auditorium. Also, 10 acres of good land one-half mile south of Mt. Lake Park, all cleared except 1½ acres. For further particulars address or call on F. P. ARNOLD, Mt. Lake Park, Garrett county, Md. 49-26t

Notice.

All parties now indebted to me must make settlement by note or the cash by March 1st. After that date I will enter suit for same.

C. S. MAY.

Swanton, Feb. 10. 3t

Corporation Election Notice.

Notice is hereby given to the qualified voters of the town of Oakland that an election will be held in said town on

Monday, the 14th Day of March, 1904,

for the purpose of electing—

One person to serve as Mayor for the term of two years, and

Three persons to serve as Town Councilmen for the term of two years.

The polls will be held at the Council Chambers and will be open from 8 o'clock a. m., until 6 o'clock p. m.

By order of the Mayor and Town Council of Oakland.

J. C. DUNHAM, Clerk.

COMMISSIONERS' MEETING.

OFFICE OF THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS FOR GARRETT CO.
OAKLAND, MD., February 11, 1904.

The Board of County Commissioners for Garrett county will meet at their office in Oakland on

March 1st, and 2nd, 1904,

for the purpose among other business of hearing appeals from assessments and making transfers.

Road Supervisors who have not filed their bonds are requested to do so at once.

By order of the Board,
A. G. ROSS, Clerk.

DIXON & KELSO

Spring Stock Clearing Sale

IN

The Grocery Department

Package Good Tea,	5c
3-pound can Table Peaches,	12
150 cans good String Beans, per can,	6
Good Red Salmon,	9
12½c can Red Kidney Beans,	8
1 bar Armour's Toilet Soap,	4
2 cakes good Laundry Soap,	5
3 " Lenox "	10
3 pound can Baked Beans, worth 20c.	10
12½c package dried Sweet Corn,	8
Best California Evaporated Peaches,	9
Nice large Prunes, 4 pounds for	25
Best Standard Tomatoes, 3 cans for	25
Best Lima Beans, 4 pounds for	25
Levering Coffee, per pound,	12
Java " "	15
Best Flour, in wood, per bbl.	$5.50
" " in paper "	5.30

Bring Your Butter, Eggs and Cross-ties. Come See Us.

DIXON & KELSO.

In purchasing a Writing Machine when you buy the New Model

WELLINGTON

A practical business-like Typewriter at a reasonale price.

$60.00.

A strictly high-grade, up-to-date machine, combining all the best features of other Typewriters with many vital advantages of its own. The writing is always in sight, the alignment is always perfect, they are built for hard work and plenty of it; are simple in construction and are very rapid. Do not buy a TypeBriter of any kind until you investigate the WELLINGTON.

N. S. HEINDEL, Agent,

OAKLAND, = MD.

WEST VIRGINIA CENTRAL AND PITTSBURG RAILWAY CO.
IN EFFECT NOV. 29, 1903.

Southward No. 3* P. M.	Southward No. 1 A. M.	Stations	Northward No. 2 Noon	Northward No. 4 P. M.
3 15	7 00† lv	Cumberland ar	†12 00	†7 15
3 44	7 29	Rawlings	11 31	6 43
4 07	7 52	Keyser	11 08	6 20
4 22	8 05	Westernport	10 58	6 08
4 29	8 09	W. Va. C. Junc	10 51	6 01
4 47	8 27	Barnum	10 36	5 45
4 54	8 35	Shaw	10 28	5 39
5 10	8 55	Blaine	10 11	5 12
5 15	9 00	Harrison	10 06	5 15
6 00*	9 50† lv	Elk Garden	†8 10	†4 25
5 49†	9 35† lv	Gorman	†9 35	†4 43
5 55	9 42	Bayard	9 28	4 57
6 06	9 54	Dobbin	9 17	4 27
6 10	9 58	Henry	9 13	4 23
6 38†	10 27†	Thomas	†8 38	†3 53
7 10	10 55† ar	Davis	†8 05	†3 15
6 50	10 37 lv	Douglas	8 33	3 48
7 16	11 01	Hendricks	8 00	3 15
7 19	11 04	Hambleton	7 57	3 12
7 22	11 07	Bretz	7 52	3 07
7 25	11 10	Parsons	7 50	3 05
7 59	11 44	Kerens	7 16	2 31
8 15†	12 00† ar	Elkins	lv †7 00	2 15
	Noon			

No. 25 P. M.	No. 3 A. M.	No. 1 P. M.		No. 2 P. M.	No. 4 P. M.	No. 26 P. M.
3 30§	6 30*	2 30*	lv Elkins ar	*8 20	12 30	§9 15
3 45	6 47	3 47	R.C. Jct	8 03	12 13	9 00
3 48	6 51	2 51	Harding	7 59	12 09	8 57
4 01	7 04	3 04	Junior	7 45	11 55	8 44
4 10§	7 15†	3 15	ar Bel'g'n lv	*7 35	11 45† A. M.	§8 35
	P. M.	P. M.		P. M.	P. M.	
	§8 30	12 35†	lv Elkins ar	§9 55	§2 00	
	8 46	12 52	Beverly	9 39	1 44	
	9 10§	1 15†	ar Hutt'e ar	§9 15	1 20	

No. 27. A. M.		No. 28. P. M.
8 00*	lv Elkins ar	†4 45
8 58	Fishing Hawk	3 46
9 22	Glady	3 22
10 08	Burner	2 37
10 30*	ar Durbin lv	†2 15
A. M.		P. M.

† Daily * Daily except Sunday. § Sundays only.

H. G. CLARK, Manager. F. M. HOWELL, Gen. Pas. Agent.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

This is to give notice, That the Subscriber, of Garrett county, Maryland, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

JOHN W. MILLER,

late of Garrett county, Maryland, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 12th day of July next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 12th day of January, 1904.

CHARLES E. MILLER,
Administrator,
Accidens, Md.

MEN
CAPABLE OF EARNING
$1,000 TO $5,000 A YEAR
TRAVELING SALESMAN, CLERK, MERCHANT,
NO MATTER WHAT YOUR BUSINESS!

A complete reorganization of the producing department of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York in this section affords a chance for a few good men; eight vacancies in the agency force remain open for men of character and ability; you can find out by writing whether it will be worth while for you to make a change; no previous experience is necessary.

A course of professional instruction given free.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Richard A. McCurdy, President.

HAS PAID POLICY-HOLDERS OVER
635 MILLION DOLLARS.

Address GEORGE T. DEXTER, Superintendent of Domestic Agencies, 32 Nassau St., New York, N. Y. 31-2m

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

This is to give notice, that the subscriber, of Garrett county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett county, Maryland, Letters of Testamentary on the personal estate of

JOANNA THOMPSON,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 25th day of August next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 25th day of February, 1903.

H. S. THOMPSON,
Administrator,
51-4t Keyser, W. Va.

J. B. WILLIAMS CO.
FROSTBURG, MD.
Cheapest place to buy
MONUMENTS
HEADSTONES AND
IRON FENCING
Send for prices

In the Dawn of the Day

By THOMAS P. MONTFORT.

(Copyright, 1903, by Daily Story Pub. Co.)

JOHN RANSOM was experiencing the bitter disappointment that too often comes with the realization of a long-cherished hope.

In his little cabin, far up the mountain side, he sat at a table counting a heap of gold. After long years of struggling in the mines of California he had at last struck a rich lead, and in one hour had bounded from poverty to wealth. During all the years of his striving his dreams had been of this hour, and now that it had come he was not happy.

Presently he pushed the gold from him and walked to the door, where he stood looking out into the night. Over the valleys and mountains the moonlight lay soft and warm, while all around there was silence, save for the soughing of the winds among the pines, and the subdued strains of a violin which floated up from the camp down in the gulch.

Upon a small cabin just below him Ransom fixed his gaze. It was a mean, unpretentious place, but for him it held a treasure greater than all the gold in the world.

Presently there floated up to him the faint whisper of a weary sigh, and looking more closely, he saw a woman standing near the cabin. He saw her indistinctly, but to him it was enough. He needed but a glance to recognize her.

That woman was the cause, innocent and unconscious, of all his bitter disappointment, and all day he had been cultivating a resolution never to see her again But in an instant his resolution was gone, and the next minute he was by her side. She was standing with her arms folded against a tree, and her head pillowed on them, weeping bitterly.

For a little while he gently stroked her hair in silence, then, bending his head close to hers, he said, in tender, pleading tones: "Don't, Clem. Please don't. It hurts me for you to weep like this."

She made no reply, nor did she look up, but she continued to weep. He longed to take her in his arms and hold her to him, and kiss away her tears and troubles. But he did not forget himself so far.

"What is it, Clem?" he spoke again presently. "Has your father been cruel to you again to-night?"

She shook her head, but remained silent. He waited a moment, stroking her hair softly, then went on, more gently still:

"Poor girl! I wish I could do something to make your life happier, for you deserve it. There is nothing I would not do for you, even to giving you my own life to shield you from hardship and sorrows. It kills me to see you suffer, and when you are cruelly treated it is all I can do to refrain from interfering where I have no right."

She raised her head and looked into his eyes, and in a broken voice said:

"You don't know what you are saying. You are crueler to me than anyone else has ever been."

He looked at her in astonishment.

"Clem!" he said. "What do you mean? I cruel to you! Why do you say such a thing as that?"

"It is true," she answered. "You are the only friend I have on earth, yet you have been crueler to me than all the world."

He looked at her intently for a moment, then slowly shook his head. In low, hurt tones he said:

"You have no right to say that, Clem, for God knows I would not injure you by so much as the weight of a finger or one harsh word."

"I know," she replied, "but there are things that hurt more than blows and words."

He came closer, and took her hands in his. She tried to draw them away, but he held them fast.

"I do not understand," he said. "If I have ever been cruel to you I did not know it. I want you to tell me what I have done."

She shook her head, and again attempted to draw away her hands.

"No," he said. "You shall not go. Not until you have told me."

"I cannot tell you," she answered, with her head bent low. "You have no right to ask."

"I have every right," he asserted. "Tell me, Clem, wherein I have been cruel."

"I can't."

"But you must. I will not let you go until you do."

"You"—she hesitated a moment—"have broken my heart. You are going away."

Her voice was scarcely more than a whisper, but he heard and slowly the truth dawned on him. For one moment he forgot himself, and, throwing his arms about her, drew her to him and kissed her. There was love, overpowering love, in his actions, and she understood.

Her tears gave place to a happy smile, and, turning a radiant face up to him, she placed her arms about his neck and drew his head down and returned his kiss.

"I thought you didn't love me," she whispered; "and I love you so much."

"Love you!" he repeated. "Oh, Clem, God alone knows how I love you. There is no language to describe it. I worship you, and everything you touch is sacred to me."

She drew closer to him, and laid her head on his breast. At that moment she tasted the sweetest bliss the human soul ever knows in this life. Looking up at him trustfully, she said:

"And you will never leave me, my darling, will you?"

Then it was he realized his situation. Quickly taking his arms from about her, he staggered back against the tree and covered his face with his hands.

"God forgive me," he said, hoarsely. "I forgot!"

She looked at him with wide eyes, her face turning deathly pale. She could not understand the change in him, but she knew there was something terrible back of it.

"John," she cried, "tell me what it is. I can bear anything so long as it does not part you and me. Nothing else matters."

"No," he replied, "nothing else would matter. But that is the cruel part of it. We must go our different ways, and after to-night we must never see each other again."

"John!" Her face was ghastly white. "Oh, God, what are you saying?"

"It is the bitter truth, Clem. We must walk our separate paths alone. We should never have met. I wish to Heaven we never had."

"Then you do not love me—not as I love you. Nothing on earth could make me regret our meeting, and nothing could make me give you up. Nothing on earth nor in Heaven."

"You think so now," he said, "but wait until you know the whole truth. Then you will despise me as I deserve, and never want to see me again. You will wish with all your heart that you never had seen me."

She shook her head slowly.

"I cannot believe that," she said. "I cannot believe that anything could cause me to regret our meeting, for it has brought me the only happiness I have ever known."

"It has brought me the greatest happiness of my life," he said; "but with that happiness has come my greatest sorrow. You, too, will find it so. I have quaffed the sweet and the bitter, while you have quaffed only the sweet. But the bitter is at your lips, and soon you must drain it, even to the very dregs."

"Then let me drink it, John, so that I may suffer as you have suffered. It is a Heavenly privilege to share your sorrows and pains. Tell me the truth—the whole bitter truth—and you shall see how I can bear it for your sake."

"May God forgive me, as I know you never can, Clem! I—I have a wife."

She did not faint. She did not cry out. For a moment she was like one dazed by a hard blow. Then, placing her hand over her heart, she gave a low moan of anguish, and cowered and shrank like a green plant under the heat of a scorching blaze. God alone knew how hard upon her that blow had fallen.

Ransom hastened to her, and would have put his arms about her to support her, but she held up her hand to stay him.

"No," she said; "never again."

There was no anger in her voice, and her tones were low and sad, but he knew that she was in earnest, and would never waver. He looked at her for a moment compassionately, then humbly and contritely said:

"I do not ask your forgiveness, Clem, for I know you can never grant it, but, as Heaven is my witness, I never meant to deceive you. I should have told you, but my wife is worse than dead to me, and I never speak of her if I can help it, and I never thought that you could care for me like this. You will despise and then forget me, and I can ask for nothing better; but of my life you will always remain the best part, for as long as I live I will remember and love you." He paused a moment, then added: "May God bless you, Clem. Good-by."

He waited awhile, but she made no reply, and then he started slowly away. But when he had gone a step or two he heard her softly speak his name, and he stopped, facing her.

"I cannot let you go like that," she said, "for I do forgive you with all my heart and soul."

He stepped quickly back to her and reached out his arms impulsively.

"Is it true, Clem?" he cried. "Can you forgive me, after all?"

"A woman," she answered, slowly, "can forgive anything in the man she loves."

There was a long silence, then she went on wearily and more slowly yet:

"We can say no more, and now we must part forever. We must each follow where our paths lead. Yours leads to your wife and your home. Go there, forget me, and be faithful and true in the discharge of your duty."

"And your path?" he said.

"My path—it leads where God wills. But you must go now. We have no right to be together here."

"Yes, I must go. Good-by, Clem."

"Good-by, John."

Far toward morning, Ransom, sitting in the door of his cabin, looking out on the still world, drew a deep sigh and murmured:

"Poor Clem! Motherless and friendless, and all alone in the world, except for a drunken father."

And Clem, sitting at a window down below, staring dry-eyed out into the night, thought of all the kindnesses John had shown her—the only kindnesses she had ever known—and, womanlike, all her pity was for him.

When the day came, Ransom went down to the camp to take the stage for his journey home, and while he was waiting there the postmaster came down to him with a letter. He took it and glanced at the postmark, and saw that it was from home. Then he tore it open and read it eagerly through.

"I thought you ought to have it before you went," the postmaster said. "I didn't know but that it might be important."

"It is," Ransom replied. "It is so important that it means the life happiness of two people."

"I'm glad I brought it, then. But there's the stage, and you'll have to be going."

"I have changed my mind. I am not going."

"But your wife will be expecting you."

"I have no wife. She has got a divorce and married another man."

PAWN SHOP COMEDY.

Thief Impersonates Otis Skinner and Sells Actor's Clothes.

Wearing Apparel Valued at $150 Disposed Of for $11—Garments Returned to Rightful Owner by St. Louis Police.

A man of medium build, well dressed, with hair a bit sandy, and smoth shaven, entered Ben Levy's pawnshop, adjoining Havlin's theater, at St. Louis, and told a story that touched the sympathetic spot in the pawnbroker's heart.

"Do you know me?" asked the stranger.

Being assured that he was not known, at least by Levy, the stranger continued:

"My good man, I am an actor. I am Otis Skinner, playing at the Olympic theater. As you probably know, actors sometimes get into hard lines, even the good ones, and you must know that I am a good one. Surely you have heard of Otis Skinner?"

"Yes," said the pawnbroker, "I have heard of you. Seen your name on the billboards, too."

"Yes; my name is on every billboard, in large type; I have no doubt that you have noticed my name. Well, don't believe all you see on the billboards. While to all appearances, I am making barrels of money, in reality, I am sorely in need of immediate funds. Now I have more clothes than I know what to do with and I thought we might be able to strike a bargain."

"Bring them down here," said the pawnbroker, "and I will make an offer to you."

The alleged Otis Skinner showed disappointment.

"You know," he said, "that it would be extremely humiliating for an actor of my high standing to be seen carting a load of old clothes to a pawnshop. I would rather that you visit me at my apartments in the Laclede hotel, where you can see the apparel and judge its worth."

Levy, however, refused to visit the Laclede, where the actor said that he had room No. 19, so the patron suffered the humiliation, and an hour later laid on the pawnbroker's counter a heavy overcoat, valued at $75; a suit of clothes,

OTIS SKINNER.
(Famous Actor Who Was Recently "Impersonated" by a Thief.)

valued at $50; a pair of trousers, valued at $15, and some minor apparel.

For these he asked $25, but the pawnbroker, being an obdurate man and a close trader, offered $11, which the supposed actor finally accepted.

It was Tuesday night, says the St. Louis Republic, that a thief visited Otis Skinner's apartments at the Planters and divested it of almost everything it held of value. Mr. Skinner placed his loss at $500. At that time, he had forgotten that the thief's booty included an unopened package which contained Christmas presents, sent to him by Mrs. Skinner, who is in Chicago. There was one piece of jewelry in the unopened package for which Mrs. Skinner paid $200.

Detectives, on visiting pawnshops, discovered part of the booty in Levy's place and upon questioning him, the detectives learned the story of the thief's duplicity. He had represented himself as Otis Skinner and the dealer, not being acquainted with the personal appearance of the actor, believed his story.

The goods were returned to Mr. Skinner and the overcoat, which was the only heavy one that he had in St. Louis, was greatly appreciated. The articles recovered, however, represent only about one-fourth of the theft.

The register at the Laclede hotel shows that No. 19 was occupied during the early part of the week by one who gave his name as Kerns. When the officers visited the room they found that Kerns had departed with bag and baggage. He had also forgotten to pay his hotel bill.

An Ursus in Nebraska.

Frank Vehling, a young man of Fremont, Neb., has equaled the feat performed by Ursus, as related in "Quo Vadis," and in doing so saved the lives of his sweetheart and himself. Young Vehling and his fiancee were crossing a pasture when they came upon a bull in the path. Vehling drove the bull along ahead for a short distance, when the animal suddenly turned and charged upon the couple. Vehling had no weapon, and there was no time to run. He grasped the bull by the horns, and an exciting struggle took place. The screams of the girl brought two men running from the road, and when they arrived on the scene they found that Vehling had succeeded in throwing the bull and was sitting on the neck of the prostrate animal awaiting their arrival.

Rural Free Mail Delivery.

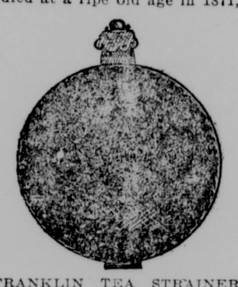
Rural free delivery has advanced with marvelous rapidity from a service costing $20,000 a year at its inception in 1891 to one that will cost this fiscal year nearly $7,000,000.

STRAINER WITH HISTORY.

Made of the First Silver Dollar Ever Earned by Franklin, Author and Statesman.

When Benjamin Franklin was a lad he earned his first dollar by writing ballads, printing them on his brother's presses and selling them in the streets of Boston. Strange to say, the identical piece of money he first earned in this way has never been lost track of, and its succeeding history is well authenticated, coming straight as a die from those who know.

Changed to the form of a quaint little punch strainer, the bit of silver reposes at present in the rooms of the Historical society of Delaware, and is treasured as one of the oddest of its relics. It was presented to the society by Miss Henrietta Jane Bedford, a lady who died at a ripe old age in 1871, and



FRANKLIN TEA STRAINER.
(Purchased with First Dollar Earned by the Philosopher.)

whose grandfather was James Parker, who was contemporary with Franklin.

Franklin and Parker were chums when they were both poor printers' apprentices, and of the first silver dollar they each earned they made a good luck piece. Of these they made an exchange. Mr. Parker always kept the piece thus won, and in the course of time, as Franklin's fame grew, he had it melted and made into the strainer. When he died the strainer came into the possession of his daughter, Jane Ballaroux Parker, who married Gunning Bedford, of Delaware, and in time it descended to their daughter, Miss Henrietta Bedford, who gave it to the Historical society.

BASEBALL MAGNATE.

Harry C. Pulliam Reelected President of the National League for the Coming Year.

At the recent New York meeting of the National Baseball league Harry C. Pulliam was reelected president, a compliment which he deserved, for he has managed to jolly the crowd of faultfinders and looked out for the business of the organization in a way that has made him friends in all parts of the country. The reforms in baseball inaugurated by the American league were fully appreciated by Mr. Pulliam until he actually divided honors with Ban Johnson in the way the handled umpires and players. In this way he brought the old league back to its high

HARRY C. PULLIAM.
(Recently Reelected President of the National League.)

standing, originally brought about by Hurlburt and Mills from 1876 to 1885.

Harry C. Pulliam was born in Scottsville, Ky., in 1869. He got his first insight into baseball politics while reading law in the office of Zach Phelps, of Louisville, who was president of the American association in 1871. As secretary of the Louisville club Mr. Pulliam became well known, and later as a clever writer on sports for the Louisville Commercial. From Louisville Pulliam went with Barney Dreyfuss to Pittsburg, and finally landed in Nick Young's old position at a time when the old National league was about ready to take the count. Mr. Pulliam is called the boy president, but he has the making of one of the best.

Jefferson as an Inventor.

Not many people know that Thomas Jefferson was a great inventor. His inventions were all of articles of every-day use. He devised a three-legged folding camp stool that is the basis of all camp stools of that kind to-day. The stool he had made for his own use was his constant companion on occasions of outings. The revolving chair was his invention. He designed a light wagon. A copying press was devised by him and came into general use. He also invented an instrument for measuring the distance he walked. A plow and a hemp cultivator showed that his thoughts were often on agricultural matters. His plow received a gold medal in France in 1790. Jefferson never benefited financially by his inventions, but believed they should be for the use of everyone without cost.

Money in Raising Squabs.

At a government experiment station 425 pairs of pigeons reared 4,400 squabs in a year, making a profit of $1.50 a pair.

Where Kissing Is Unknown.

But two nations, the Japanese and the South Sea islanders, do not use the kiss as a form of expression.

THREE DREAMS.

"I had the very strangest dream,"
Said Jasper John, "last night.
I dreamed the moon and all the stars
Were shining just as bright,
And yet the sun was shining, too,
And I was racing Ted,
While everybody else we knew
Was sound asleep in bed."
"I dreamed," said little Theodore,
"About a monstrous horse
With twenty legs and lots of tails
(He b'longed to me, of course).
His eyes were green; the rest of him
Was yellow streaked with black;
And nobody in all the world
But me could mount his back."
Their father, mother and their aunt
Agreed that these two dreams
Were very queer; but Bobby said:
"Tho one I had, it seems
To me, 's the queerest of them all.
I saw a boy who said
He hated football, and he wished
He'd been a girl instead!"
—Elizabeth Lincoln Gould, in Youth's Companion.

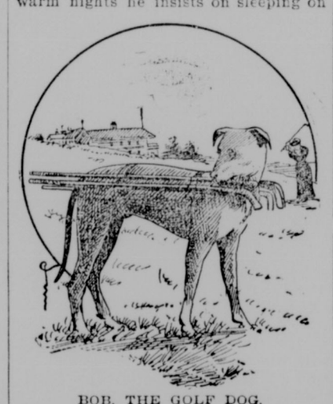
A WONDERFUL CADDY.

Sagacious Greyhound Trained to Carry Playing Sticks for a Young Woman Golfer.

Bob is the name of the intelligent greyhound that has been trained as a golf caddy by Miss Maud Pottle, of New York city. The dog is rapidly becoming the pride of the members of the Marine and Field club, and his picture will soon be framed and hung on the walls of the clubhouse. Miss Pottle has taken steps at Washington to patent the harness by which the animal is able to carry the clubs securely, for the plan is practical enough to be extensively copied.

Bob was entered in the Brooklyn dog show and bids fair to become one of the best known canines in the country. He is only 15 months old, and was brought from North Dakota when he was a puppy by Charles Pottle, a New York merchant. He is a handsome animal, buff colored, with large yellow optics, that recall the gem known as tiger eye. He is already as big as the majority of his breed. He was bought of Dakota rangers. Unfortunately his pedigree list has been lost by his new owner.

Bob is a peculiar dog. Except on warm nights he insists on sleeping on



BOB, THE GOLF DOG.

a big cushion, and also in being covered with a blanket. If this blanket slips off he cries until it is readjusted, and Miss Pottle has been known to get out of bed three times on a cold night to restore his equilibrium. He is jealous, too, of the small puppy and cat of the household, being careful to stop eating if they are given food afterward.

It was through an accident that Bob became a caddy. One hot day last summer Miss Pottle's red golf jacket became unendurable, and she tied it on Bob's back. He carried it so nicely that the notion of club bearing soon suggested itself to her, and a leather harness was speedily devised. The first few times on the golf links Bob was led by a string, but he stood so quietly that the cord was soon dispensed with. But a round once made he refuses to carry the clubs home under any inducements, balking like a horse as soon as the street is reached. The minute the tools are put away in the locker room Bob trots home contentedly behind Miss Pottle, whether she walks, cycles or drives.

The animal knows when she is ready to start golfing and backs up contentedly to have the harness put on him. He carries three clubs on each side. In a few days a leathern pouch will be made to strap around Bob's breast, so that he can carry several golf balls.

The Marine and Field club members think that Bob is more than the equal of Lillian Russell, the cat belonging to the neighboring Dyker Meadow Golf club. Lillian, recently the subject of a newspaper article, frequently dives into the pool near the clubhouse and catches fish for her kittens.—Washington Star.

Bum Is a Police Dog.

Bum may not have been a very nice name, but he is held in high esteem by the patrolmen attached to an uptown station house in Philadelphia. Bum is a police dog through and through. He begins work with the "first out" squad. When it lines up for roll call and inspection at midnight he inspects it as thoroughly as the sergeant or lieutenant. He walks up and down the rank, looks each man over, barks his satisfaction and then trots out with the first pair of marching patrolmen. Then he goes through the duties of a roundsman. He travels from beat to beat, waiting on corners until he finds each man. He barks a friendly greeting then and trots off. He won't recognize as a friend a policeman from another district, even though the man be only across the street from the dog's headquarters. Bum sleeps awhile after that, then goes out with the eight-o'clock squad and the four-o'clock squad. The dog can do all sorts of acrobatic tricks, too.

WHAT TOBY CAN DO.

Clever Canine in Sioux City, Iowa, Dives Fifty Feet and Walks the Tight Rope.

Toby, a little white fox and bull terrier belonging to J. M. Spencer, of Sioux City, Ia., is perhaps the most wonderful dog in the world. He performs daredevil tricks that astonish as well as please. One of the dog's most marvelous feats is that of climbing a ladder rung by rung to the height of 50 feet, and then diving headforemost into a net. The dog seems to be without fear

TOBY WALKING THE ROPE.

and climbs the ladder easily and gracefully. Toby can walk the tight rope as well and walks on barrels, jumps the rope and does a great many other tricks. Mr. Spencer has spent much time with the animal and considers it the most versatile and the best trained dog in the world.

TRAPS BEATS TO SHOW.

Intrepid Men Make a Business of Catching Wild Animals for Zoos and Menageries.

Animal dealers keep expert animal catchers in all parts of the world. The Hagenbecks have established two collecting stations in charge of stationary representatives—one in Calcutta and the other at Aden. To these distributing points the traveling representatives ship their catches, and when a sufficient number of animals has been gathered they are transported to Hamburg, whence they are sent to all countries of the world. One firm has 22 representatives abroad, all of them experienced in trapping and shipping the wildest and most ferocious beasts.

Tigers and occasionally lions are caught in pits, and leopards, panthers, jaguars and the like in traps. Zebras are extraordinarily hard to secure, and are proportionately valuable. The emu is taken in Patagonia by the natives, who use the South American lariat. A hippopotamus, a crocodile or a rhinoceros is not caught by the agents of animal firms, but is usually found in the possession of the rajahs and other provincial rulers in Cochin China, Nera and Siam. They keep them just as people in this country keep a kennel, and they love to show them off to visitors.

All animals are cowards, according to the agents. Unless a tiger or a lion, or indeed any wild beast, has tasted human blood, he is quite ready to let you go your way if you will let him go his. In captivity, the agents say, you may enter any cage provided you have your whip with a lead bullet on the end in your hand, and provided also that you know how to use it effectively. But the least lack of vigilance means destruction. You might tend an animal for years and have him know you well, but that would not insure you against an attack from him the first chance that offered.—Chicago Tribune.

PARROT TALKED BASS.

Bird Resorted to Clever Ruse to Imitate His Master's Voice Almost to Perfection.

The Epworth Herald gives the following instance of the ingenuity of a parrot in mimicking its master's bass voice:

The parrot, it seems, began, as soon as it was bought, to learn to mimic the voices of the household of my friend. It mimicked the contralto voice of the mistress, the treble voice of the young son, the soprano voice of the daughter, and the Irish voice of the cook; but the heavy and deep bass voice of the master it was quite unable to cope with. It would practice for hours at a time, but it could not produce from its throat the deep, hoarse sounds that it desired.

Therefore, the family was astonished one day to hear the parrot mimicking the master's voice exactly. They sat in the dining-room. The bird was in the hall in its cage. Distinct and loud the sounds came from the hall to them, a thunderous and rolling bass voice, saying:

"Bring me the evening paper."

Some one went out and looked at the parrot. Its head was hidden in its seed cup, and it was making its voice resonant by speaking from within the seed cup's hollow. And always now, when it wants to speak in a bass voice, it puts its head in its seed cup. Isn't that a proof of the almost human intelligence of the bird?

This Dog Is Not for Sale.

If everybody had a dog like Jip, the fox terrier belonging to John Gould, of Shadyside, N. J., there would be a glut in the servant market. Jip can light fires, weed gardens and make himself generally useful. The other night, when Mr. Gould came home from work he started to weed his garden. Jip immediately joined him and helped pull up the weeds with his teeth. When he got a fairly good pile he carried them to a corner of the garden. Just then his master lit his pipe and threw away the match. And Jip picked it up with his teeth, ran to the pile of weeds and set fire to them, holding the match until it began to scorch his jowls. Mr. Gould says the dog is not for sale.

BED OF AN EMPRESS.

Empress Josephine Slept in It During Her Uncertain Reign at Fontainebleau.

Peculiar interest attaches to the luxurious and beautiful bed, a picture of which accompanies this story, and for the reason that Empress Josephine slept in it while she reigned at Fontainebleau.

The heavy curtains with their fringes and tassels, and the catafalque-like appearance of the whole arrangement are not to our taste to-day, but the interest of the piece is intensely human. Indeed, the bed, which is still at Fon-

Napoleon this was the imperial couch, but when misfortune crowded thick upon her it was deserted.—Detroit Free Press.

ENEMY OF GIRLHOOD.

It Ruins the Complexion and Digestion of Sweet Seventeen and Doctors Call It Anemia.

Health controls the complexion throughout the whole course of existence, but perhaps never more palpably than about the age of 17.

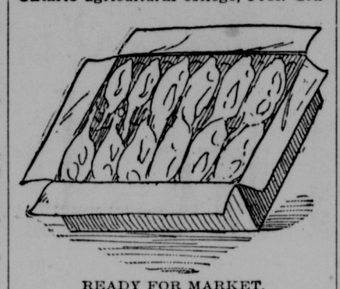
Anemia is the greatest enemy of a beautiful complexion that girlhood can encounter. It results in pallor, in blemishes, such as spots and blackheads, and in that general appearance of delicacy that should be a complete stranger to youth. Unfortunately just about the age now under consideration girls are so busy over their books and so eager to excel in their school examinations that instead of aiding and abetting their elders to improve their anemic state, and so to alter their muddy and unattractive complexions, they do all they can to further the inroads of weakness by working indoors too much and staying up too late at nights.

The anemic girl, whether she must work at her books or not, must be dosed with iron for months and months. It is the paucity of iron in her system that makes her lack of color in her cheeks. There are several well-known preparations of iron that will suit the sufferer, but it is always well, if possible, to consult a doctor as to the most efficacious one to be had in pills and in so- [illegible] in pills

HOW TO DRESS FOWLS.

Timely Advice to Shippers, Supplied by Prof. Graham of the Ontario Agricultural College.

All fowls should be fasted 24 to 36 hours before killing. Where this is not done, the food decays in the crop and intestines, the result being that the flesh becomes tainted and does not keep well. In a recent bulletin of the Ontario agricultural college, Prof. Gra-



READY FOR MARKET.

ham gives some rules for dressing fowls for m[illegible]

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SUDDENLY RICH.

Several Drinks of Whisky Raised the Man from Poverty to Affluence.

Representative Bartlett, of Georgia, was in one of the small towns in his district campaigning last fall, says the New York World, and heard a conversation between one of his friends who was about to move to Dallas county, Tex., and a native:

"Hear you-all going to Texas," said the native.

"Yes; going to Dallas county."

"Well, I wish you'd look up my brother down there and tell him I'm doing mighty poorly. The interest is coming due and I wish he would send me some money."

The native then went and had a couple of drinks of local whisky. Shortly afterward he met the man who was going to Texas.

"I hear you-all are going to Texas?"

"Yes."

"Well, if you-all run across my brother down there tell him I am fine and that everything is going along all right."

The man who was going to Texas promised and the native dropped into the saloon and had some more drinks. When he came out he again hailed the man who was going to Texas and said:

"Say, if you see my brother down there just tell him to send to me if he needs any money."

Good News from Minnesota.

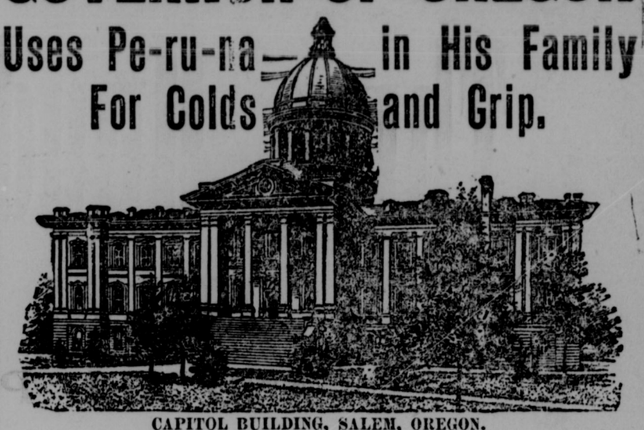
Lakefield, Minn., Jan. 4.—Mr. William E. Gentry of this place is one of the best-known and most-highly respected men in Jackson County. For 45 years he has suffered with Kidney Trouble and now at 77 years of age he has found a complete cure and is well.

His cure is remarkable because of the length of time he had been suffering. Cases of 40 years' standing might be considered incurable, but the remedy that cured Mr. Gentry seems to know no limit to its curative power. Mr. Gentry says:

"I have suffered with misery in my back for about 45 years and had all the troublesome symptoms of Kidney and Urinary dis-[illegible]. I tried various kinds of remedies, but [illegible] effect until I tried Dodd's Kidney [illegible] pain in my back and [illegible] feel better

GOVERNOR OF OREGON

Uses Pe-ru-na in His Family For Colds and Grip.



CAPITOL BUILDING, SALEM, OREGON.

A Letter From The Governor of Oregon.

Peruna is known from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Letters of congratulation and commendation testifying to the merits of Peruna as a catarrh remedy are pouring in from every State in the Union. Dr. Hartman is receiving hundreds of such letters daily. All classes write these letters, from the highest to the lowest.

The outdoor laborer, the indoor artisan, the clerk, the editor, the statesman, the preacher—all agree that Peruna is the catarrh remedy of the age. The stage and rostrum, recognizing catarrh as their greatest enemy, are especially enthusiastic in their praise and testimony.

Any man who wishes perfect health must be entirely free from catarrh. Ca-[illegible] well nigh universal; almost om-[illegible] is the only absolute [illegible]

tinually in the house. In a recent letter to Dr. Hartman, he says:

STATE OF OREGON,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, O.:

Dear Sirs—I have had occasion to use your Peruna medicine in my family for colds, and it proved to be an excellent remedy. I have not had occasion to use it for other ailments.

Yours very truly, W. M. Lord.

It will be noticed that the Governor says he has not had occasion to use Peruna for other ailments. The reason for this is, most other ailments begin with a cold. Using Peruna to promptly cure colds, he protects his family against other ailments. This is exactly what every other family in the United States should do. Keep Peruna in the house. [illegible] it for coughs, colds, la grippe, and [illegible] fections of winter, and [illegible] ments in the [illegible]

Three Hundred and Twenty-Six Millions

NEW BUSINESS LAST YEAR

AND ALL PAID FOR IN CASH, WITH NO REBATES.

The New York Life Insurance Co.

Is the Company that did it. The Strongest Company in the World, writing the Best Policy in the World and a purely Mutual Company. Why will you risk a stock or second-class company with the future of your family if you can get into the NEW YORK LIFE? It costs you no more and you have something strictly first-class, and there are no stockholders to make rich.

Think of it; let us show you that you would make a grave mistake by taking a policy in any other company. If we can't prove it there's no harm done. No trouble to show and explain policies to you.

For information call at the First National Bank, Friendsville, Md.

McCANDLISH & SAVAGE, Agents,

FRIENDSVILLE, = MARYLAND.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

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SECOND NATIONAL BANK

of CUMBERLAND, MD

Designated United States Depository

SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS.
BOXES FREE TO CUSTOMERS.

This Bank Pays Three Per Cent. Interest on Time Deposits.

Capital	$100,000
Surplus and Other Undivided Profits	250,000
Liability of Shareholders	100,000
Additional Security to Depositors	$450,000

LLOYD LOWNDES, President.
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Oakland Pharmacy

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Drugs, Chemicals, Stationery, Cigars Cameras and Photo Supplies

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber of Garrett county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

ISAAC TURNEY,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber on or before the 25th day of August next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 25th day of February, 1903.

HARRY FRIEND,
Administrator,
51-4t* Friendsville, Md.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber, of Garrett county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett county, in Maryland, Letters Testamentary on the personal estate of

EDWARD CALLIS,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 4th day of August next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 1st day of February, 1904.

WILLIAM CALLIS,
Executor,
45 Hoyes, Md.

PLEASANT FIELDS OF HOLY WRIT

SAVE for my daily range
Among the pleasant fields of Holy Writ,
I might despair. —Tennyson.

The International Sunday School Lesson.

First Quarter. Lesson IX. Matt. vii, 21-29. Feb. 28, 1904.

Copyright, Davis W. Clark.

Hearers and Doers of the Word

Macaulay says of Pitt that he could pour forth a long succession of stately period without premedition, in a voice of silvery clearness. Perhaps he reached the zenith of oratorical fame in his speech on the abolition of slave-trade. Fox, Gray, Windham, contemporaries and themselves adepts at the art of speaking, agreed that it was the most extraordinary display of eloquence ever heard. Where is that speech? A memory only!

We have an American analogue in Webster. There he stood before an entranced Congress, his very soul blazing in those deep caverns below his marble brow, as he poured forth his "Reply to Hayne." "His statement was argument, his inference was demonstration." Where is that speech? Just a memory, though only two generations have passed since its delivery.

Two millenniums ago a Galilean availed himself of one of nature's auditoriums, and when the unsynagogued congregation gathered, he opened his mouth and taught them. That assembly dissolved; but in each successive generation a new and ever increasing throng has came together. As from the sounding-board of the open heavens, the old sermon has struck the ear of each new congregation. The sermon Jesus preached is no dream of ideal eloquence. It lived in every dialect. It is the most potent composition in written speech. Millions knew it by heart; millinos live by it.

But some one will say, Jesus only borrowed the aphorisms of the rabbi, after all. They will put the Talmudic sayings in parallel column with these of the Messiah, and thus discount his originality. Put those rabbinical maxims back into their context howeyer, and you almost invariably find them on a lower plane, and often moving in a direction opposite to the teacher of Jesus. Again, if Jesus taught the same truth as the rabbis, why then were they offended with him? He may have used the modes of speech current in his day, but it must be admitted also that he made them the vehicle of a diviner meaning.

Miss Martineau, in her "Life in the East," a melange of happy descripton and unhappy theology dismisses Jesus as an Essene. But the merest tyro ought to know that the trend of Jesus' teaching is fundamentally opposed to that of the Essene. They were the most esoteric, unmissionary sect extant. How could he who said. "Go ye into all the world, and preach the gospel to every creature," be an Essene? On purfication, the Sabbath, the resurrection, Jesus who in diametric opposition to that strictest and tiniest of sects. To affirm identity on finding a point or two of similarity is unphilosophical in the extreme.

Apart from, infinitely above, the rabbi on the one hand and the Essene on the other, Jesus stands the original and unceasing Teacher of the race. He speaks with authority to the universal human heart, illuminating, inspirng, empowering it. He is not a channel through which truth flows perchance, and corrupted with human prejudice and error in its passage. So he could say not only, "I speak the truth," but, "I am Truth." He is the original source, not the transmitter; a fountain, not a conduit!

Again, he is not the institutor of a system of doctrine, not the formulator of a ritual. He comes to inspire a life in the soul, to set up a kingdom within, which consists not in the externalities and comparative trivialities of sacrifice and oblation, but in that indispensable righteousness whose concomitants are peace and joy. So he could say also, "The word that I speak unto you, they are spirit, and they are life.

The Teacher's Lantern

An all-night vigil of meditation and prayer was Jesus' preparation for two supremely important acts: First, the choice and ordination of his apostles; second, the delivery of his most extended discourse.

* * * * *

St. Augustine originated the theory of a twofold sermon: one on the mount, and the other on the plain; one to the Church, and the other to the masses. The theory is designed to reconcile the accounts of Luke and Matthew, and to cover what seems to some a premature enunciation of doctrine to the people at large.

* * * * *

The theory seems a supereogation. No part of the sermon is esoteric or confidential. It is the enunciation of a public program of doctrine and duty for the whole people. And there is a spiritually correct and true harmony between Luke and Matthew.

* * * * *

Edersheim's analysis is excellent. "Viewing it in the light of the time, we might mark in it alike advancement on the Old Testament (or rather, unfolding of its inmost yet hidden meaning) and contrast to contemporary Jewish teaching. And here we would regard it is presenting the full delineation of the ideal man of God, of prayer and of righteousness—in short, of the inward and outward manifestation of discipleship. (Edersheim. "Life of Jesus," Vol, I, p27.)

First National Bank

OF GRANTSVILLE, MD

Now Open for Business.

EQUIPPED WITH A

Modern Fire and Burglar Proof Safe and Vault.

Offers to its patrons every advantage consistent with sound banking.

Deposits by mail and all correspondence given prompt attention.

We Solicit Your Account.

Paid-up Capital,	$25,000
Liability of Stockholders,	25,000
Total Liability,	$50,000

PAYS 3 PER CENT.

on time deposits. Interest computed and paid semi-annually.

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Carey's Magnesia Flexible Cement Roofing for Flat or Steep Surfaces

Is suitable for all classes of buildings as it affords thorough fire protection and is a non-conductor of heat and cold. It will last the lifetime of the roof-boards. It is fire-proof and is rated the same as metal or slate roofs. Call or write for samples and prices.

A. D. NAYLOR & CO.,
Agents for Garrett County, Oakland, Md.

H. W. McCOMAS, M. D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, OAKLAND, MD.
Office at SANITARIUM.
Residence on North Second street.
Office hours, 8 to 10 a. m., 2 to 3 p. m., 8 to 10 p. m.; from June to October and from October to June, 7 to 8.30 p. m.

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Offers his Services to the citizens of Oakland and vicinity.
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D. D. O. McKINLEY, RESIDENT DENTIST, SALISBURY, PENN'A.
Will visit regularly through Garrett county Md., and offers his services to those wishing Dental Treatment. Charges moderate.
P. O. address, Elk Lick, Pa.

D. R. F. BARTLETT, DENTIST.
Office in McComas Building, Second street, Oakland, Md.
Special attention given to bridge and crown work.

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Particular attention given to Conveyancing, Investigation of land titles and collection of claims. Loans negotiated.

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All business given prompt attention.
Office—First National Bank Building.
OAKLAND, MARYLAND.

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STATE'S ATTORNEY FOR GARRETT COUNTY.
Office in First National Bank Building.
Will be assisted in all important cases by Benj. A. Richmond of the Cumberland bar.

EDWARD H. SINCELL, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, OAKLAND, MARYLAND.
Will practice in the Courts of Garrett and Allegany counties, the Court of Appeals of Maryland, and the adjoining counties of West Virginia.

Examiners' Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Examiners, appointed and commissioned by the Mayor and Common Council of Deer Park, Maryland, to take into consideration the proposal to close and discontinue a part of Davis Avenue and Garden Street and also a part of Tillson Street in the town of Deer Park, and lay out and open certain new Streets therein, the first to begin at a point on Davis Avenue and running thence in a northwest course to Hotel Street, and the second to begin on Hotel Street and run in a northwest course to Spiker Street, through the lands of John T. McGraw, will meet for the said purpose on the premises on the 15th day of March, 1904, at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m., and if in our opinion the public welfare and convenience requires the discontinuance and closing of said Avenue and Street and the opening of said proposed Streets, we will then and there proceed to locate and lay out same.

THOMAS J. GARRETT,
JOHN W. LANDIS,
ALEXANDER C. MASON,
Examiners.

THE REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME 27. OAKLAND, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, MARCH 3, 1904. NUMBER 52.

OFFUTT & SONS

**Something Difficult--
Hard to Get,**

Because out of the usual run.

Don't let that worry you,
We have everything in the

RIBBON LINE.

We know the kind of Ribbons the people want, because it is our business to know it, and we have a large assortment of all shades and colors which we will offer at

Remarkably Low Prices

NEXT WEEK.

Offutt & Sons.

ELECTION LAW AS AMENDED.

Senate Adopted the Amendments Submitted by the Committee.

TEXT OF THE PROPOSED MEASURE

Second Reading of the Bill Was Made Tuesday When It Was Ordered Engrossed.

The official Constitutional amendment bill to restrict the suffrage, which was adopted by the Democratic caucus Thursday night, was brought up in the Senate Friday and the committee amendments adopted. These were comparatively unimportant. The second reading of the bill was then made the order of the day for Tuesday, March 1, at 12.30 p. m. The bill, as it now stands, and will probably be passed, is as follows:

"Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, three-fifths of all the members of each of the two houses concurring, That the following section be and the same is hereby proposed as an amendment to Section 1 of Article 1 of the Constitution of this State, and if adopted by the legal and qualified voters thereof, as herein provided, it shall supersede and stand in place and stead of Section 1 of said Article 1:

"Section 1. All elections by the people shall be by ballot. Every male citizen of the United States, whether native born or naturalized, of the age of 21 years or upward, who has resided in this State for one year and in the legislative district of Baltimore city or in the county in which he may offer to vote for six months next preceding the election, and who, moreover, is duly registered as a qualified voter, as provided in this article, shall be entitled to vote in the ward or election district in which he resides at the elections hereafter to be held in this State; and in case any county or city shall be so divided as to form portions of different electoral districts for the election of Representatives in Congress, Senators, Delegates or other officers, then to entitle a person to vote for such officer he must have been a resident of that part of the county or city which shall form a part of the electoral district in which he offers to vote for six months next preceding the election; but a person who shall have acquired a residence in such county or city entitling him to vote in the election district from which he removed until he shall have acquired a residence in the part of the county or city to which he has removed. Every such male citizen of the United States having the above prescribed qualifications of age and residence shall be entitled to be registered so as to become a qualified voter if he be:

"First—A person able to read any section of the Constitution of this State, submitted to him by the officers of registration, and to give a reasonble explanation of the same, or, if unable to read such section, is able to understand and give a reasonable explanation thereof when read to him by the registration officers; or,

"Second—A person who on January 1, 1869, or prior thereto, was entitled to vote under the laws of this State, or of any other State of the United States wherein he then resided; or,

"Third—Any male lineal descendant of such last-mentioned person who may be 21 years of age in the year 1906. No person not thus qualified by coming under some of the above descriptions shall be entitled to be registered as a qualified voter, nor be entitled to vote.

"Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the foregoing section hereby proposed as amendment to the Constitution of this State shall be at the next general election for members of the General Assembly to be held in this State, submitted to the legal and qualified voters thereof for their adoption or rejection, in pursuance of the direction contained in Article 14 of the Constitution, and at said election the vote on said proposed amendment shall be by ballot, and upon each ballot shall be written or printed the words, 'For or Against the Constitutional amendment,' as the voters shall elect; and immediateiy after said election due returns shall be made to the Governor of the vote on said proposed amendment, as directed by the said Article 14 of the Constitution."

Notice.

All parties now indebted to me must make settlement by note or the cash by March 1st. After that date I will enter suit for same.

C. S. MAY.

Swanton, Feb. 10. 3t

THE COMING OF SPRING.

All during the cold winter months Stewart & Co. have been gathering in from the leading fashion and industrial marts **the most beautiful and the most desirable Spring goods.**

And now, no matter what you may need—Clothes for the Children, for Husband or Yourself; or something new for the house after your Spring housecleaning—Stewart & Co. can supply same and at prices just right.

And it's such a pleasure to stop at Stewart's—the big building, the many beautiful Departments, the music, the reading and resting rooms, the dining rooms and the courtesies shown you, make you want to go there again and again.

Baltimore's Leading Store. **STEWART & CO.,** **Lexington, Howard and Clay Streets., BALTIMORE.**

RECEIVERS APPOINTED.

The Commonwealth Tanning Company Declared Bankrupt.

Frederick A. Thayer and Edward H. Sincell were appointed by United States Judge Morris receivers for the Commonwealth Tanning Company, of Garrett county, under a bond for $30,000. The same receivers for the company were appointed by the Circuit Court for Garrett county on October 7, 1903. The receivers were reappointed Tuesday after the company had been adjudicated bankrupt on a petition filed on January 12 last.

The liabilities of the company are placed at $133,000, the creditors being principally banks in different states. The claim of the First National Bank of Oakland we understand, is secured by collateral. It is thought that the concern will eventually pay out.

The receivers were authorized by the court to continue the business of the company.

No Gloss Carriage Paint Made

will wear as long as Devoe's; no others are as heavy bodied, because Devoe's weigh 3 to 8 ounces more to the pint. Sold by J. M. Davis & son. 51-13

TRAIN NO. 4 WRECKED

At Rowlesburg Last Night—Fireman And Engineer Both Dead.

Baltimore & Ohio express train No. 4, from St. Louis and Cincinnati to New York, was wrecked at Rowlesburg, W. Va., 25 miles west of Oakland late last night. The engine and tender overturned and two express cars, the mail car and the baggage car were derailed. Alden F. McKenzie, fireman, residing in South Cumberland, was killed and William H. Bowden, engineer, badly scalded, whose injuries proved fatal. No passengers were hurt.

It could not be stated how the accident occured, but it is thought there was something wrong with a switch, the accident occurring at a switch on a sharp curve in front of the depot.

Paint Your Buggy for 75c.

with Devoe's Gloss Carriage Paint. It weighs 3 to 8 ozs. more to the pint than others, wears longer; and gives a gloss equal to new work. Sold by J. M. Davis & Son. 51-3t

Call for Your Letters.

Mrs. Elizabeth Brown, Miss Treacy Black, Mr. Henry Solomon.

Sincell & Co. **SINCELL & Co.** **Sincell & Co.**

We beg to thank the purchasing public generally for the appreciation shown during our Cut Price Sale of Feb. 20-23. We never experienced such demands for Merchandise as we did during this special sale. However, the crowds were no suprise to us as the extremely low prices advertised were bound to bring the people to this Store, and now that the shopping fever is on, let us keep it up. On March 5th we will open

OUR ANNUAL PLUNDER SALE.

Every store in existence will accumulate some old-style goods, but every store does not approve of losing money on such goods in disposing of them. We do, and rather than carry such goods from season to season, we sell them at a clear loss. Our loss will be your gain. The articles put on sale for this occasion are well made and have excellent wearing qualities.

Men's Suits.

3 lots of men's suits, that were made last year by the best clothing manufacturers in Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York.

Lot 1, that sold for	$12 50	
Pick them out for		$ 5 98
Lot 2, that sold for	10 00	
Pick them out for		4 98
Lot 3, that sold for	8 50	
Pick them out for		3 98

Boy's Clothing.

4 lots of boy's clothing, ranging in size from 3 to 16 years old, some are 2-piece suits with double-breasted coats.

Lot 1, that sold for	$2 00	
To be closed out at		$1 19
Lot 2, that sold for	2 75	
To be closed out for		1 48
Lot 3, that sold for	3 50	
To be clased out for		1 98
Lot 4, that sold for	5 00	
To be closed out at		2 98

Young Men's Suits.

3 Lots of Young Men's suits, in sizes ranging in age from 14 to 20 years, made in 3-piece, long pants. Some have coats made round-corners, some D. B.

Lot 1, made to sell for	$ 6 00	
Must be sold for		$3 50
Lot 2, made to sell for	8 00	
To be closed out for		4 60
Lot 3, made to sell for	10 00	
To be closed out at		5 95

Women's Shirt Waists.

3 lots of Women's shirt waists, made of flannel, flanelette, cashmere and briliantene, not in style, but good for home use.

Lot 1, that sold for	$1 79 to $2 48	
Your choice for		59c.
Lot 2, that sold for	1 19 to 1 59	
Your choice for		49c.
Lot 3, that sold for	79 to 98	
Your choice for		39c.

Men's Shirts.

1 lot of Men's shirts, made in stiff bosoms, of the best madras cheviot, that sold readily for $1 50.
Your choice of the lot, 7 dozen for 79c.

Men's Hats.

5 dozen Men's soft hats and stiff hats that sold for $1 50 to $3 00, that must be closed out and will sell them at 98c.

Men's Trowsers.

3 lots Men's wool trowsers, made by the best tailors in Baltimore.

These goods are well worth twice the prices quoted:

Lot No. 1, for	79 cents.
Lot No. 2, for	$1 39
Lot No. 3, for	1 98

Men's Shoes.

150 pairs Men's fine dress shoes that must be closed out to give room for new spring goods.

Lot No. 1—50 pairs that sold for	$2 00	
To be sold for		$1 25
Lot No. 2—50 pairs that sold for	2 75	
To be sold for		1 75
Lot No. 3—50 pairs that sold for	4 00	
To be sold for		2 50

Women's Shoes.

100 pairs Queen Quality shoes that always sell for $3 00.

We must close them out and in order to to so quickly will sell them for $2 50.

Suit Department.

Our Suit Department must be closed up and we offer great values to buyers in this line.

Our $12 98 and and $15 98 suits, that can be made into the newest spring styles with thirty minutes work, will be sold for $7 75

Skirts.

$7 98	Walking Skirt,	$5 50
6 48	" "	4 50
5 48	" "	3 98
4 48	" "	3 19
3 98	" "	2 75
10 98	Dress Skirt,	7 48
8 98	" "	5 48
6 48	" "	4 48

Corsets.

100 R. & G. Corsets.
Reduced to
79 Cents.

The above sale will run from Satusday, March 5, until Thursday, March 10.

H. C. SINCELL & CO.

Two Girls

By ELLIOT WALKER

(Copyright, 1903, by Daily Story Pub. Co.)

"LILLY doesn't seem as bright as usual, Louise. Been doing too much, I'm afraid."

Henry Felton pushed back his chair, adjusted his ample coatwaist with a series of little downward jerks, and settled his doubled chin in corpulent complacency, while mild interrogation was expressed behind his eyeglasses.

He had enjoyed a very satisfactory repast. It seemed good to get up from the city to the fresh mountain air and the attractions of Laughlin's table, for the modest summer hotel nestling among the hills boasted an appetizing menu.

Those trout. Ah-h! He could have eaten a couple more.

His wife, by his side, for the Laughlin house ranged its guests—not yet being given over to modern seating, and family tables—gave him a quietly indulgent glance.

"You are always imagining, my dear. Camilla is perfectly well, I am sure. Sally Terriss may tire her a trifle. I have never seen such spirits."

"How did Sally happen to come? Thought she always went to the shore."

"Oh, just a freak. She keeps Irving on the jump from morning until night. Half the time Camilla absolutely refuses to join them—they take such appalling trips. The idea of a girl fishing the Ravine."

"I presume Milly and Radway—I haven't got to calling him Irving yet—understand each other pretty well, eh?"

"Yes, I imagine that is settled between them, Henry, but they are keeping it quiet. I haven't interferred. Rather unexpected, his turning up here, but he is a queer fellow. It has been going on so long that no one will be surprised. Last year he followed us to Gloucester, hung around for a week and departed. Nothing came of it."

"Well, he is entirely worthy, I guess, and his income is all right. It won't be a bad match. Come on, they are waiting to clear the table. Let's go out to the piazza. I hear Sally carrying on."

Yes, Sally was "carrying on" as usual, and Irving Radway's eyes sparkled as the vivacious girl related to a smiling group her extrication from the perils of the Ravine. "It's a beastly place," cried Miss Terriss, "wildly exciting! I'm going again; Milly, you should have been there. Mr. Radway was actually obliged to carry me across. I was dreadfully afraid he would drop me. Imagine it!"

Camilla Felton smiled faintly. "He is strong and sure-footed," she returned. "You are safe enough, Sally."

"O-ho! you know, then. Perhaps my fisherman has lugged you over raging torrents, my lady." Her irresistible laugh pealed forth merrily. "Did he hold you so? Or so?" her round white arms explaining positions of close discomfort. "And when he set you down, did he—?"

"Ahem!" interrupted Radway, loudly. "I didn't intend to deposit my fair burden in quite so damp a spot. It was too bad that your feet should be wet after a dry passage, but you couldn't wait, you know."

His bantering voice held a note of warning. The girl caught the cue quickly. "Yes, you dumped me right down in that horrid puddle and never apologized. I might have been a bag of meal for all the sentiment you displayed, and the surroundings were so charmingly romantic, too. I hope he did better with you, Milly?"

"Mr. Radway has never had the opportunity," said Camilla, coldly, looking intently at both in the dimming light. Why did not Irving meet her eye? Sally, too, was suddenly quiet, gazing out at the near hills with an exclamation of interest as the edge of the moon tilted over the pine tops.

The others' chuckles died away in the consideration of fresh conversation. No one minded Sally Terriss, anyway.

No one? The young man shrinking into the shadow with a quick beating heart, wondering why he had been insane enough to give way to that impulsive caress. She had invited it—yes, that soft arm had clung lingeringly about his neck, the dancing eyes had beckoned, the sweet, parted lips were very near. And her lashes had drooped with a happy sigh before she laughed and chided. Oh, the witch! Her spell had been upon him all that day, drawing him nearer and nearer, away from himself, away from Milly—Milly, who was to give him her answer that very night—he so unworthy. Bah! it was nothing—Sally knew nothing of his attachment. She flirted with every man and meant no harm. It was only one of those little things that happen. He was fortunate to have checked that reckless tongue, though.

Thus he endeavored to make smooth his dereliction, glancing by degrees at the slender figure, standing now by the white pillar.

Miss Terriss suppressed a yawn. "I'm chilly," she observed, rising; "I have to write a letter. Good-by for an hour," and departed. Sally was always irrelevant.

Her going scattered the group. "I think your father and I will go in, too," observed Mrs. Felton. "Don't catch cold, Camilla."

Presently they were alone, the two, who, in three years, had, with no pledges, promised each other much. Both knew whither they were tending, half unconsciously forging a chain which needed but one riveting link for lasting union.

The pale, proud, thoughtful face in the moonlight. The man in the shadow. Only last night he had spoken lightly, but earnestly: "Milly, will you tell me to-morrow evening how it is to be? I have waited my year."

Others had been about. It was but a whisper, when he said "Good-night." She had smiled in his eyes and nodded, sending him from her happy and satisfied, confident and secure. He knew she would come to it in time, and it was such a sensible match.

Yet as he sat there, waiting, waiting, something seemed lacking. Nonsense—utter nonsense! But after all, a subtle, cooling change. Camilla would come to him in a few moments now—her pure lips his at last, her calm hands' gentle pressure, his arm about the slender waist. Surely, what more could be desired than this fulfillment of his long, long dream?

Overhead, from a chamber window, trilled a rich voice, a few vibrant, feeling notes breathing of love and warmth and longing.

To the man's cheeks the blood sprang hotly. So had she sung to him by the brook in the sunny day. Again he was lifting the light, nestling creature in his arms, the scent of her straying hair in his eager nostrils, the brilliance of her eyes glowing in him, her breath, that soft arm bare against his neck. Again his pulses racked with that quick, passionate kiss, and again he laughed hoarsely, even as upon the stream—for it was nothing.

He hardly saw the girl come toward him in the moonlight. Only when she stood before him and her sad, clear words fell upon his ears, did he remember, and he shuddered, trying to hate himself.

Camilla put her hand upon his head. "Irving," she said, and her voice was unlike Milly Felton's, "a year ago today you asked me to be your wife." Radway reached up for her fingers, and they closed firmly upon his own. "Last night you told me you had waited the 12 months I begged for, and now you are listening for my decision. Wait! do not interrupt me. In all this time I have prayed for and expected but one result. Last evening I felt there remained no obstacle—I let you see that. Since then, I have been thinking for both of us, Irving. I want you to help me. It is very hard."

He made no reply, save to stroke the soft hand.

"I believe we can be happy together," the girl continued with a little sob. "But are our feelings all that they should be? Do we mistake affection and admiration for something more? I am afraid for you, Irving—afraid for myself. How may we gauge what is called love? In you there lies a fire I have seen flame and sparkle. I do not call it forth. People say I am cold and reserved—perhaps I seem so, but underneath there is something which startles me. Alas! you do not kindle it. If you did, I would—I would—oh! I would not be satisfied with so little as to stand here with my hand in yours. Yet that is all I feel I want from you—you with so much to give. Cannot you understand?"

"Yes," answered Radway, quietly, "I do, dear. You do not love me, that is all."

"And you, Irving—am I not right? If you can honestly say you do, I will try again. It seems hopeless now, but I will try."

"No, Milly, it is useless. Yes, you are right. I thought I loved you. Let us endeavor to forget it all."

A great flood of relief surged through him, as he bent his lips to the cold, trembling fingers—free!

So they remained for a full minute, motionless, silent, thankful. Then the girl stooped and kissed him tenderly. "Good-night!" she whispered, and ran quickly in.

Irving Radway sat and looked at the stars. Truly, the hand of Fate was upon him. "It is all meant," he reflected. "I will not fight it." How natural the steps behind him seemed. He did not even start when Sally Terriss spoke. Her words, too, fell as if directed by his own over-powering wish.

"Come," she coaxed; "take me down by the little pond. It is lovely there, and not late."

Her touch upon his arm as they strolled down the path, her ripple of words like the song of the brook. Yes, he would tell her, there by the moonlit water, now so near—so near.

"I've been writing to Jack," rattled Sally. "He's the best old thing—never scolds. I told him all about this afternoon and that tender embrace."

"Your brother?" queried Radway.

"Brother! I like that. Jack is Mr. John Banning, and I am to be Mrs. John. We've only been engaged three months, so it isn't out yet. What's the matter? You made a noise like one of those bull frogs. Dizzy? Here, let me hold you, so. Better? That's right. What was I saying—oh, yes! You see, when you carried me across the brook I sort of shut my eyes and made believe it was Jack. I wrote him you were a staid creature, and an awfully poor substitute, so I guess he will forgive me. What, going back already? Why! we have just come out."

"Let's see, Louisa," remarked Mr. Felton three days later, "I came up on Tuesday, and young Radway left early Wednesday morning. Was that it? I hope I didn't frighten him off."

"Oh! no, Henry. Camilla told me they decided to be simply friends, and I suppose he felt it rather keenly. For my part, I'm quite disappointed."

Bacteria in the Bills.

Prof. Black, of Wisconsin, declares that there are 97,897,432 bacteria on a one dollar bill. We know the number was large, remarks the Washington Post, but could never keep the bill long enough to complete the count.

Excusable.

Mr. Joseph Gotobed resides in Kansas. A man with that name, remarks the Chicago Record-Herald, might almost be pardoned if he exhibited a disposition to lie around.

THE SOMETHING-WRONG PUZZLE

A GAME OF POLO.
What is wrong with the picture?

MACARONI FROM AMERICA.

Much of the Foodstuff Sold in Italy Is Prepared in This Country.

It will be a severe stab to the pride of Italy to learn that the Americans are now manufacturing macaroni, and are actually sending some abroad, says the New York Tribune. Factories for the making of macaroni are running in Philadelphia, and the owners are steadily encroaching on the business of the importers until it seems only a question of time when the macaroni used in this country will be made entirely of American wheat, in American factories by American workmen. It is all a question of wheat. At one time it was thought impossible to make good macaroni from any wheat other than that grown at Odessa and Taranog, but now Italy and Genoa have to share the profits of the business with the macaroni makers of Marseille, in France. With America cutting into the race for wealth by the macaroni route, the national industry of Italy will be still further encroached upon.

The process of manufacturing macaroni in the Quaker city is the same as that in Europe. Only the hard wheat, which contains a large percentage of gluten, is used. The wheat is first ground into a coarse meal, from which the bran is removed. Great care has to be exercised during the grinding to keep the temperature of the room at the right point, both heat and humidity being employed to insure the result being satisfactory. The substance formed by the grinding process, salled semola, is then worked up into a dough with water, and for macaroni and vermicelli is forced through gauges, with or without mandrels, as in wire and pipe drawing; or, if pastes are required, it is rolled out in very thin sheets, from which are stamped out the various forms of stars, rings, etc. There is little difference between macaroni and the fine, threadlike vermicelli and the infinite variety of curious and elegant little forms which, under the name of Italian pastes, are used for soups.

Macaroni cannot be made every day in the year, or month, or week. It must be a dry day, or the substance from which it is made will not bind properly. Good macaroni breaks with a brittle sound like glass. When boiled it swells with an even swell and does not come apart. The inferior kind will often break of its own weight and will burst in the boiling. A visit to a macaroni factory is of interest as disclosing an industry entirely novel to American eyes. The rooms through which the factory proper is reached are hung from floors to ceiling with festoons of the macaroni drying. It is everywhere, strung over parallel poles, hanging from every place on the wall where a peg can be placed, stretched in doorways so that it has to be brushed aside to allow the visitor to pass through, and frequently strung out to dry on the roof and in the yard for want of room elsewhere.

The process of its manufacture is worth watching. In a huge bowl in the center of the room, a bowl large enough for half a dozen men to coil up in, the dough is placed, a big stone coming down on this and flattening it to the desired consistency, when it is cut into strips like piecrust, doubled over, and the big stone crushes it again until the proper elasticity is produced. Then it is turned into the gauges and forced through the holes in the bottom, plungers coming down on it during the process, and so giving it the hollow form familiar to lovers of the delicacy. It reaches its final stage, ready for the drying, in the form of a hairpin, and in this shape is hung up. If it is good macaroni it will not break while drying, but will hang in the hairpin form suspended by the bent part until it is dry.

All varieties of macaroni are made in the same way, and, whether it is sold as vermicelli, spaghetti or just plain macaroni, it is manufactured from the same wheat, deprived of its starchiness and allowed to retain only its glutinous properties. In this form it has been called "one of the seven delicacies of the world," and in the estimation of the Italians at least, doubtless deserves that description.

Built in the Air.

Albinen, a village in Switzerland, is built on a precipice, and is only accessible by means of a succession of wooden ladders.

SNOWY CANDLEMAS.

Popular Superstitions Concerning the Day in This and Other Countries.

Forty days after Christmas comes Candlemas, when, according to popular superstition, the wolf, the badger and the bear ask no odds of the weather bureau, but come out of their holes to do a little prognosticating on their own account, says the New York Herald.

In Germany there are two proverbial expressions to convey the common idea, "The shepherd would rather see the wolf enter his stable an Candlemas Day than the sun" and "The badger peeps out of his hole on Candlemas Day, and when he finds snow he walks abroad; but if he sees the sun shining he draws back into his hole."

In this country the small boy, an apt student of local folk lore and tradition, adjusts his latest shoe string watch fob and remarks, oracularly: "Well, ef the woodchuck kin see his shadder today when he comes out'n his hole an' looks aroun' that means a long winter yet. Pa says so."

Nor is this belief that good weather on Candlemas Day is the index of a continuance of winter and of bad crops to follow, or that a stormy day is the harbinger of early spring, a matter of locality.

The same idea is expressed in a Latin distich given by Sir Thomas Brown in his "Vulgar Errors."

Si Sol splendescat Maria purificante,
Major erit glacies post festum quam fuit ante,

while the Scotch embody their conclusions in the following rhyme:

If Candlemas Day be dry and fair,
The half o' winter's to come and mair,
If Candlemas Day be wet and foul,
The half o' winter's gone at Yule.

Quite similar is the middle west's rhymed version of the popular belief:

As far as the sun shines out on Candlemas day,
So will the snow blow in before May;
As far as the snow blows on Candlemas Day,
So will the sun shine out before May.

The name Candlemas is supposed to be derived from the blessing of the candles by the Romish clergy and their distribution among the congregation, who afterward carry them in procession.

In England during Catholic times a special meaning was attached to the size of the candles and the manner in which they burned during the procession. If any fragment was left over it was believed to be possessed of strong supernatural virtues.

Scotland is especially rich in curious customs relative to Candlemas, which is also one of the four term days appointed for periodical annual payments of money, interest and taxes.

Huge Animals.

No extinct land animal of former ages had a bigger body than has the biggest African elephant of to-day, and not one, so far as is known, exceeded or even equaled, in total bulk the existing great whales, which sometimes are all of 100 feet long. As elephants, horses and similar animals are traced backward through the various strata they are found to get smaller and smaller. Some extinct elephants were no bigger than Shetland ponies, while the horses of prehistoric times were about the size of large dogs. In almost every group of hairy warm-blooded animals existing specimens are bigger than those of bygone times, and the notion that there is any tendency in animal life to dwindle in size is entirely without foundation. There are, of course, exceptions, for the extinct sloths, kangaroos, lizards and some others exceeded in bulk existing creatures of the same order.

Her Reproof.

Two mischievous boys in school were laughing uproariously over some slight mistake one of the pupils had made in transiation. The teacher looked at them resignedly for a few minutes, and then remarked quietly:

"If anything really funny should ever happen in this class, I fear that Mr. Smith and Mr. Jones would require the services of a physician."—N. Y. Times.

Inherited Characteristics.

It is often remarked that the children of a great genius seldom exhibit corresponding powers. Nevertheless, Prof. Karl Pearson, as the result of investigations made in England, avers that, as a general rule, ability, probity, geniality and other psychical characters are inherited from parents as truly as physical characters are.

The Red Cross and Russian-Japanese War

Something of the History of This Remarkable Organization Instituted During Our Civil War.

THE dogs of war have slipped their leashes, and Gen. Sherman's declaration that "war is hell," is again to spell its awful truth out before the world. The boom of cannon, the roar of musketry, the clashing of saber and bayonet, will be followed by the scenes of agony and death. The raging, merciless monster of war presses on in relentless pursuit of his human victims, and leaves behind the hundreds and thousands of wounded, and dying and dead, and then along this bloody path comes the gentle tread of the messengers of mercy, as they seek to undo as far as possible the awful destruction wrought, to alleviate the suffering, and to sweeten the dying moments of the fatally wounded. As modern invention and ingenuity have increased the terribleness of war there has been a corresponding advance made in the organization, equipment and drill of the hospital and ambulance corps of the armies of the various countries.

Japan, who has amazed the world in the last dozen years by her remarkable development and splendid advance along commercial, industrial, educational lines, has at the same time been perfecting her army and creating a navy that is her pride and boast, and the dread of her present foe. And perhaps the most striking feature and efficient branch of Japan's army organization, splendid as it is, is the hospital and medical service. Japan is credited with having the model field and military hospital service of all modern armies. At Tientsin and Peking in 1900 it is said that it proved its efficiency and practical superiority when working side by side with the same service of the American, English, French, Russian, German, Austrian and Italian forces. The American and English official reports of that campaign frankly concede this fact. And in the Japanese-Chinese war in 1894-95, it was almost as smooth working and efficient, and did not break down during the rapid marches up the Corean peninsula and across Manchuria to Port Arthur and Newchwang.

And an efficient auxiliary of the army hospital service is the Red Cross society. In every large city in Japan there are schools for training nurses. At Tokio the empress, who is the special patroness of the Red Cross hospital and school, always presides at the annual graduation exercises, and with her own hands distributes the diplomas to the white-capped graduates. The fact that one of the imperial princesses has taken the full course of training, and other of the court ladies have followed her example, has proved a power incentive to the young women of Japan to enter these training schools.

Every province in Japan has a branch of the Red Cross and each year a union meeting of all these branches is held at Tokio. Often as many as 10,000 members gather in the great outdoor session in Uyeno park. The insignia of the order is seen everywhere at this time, and there seems immediate prospect that this important auxiliary to the hospital and medical service will have plenty to do. Preparations for the war which was believed to be coming have been going on for months, and the local Red Cross societies are in shape to render even more efficient service than in the north China campaign of 1900. Every year has brought some flood, earthquake or other disaster which has called forth the efforts of the society, and the prompt relief which has always been extended is evidence of its preparedness for service at all times. Baron Hashinoko is at the head of the Red Cross in Japan.

It may not be generally known that a prominent physician of Chicago, Dr. Nicholas Senn, helped to organize the Japanese Red Cross society, and is also one of its directors. Dr. Senn has just returned home from Japan, and it is altogether likely that he will be summoned to go back.

Russia, as well as all the other principal powers of the world, has a Red Cross society, to supplement and strengthen the work of the hospital and medical service of the army, and while it is not as well organized and ready for work as the society of Japan, and those of other countries, still it is alive to the probable needs for active service on the battlefield and in the army hospitals. Count Von Ontsoff-dashkoff, who was one of the closest friends of Emperor Alexander III., the father of the present czar, is at the head of the Russian Red Cross and will work under the direct supervision and patronage of the empress dowager. The coffers of the society have been filled to carry on the work. To begin with it will have $5,000,000, of which St. Petersburg alone contributed $2,500,000. In addition to this work of the Red Cross society, Emperor Nicholas has accepted the offer of the knightly orders of Count and Livonia and Esthonia, to equip a medical corps for service at the front, and this is only the beginning of similar offers from other royal orders and Russian societies.

Russia was the last of the European powers to recognize the Red Cross movement and enter into the treaty known as the Geneva convention. The movement was the outgrowth of the experiences of a Swiss gentleman by the name of Henri Durant, who witnessed in 1859 the horrors of war on the battlefield of Solferino, and was aroused to the need of some organization which would have for its object the amelioration of the suffering of the soldiers on the battlefields and in the hospitals. As a result of his efforts an international convention was called to meet in Geneva in 1864, to which 16 governments responded. All the European nations of Europe were represented but Russia, and it was not until three years after this convention, in 1876, that she adopted the code of the society, providing for the protection of the hospitals and people bearing the insignia of the Red Cross and

A RED CROSS NURSE ON A CIVIL WAR BATTLEFIELD.

for a proper care of wounded enemies or prisoners.

The Geneva Red Cross treaty was not adopted by the United States until 1882, and it remained for this country to organize the civil branch of the society and have it adopted as the American amendment. This provides for the extending of relief in cases of disaster other than war, and of late years the American Red Cross society has taken the lead in work of this character, the most important instance being that in connection with the Martinique volcano horror. An entirely new development of the work of the American national society is in the industrial field, where organized effort is being made to provide efficient means of rendering instant emergency treatment in case of accident occurring in factories, mills, on the railroads, in stores, schools, homes and wherever accident is liable to occur.

Ever since Florence Nightingale rendered such noble and splendid services in the hospital at Scutari during the terrible Crimea war in 1854-56, the power and efficiency of women in time of war has been recognized. It is through the Red Cross society now mainly that they extend their services, but during the civil war in this country and when there was no Red Cross organization through which to work, the women came by hundreds and thousands offering their service, and rendering aid on the battle field and in the hospitals which brought many a poor fellow back to the land of the living when he was just about to respond to "taps" on the other side. The women did not have the uniform and the insignia of the Red Cross then, they did not have the splendid training and organization to help them in their work of mercy, but they did have the same heroic, tender, compassionate spirit which moves womanhood today to respond to the call of humanity and follow in gentle ministry in the wake of the warring armies. Then there were the individuals moved by one impulse of mercy and purpose of service searching the battlefields for the wounded and dying after the smoke of conflict had passed and the still dark night had settled down; to-day there is the organized effort, the uniformed corps, the systematic service, the perfect equipment. There can be no hope to improve over the noble spirit of self-sacrifice and devotion of the women of the days gone by, but with that same spirit moving womanhood to-day, how vastly more effective become her efforts through such an organization as the Red Cross society

INTERESTING TO AMERICANS.

Western Canada Will Soon Become the Supply Depot for Wheat for Great Britain.

During the past year about 50,000 Americans went from the United States to Canada. Most of these settled upon farm lands, and the writer is informed by agents of the Canadian Government that the greatest success has followed the efforts of nearly all. To their friends on this side of the boundary line the fullest assurance is given of the prosperity that is in store for them. There will always be a splendid market for all the grain, cattle and other produce that can be raised in Western Canada, and with the advantages offered of a free homestead of 160 acres of land, and other lands which may be bought cheaply, an excellent climate, splendid school system, educational advantages of the best, what more is required. The husbandman gets more return for his money than in any other country in the world.

On the occasion of Sir Wilfred Laurier's visit to the Corn Exchange, London, Eng., Colonel Montgomery, V. D., made several important statements. "The function (he said) which you have just been assisting in connection with a kindred association has doubtless shown you the importance of the provision trade of Liverpool in its relationship with the Dominion, and the enormous possibilities of the future development of that trade. Well, the grain trade of Liverpool has interests with Canada no less important than those of the provision trade. When it is borne in mind that 80 per cent. of the breadstuffs of this great country has to be brought from abroad, you will readily appreciate with what great satisfaction we view the large and steadily increasing supplies of grain which are annually available for export from Canada, and I challenge contradiction when I say that of the wheats we import from Russia, India, the Pacific, and the length and breadth of the United States, none gives more general satisfaction, none is more generally appreciated, than that raised in the Province of Manitoba. We cannot get enough of it, and it is no exaggeration to say that there are before us dozens of millers who hunger for it. This is not the time to enter into statistical questions, but we look forward with confidence to the time at which, with the present rate of progress, the Dominion of Canada will have a sufficient surplus of wheat to render this country independent of other sources of supply. I think I may, with justifiable pride, remind you that this is the chief grain market of the British Empire, and through its excellent geographical position, as well as through the enterprise of its millers it is now the second milling center in the world."

Send to any authorized Canadian Government Agent for copy of Atlas and information as to railway rate, etc.

Household Hints.

An old typewriter ribbon soaked in a fruit jar of water will make a pint of purple hair dye.

Porous plasters embroidered with different colored yarn in various mottoes are all the rage.—Cleveland Ledger.

CUTICURA SOAP

The World's Greatest Skin Soap—The Standard of Every Nation of the Earth.

Millions of the world's best people use Cuticura Soap, assisted by Cuticura Ointment, the purest and sweetest of emollient skin cures, for preserving, purifying and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening and soothing red, rough and sore hands, for baby rashes, itchings and chafings, and many sanative, antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, especially mothers, as well as for all the purposes of the toilet, bath and nursery.

"What is the difference between the northern and southern shores of Long Island?" "On one side you hear the sea and on the other you see the Sound."—Princeton Tiger.

Millions in Oats.

Salzer's New National Oats yielded in 1903 in Mich., 240 bu., in Mo., 255 bu., in N. D., 310 bu., and in 30 other states from 150 to 300 bu. per acre. Now this Oat if generally grown in 1904, will add millions of bushels to the yield and millions of dollars to the farmer's purse. Try it for 1904. Largest Seed Potato growers in America.

Salzer's Speltz, Beardless Barley, Home Builder Corn, Macaroni Wheat, Pea Oat, Billion Dollar Grass and Earliest Cane are money makers for you, Mr. Farmer.

JUST SEND THIS NOTICE AND 10c in stamps to John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., and receive in return their big catalog and lots of farm seed samples. [K. L.]

Women accept favors from men as though doing the man a favor by accepting them.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

A Remarkable Discovery.

A German chemist has discovered a healing agent in coal oil which has created quite a sensation amongst sufferers wherever it has been tested, on account of the wonderful cures accomplished by its use. A few applications are sufficient to cure muscular Rheumatism, Neuralgia, headache, tooth, ear or backache, lameness, sprains, chilblains, in fact every severe pain. It is sold in drug stores as Dr. Bayer's Penetrating Oil in 25c. and 50c. bottles and warranted to cure or money refunded.

It requires no special virtue to praise the right and pursue the wrong.—Ram's Horn.

This is none too early to see about accommodations at the World's Fair. Better write the Inside Inn, Room 110, Administration Bldg., St. Louis, to-day, for particulars, which will be sent you free. It is the only hotel in the World's Fair Grounds.

Isn't the experienced hotel keeper inexperienced?—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Do not believe Piso's Cure for Consumption has an equal for coughs and colds.—J. F. Boyer, Trinity Springs, Ind., Feb. 15, 1900.

Truth has many robes, but only one face.—Chicago Tribune.

No muss or failures made with Putnam Fadeless Dyes.

The street is full of humiliations to the proud.—Emerson.

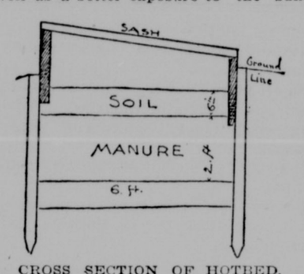
AGRICULTURAL HINTS

TALK ABOUT HOTBEDS.

They Enable Gardeners to Raise Earlier Vegetables at But Slightly Higher Cost.

Hotbeds are frames covered with glass and heated by some artificial means, usually by fermenting manure placed under the whole structure. They are used for several purposes, but mainly for the purpose of starting plants for transplanting earlier than they could be started out of doors, and for the forcing, on a small scale, of some of the more common and hardy vegetables, such as radishes. As a result, it is but natural that they should be made and used largely in the late winter and early spring months.

The frames may be made of various materials, but when they are to be used for several years, they should be made of two-inch stuff so fitted together as to be easily taken apart for convenient storage. These frames are commonly made 6 by 12 feet, so as to give room for four sash, each of which is 3 by 6 feet. The south side of the frame is usually made 4 to six inches lower than the north, thus giving drainage from rain water as well as a better exposure to the sun.



CROSS SECTION OF HOTBED.

Frames should be planned so that the glass is as close as possible to the plants, without crowding them—about a foot or a foot and a half above the soil on the average. The sash is so placed upon these frames that the lower end may be raised for ventilation and for whatever work and care may be necessary. They should also be so arranged that they can be completely removed in hot weather.

Having prepared the frames and the sash, the next thing is to find a location and to furnish the heat. Preferably hotbeds should be located in some place sheltered from winds and slightly sloping to the south, where they will receive the full benefit of the sun's rays. Convenience is another thing which should not be overlooked, for the beds require considerable care and so should be handy to the house and to the water supply. Having chosen our location we should dig the pit which is to contain the manure for heating. This should be done in the fall before freezing weather. By filling this pit with some manure or rubbish the ground may be kept from freezing, so that it is warmer and more easily worked when ready for use in the spring.

The best manure for heating is fresh horse manure containing about half straw or litter. This should be piled so as to allow heating for about two or three weeks before ready for use. At first the manure ferments unevenly, and so it must be piled several times, taking care to distribute the heating manure evenly throughout the pile. When it has heated evenly throughout it is ready for the hotbed. Care should be taken to have the manure firmly and evenly packed in the pit, and to get it in this condition it is best to put it in in layers and allow each to settle somewhat before the next is put in. When the manure is all in, level off the top and place about six inches of rich, light loamy soil, preferably with considerable humus, upon it.

After the manure has been placed in the bed the temperature will rise very rapidly for several days until it reaches a maximum temperature, after which the temperature gradually recedes. When it has fallen to about 80 or 90 degrees it is ready for the seed. The depth of manure depends upon the climate, purpose for which it is to be used, and the length of time heat is required. L. H. Bailey says: "Hot beds which are supposed to hold two months should have about 2½ feet of manure. For a light hotbed, to be used late in the season, 6 or 8 inches may be sufficient."

By bearing in mind these general directions and the cross-section shown here, one may easily construct a hotbed that will make possible earlier and better vegetables at but very slightly increased cost and trouble.—M. L. Merritt, in Prairie Farmer.

CARE OF DAIRY ANIMALS.

The milk of any animal suffering from disease should not be used for food in any form.

The milking stable should be as free from dust as possible at the time of milking. Feed dry fodders after the milk is removed from the stable.

Brush the udder and flanks with a stiff brush to remove the dirt and loose hairs. Sponge off the udder thoroughly with clean water, leaving it moist, but not dripping wet.

Ensilage, turnips, etc., should only be fed immediately after milking, so as to allow time for the elimination of the volatile products of ese feeds from the system of the animal.

Use only clean tin milk pails. Reject all rusty or patched tinware in the milk business. Unless seams and joints are extra well soldered, it will pay to have an extra coating over all the seams, and the joints well flushed.—Farm and Fireside.

GREAT SOCIAL PROBLEM.

Drift of Rural Population to the Cities, Its Cause and How It Might Be Prevented.

No tendency of modern times has caused so much uneasiness in the minds of social philosophers and reformers as the drift of population from the rural districts to the cities. That this tendency is deplorable is admitted on all hands, but there is no general agreement as to what should be done to discourage it. Recently, however, public speakers and writers have been insisting that the way to keep the bright young men and women on the farms is to ameliorate the conditions of country life. The extension of telephone lines into the country and the rural free mail delivery are steps in that direction. But the general improvement of the country roads would be a far more important step. Bad roads do more than anything else to promote ignorance, isolation, discouragement and disgust among the country people. Good roads promote attendance at school and the church; they make social gatherings, literary societies, dramatic entertainments and club and lodge meetings possible during the winter and spring. With bad roads the farmer is compelled to hibernate, socially, for three or four months in the year. With good roads, these months become the most pleasant and in some respects the most profitable in the year.

The improvement of the country roads is now recognized as one of the greatest questions before the American public; and it is coming to be recognized as a question which concerns not merely the rural population, but the whole people. Many public men have declared their conviction that road improvement is a proper subject for national as well as state legislation. Among the reasons offered in support of this view are the following:

First—The improvement of the highways is too great a burden for the rural population to bear alone. If left to them the problem will never be solved.

Second—The improvement of the roads would benefit all classes throughout the entire country; hence, the whole people should share in the necessary expense.

Third—The improvement of the roads is necessary to the extension of the rural free delivery system; and congress is authorized by the constitution to "establish post-roads."

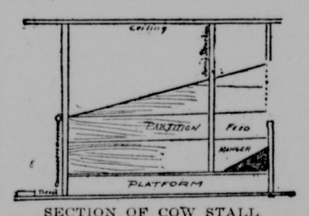
Fourth—The improvement of the roads is certainly as fit a subject for national legislation as improvement of rivers and harbors.

Bills are now before both houses of congress providing for an appropriation of $24,000,000, to be used during the next three years as a fund for national aid to road improvement. The fate of these bills depends largely upon the attitude of the farmers on the question. If they would unite in a strong demand for national aid, it would speedily become an accomplished fact.

AN IDEAL COW STALL.

Study the Plan Here Outlined Carefully, Because It Contains Many Valuable Features.

Here is a sectional view of almost ideal cow stalls, designed to keep the cows perfectly clean and to keep them comfortable. Platform with seven-inch drop; chain to keep cows from



SECTION OF COW STALL.

backing off platform; swing stanchion; sloping manger, so cows will not strain ahead; partition between cows to keep them from stepping on each other's udders; feed alley in front. Let cows' hind feet rest on rear edge of platform, then not being able or needing to crowd ahead or step off into trench, the platform will always be clean—a requisite for clean milk. Study this plan. Its various features have all been proved valuable.—Farm Journal.

Remedies for Corn Pests.

Prof. J. W. Folsom discussed "Insects Injurious to the Corn Crop and How to Combat Them." There were over 200 insects, he said, which worked damage to growing corn, and of these 50 species worked extensive injury, their ravages causing enormous loss. He enumerated many of the varieties and told their habits and some methods of exterminating them. Of the chinch bug he said an effective way of keeping it out of a field was to make a dust furrow around the plant or surround it with a string of tar. An emulsion found effective by Prof. Forbes in destroying the pest is made of one pound of soap, one gallon of rain water and two gallons of kerosene. One quart of the mixture is stirred into 15 gallons of water and sprayed on the bugs.—Farmers' Voice.

Barley in This Country.

The production of barley in the United States has increased greatly within the past few years. It is estimated, in a general way, that about two-thirds of the product is good enough for malting purposes, the remainder being used for feeding. Only a small proportion of the crop is exported; in the record year 1898-99 the exports amounted to 23,661,662 bushels, but this was exceptional. The usual quantity of exports in late years is from 6,000,000 to 8,000,000 bushels.

The milk from fresh animals should be rejected until after the ninth milking.

SISTERS OF ST. JOSEPH

RELY ON PE-RU-NA TO FIGHT

CATARRH, COUGHS, COLDS, GRIP

SISTERS OF ST. JOSEPH

Use Pe-ru-na for La Grippe and Winter Catarrh.

IN EVERY country of the civilized world the Sisters of Charity are known. Not only do they minister to the spiritual and intellectual needs of the charges committed to their care, but they also minister to their bodily needs.

Whenever coughs or colds, la grippe or pneumonia make their appearance among the children these Sisters are not disconcerted, but know exactly the remedies to apply.

With so many children to take care of and to protect from climate and disease these wise and prudent Sisters have found Peruna a never-failing safeguard.

Dr. Hartman receives many letters from Catholic Sisters from all over the United States. A recommend recently received from a Catholic institution in Detroit, Mich., reads as follows:

Dr. S. B. Hartman, Columbus, Ohio: Dear Sir:—"The young girl who used the Peruna was suffering from laryngitis, and loss of voice. The result of the treatment was most satisfactory. She found great relief, and after farther use of the medicine we hope to be able to say she is entirely cured." Sisters of Charity.

This young girl was under the care of the Sisters of Charity and used Peruna for catarrh of the throat, with good results as the above letter testifies.

From a Catholic institution in Central Ohio comes the following recommend from the Sister Superior:

"Some years ago a friend of our institution recommended to us Dr. Hartman's Peruna as an excellent remedy for the influenza of which we then had several cases which threatened to be of a serious character.

"We began to use it and experienced such wonderful results that since then Peruna has become our favorite medicine for influenza, catarrh, cold, cough and bronchitis."

Another recommend from a Catholic institution of one of the Central States written by the Sister Superior reads as follows:

"A number of years ago our attention was called to Dr. Hartman's Peruna, and since then we have used it with wonderful results for grip, coughs, colds and catarrhal diseases of the head and stomach.

"For grip and winter catarrh especially it has been of great service to the inmates of this institution."

Sisters of St. Joseph, of the Deaf Mute Institute, 1849 Cass Ave., St. Louis, Mo., writes:

"We appreciate Peruna very much. It certainly does good work with catarrh and also with colds and la grippe. We have faith in Peruna and have inspired many others with same. We do not like to be without it. It has certainly kept us from being very sick. It did a world of good last winter for our little ones. Thanking you for your kindness to us and our afflicted ones, we remain, yours gratefully,

SISTERS OF ST. JOSEPH."

SISTERS OF CHARITY

All Over the United States Use Pe-ru-na for Catarrh.

A recommend recently received from a Catholic institution in the Southwest reads as follows:

A Prominent Mother Superior Says:

"I can testify from experience to the efficiency of Peruna as one of the very best medicines, and it gives me pleasure to add my praise to that of thousands who have used it. For years I suffered with catarrh of the stomach, all remedies proving valueless for relief. Last spring I went to Colorado, hoping to be benefited by a change of climate and while there a friend advised me to try Peruna. After using two bottles I found myself very much improved. The remains of my old disease being now so slight, I consider myself cured, yet for a while I intend to continue the use of Peruna. I am now treating another patient with your medicine. She has been sick with malaria and troubled with leucorrhœa. I have no doubt that a cure will be speedily effected."

These are samples of letters received by Dr. Hartman from the various orders of Catholic Sisters throughout the United States.

The names and addresses to these letters have been withheld from respect to the Sisters but will be furnished on request.

One-half of the diseases which afflict mankind are due to some catarrhal derangement of the mucous membrane lining some organ or passage of the body.

A remedy that would act immediately upon the congested mucous membrane restoring it to its normal state, would consequently cure all these diseases. Catarrh is catarrh wherever located, whether it be in the head, throat, lungs, stomach, kidneys or pelvic organs. A remedy that will cure it in one location will cure it in all locations. Peruna cures catarrh wherever located.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

She—"Why do you always insist on having your own way?" He—"Why shouldn't I? My way is always the best."—Somerville Journal.

Are You Going to Florida?

Winter Tourist Tickets are now on sale via Queen & Crescent Route, Southern Railway, and connecting lines to points, South, Southeast and Southwest, good returning until May 31, 1904.

Tickets can be purchased going to Florida via Lookout Mountain and Atlanta, and returning via Asheville and the Land of the Sky, giving a variable route. For information address, W. C. Rinearson, G. P. A., Cincinnati, O.

Straight running makes better speed than the swiftest circling.—Ram's Horn.

DO YOU COUGH DON'T DELAY TAKE KEMP'S BALSAM BEST COUGH CURE

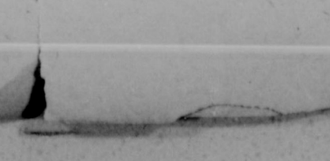
It Cures Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Croup, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis and Asthma. A certain cure for Consumption in first stages, and a sure relief in advanced stages. Use at once. You will see the excellent effect after taking the first dose. Sold by dealers everywhere. Large bottles 25 cents and 50 cents.

A SILO ON YOUR FARM WILL INCREASE YOUR RECEIPTS and CUT DOWN your EXPENSES. We make the BEST. Send for free Catalogue and Price List. G. ELIAS & BRO., BUFFALO, N. Y. AGENTS Wanted. DON'T BUY ANOTHER

red until you have thoroughly investigated our wire board fencing. It is stronger, more durable and economical. Easier and cheaper to erect and maintain. Let us mail you free sample. The Frost & Cable Fence Co., 670 Cedars Bldg., Cleveland, O.

MOTHER GRAY'S SWEET POWDERS FOR CHILDREN, A Certain Cure for Feverishness, Constipation, Headache, Stomach Troubles, Teething Disorders, and Destroy Worms. They Break up Colds in 24 hours. At all Druggists, 25cts. Sample mailed FREE. Address, A. S. OLMSTED, Le Roy, N. Y.

Mother Gray, Nurse in Children's Home, New York City.



FREE catalogue for the asking. THE COMET Sprays trees, plants and vines, sprinkles lawns, washes windows, carriages, etc. Has no equal, sells on sight. Sprays from bucket or barrel 50 feet. You want it. H. B. KUSLER, Johnstown, Ohio.

Largest growers of ONION and Vegetable Seeds in the World.

Our Prices range from 60 cents to $1.50 per pound, and no better seed is found on earth.

How to grow 1,200 bushels Onions per acre with each ounce order.

Pkg., 10c. Oz., 20c. Catalog 5c, for postage.

John A. Salzer Seed Co., LA CROSSE, WIS.

LESS THAN HALF rates to Indian Territory, Oklahoma and Texas on March 1st and 15th. If you contemplate a trip Southwest, don't overlook this. Don't delay. Write to-day.

MK-T GEORGE MORTON Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agent, St. Louis, Mo.

GREGORY'S Warranted SEEDS Pure, fresh, reliable. Catalogue free. J. J. H. Gregory & Son, Marblehead, Mass.

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FARMS CHEAP

FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES GIVEN AWAY BY THE GOVERNMENT

Low Settlers' Rates to Montana and Washington

DAILY DURING MARCH AND APRIL, 1904

There are thousands of acres of rich agricultural lands not yet under cultivation along the line of the

Great Northern Railway

Write to-day for illustrated bulletin, giving detailed information

OWN YOUR OWN FARM

MAX BASS, General Immigration Agent, 220 So. Clark St., CHICAGO

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Looking for a Home?

Then why not keep in view the fact that the farming lands of

Western Canada

are sufficient to support a population of 50,000,000 or over! The immigration for the past six years has been phenomenal.

FREE Homestead Lands

easily accessible, while other lands may be purchased from Railway and Land Companies. The grain and grazing lands of Western Canada are the best on the continent, producing the best grain, and cattle (fed on grass alone) ready for market.

Markets, Schools, Railways and all other conditions make Western Canada an enviable spot for the settler.

Write to the SUPERINTENDENT IMMIGRATION, Ottawa, Canada, for a descriptive Atlas, and other information, or to the authorized Canadian Government Agent—

H. M. WILLIAMS, Law Building, Toledo, Ohio.

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Our system of mail deposits is the most convenient and reliable method of investing your surplus earnings. Absolute security. Reports made to State Auditor quarterly. Don't put your money in some wild-cat scheme, but place it where you will be certain of its safety and receive your 5 per cent. interest annually. Deposits from $5.00 up received. Write for book, "BANKING BY MAIL," sent free on request.

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PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

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BENJ. H. SINCELL, Editor and Proprietor

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THE REPUBLICAN,
Oakland, Md.

THURSDAY, MARCH 3, 1904.

1900—1904.

What a difference there will be between the men and issues on the battle line the next national campaign and those who led in the contest four years ago! McKinley and Hanna gone! Republican policies, broader, stronger, more progressive than ever, will be the guage of battle, but the two men who so completely embodied those principles in 1896 and 1900, and around whose personality the whole country rallied with so much enthusiasm and confidence, will be missing. It is impossible to measure the loss of such men. In one of the editorial references to Senator Hanna he is referred to as a "useful man to his country." Perhaps that word characterized better than any other the kind of man he wanted to be to his country. He was no self seeker. He liked to be useful to others—to his friends, his party and his country. That is why he will be missed in this campaign. Such men are rare in every walk of life, but most of all in public life.

McKinley and Hanna, however, did not do their work for today. The principles for which they have stood have a stronger hold on the country at this time than ever before, and they will prevail in the national contest approaching. While the winning personality and forceful arguments of the two men will be lacking in the campaign, the achievements of Republican policies will stand as eloquent and convincing epitaphs written above the graves of the two leaders and inscribed in the public mind. They are the fruits of the labors for which McKinley and Hanna gave their lives, and though new men are to succeed to their leadership the work they inaugurated and broadened into world-wide significance are certain to have the enthusiastic indorsement of the people.

Goldsborough S. Griffith.

Mr. Goldsborough S. Griffith, who was as widely known in Maryland as any of her citizens, died suddenly at his home in Baltimore, on Wednesday, in his 90th year. Mr. Griffith was president of the Prisioners' Aid Society, and the State Sunday School Union. He was also connected with numerous other religious and reformatory institutions and for many years was active and earnest in seeking to promote the welfare of the unfortunate and to reclaim the erring. The amount of good he accomplished is beyond computation. He frequently visited the alms houses and jails throughout this State and did much for the comfort of the inmates of the former and to cultivate a better standard of morals in those charged with crime. He was for more than 60 years a member of the First Reformed Church, Baltimore, where his body has been lying in state since yesterday and where funeral services will be held this afternoon.

Death of Otho Paugh.

Otho Paugh, aged about eighty-five years, departed this life at the home of Francis M. McRobie, February 21, 1904, from la grippe and debility.

To him, after a long journey, it was farewell to the mountains and valleys. Worn with the emotions of his journey, he lived through the exciting scenes of many years, feeling the result in every nerve of his body. In the past few years it was a very arduous journey, driven up and down like St. Paul until shipwrecked upon the Mediterranean. But he will battle no more, and as we stand by the grave and reflect upon the dignity of this old man, we know that the last days of sadness and sorrow were not domestic.

He was a noble citizen and left many a worthy example, and in the last moment he could say with the poet:

Father, I stretch my hands to thee;
No other help I know.
If thou withdraw thyself from me,
Ah! whither shall I go?

But he has conquered the last enemy, Death. Whatever else he escaped the acid sponge in his old age was not pressed to his lips. It was not known what were his thoughts when he came to the Jordan, but he will awake in a realm of perpetual summer, where all is peace and joy.

Deceased leaves surviving two daughters, Mrs. Lydia Barnhouse, of Barnum, and Mrs. Mary Blocher, of Bayard.

Funeral services conducted by Mr. C. M. Miller.

PERMANENT ARMY CAMP SITE AGAIN.

Congressman Pearre Presented Oakland's Claims to the Committee.

HIS ARGUMENT BEFORE THAT BODY

Was Made Tuesday and the Facts Appertaining to the Natural Advantages Offered by Oakland Made Plain by the Speaker.

On last Tuesdsy Congressman Pearre appeared before the Congressional committee having in charge the selecton of the permanent army camp sites and submitted his argument in behalf of the Oakland site, as follows:

It is respectfully submitted, that in selecting the camp site the committee should first ascertain what the requisites are therefor In this matter the only available guide thereto is found in the "*Memorandum on Camp Sites; their Requisites And their Uses,*" by Major J. Parker, U. S. Cavalry, Assistant Adjutant-General, to be found on page 824 of House Document 618, of the first session of the Fifty-seventh Congress. There Major Parker says, "The uses to which these camp sites will be applied are various." They are

"1. For the concentration of large bodies of regular troops for maneuvres and instruction"

"2. The concentration from the various States of their State National Guard for the same purpose."

"3. In war time, concentration of volunteer troops for muster, organization, and instruction."

"4. Concentration of armies in war times for offensive and defensive purposes, or for combined maneuvers on land and sea."

"5. Concentration of troops in time of civil disorder, to protect cities or Government property."

"6. As sites for permanent army posts, the troops of which shall form the nucleus to guard the storehouses needed to fulfill its functions as a camp site."

"To carry out these different purposes, is is evident that a camp site must have the following requisites:

"1 A large area. A tract of five to seven miles square of available ground is desirable.

"2 Cheapness. Land which is not valuable for agriculture may be entirely suitable for maneuvres. A camp site of valuable agricultural land in such large tracts costs more than is desirable."

"3 A diversified surface—not too flat, not too mountainous—affording cover and allowing free movement of all arms."

"4 A soil which will drain quickly after rains, making it possible to drill in all weather."

"5. Sufficient timber for fuel and to afford occasional cover, but no forests."

"7. Plenty of pure water. Facilities for a sewerage system and disposal of sewerage."

"8. Superior transportation facilities, making it possible to collect the troops or to send them to their homes quickly. Transportation by water is especially desirable, that being cheap. Access to the ocean facilitates combined maneuvers of the Army and Navy and practice in embarkation and disembarkation on a hostile shore."

"9 Strategic position in offensive operations with reference to the enemy's frontier, his lines of communication, and his great cities, and also with reference to the embarkation of an army to operate beyond the sea; as to defensive operations, with reference to the protection of our own great cities and depots of supplies, and our own lines of communications."

"10. Position, with reference to the bulk of the National Guard or of the Regular Army, in order that it may benefit the greatest number."

The next question for the Committee, in selecting a site, is to determine which of the offered sites most fully meets these clearly and concisely stated requisites. It is respectfully submitted that the Oakland site meets them all to a peculiar degree of fullness.

It meets the first requisite of a large area, by offering to the Government a tract of land containing twenty thousand, or if need be, thirty thousand acres, bounded on the North by Mason and Dixon's line, on the East by the Youghiogheny River, on the South by the main line of the Balto. & Ohio Railroad, and on the West by a range of mountains forming the division line between the States of West Virginia and Maryland.

The second, cheapness, it meets by an offer of land at not more than twenty-five dollars per acre.

The third, a diversified surface, it meets by providing a rolling surface with stretches of flat land, and is ideal in this respect.

The fourth, a quickly draining soil, it meets with a soil composed of the weathering and wearing of shales and sandstone, as stated in the "Report of the Maryland Geological Survey", already furnished to the Committee.

The fifth, a sufficient timber for fuel, etc., it fully meets by wooded hilllocks, ample for fuel with no forests.

The sixth, a cool climate in summer, it meets with the salubrious temperature of a Summer resort. The Oakland, Deer Park and the Loch Lynn hotels, and Mountain Lake Park, long famous as Summer resorts, are within a few miles of this site. The elevation above the sea level is about twenty-eight hundred feet, and the mean temperature during the Summer months sixty-eight degrees Fahrenheit. In this important requisite the Oakland site it is respectfully submitted, is incomparably superior to any other eastern site offered.

It fully meets the seventh requisite, viz: Plenty of pure water, the Youghiogheny River, a vigorous stream, rising in and flowing through the unpolluted valleys through the mountains of a thinly settled country, furnishes such a pure and sufficient water supply as is afforded by no other site offered the Committee. This river runs along the whole eastern border of the proposed camp site, from at the Pennsylvania line, to its junction with the main line of the Balto. & Ohio Railroad, which forms its southern boundary. This water supply is supplemented by numerous mountain streams, the chief of which are, Dunkard Lick Herrington Creek, Murley Run and Toliver Run, all of which rise in the Snaggy mountains on the western border of this camp site and run through the camp to the Youghiogheny River. The sources of these streams are the pellucid and unpolluted springs of the western mountain range. No camp site could be better watered nor afford greater and better facilities for bathing than are furnished by the Youghiogheny River and these mountain streams.

The latter portion of requisite No. seven, facilities for sewerage system and disposal of sewerage, is completely met by the topography of the land and by the Youghiogheny River, the eastern border of this camp site. It might be added in this connection that sanitary conditions in this location are perfect. Malaria and its kindred disease are unknown. The mosquito is a stranger in these parts.

It is confidently believed by the people of Maryland that no camp location can bs selected, which will meet the requirements of conditions Nos. eight, nine and ten for transportation facilities and the other requirements contained in these conditions, so completely as the Oakland site. Troops can here be collected and sent to their homes with the utmost possible dispatch to and from more States and cities, in a shorter time, than from any other proposed site.

TRANSPORTATION.

Within twelve hours the National Guard of the following States can be concentrated by rail at the Oakland camp site:

New York,	13,869
New Jersey,	4,651
Pennsylvania,	9,098
Delaware,	389
Maryland,	2,006
West Virginia,	1,140
Virginia,	2,271
Ohio,	5,677
Kentucky,	1,261
District of Columbia,	1,295
Michigan,	3,031

Making a total of eleven States with 44,660 National Guardsmen, more than one-third of the National Guardsmen of all the States and Territories.

Within twenty hours the National Guardsmen of the following additional States can be concentrated at this camp:

Massachusetts,	5,739
Connecticut,	2,572
Missouri,	3,078
Indiana,	2,234
Rhode Island,	1,025
Illinois,	6,669
Iowa,	2,364

Making a grand total of National Guardsmen, who can be concentrated at the Oakland camp site in twenty hours, 68,357, or more than one-half of the total National Guard strength of the United States.

Moreover, Major Parker in his report makes "The concentration of troops in time of civil disorder, to protect cities or government property," one of the uses of these camp sites. Within twelve hours by rail troops can be landed in the following great cities of the United States: New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Wilmington, Richmond, Harrisburg, Washington, D. C., Pittsburg, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Detroit, Toledo and Wheeling. Within twenty hours the following additional great cities can be reached: Boston, St. Louis, Indianapolis, Louisville, Hartford and Providence.

The Ohio River is within seven hours and the Mississippi within twenty hours by rail of this location.

This camp site is within six hours of the eastern seaboard at Baltimore, and within twelve hours of the port of New York and Newport News, Va., within ten hours of Philadelphia and Hampton Roads and within eleven hours of the great lakes.

The distance from this camp site to the eastern seaboard by the road is about 175 miles over the old National Pike, which is distant only about twenty miles from this proposed location.

CENTER OF POPULATION.

Major Parker in his report says: "Taking into consideration strategic position, it would appear that we needed one or more camp sites in the northeastern part of the United States, one of these to be near the Canadian border and *one near deep water and near the center of population.*" The Oakland site is within six hours of deep water and nearer the center of population than any other site suggested. Indeed, it is immediately along the line which the center of population has pursued from the beginning of the nineteenth century, when it was at Baltimore, to the year 1900, when the center of population was at or near Columbus, Ohio. This line of the center of population between those years is almost coincident through its whole length with the main line of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, which runs through this camp site.

If the uses to which these camp sites are to be put, as specified by Major Parker in his report above referred to, are correctly, intelligently and skillfully given, and the requisites for such camp sites, as laid down by him, constitutes the proper standard by which a selection should be made, then, it is confidently and respectfully submitted that the Oakland camp site meets more of these specified uses and requisites, and meets them more fully than any other eastern location suggested.

That the uses to which these camp sites are to be put and the requisites therefor are intelligently and skillfully given by Major Parker, it is hardly necessary to argue. At all events they constitute the only standard which the War Department has furnished for the guidance of this Committee in making its selection.

A most important requisite for these camp sites is generally but not specifically named in Major Parker's report. This is the requisite of ranges for artillery and small arms. The Oakland site completely meets this requirement. Innumerable ranges for small arms, of any length desired, can be secured, with mountains for backstops, and perfect safety in the use thereof. Ranges for artillery can be secured to the extent of five miles, with mountains several hundred feet high for back-stops, in the midst of a country very thinly settled, so as to secure the minimum of danger.

Another important consideration that should not be overlooked, and that is, the degrees of immunity of the respective camp sites from the temptation and contamination of larger cities. The environment of the Oakland camp is ideal in this respect. The nearest settlement is Oakland, a beautiful little mountain town of less than two thousand inhabitants, and Wheeling, W. Va., one hundred miles distant, is the nearest city.

It may be objected that the report of the Eastern Camp Site Committee, covering pages 11, 12 and 13 of House Document 618, first session of the fifty-seventh congress, is adverse to the Oakland site and favorable to that of Mt. Gretna in Pennsylvania.

Without animadversion or criticism upon any one, the attention of the committee is respectfully directed to the fact that this whole controversy between the three proposed camp sites in the east, involving a great variety of considerations, is summarily disposed of by this report in a little more than two pages.

Moreover, the advantages of one site over the other are not so clearly set out in the report as to adequately advise this honorable committee of the reasons for the committee's preference.

In the report of this camp site committee on page 13, only two objections are urged. The first is embodied in the following language: "It is found that the drainage, though excellent (natural drainage), would not be adapted to a comparatively inexpensive general sewerage system." This seems to contain a contradiction in terms. In the first place, if the natural drainage be "excellent," where is there a necessity for artificial drainage? If the natural drainage be "excellent" where is the difficulty in supplementing it along the same lines with artificial drainage?

The final disposal of all sewage would be made into the Youghiogheny River.

The second objection to this camp site is contained in the following language of said report on page 13: "I am of the opinion that none of these are suitable for a camp of instruction of the size contemplated, because of the difficulty which would be experienced in the matter of rapid concentration and equally rapid dispersion of troops." In view of the transportation facilities heretofore submitted, this objection would seem to indicate that the camp site Committees gave the transportation facilities of the Oakland site no dignified or serious consideration.

So imbued am I with the conviction that in point of healthfulness, comfort, transportation facilities, strategic location, and every other known and prescribed requisite for the camp site such as is contemplated, the Oakland camp site is superior to and suggested that I offer this as my apology to the Committee for the consumption of its valuable time and attention, and earnestly request that your Honorable Committee may give the facts and arguments herein submitted, the most careful and detailed consideration before making a final selection of the eastern camp site.

I beg, with the indulgence of the Committee, to file herewith certain maps and papers, as follows:

Map of the Balto. & Ohio Railroad system, showing the lines of the center of population, and the distance in miles and hours from the proposed camp site.

Small map showing the proposed camp site with its boundaries, inclucing land tracts, mountains and streams.

Memorial of the Citizens of Garrett County.

Illustrated Guide to Oakland and the neighboring towns, showing the surroundings.

PERFECT

Poultry and Garden Fence.

For some time we have been arranging with the factory to manufacture a SPECIAL POULTRY FENCE, one that could be used for fencing gardens, and strong enough, if necessary, to keep out horses, cattle and hogs.

After a careful study as to the requirements, they have designed and built

Perfect Poultry and Garden Fence.

close enough to turn little chickens. It is not a netting, understand, but a good, substantial fence, and made of galvanized steel wire the smallest of which are heavier than the wire used by most fence builders for a regular fence. It is made after the style of our electrically welded field fencing, put up in 10 rod rolls, 3, 4 and 5 feet high, and can be sold at a small advance over the ordinary poultry netting.

For sale by

J. M. DAVIS & SONS, Oakland, Md.

For Sale Cheap.

A small farm containing fifty acres located four miles northeast of Deer Park, Md.; forty acres cleared; good title; good water; small orchard and new unfinished dwelling house. Splendid opportunity for a new beginner. Price $500; $200 cash and the balance to suit purchaser. Address Lock Box 96, Oakland, Md. 51—3t *

Proverbs

"When the butter won't come put a penny in the churn," is an old time dairy proverb. It often seems to work though no one has ever told why.

When mothers are worried because the children do not gain strength and flesh we say give them Scott's Emulsion.

It is like the penny in the milk because it works and because there is something astonishing about it.

Scott's Emulsion is simply a milk of pure cod liver oil with some hypophosphites especially prepared for delicate stomachs.

Children take to it naturally because they like the taste and the remedy takes just as naturally to the children because it is so perfectly adapted to their wants.

For all weak and pale and thin children Scott's Emulsion is the most satisfactory treatment.

We will send you the penny, *i. e.*, a sample free.

Be sure that this picture in the form of a label is on the wrapper of every bottle of Emulsion you buy.

SCOTT & BOWNE,
Chemists,
409 Pearl St., N. Y.

50c. and $1.00; all druggists.

The Man Who Makes A STUDY OF HIS APPEARANCE

Is the man who best appreciates the detail of the tailoring we turn out. The workmanship passes without a question, the fit is naturally a matter of course, but the shape we mould into the garments give them a character that finishes them off and makes the satisfaction of the owner complete.

All this is a bid for your next tailoring order. We know we can make you the best clothes you ever wore. We want you to know it. That order is the best and only sure way to settle the question.

JAMES BROCK,
Dixon Building,
Oakland, Maryland.

ORDER OF PUBLICATION.

Calvert Coal and Iron Company, et. al.,
vs.
Winslow Mason, Charles F. Haines, et. al.
No. 1252 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County, Md.

The object of this suit is to procure a decree annulling, cancelling and setting aside a pretended deed from the Calvert Coal and Iron Company to one Charles O. Beaumont, Trustee, dated 10th day of May, 1902, and recorded in Liber E. Z. T. No. 40, folio 597, one of the Land records of Garrett county, Maryland.

The bill states that a certain Robert A. Parrish, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, was, in his lifetime, the owner of 2975 shares of the capital stock of the plaintiff Calvert Coal and Iron Company, which whole capital stock contisted of 3000 shares and that Calvert Coal and Iron Company is the owner in fee of a tract of land in Garrett county, Maryland, known as Lot No. 3 of the sub-division of "Beatty's Plains," containing 900 acres, more or less, and is in possession thereof and has been in exclusive and continuous possession of the same for a long term of years under a deed from Joseph T. Thornton, trustee, duly recorded in Liber W. H. T. No. 11, folio 51, one of the Land Records of Garrett county, a copy of said deed being filed with the bill marked "Plaintiff's Exhibit A;" that on the 22nd of February, 1901, the said Robert A. Parish, being owner of the aforesaid shares of stock made and executed his last will and testament; on or about the 20th day of March, 1901, died without having revoked the same and said will was duly admitted to probate by the Register of Wills of the City and County of Philadelphia, Penn., and is now of record of record in the office of said Register of Wills in Will Book No. 224, page 581, and that Letters Testamentary were granted thereon unto the plaintiff, Marie Gaul, the executrix therein named, and duly certified copies of said will and a certificate of the grant of said letters are filed with the bill marked "Plaintiff's Exhibits B and C," respectively. The bill further charges that the said defendants, Winslow Mason, Charles F. Haines, Charles O. Beaumont, trustee, and the other defendents whose names to the complainants are unknown have conspired together with the intent and purpose to fraudulently, illegally and unlawfully deprive the complainants of their right and title to the aforesaid tract of land and charge that the said defendants above named and the other defendants whose names to the plaintiffs are unknown have assumed to act as the officers, stockholders, directors and agents of the plaintiff Calvert Coal and Iron Company and have attempted to exercise the rights conferred by law upon said plaintiff and have assumed to exercise the franchises thereof, all of which acts on the part of the said defendants above named are illegal and void, they the said defendants having no interest whatever in said property, stock, franchises and rights of Calvert Coal and Iron Company, and that the deed to the said Charles O. Beaumont, trustee, dated the 10th day of May, 1902, purporting to have been executed by Winslow Mason fraudulently representing himself to be the President and Charles F. Haines, fraudulently representing himself and pretending to be the duly constituted attorney and agent of Calvert Coal and Iron Company, whereby they undertook to convey the aforesaid tract of land to the said Charles O. Beaumont, trustee, and which deed is recorded in Liber E. Z. T. No. 40, folio 597, one of the Land Records of Garrett county, and a copy of which is filed with the bill marked "Plaintiff's Exhibit D," is a fraud and constitutes a cloud upon the title of Calvert Coal and Iron Company to said land, the stock of which corporation with the exception of twenty-five shares belongs to and is the sole property of the said plaintiff Marie Gaul, executrix and sole devisee under the will of said Robert A. Parrish, deceased, and that the said pretended deed, unless set aside and canceled by the Court of Equity, will deprive the complainants of all their rights and interests of every kind to which they are entitled in said property and will strip the complainants of all said property and will bestow the same upon the said defendants above named and their co-conspirators, whose names are to the complainants unknown and who have assumed the power and undertaken to exercise the franchises of Calvert Coal and Iron Company and who have no right and title to the same.

That the pretended deed to the said Charles O. Beaumont, trustee, is wholly without legal consideration, is fraudulent and void and should be set aside, cancelled and annulled by this Court.

The bill then prays that the said pretended deed purporting to have been made and executed on the 10th day of May, 1902, by said Calvert Coal and Iron Company, through its pretended president, Winslow Mason, and Charles F. Haines, its pretended attorney in fact and agent, to the said Charles O. Beaumont, trustee, may be annulled, cancelled and set aside by the decree of this Court, for general relief and for an order of publication against the said Winslow Mason, Charles F. Haines and Charles O. Beaumont, trustee, who are non-residents of this State, and also an order of publication according to law, requiring the unknown persons and parties who have assumed to act in connection with the above named defendants as officers, stockholders, directors and agents of said Calvert Coal and Iron Company, of the object and substance of this bill and warning them to be and appear in this Court, in person or by solicitor on or before a certain day to be named therein to show cause, if any, why a decree ought not to be passed as prayed.

It is thereupon, this 11th day of February, 1904, ordered, by the Circuit Court for Garrett county, sitting in Equity that the plaintiffs, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper, published in said Garrett county, once in each of four successive weeks before the 12th day of March, 1904, give notice to the said absent defendants of the object and substance of this bill, warning them to appear in this Court in person or by solicitor on or before the 29th day of March next, to show cause, if any they have, why a decree ought not to be passed as prayed.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True copy—test:—
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk. 49-5

ARCHITECT
GEO. FLACK SANSBURY,
7 N. Liberty St, Cumberland, Md.

Plans and specifications.
Patent Office Drawings.
Tracings and Blue Prints.
Stock Plans from Five Dollars Up.

The Garrett National Bank

OAKLAND, MD.

Pays 3 Per Cent. Interest on Time Deposits.

D. E. OFFUTT, President.
G. S. HAMILL, Vice-President.
S. T. JONES, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:
DANIEL E. OFFUTT,
GILMOR S. HAMILL,
JOHN M. DAVIS,
GEORGE W. LEGGE,
JOHN T. MITCHELL,
WILLIAM R. STULL,
SCOTT T. JONES.

Capital paid in, - $50,000.00
Surplus and Profits, - 15,000.00

BAUMGARTNER,

THE LITTLE MAN.

Green Groceries, Fruits, Confections, 5 and 10-cent Bargains, Cigars, Tobaccos.

Newspapers and Periodicals.

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Alder Street, Oakland.

The Up-to-Date Grocery,

First National Bank Building, Oakland, Md.

Exclusively a Grocery Store.

CASH OR PRODUSE—One price to everybody and that the lowest consistent with a complete line of High-Grade Groceries.

Everything New, Clean and First-Class.

Fresh Vegetables on THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS.
Largest Line of CRACKERS in Oakland—Fresh Every Week.

W. H. BARTLETT.

LOCAL AND OTHERWISE

Incidents and Events at Home and Nearby—Personal Mention, Etc.

Merchant W. C. Jones, of Deer Park, was a visitor to Oakland yesterday.

Hamill Casteel, of McHenry, was a business visitor to Oakland Thursday.

Harry White fell on the pavement last Saturday and broke his arm near the elbow.

Mrs. George H. Fulmer is on a visit to relatives at Gormania and Thomas, West Va., this week.

Messrs. Fred. Haney and Hon. John W. McCullough, both of Friendsville, were visitors to Oakland Tuesday.

Mr. Thomas Cuppet, of near McHenry, was in Oakland yesterday on business before the commissioners.

Preaching service in Deer Park Lutheran church next Sabbath as follows: at 11.00 a. m., and 7.30 p. m.

Messrs. W. L. Turner and George Pope, of near Frostburg, were business visitors to this office last night.

Mrs. N. S. Heindel, who spent several weeks visiting relatives in Baltimore, returned to Oakland last night.

Mr. Julins Scherr, of Eglon, was in Oakland yesterday on his way home from a political mission to Kingwood, West Va.

Mr. J. T. Harvey, of Blaine, was a visitor to Oakland yesterday and made this office a brief though pleasant call.

Hon. J. G. Kolb, of Freindsville, was one among the great number of visitors to Oakland Tuesday who had business to transact with the Board County Commissioners

Attorneys F. A. Thayer and E. H. Sincell were in Baltimore Thursday on business before the United States District Court. They returned to Oakland yesterday morning.

A meeting of the congregation was held in the Berkeley Springs Presbyterian church last Sunday and Mr. P. R. Lawyer and Dr. J. E. Herbert were appointed a committee to issue a call to Rev. S. M. Engle, of Parsons, to become pastor of the Presbyterian church at Berkeley Springs.

The ladies of the Aid Society of the M. E. church will hold a social at the residence of Mrs. W. R. Mealey tomorrow night. Refreshments will be served from five until eight o'clock.

An Oakland woman asks "have you a floor paint that will last two weeks?" Yes we have Devoe's; it has a beautiful gloss and will wear two years if properly applied. J. M. Davis & Son. 51-13

Rev Dr. R. B. Ward, who was over at Cranesville and other points in Preston county, West Va., where he assisted in holding revival services returned to his home in Oakland Monday evening.

Services in St. Mark's Lutheran ch. next Sabbath as follows: Sunday School at 9.30 a. m.; Christian Endeavor, 6.30 p. m.; Council meeting Monday, at 7.30 p. m.; Prayer service Wednesday at 7.30 p. m.

Mr. Isaac I. Thompson, of District No. 8, was in Oakland last Monday where he purchased as a birthday present for his little granddaughter, Lucile Hilleary, a magnificent piano, taking the instruement home with him the same day.

Mr. E. A. Weimer, of McHenry, the new County Treasurer, arrived in Oakland yesterday with his family and will reside here in the future or at least until his term of office expires, two years hence. Mr. Weimer is heartily welcomed by the Oakland people.

Mr. William Weber started for Detroit, Mich., Monday night, taking with him some carnations and other products of the Weber greenhouses for exhibition at the meeting of the American Carnation Society to be held this week in that city. Mr. Weber expects to remain away several days during which time he will visit at Milwaukee at Chicago.

Mr. Andrew Gonder, Jr., on Monday purchased from A. T. Matthews, Esq., the stock of goods and fixtures owned by the latter and located in the Naylor building on Railroad street. Mr. Gonder has taken possession of the store and will increase the stock by adding new and fresh goods from the wholesale houses. He has the wishes of many for success in his new enterprise. Mr. Matthews will remain in Oakland but as yet is undecided what he will engage in.

MUNICIPAL CONVENTION

To Nominate Mayor and Councilmanic Candidates to be Held Tuesday Night.

It has been suggested that the Republican voters of Oakland assemble in convention in the Council Chamber on Tuesday evening of next week for the purpose of nominating one candidate for Mayor and three candidates for members of the Town Council, and in accordance therewith a call is hereby made in conformity with the above suggestion.

All Republicans are therefore requested and urged to be present at the Council Chamber on the evening above specified for the purpose of placing in nomination a Republican municipal ticket to be voted for at the election to be held on Monday, March 14th.

Let all attend.

MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK.

Mrs. C. W. Hopkins, who has been visiting relatives in Cincinnati the past few months, returned home Tuesday on No. 12.

Mrs. A. C. Wotring, of Oakland, spent part of last week at this place visiting her parents and her brother's family.

U. A. Clayton, one of our Fairmont summer visitors, starts on a trip through the Holy Land this week.

Mr. L. A. Rudisill made a buisness trip to Piedmont and Cumberland last Monday and Tuesday.

P. T. Garthright spent the latter part of last week at Annapolis, Md. While there he looked in on the leg islature.

Miss Swan has returned to the Park after spending two months at Parkersburg, W. Va. She is the guest of Mrs. K. V. Hardly.

Mrs. Clayton, of Mannington, W. Va., has rented the cottage she occupied last summer.

Mrs. M. K. Davis has authorized her agent, Mr. C. W. Hopkins, to make considerable improvements on and about her cottages.

Mr. L. A. Rudisill preached at Wesley chapel Sabbath morning last, in the absence of the pastor.

Mr. Abe Spiker is employed at Blaine, W. Va., and will move his family to that place shortly.

R. A. Freeman, general agent of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York(a $400,000,000 company) was at the Park last Thursday making arrangements with Mr. Rudisill to represent the company in this county

Mr. George Rekley is talking o moving his family to Wallman, where he has employment.

Last week in my letter I reported a rumor about Mr. Wm. Dunn not returning to Loch Lynn. I am glad to say that I saw a letter in which he says that he expects to return to the mountains early in March.

M. M. Schroch is canvassing this section of Garrett county for a house and meeting with success.

We had quite a thunder storm accompanied by lightning early Sabbath morning. Of course the snakes have come to life.

Merchant Cuppett shipped three cars mining props last week. The Hustling Store Co. have also shipped a number of cars.

RYANS GLADE.

I hope your many readers will not suppose that in the long and cold winter we have forgotten the outside world, neither do we wish to be forgotten; so we send a few items.

There is some sickness in this vicinity, but we are glad to note that there are no serious cases.

Rev. Westfall preached a very helpful sermon here on Sunday. He is deservedly popular here. He expects to reorganize our Sunday school in three weeks.

Our school at the Shook Shop has not been as large as heretofore, owing to a greater amount of sickness than usual. Howard Hutson, our teacher, is one of the best in the county.

Mr. Albert Steyer has ordered a set of blacksmithing tools. He already has his shop nearly completed.

Your Sunnyside correspondent noted the prevalence in that section of a peculiar type of heart disease. We are forced to the opinion that the disease is contagious, for since the arrival in our community of a certain young man from Sunnyside, a number of cases have developed here. The only sure cure seems to be a prescription from Clerk Tower.

It is eight years since we had a leap year and the young ladies are making most of their opportunities. Bashful old bachelors are quite nervous. They are afraid, and yet they are hoping the girls will not pass them by.

It begins to look like sugar making will soon be here. Then we can sweeten up.

Spring Time in the Carolina.

Resorts of Camden, Southern Pines and Pinehurst is delightful. All out door sports, golf, tennis, polo, riding, fine hotels. Three daily trains. Through sleepers and parlor cars. Dining cars on all trains. For descriptive booklets, address W. E. Conklyn, Gen. Agt., Seaboard Air Line, 1411 Chestnut St., Phila., Pa. 51-5t

BRIDGE BREAKS DOWN

And Precipitates Engine Into Bear Creek Near Friendsville.

Last Wednesday as engine No. 4, belonging to the Meadew Mountain Lumber Company, whose extensive mills are located at Friendsville was passing over one of the bridges spanning Bear Creek one side of the structure gave away which precipitated the engine on its side into the bed of the stream. The engineer, Mr. William Savage, was on the locomotive and went down with it but escaped with a few minor injuries. His fireman, fearing that the bridge was unsafe, dismounted and walked over the structnre ahead of the engine.

The locomotive was hauled out of the stream Monday and placed upon the tracks when it was taken to Friendsville where repairs will be made.

BITTINGER AND VICINITY

After fifteen weeks of almost incessant sleighing the traveler is at last compelled to put by the sleigh and adopt the wheels as a mode of locomotion.

The sugar hustlers are busy getting out keelers in anticipation of an approaching run.

February closes with a dense fog and unpleasant drizzle in this region.

Mr. Andy Oster and brother-in-law, Mr. Mahlon Brenneman were on a business trip to Oakland last week, Mr. Brenneman, remaining in that section for a few day's visit among relatives and friends.

Mrs. Rev. Stroup was visiting her son and family in Friendsville, all of last week.

Mr. Peter G. Stark has rented his sugar camp to Messrs. Maust and Orendorf, for this season.

Mrs. Simon Brenneman spent Sabbath with her parents.

Misses Beechy and Miller, of Ohio, are visiting in this vicinity.

Song service and choir practice will be resumed at this place in the near future under the leadership of Prof. W. A. Althers.

Mr. A. J. Oester and family were entertained by Mrs. Oester's parents on last Sunday afternoon.

Mr. Dennis Brenneman and Miss Malinda Orendorf are on the sick list at this reporting.

Mr. William Meyers, the punctual mail carrier between this place and Grantsville, was compelled to make the trip on foot two days last week by reason of his horse being unfit for service.

Letter to T. J. Peddicord.

Dear Sir: Shuffert Hardware Co., Hickory, N, C, bought a car-load of paint; after selling it a few months, found-out it measured seven pints a "gallon."

Returned it to the maker and credited customers with what they had lost from short measure.

What do you think of a short-measure paint? Don't you think it half whitewash.

Go by the name; Devoe lead-and zinc. No whiting or clay in that; full-measure besides. A gallon Devoe is worth two of whitewash paint.

Yours truly
F. W. Devoe & Co

J. M. Davis & Sons sell our paint.

FLORIDA
And Winter Resorts of Carolina and Georgia,

Best reached by
SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY
Three daily trains including the
SEABOARD FLORIDA LIMITED,
Handsomest and quickest train in the Florida Service.
Send for descriptive booklets of Florida Resorts, Carolina Resorts and the
FAMOUS MANATEE
Region where fortunes are being made in Truck farming and Fruit Culture.
W. E. Conklyn, Gen. Agt.,
1411 Chestnut Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Corporation Election Notice.

Notice is hereby given to the qualified voters of the town of Oakland that an election will be held in said town on

Monday, the 14th Day of March, 1904,

for the purpose of electing—

One person to serve as Mayor for the term of two years, and

Three persons to serve as Town Councilmen for the term of two years.

The polls will be held at the Council Chambers and will be open from 8 o'clock a. m., until 6 o'clock p. m.

By order of the Mayor and Town Council of Oakland.

J. C. DUNHAM, Clerk.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R. TIME TABLE IN EFFECT Nov. 19, 1903.

The following time table on the B. & O. went into effect on Sunday, Nov. 19, 1903. Trains now leave Oakland as follows:

GOING WEST.

No. 7.—	Daily	12.52 A. M
No. 3—	Daily	7.32 A. M
No. 71—	Daily except Sunday	9.26 A. M
No. 55—	Daily	4.53 P. M
No. 1—	Daily	10.26 P. M

GOING EAST.

No. 1—	Daily	12.29 A. M
No. *4—	Daily	6.09 A. M
No. 2—	Daily	6.51 A. M
No. 72—	Accom daily except Sun	3.22 P. M
No. 46—	Express, daily	4.34 P. M
No. 12—	Daily	8.30 P. M

* No. 8 stops at Oakland only to let off passengers from points west of Grafton.

GEO. L. POTTER, General Manager
D. B. MARTIN,
Manager of Passenger Traffic.
V. V. WASHBURNE. Agent.

DIXON & KELSO

Spring Stock Clearing Sale IN

The Grocery Department

Package Good Tea,	5c
3-pound can Table Peaches,	12
150 cans good String Beans, per can.	6
Good Red Salmon,	9
12½c can Red Kidney Beans,	8
1 bar Armour's Toilet Soap,	4
2 cakes good Laundry Soap,	5
3 " Lenox "	10
3 pound can Baked Beans, worth 20c,	10
12½c package dried Sweet Corn,	8
Best California Evaporated Peaches,	9
Nice large Prunes, 4 pounds for	25
Best Standard Tomatoes, 3 cans for	25
Best Lima Beans, 4 pounds for	25
Levering Coffee, per pound,	12
Java " "	15
Best Flour, in wood, per bbl.	$6.00
100-lb keg Fish,	3.75

Bring Your Butter, Eggs and Cross-ties. Come See Us.

DIXON & KELSO.

YOU SAVE $40

In purchasing a Writing Machine when you buy the New Model

WELLINGTON.

A practical business-like Typewriter at a reasonale price.

$60.00.

A strictly high-grade, up-to date machine, combining all the best features of other Typewriters with many vital advantages of its own. The writing is always in sight, the alignment is always perfect, they are built for hard work and plenty of it; are simple in construction and are very rapid. Do not buy a TypeBriter of any kind until you investigate the WELLINGTON.

N. S. HEINDEL, Agent,
OAKLAND, - MD.

WEST VIRGINIA CENTRAL AND PITTSBURG RAILWAY CO.
IN EFFECT NOV. 29, 1903.

SOUTHWARD No. 3 P. M.	No. 1 A. M.	STATIONS	NORTHWARD No. 2 NOON	No. 4 P. M.
3 15	7 00* lv	Cumberland ar	†12 00	†7 15
3 44	7 29	Rawlings	11 31	6 43
4 07	7 52	Keyser	11 08	6 20
4 22	8 05	Westernport	10 58	6 08
4 29	8 09	W. Va. C. June	10 51	6 01
4 47	8 27	Barnum	10 36	5 45
4 54	8 35	Shaw	10 28	5 39
5 10	8 55	Blaine	10 11	5 12
5 15	9 00	Harrison	10 06	5 15
6 00*	9 50† lv	Elk Garden	*8 10	†4 25
5 49†	9 35† lv	Gorman	†9 35	†4 43
5 55	9 42	Bayard	9 28	4 37
6 06	9 54	Dobbin	9 17	4 27
6 10	9 58	Henry	9 13	4 23
6 38†	10 27†	Thomas	*8 38	*3 53
7 10	10 55† ar	Davis	*8 05	*3 15
6 50	10 37 lv	Douglas	8 33	3 48
7 16	11 01	Hendricks	8 00	3 15
7 19	11 04	Hambleton	7 57	3 12
7 22	11 07	Bretz	7 52	3 07
7 25	11 10	Parsons	7 50	3 05
7 59	11 44	Kerens	7 16	2 31
8 15†	12 00† ar NOON	Elkins	lv †7 00	2 15

No.25 P. M.	No. 3 A. M.	No. 1 P. M.		No. 2 P. M.	No. 4 P. M.	No.26 P. M.
3 30§	6 30†	2 30* lv	Elkins ar	*8 20	12 50	§9 15
3 45	6 47	3 47	H.C. Jct	8 03	12 13	9 00
3 48	6 51	2 51	Harding	7 59	12 09	8 57
4 01	7 04	3 04	Junior	7 45	11 55	8 44
4 10§	7 15†	3 15 ar	Bel'g'n lv	*7 35	11 45† A. M.	§8 35

P. M.	P. M			P. M.	P. M.
*8 30	12 35†	lv	Elkins ar	*9 55	†2 00
8 46	12 52		Beverly	9 39	1 44
9 10*	1 15†	ar	Hutt'e ar	†9 15	1 20

No 27. A. M.			No. 28. P. M.
8 00*	lv	Elkins	ar †4 45
8 58		Fishing Hawk	3 46
9 22		Glady	3 22
10 08		Burner	2 37
10 30*	ar	Durbin	lv †2 15
A. M.			P. M.

† Daily * Daily except Sunday. § Sundays only.

H. G. CLARK, Manager. F. M. HOWELL, Gen. Pas. Agent.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber, of Garrett county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett county, in Maryland, Letters Testamentary on the personal estate of

EDWARD CALLIS,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 4th day of August next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 1st day of February, 1903.

WILLIAM CALLIS,
Executor,
Hoyes, Md.

MEN
CAPABLE OF EARNING
$1,000 TO $5,000 A YEAR
TRAVELING SALESMAN, CLERK, MERCHANT,
NO MATTER WHAT YOUR BUSINESS!

A complete reorganization of the producing department of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York in this section affords a chance for a few good men; eight vacancies in the agency force remain open for men of character and ability; you can find out by writing whether it will be worth while for you to make a change; no previous experience is necessary.

A course of professional instruction given free.

THE MUTUAL LIF INSURANCE COMPANY,
Richard A. McCurdy, President.

HAS PAID POLICY-HOLDERS OVER
635 MILLION DOLLARS.

Address GEORGE T. DEXTER, Superintendent of Domestic Agencies, 32 Nassau St., New York, N. Y. 31-2m

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

This is to give notice, that the subscriber, of Mineral county, W. Va., hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett county, Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

JOANNA THOMPSON,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 25th day of August next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 25th day of February, 1903.

H. S. THOMPSON,
Administrator,
51-4t Keyser, W. Va.

J. B. WILLIAMS CO.
FROSTBURG, MD.
Cheapest place to buy
MONUMENTS
HEADSTONES AND
IRON FE[illegible]
Send for prices

THE REPUBLICAN.

BENJ. H. SINCELL, Publisher.

OAKLAND, : GARRETT CO., MD.

A Matter of Years

By H. L. MARRINER.

(Copyright, 1903, by Daily Story Pub. Co.)

HIS sister, who disliked Kate Murdock for reasons best known to herself, was continually saying spiteful little things about "girls who raised generations of young men," which is generally considered to be about as biting a thing as one young woman can say about another.

But this made no difference to poor Dick, except to make him rather more stubborn, and to make him more frequently dream of Kate's blue eyes and sweet face, and to make him try with greater diligence, but poorer success, to forget that she was 25 years of age while he was barely past 20, and that she had been in society before he had gone into long trousers.

He used to remember with a hot resentment how she had in reality literally trained him. How one night when they were in the garden together, and the moon was soft and bright, he had given her a white rose, and if she hadn't suggested the pretty speech that should have gone with it, she came so close to it it didn't make much difference.

Then when he was trying with all the awkwardness of an 18-year-old boy to learn to dance, it was Kate who had shown him the step when his sister and the others had given him up as a dress-destroying oaf. And when the other boys, who had paid more attention to dancing school and less to the making of a living, had openly sneered at the efforts of his spectacular feet.

He was grateful to Kate for all this, of course, but still, sweet as she had been, there was a natural air of the veteran about her which he resented, realizing with burning ears how raw by comparison had been the material she had to work upon.

These were the sort of things Dick thought upon as he sat alone in his rooms—one large and one small, over Burton's grocery store.

The family had left weeks before for Florida to spend the cold months, their household goods had been stored and only Dick was left. Left because he was trying with might and main to attain a better position upon the staff of the Argus-Leader.

There were no racks with guns in them, no tapestries in Dick's apartments. There was a pipe or so with a heap of old magazines on the littered table, a confused carpet of old newspapers on the floor, and on a mean little coal stove a battered coffee pot still sputtered. On a chair stood the dishes which represented a hurried meal, sent in by a nearby restaurant, and hurried because there was nothing to linger over.

In the stove soft coal smoked dismally or sputtered, according to the quality of the tiny lump it contained, sometimes sending out from a tarry bubble a thin, hissing jet of nauseous gas.

"WHERE DID YOU COME FROM?"

The bed was unmade and the sheets were yellowed from bad laundering. Dick, hunched in a deep chair, looked about at his surroundings with disgust. It seemed a shame that a man of 21, possessed of enough sense to hold a position worthy at corporation figures of $30 per week should live like a pig.

He slammed the jarring stove door on the smoke, took pu his hat, overcoat and pipe, and with a last look at the untidy room, went out. Anything, he felt, was better than this—even unneeded work at the office.

Call on Kate? Not much. Not when for two months he had tried to show her that he didn't really need another guardian.

Not a guardian two or three years older at that.

He clattered down the uncarpeted stairs, and at the snowy sidewalk, dazzled with the glare, almost collided with a young woman, apologizing blindly for his clumsiness.

"Why, Dick Wortham!" Dick pulled himself together and stared half understanding into a face he knew, a sweet face with laughing blue eyes, smiling on him over the furs, and before he knew it a little snugly-gloved hand was in his and he was wringing it hard.

"Kate Murdock!" he almost shouted. "Speaking of angels— Here, step under the awning out of the snow and let me look at you."

"Where did you come from?" demanded the girl, noting with observant eyes that Dick needed a shave badly.

"From upstairs," answered Dick, the light going out of his face. "It's an awful hole, Kate. Wish you could see it."

"Oh, let me see it!" she exclaimed, impulsively. The thought almost took her breath away. Dick stared at her. He bit his lip hard.

"See here, Kate," he said. "I don't mean to hurt you—you know, but—oh, pshaw—you know what I mean. I can't do it, that's all."

"Now, Dick," she said, coaxingly. "Nobody will ever know. I'll just peep in. Didn't we agree I was to be your mother?"

"Not this trip," said Dick, with cheerfulness rising at the sense of duty done, as it will in men at times. "Mother or not, you're going home, young lady, and I'm going to take you. Come on."

"I believe you're ashamed of your new home," railed the girl. "Anyway if you don't care to take me it don't make any difference." The furs were given a suggestive shrug. Dick had swung beside her and they were walking along the white sidewalk.

"Dick!"

"Well," answered Dick, briefly.

"It's awful, I know, but, Dick, I won't go in, truly I won't. Anyway, you're a newspaper man, and it's like an artist's studio."

"Yes," said Dick, "and living room and kitchen and bedroom. See here, Kate." He stopped and pawed the hard snow. "You know just as well as you're standing there I'd do anything on earth for you. You know it. But that— See here—I think too much of you to let you do it."

The girl drew her wrap about her and silently they resumed their trudging, Dick taking the rough snow and the girl daintily treading the beaten path. Suddenly she stopped again.

"Dick," she said, "if I get Walter to go with us will it be all right?" They had reached the house by this time. Dick considered.

"Well," he said, with a sigh, "I guess even a nine-year-old brother will do. Get him and come along. But I'll tell you now, Kate, you'll never speak to me again after you see that place."

"Walter didn't want to go much. It was cold; besides, wonderful to relate, he had his lessons to get. A quarter? Well, yes, he didn't mind going so very much."

"Dick Wortham!" exclaimed the girl. "Aren't you ashamed—to bribe him?"

"Well," said Dick, spreading his cold hands before the fire, "you wanted to go. And you can't go unless he does."

Even the chaperonage of Walter did not make Dick feel comfortable as they ascended the bleak stairs. He felt like a sneak and said as much—in a whisper.

"How dark it is," said Kate. "I can almost feel the bats and mice."

Dick, looking apprehensively at the bottom of the stairway, mentally blessed the janitor for forgetting to light the gas, and resolved to tip him. He did not breathe easy until the stout door had closed behind the three.

"Oh, Dick!" said the girl. That was all. Walter had discovered in the curtained alcove certain things of interest.

"Oh, you poor, poor boy," she said, softly, "How badly you do need a mother."

"I don't," said Dick, making a savage effort to keep his eyes dry in the face of the exposure. "I need you, Kate—you. Am I a baby, that I need—"

"Hush," said the girl, her eyes full of tears, pointing to the figure of Walter revealed in the swaying of the curtain, "After that?" And in a few minutes as they waited for a car Dick fancied he could still feel the swift touch of the warm fur on his face, as her head was pressed against his shoulder. He wanted to let loose the old college yell, and said so.

"Do it," said Kate, radiant, "I feel that way, too."

"Say, that was bully," commented Walter, approvingly.

The policeman on the opposite corner started, then he shrugged his fat shoulders. "Ev'rybody's looney 'bout Crismus time," he commented, sagely.

A Little Advice.

You may be extremely clever—
Educated, and all that,
But, remember, you should never
Need to buy a larger hat.
If you've made a class oration,
If in the debates you've led
With the greatest approbation,
Don't you let it swell your head.

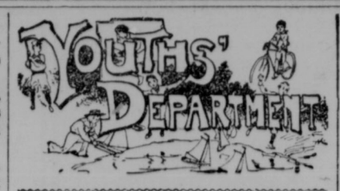
If, in one thing or another,
You've achieved a great success,
Don't let your elation smother
All the sense that you possess.
Don't go walking with your nose up
And a proud and lofty tread
That is apt to trip your toes up.
Don't you let it swell your head.

If you've made a lot of money,
Hold yourself a trifle down
Fortune's smile is bright and sunny,
But she has been known to frown.
People are disposed to flatter,
But don't swallow all that's said,
If you've prospered, that's no matter,
Don't you let it swell your head.
—Chicago Daily News.

The Chance.

No man is born too late
To turn his back to hate;
We may not all be great
Or rich or wise;
The chances may be few
For winning fame, but who
Succeeds by gazing through
Ungrateful eyes?
Mankind has never had
Less cause for being sad
Nor more for being glad
Than we possess;
Ne'er has the world before
Encouraged kindness more
Or had such gifts in store
For cheerfulness.
—Chicago Record-Herald.

Few men whose work drives them have occasion to consult physicians.



THE KNITTING LESSON.

Grandmother knows how a stocking grows,
Ribbing and purling and heels and toes;
Now she is teaching our little Rose,
"Put in the needle,
Throw over the thread,
Out with the needle, and off it goes!"

Grandmother's mouth gives a little twitch,
Watching so slyly the eager witch,
Ready to help at the smallest hitch,
"Put in the needle,
Throw over the thread,
Out with the needle, and there's the stitch!"

Grandmother sees in a misty dream,
Her eyes still fixed on the needles' gleam,
Pastured flocks and a gurgling stream—
"Grandma! oh, we forgot the seam!"
"Bring the thread forward,
The needle this side,
Then over—off—and we've made the seam."

Grandmother knows how a stocking grows,
Ribbing and purling and heels and toes;
Now she is teaching our little Rose.
—Mary J. Jacques, in St. Nicholas.

DOG TRAVELS ON PASS.

Clever Fox Terrier, Known as Dewey, Is Signally Favored by an Eastern Railroad.

"Dewey," a well-behaved fox terrier, whose home is in Rye, will be the first dog honored with a regular annual pass, says a New York dispatch to the Baltimore Sun. Dewey has been a traveler on the New York, New Haven & Hartford road for several years. Hitherto he has been "deadheaded," or supplied with only trip passes, but now trainmen along the line have made application to the passenger department for an annual. It will be put in a silver case, and Dewey will wear it about his neck whenever he wants to make a trip.

Every station agent and express messenger from New York to Springfield knows this dog. Never a week passes that he does not go on a trip of inspection on the line.

Dewey leaves home early in the morning on an express train going toward New Haven. He rides 40 or 50 miles in the baggage car, gets out, whisks about among the employes at a station, wagging his tail, then barks furiously at the door of an express car, jumps in when it is opened, and goes on a few stations farther.

When night comes the dog crosses the track, boards a train going toward home, curls up in a corner of the car, and is sure to awaken and get off at Rye station.

The Repainting of Liners.

The great Atlantic liners are, as a rule, repainted every trip. The sides of the average first-class liner from water-line to rail represent an area of about an acre. The outworks of decks and cabins amount to almost as much more, while the outside surface of the two great funnels and masts totals over half an acre. Thus there is an area of about two and a half acres to be covered on the big liners at the end of every voyage. The painting of the funnels is the most important and difficult of the whole undertaking, and the men carry on their work from swinging seats.

TWO TREES IN ONE.

Natural Graft Discovered by a Party of Children in a Tramp Through the Woods.

The children and their teacher were off for a tramp in the woods, where each brown tree trunk showed plainly against the background of snow. Suddenly Richard, who had gone ahead, shouted to the rest: "I have found the queerest tree with two trunks!" and the whole party hurried to the spot. Beside the path they found two small red oaks that after several feet of growth had united into one tree.

"It looks like a tree on stilts," declared Alice; "but how did it get two trunks?"

Alfred, who had been studying it carefully, said: "There were two trees, and

TWO TREES GRAFTED INTO ONE.

that knot above the spot where they have joined shows that one top died after the trunks grew together."

"Both trunks are alive now," said Richard, who had been testing them with his pocket knife.

Then the teacher explained that originally one tree branched, and the other, leaning in that direction, rested in this crotch, and a small branch above this crotch held the trunk securely. That is to say, one trunk grew between two small branches of the other tree. As these branches increased in size they held the bark of one trunk against the other as firmly as if they were clamped in a vice, so that one tree grafted naturally into the other. In time the top of one trunk and the small branches died, leaving this odd and puzzling growth.—St. Nicholas.

Feasts Observed in Japan.

The Japanese festivals are easily remembered: First of first month, the New Year; third of third month, feast of dolls, for girls; fifth of fifth month, feast of flags, for boys; seventh of seventh month, the day for the god and goddess of love, Tonabota; ninth of ninth month, the "escape to the mountain," the feast of chrysanthemums. The latter is not now generally observed.

Trust Formed by Beggars.

The beggars of Barcelona, Spain, combined to withdraw from circulation all the two centesimo pieces they received from charitable public. The object was to compel people to give away the coin next and higher in value, namely, five centesimo pieces.

Truly Wonderful Table

Made Entirely of Relics from Many Historical Scenes and Composed of 3,430 Pieces.

A ROCKVILE (Conn.) man has completed a table that is remarkable. It is a round center table, and is constructed of 3,430 separate pieces of wood of historical interest. In the center of the table is a mariner's compass, with every point in it shaded, one of the hardest parts in the making of the table being the matching of the different shades of wood. Outside of the compass runs an intricate design made of diamond-shaped and triangular pieces

A REMARKABLE TABLE.

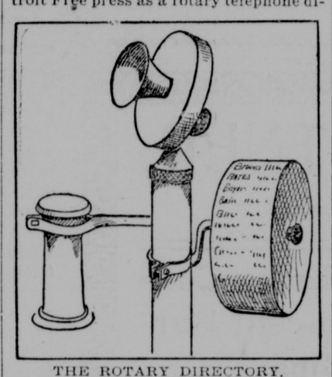
of wood, light and dark alternating and arranged in such a way that there is an actual perspective, and in looking at the table the design appears to be of raised blocks instead of being entirely flat, as it is. The top of the table is remarkable in this particular and in the fact that it is made from wood from many parts of the world, each state and territory of this union being represented, and the entire work being done with a jackknife. The top of the table is 30 inches in diameter and is 16-sided. There are four concealed drawers under the top of the table. The outer rim is of rosewood and mahogany. On the ledge beneath the same idea of inlaid work is carried out in stars piled one above the other. The maker first began to gather wood for this table in 1876, and during all of the last 28 years he has been constantly on the hunt for pieces of historic bits for his table. After gathering the material it took three months to make the table, requiring unlimited patience to carve out each piece with a jackknife. The New York Tribune reports that the maker has pieces of wood from numerous places and things, including the following: Charter Oak, Hartford, Conn.; Washington Elm, Cambridge, Mass.; Washington's headquarters, Valley Forge; Dewey's flagship, Olympia; the Peel house, at Gomersal, England, A. D. 1640; the ship Endeavor, one of the first to circle the globe, 1768 (Capt. Cook); the Merrimac, the ship Minnesota, the railroad wreck at White River Junction, the great Chicago fire, the Hoboken wharf fire of 1900, house in Vernon, Conn., in which the first yard of satinet cloth was woven in the United States, 1812; the steamer Portland, foundered off Highland Light, Cape Cod, November 27, 1898; Fort Crown Point, N. Y., built by the English in 1761; lignum vitae, part of mast of the United States steamer Cumberland, shot away by Merrimac in Hampton Roads; courthouse where John Brown was tried at Harper's Ferry; the tomb of Napoleon, St. Helena; the vessel Wasp, blockade runner in 1812; house in Deerfield, Mass., scene of the Indian massacre in 1704; the tree under which Burgoyne surrendered in 1776; Scoville house, Waterbury, Conn., burned on February 3, 1902; Murray Hill hotel, New York, damaged by explosion on January 27, 1902; telescoped car in tunnel wreck of the New York Central, January 8, 1902; the shed in Putnam in which Gen. Putnam hung the wolf; the ship Columbia, at Gay Head, bought of the Indians; Old Church, built by the Spaniards at St. Augustine, Fla.; Johnstown flood; Williamsburg flood; Nathan Hale house, Coventry, Conn.; old Enfield bridge; redwood tree, California; tree in front of Daniel Webster's house; Irresistible, of Nelson's fleet, abandoned in the harbor of Bermuda in 1820; white house, burned by the English in 1814; Morro Castle, Cuba; carriage in which President Roosevelt was riding at the time of the accident in Pittsfield, Mass.; Benedict Arnold's flagship; Gov. Trumbull's chair, 1798; the ship Constitution; the Paterson (N. J.) fire; Faneuil hall, Boston; the ship Kearsarge, Fort Ticonderoga; Libby prison; old house, Nantucket, Mass.

ROTARY DIRECTORY.

A Useful and Unique Piece of Furniture for the Office of the Busy Business Man.

The needs of the hustling business man are always in the ascendancy in the mind of the inventor and a contrivance lately completed, and patented has as its purpose the helping of the hurried man in his hurry hours.

The affair is described by the Detroit Free press as a rotary telephone di-



THE ROTARY DIRECTORY.

rectory, a cylinder attached to the telephone arm bearing on its periphery the names and telephone numbers of the principal concerns with which business is done. A thumbscrew at the side enables the telephone user to rapidly turn the cylinder and find the concern he is desirous of talking to. As the names are, of course, arranged alhpabetically, the ease with which the desired information is obtainable through this method is apparent.

Natural Gas in England.

According to recent investigations of the geological survey of Great Britain, there are prospects that considerable stores of natural gas may yet be found in southern England. It is known that pockets of gas occur in the Wealden and Purbeck beds of Sussex, and they have yielded in times past limited quantities of gas. Below these beds there are considerable thicknesses of sands and sandstones, belonging to the Portland series, which form natural reservoirs and are worthy of investigation.

Nitrate Mining in Chili.

The nitrate mines of Chili, which furnished the world's supply of that fertilizer, yielded one and a quarter million tons last year, which furnished work for 23,000 men.

CONCRETE FENCE POSTS.

They Ought to Become as Hard as Granite, Without Any Reinforcement with Metal.

Dealers in Portland cement are apparently unfamiliar with the idea of making fence posts out of concrete, and cannot give precise figures indicating how much stronger those would be than wood. Of course, a good deal depends on the kind of wood employed. However, well made concrete ought to be as hard as granite, even without any reinforcement with metal. A correspondent of the New York Tribune Farmer has suggested that a post having a triangular shape, each side tapering from five inches at one end to three inches at the other, and about seven and a half feet long, would prove a good thing. A New York dealer in cement agrees with him, and regards reinforcement with wires unnecessary.

Whatever screw eyes or other supports for horizontal fence wires were desirable ought to be inserted in the mold at the beginning, for they could not be introduced after the cement had hardened. A V-shaped trough of the right length, and with sides corresponding to two sides of the post, would make a good mold. The concrete could be squared off with a trowel even with the upper edges of the trough, so that the material would need to be inclosed only on two sides. As the posts should remain in the molds a day or two before removal, it might be wise to have a rather large number of the latter, to prevent waste of cement and to avoid prolonged delay in the process of manufacture.

If a good grade of Portland cement were used, satisfactory results should be obtained from a mixture composed of one part of cement, three of sharp sand and five of fine broken stone. Only enough water should be used to make a stiff mortar, being mixed first with the cement. The sand and stone should be thoroughly and evenly combined with the other ingredients.

Storing Coal Under Water.

Steam coal stored under water for two or three years is reported, as a result of experiments recently closed by the British government, to have lost only two per cent. of its calorific, or heat producing, value. On the other hand, the surveyor states that some railroads have observed a deterioration of about ten per cent. and the British navy estimated a loss of 50 per cent. by prolonged air storage.

Liquors Artificially Aged.

Liquors may be aged artificially by gradually cooling them, in the case of brandy, down to 200 degrees centrigrade below zero, and the gradual bringing them up again to the normal temperature. The frigoric laboratory in which the new discovery is to be applied, will shortly be established in Paris.

Comfortable Cottage Home to Cost About $2,000

THIS is a pleasant little house, compact and comfortably planned to save money and steps. The exterior is extremely good, and the house has always been admired where built. It can be stained in red, green or brown, or in combinations of these colors, and, in a well-shaded place, would do in white or gray. But it is prettier in the darker colors.

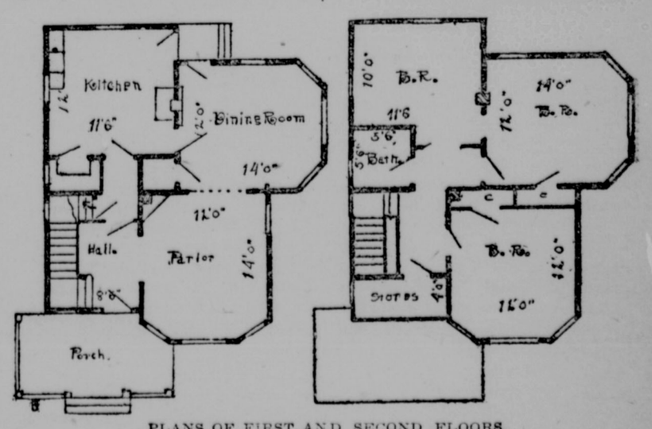
There is a pretty little porch, entering a good hall with neat and well-planned staircase, with which a very good effect can be made. The parlor at one side has a bayed end and a corner mantel; it has a wide arch into the dining-room, where curtains can be hung. The dining-room also has a bay end and a mantel. Also a large china closet.

In the kitchen is a good pantry, and over the sink there is a hanging cupboard or dresser. Range with horizontal boiler. The cellar stairs go down under the main stairs.

On the second floor are three pleasant bedrooms, with good closets and a bathroom. Plain plumbing.

There is space for two rooms in the attic, but they cannot always be included in the cost as estimated, though often they can.

The timber and finishing wood and flooring are to be the usual local woods



PLANS OF FIRST AND SECOND FLOORS.

for cheap houses. The first story is clapboards or siding, the second story, gables and roof, shingled. Foundation of stone or brick, as may be the cheapest. Inside finish is natural or stained wood.

First story, 8 feet 6 inches ceiling; second story, 8 feet; width, 27 feet, not including porch projection; depth, 46 feet over all.—Philadelphia Press.

Should Women Smoke

By SARAH GRAND,
Author of "The Heavenly Twins," Etc.

Let me give you an ounce from my personal experience of smoking and women smokers. I, personally, entered by accident upon the experiment of smoking. I was lunching with a friend at her father's house. Ourselves, her father, and two other gentlemen composed the party. After luncheon my friend suggested that we should go to the library and have cigarettes with our coffee. In the library she said to me: "Do smoke." "But I don't smoke," I answered. "Well, but just to keep me in countenance!" Of course, I took a cigarette and lighted it. This was between 1893-'94, just after I had published "The Heavenly Twins." Our companions were all three distinguished men; their talk was delightful, and as I listened I smoked without much consciousness of what I was doing. The cigarette had no effect on me whatever at the moment, either pleasurable or the contrary. But a few days later, while I was talking to one of my stepsons—who, by the way, was not smoking at the time—I was seized with an importunate craving for tobacco. "I should like to smoke," I said. "Well, smoke, then," he answered, and handed me his cigarette case. And from that time I have smoked, more or less—generally less—my average being from two to four cigarettes a day.

At first my cigarette was the toy of the dinner table, but soon it began to creep in at other times, and insensibly, as I came more and more under its influence, the old occupations natural to women lost their charm for me, and were set aside. I lost my taste for needlework. I began to shirk that stitch in time which is so all important in a woman's dress, and spent on a cigarette many an unprofitable moment which might have been more satisfactorily devoted to the house linen, the buttons or the socks. I had been accustomed to sit and sew when inspiration ran dry or a difficult point had to be considered; "the sad mechanic exercise" released the tension as a rule and thoughts came crowding. The effect of the cigarette was just the reverse. It was pleasanter—probably because of its association with ease and idleness; but it was no help. On the contrary, it dulled my faculties and left me as it found me, but with the addition of dissatisfaction to my discomfort, the latent consciousness of precious time squandered in trifling, idle, useless self-indulgence.

The result of my observation of women who smoke has been much the same as my own experience of the habit. So long as the cigarette is treated as a plaything, taken up only at odd moments, and not missed when cast aside, it does no harm; but when it becomes a necessity it is dangerous.

I think you will agree with me that a woman should be allowed to do anything honorable that she can do in a womanly way; and no fairminded person can call the act of smoking a cigarette either unwomanly or ungraceful. But the argument is altered when smoking takes the place of all those little womanly accomplishments which distinguish the woman from the man and make for the adornment of life.

The Test of Citizenship

By REV. FRANK BLESSING,
of the Providence Apostolate.

EVERY adult bears a twofold relationship to the government—the relationship of citizen and subject. As a citizen, his virtue, his loyalty, and as a subject, his duty, his obedidience. The right of citizenship entails upon him responsibilities because he, in a manner, participates in the administration of the government. No prejudice of race, creed or tradition should sway his judgment, for he, in a measure, is responsible for the man whom he helps to elect.

If corruption enters into public places and abides there, the citizen body is responsible; and corruption in high places argues either indolence, lack of intelligence, or selfishness in the body politic.

Every citizen should be loyal to the principles upon which government is founded. This loyalty is the virtue of the citizen. Loyalty to the institutions of the nation follows loyalty to the principles. Each citizen before the nation is credited with intelligence and judgment, and this intelligence and judgment should manifest itself by openness to conviction of the defects of our institutions and in the true desire to remedy them.

The public and the common good is the purpose of our government, and every citizen should stand manfully against the person or persons who would distort the governmental power into an instrument for the accomplishment of selfish ends. Antagonism to the law, either individual or corporate, is a menace to the welfare of the nation. We respect a law not because of the benefits which it confers upon us personally, because a true citizen as willingly obeys a law against his private interests as for them.

In order that a citizen may have a due appreciation of his responsibilities and duties it is necessary to eradicate selfishness. Public spirit and a sense of justice are the hopes of this nation.

Money Power in Politics

By HON. ELIHU ROOT,
Former Secretary of War.

THE use of money has come to such a pass at the hands of both of the great political parties in this country that we find enormous contributions necessary to maintain party machinery, to conduct party warfare, and the effect is that great moneyed interests, corporate and personal, are exerting yearly more and more undue influence in political affairs.

Great moneyed interests are becoming more and more necessary to the support of political parties, and political parties are every year contracting greater debts to the men who can furnish the money to perform the necessary functions of party warfare. Just so long as you undertake to enumerate your prohibitions on the use of money, just so long evasions of these prohibitions will be possible. But if you enumerate the ways in which money may be used, affirmatively enumerate them, and then confine candidates for office, party committees, party agents, the agents of candidates, confine them to those uses, and as a penalty for any knowing departure from those limitations forfeit the office, you will have a very different state of affairs in respect to what we, I am sure, will all agree has become one of the great and crying evils of our politics—the enormous use of money in all of our elections.

THE OUTCAST BABY.

(A true incident.)

Upon a little pallet in the children's ward she lay,
The doctors watched her tenderly, and the nurses night and day.
Policemen brought her carefully—'twas just two night before,
They found her lying in the snow, outside her father's door.
"And when we picked her up, and saw that wound upon her head,
We thought," said they, "that surely she was dying, or was dead,
Her back is injured, that is sure, and one poor little arm,
And so we brought the infant here, to save from further harm.
Her parents? Yes, they're lodged in jail; they both were drunk, you know,
And so 'tis hard to say who gave the child that dreadful blow.
The neighbors heard a scuffling sound, and then they heard her cry,
And some one opened wide the door, and threw her out to die!
'Twas one or other of the two, but which we cannot tell,
So both are lodged in prison now; sure they deserve it well!
Their only child? Well, yes, she was, but all the neighbors think
That such a deed they'd not have done, unless 'twas through the drink."
She was a tender little babe, of scarcely four years old.
Her wounded head was rippling o'er with curls of finest gold;

"SHE DOES NOT SUFFER ANY PAIN."

But white and pinched the little face, and closed the sunken eye,
And doctors came, and gently said: "The little one must die."
The nurses strove with tender care to rouse the soul within,
For never word or cry was hers since first they brought her in.
At length she moved upon her couch, and heaved a weary sigh,
And then a little sob they hear, and next a baby-cry.
The doctor comes with tender words her trouble to assuage;
He tells a little fairy tale, and shows the pictured page.
"She does not suffer any pain," he says, almost in tears
(He has a little maid at home, of just such tender years;)
And then they gently question her, but far too young is she
To tell the story of her home in all its misery.
She smiles into the doctor's face; she seems to love him well;
But "daddy made me cry," is all the infant lips can tell,
And soon the weary eyelids close; again she is asleep;
But ah! it is a slumber far too heavy and too deep.
They gently chafe her tiny limbs and bathe her fevered brow,
But while they strive to keep her here Heaven's gates are opening now!
And pitying angels spread their wings, and cleave the midnight sky,
And in their arms the outcast babe goes to her home on high!
Thank God for children's hospitals! and for the loving care,
The skillful hands, the tender hearts, that little ones find there.
When laid upon their tiny beds, the kindness that is given
Must be to weary suffering babes a foretaste sweet of Heaven!

—D. B. McKean, in National Advocate.

DRUG-TAKING AMONG AUTHORS

Evidences of the Demoralizing and Destructive Habit Found in Their Writings.

One is astonished at the frequent and unmistakable signs of spirit and drug addiction of popular authors. Unconsciously these writers describe their own condition in the characters they portray, and the theories and statements which the heroes and heroines are made to express, are the inmost thoughts of the authors.

A recent popular novel makes the hero most brilliant and sagacious after using wine moderately. True to life, the supposed brilliant statements are jumbles of words and rhetoric which the author clearly wrote while under the use of spirits. He also justifies immoralities of conduct by childish excuses, the personality of which reflects his own experience.

In another popular book, the author is clearly a drug-taker. The vague, dreamy, illusionary style and manner of thought and conduct of the character described is clearly that of a morphia or opium-taker. The uncertainties and the alternately confused and dogmatic thoughts are marked characteristics. The writer hoped by investing his subjects in mysticism and leading them through an irregular, unusual line of conduct to produce a book out of the common order. In reality he revealed his secret drug-taking and his own vague, uncertain mentality. Much of this work was written while under the influence of drugs.

Probably the cocaine-taker stamps his habits more vividly in his writings than the alcoholic or other drug-takers. Several very popular books proved the cocainism of the authors. The easy flow of words and ideas, like a quiet stream of water, progresses noiselessly without jar or change. One thought suggests another and one situation is followed by many others equally dramatic, and each is described without purpose or plan. Through it all run snatches of poetry, rhetoric, figures of speech and sonorous adjectives. The characters are moved up and down the stage in a hazy twilight of words without plan or purpose, and disappear to make way for others equally mystical.

Other stories give evidence of having been written in a coffee or tea delirum. The assertiveness of the characters, their brusque entrance and exit, their promise of great things which only fade away into uncertainties, show this condition.

In the drug and spirit-taker the childish efforts of the authors to conceal their personality and habits of life make more prominent their condition. In the tea and coffee drinkers there is state of mind at the time of the writing. It is assumed that the mind is perfect and intact. In some of the books written by these persons, there has been evident a well thought out plan, the execution of which has been sadly marred by the attempt to force the brain by tea or coffee.

No clear, consecutive brainwork can ever be done under the influence of spirits, drugs, tea or coffee. A tired, wornout man or woman attempts to do literary work under the influence of these narcotics and fails. The critical student finds unmistakable evidence of the failure in the abnormal state of the author's mind. The vagaries of literature and the number of strange stories and theories advocated are explained in many instances by the drug psychoses or disordered minds of the authors.

This most interesting study will astonish and surprise the reader as it unveils the personality, habits of life and thoughts of the authors in the papers and books of the day.—T. D. Crothers, M. D., in Union Signal.

THE PULSE OF REFORM.

Bishop Emard, of Valleyfield, Quebec, has issued a strong pastoral letter upon the liquor question, practically condemning the use of liquor in voting contests.

The city authorities of Little Rock, Ark., have under consideration a proposition to increase the annual saloon license in that city from $360 to $1,000, payable in advance. The total license, then, city, county and state, would be $1,821 per annum on each license.

The common council of Grand Rapids, Mich., has taken a firm stand against the refunding of saloon licenses originally in the names of employes, and afterwards, upon the discharge of these employes, taken out in their own names. Incidentally, the aldermen have indorsed the no-transfer principle upon which the committee on license has been acting for some time past.

In California there are only 20 voters to every liquor dealer; in Louisiana the proportion is even greater, there being one liquor dealer to every 15 voters. Illinois has one liquor dealer to every 51 voters. The proportion is smallest in North Carolina, where there are 124 voters to every liquor dealer. In Utah the proportion is one liquor dealer to every 114 voters, which would seem to indicate that the Mormons, whatever else their faults, are not greatly given to drinking liquor.

San Francisco's Saloons.

San Francisco has the terrible fact to face that there are over 3,000 saloons within her city limits—one saloon to every 125 of her populatioin—and, what is the worst feature, many of the saloons have grocery stores in front, and children who go for home supplies are only separated from the evils of the saloon by a swinging door, and learn all manner of wickedness from their earliest youth. Recently the commissioners of the city have decided there shall be no further increase in the saloons, and also that if any saloon goes out of existence no other can resume business on that site. Through these laws San Francisco hopes to have less than 30,000 arrests yearly, over half of which are directly accountable to the liquor traffic.

Saloon Limitation in Germany.

Increase of alcoholism in Germany has led to a movement for the better control of the liquor trade.

It will require saloon keepers:

1. To keep for sale at all times food and non-intoxicating drinks, especially lemonade, milk, coffee and tea.

2. That no liquor may be sold on credit; and that the number of women attendants shall be strictly limited to legitimate service.

Alcoholism in Russia.

The consumption of alcohol is increasing at an enormous rate in the province of Moscow, the revenue having increased nearly 200 per cent. during the year. The province contains a population of 2,500,000, and the consumption of vodka during the year amounted to 9,926,000 gallons.

THINGS FOR THE HOME.

Fern dishes are shown in green glass with tracing of gold.

Bead fringes are on every kind and sort of lamp shade and are very popular.

A hunting dog that carries in its mouth a rather large and unnatural looking leaf in vivid green is intended for an ash receiver.

Flower pots of silver are among the pretty things in the silver departments and are made to fit over the ordinary flower pots of clay.

Most housekeepers will appreciate the Chinese linens, which come in sets and consist of a center piece and perhaps two dozen doilies for plates and tumblers. The linen is almost like silk and the embroidery, which is done by Chinese women, is very fine, indeed.

Russell Sage has finally given up his lifelong habit of visiting his office every day and is now seen there at irregular intervals only. He drops in during the forenoon, looks over his mail and returns home early, seldom attending meetings of directors of the corporations in which he is interested. His office work, making of loans, etc., is being attended to by his cashier and chief clerk.

Matter-o'-Money.

An amusing method of securing the marriage of his five daughters has been adopted by a wealthy tradesman in Berlin. As suitors were not apparently inclined to seek the hands and affections of the daughters, the father advertised that he would pay to the accepted suitor of each daughter a dowry in cash proportionate to the weight of the selected damsel immediately after the wedding ceremony. A young lawyer was the first who submitted himself for the father's approval, and, having produced satisfactory evidence as to his respectability, he was presented to the daughters. He visited them for a week, and then chose the stoutest of the five, to whom he was married. When the ceremony was over the lady was weighed and registered 17 stone, the father immediately paying over to his son-in-law a sum of 13,000 crowns.—Westminster Gazette.

Got the Right Kind.

Gainesville, Texas, Feb. 22nd.—Mrs. L. E. Burton of 507 Glad street, this city, writes the following letter:—

"I have been awfully troubled with my Kidneys. I was in a bad fix and had been doctoring with the Doctors, but was getting no better. I tried a remedy called Dodd's Kidney Pills and I found they did me lots of good. I had a slight return of my trouble and I went to the Drug Store and called for Dodd's Kidney Pills. They said there was no such pills. I told them there was. They said they had the best pills that were made and persuaded me to try a box of another kind, not Dodd's. As I needed some medicine, I bought a box, but they did me no good, so I went elsewhere and got the real Dodd's Kidney Pills, and very soon was completely cured. I took a box up to the Drug Store and showed them that there was such pills and asked them to order some, but as I haven't needed any more I haven't called to see whether or not they got them."

Young men think old men fools, and old men know young men to be so.—Metcalf.

Stops the Cough
and works off the cold. Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. Price 25 cents

To see what is right and not to do it is want of courage.—Confucius.

On Pneumatic Casters.

The rapid multiplication of motor-carriages has created a demand for experienced drivers or chauffeurs, and schools of training have been establish to fit men for receiving the license which the law requires.

An automobile expert in charge of one of these schools says that an applicant recently entered and approached him. "I want to take lessons," he said, "to fit myself to be a chiffonier."

Billion Dollar Grass.

When the John A. Salzer Seed Co., of La Crosse, Wis., introduced this remarkable grass three years ago, little did they dream it would be the most talked of grass in America, the biggest, quick, hay producer on earth, but this has come to pass.

Agr. Editors wrote about it, Agr. College Professors lectured about it, Agr. Institute Orators talked about it, while in the farm home by the quiet fireside, in the corner grocery, in the village post-office, at the creamery, at the depot, in fact wherever farmers gathered, Salzer's Billion Dollar Grass, that wonderful grass, good for 5 to 14 tons per acre and lots of pasture besides, is always a theme worthy of the farmer's voice.

Then comes Bromus Inermis, than which there is no better grass or better permanent hay producer on earth. Grows wherever soil is found. Then the farmer talks about Salzer's Teosinte, which will produce 100 stocks from one kernel of seed, 11 ft. high, in 100 days, rich in nutrition and greedily eaten by cattle, hogs, etc., and is good for 80 tons of green food per acre.

Victoria Rape, which can be grown at 25c a ton, and Speltz at 20c a bu., both great food for cattle, also come in for their share in the discussion. [K. L.]

If he could only see how small a vacancy his death would leave, the proud man would think less of the place he occupies in his lifetime—Legouve.

Nothing More Dangerous
Than Cutting Corns. THE FOOT-EASE SANITARY CORN PLASTERS cure by absorption. Something entirely new. The sanitary oils and vapors do the work. Ask your Druggist to-day. Large box sent by mail for 25 cents in stamps. Sample mailed FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

Vanity makes a cheap chromo feel like an oil painting.—Chicago Daily News.

Mrs. Elizabeth H. Thompson, of Lillydale, N. Y., Grand Worthy Wise Templar, and Member of W. C. T. U., tells how she recovered from a serious illness by the use of **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.**

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I am one of the many of your grateful friends who have been cured through the use of **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound,** and who can to-day thank you for the fine health I enjoy. When I was thirty-five years old, I suffered severe backache and frequent bearing-down pains; in fact, I had womb trouble. I was very anxious to get well, and reading of the cures your Compound had made, I decided to try it. I took only six bottles, but it built me up and cured me entirely of all my troubles.

"My family and relatives were naturally as gratified as I was. My niece had heart trouble and nervous prostration, and was considered incurable. She took your Vegetable Compound and it cured her in a short time, and she became well and strong, and her home to her great joy and her husband's delight was blessed with a baby. I know of a number of others who have been cured of different kinds of female trouble, and am satisfied that your Compound is the best medicine for sick women."—MRS. ELIZABETH H. THOMPSON, Box 105, Lillydale, N. Y.

Thousands upon thousands of women throughout this country are not only expressing such sentiments as the above to their friends, but are continually writing letters of gratitude to Mrs. Pinkham, until she has hundreds of thousands of letters from women in all classes of society who have been restored to health by her advice and medicine after all other means had failed.

Here is another letter which proves conclusively that there is no other medicine to equal **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.**

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I suffered with poor health for over seven years, not sick enough to stay in bed, and not well enough to enjoy life and attend to my daily duties properly. I was growing thin, my complexion was sallow, and I was easily upset and irritable.

"One of my neighbors advised me to try **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound,** and I procured a bottle. A great change for the better took place within a week, and I decided to keep up the treatment.

"Within two months I was like a changed woman, my health good, my step light, my eyes bright, my complexion vastly improved, and I felt once more like a young girl. I wonder now how I ever endured the misery. I would not spend another year like it for a fortune.

"I appreciate my good health, and give all the praise to **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound."**—MRS. M. TILLA, 407 Habersteen St., Savannah, Ga.

Mrs. Pinkham has on file thousands of such letters.

$5000 FORFEIT if we cannot forthwith produce the original letters and signatures of above testimonials, which will prove their absolute genuineness. Lydia E. Pinkham Med. Co., Lynn, Mass.

Do you catch cold easily?
Does the cold hang on? Try

Shiloh's Consumption Cure The Lung Tonic

It cures the most stubborn kind of coughs and colds. If it doesn't cure you, your money will be refunded.

Prices: 25c. 50c. $1 S. C. WELLS & Co. LeRoy, N. Y., Toronto, Can. 3

ARE YOU GOING TO THE
World's Fair?
Send for Booklet telling how to secure accommodation at
THE
"INSIDE INN"
The only Hotel within the grounds. Rates: $1.50 to $5.50 European; $3.00 to $7.00 American, which include daily admission. Address **Room 110.**
THE INSIDE INN
Administration Building World's Fair Grounds. SAINT LOUIS

PLEASANT FIELDS OF HOLY WRIT

SAVE for my daily range
Among the pleasant fields of Holy Writ,
I might despair. —Tennyson.

The International Sunday School Lesson.

First Quarter. Lesson X. Mark iv, 35-41. March 6, 1904.

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Jesus Calms the Storm

To dignify that tiny sheet of water in the north of Palestine with the title of sea, and call it Sea of Galilee, seems a misnomer. It is a little pear-shaped pond, six by thirteen miles. If it is a material matter of just so many cubic feet of water, of course, the small lake does not deserve its large name. But when the things that happened there are considered, the title seems not to be out of proportion. It is, in fact, the most important sheet of water on the globe. It is the chief scene of Jesus' ministry. On its shore He preached His sermons and worked His miracles. Out of it His disciples drew great draughts of fishes. He walked its surface as if it had been terra firma.

One day, after hours of tireless industry in teaching and healing, the Master gave his disciples "sailing orders." It would have been a comparatively short tour on foot around the head of the lake; but Jesus needed the rest He could have on shipboard. So, perhaps, in the very boat (Simon Peter's) from which he had been preaching, he set sail. A little fleet accompanied Him. The curious or devoted followed in His wake.

There was nothing preternatural in the storm which broke upon the ship and its convoys. The lake lies six hundred feet below the sea-level. The streams tridutary to it have cut deep gullies, sudden windstorms are caused by the proximity of snow on Lebanon and the arid wastes of the desert. These hurricanes find natural vent through the "gigantic funnels," and instantly convert the placid lake into a boiling caldron.

When the storm broke, Jesus was asleep on a mat, perhaps in a little cabin at the stern. The disciples did not appeal to Him immediately. They first did everything their nautical education had taught them to do. But when the waves kept breaking and filling the boat, they wakened the master. As men in fear are apt to do they forget their manners, and cried, "We perish!" "Carest Thou not?" Jesus observes a Divine order in coming to the rescue. He first quiets the tempest in the heart. With reassuring emphasis and inflection, he said, "Why art thou fearful?" "Then" He arose and rebuked the external storm.

A new meaning for those men must have come into the familiar lines of the Hebrew hymnal—"Thou rulest the raging of the sea," and "The Lord is mightier than the noise of many waters." They saw Him "gather the winds in His fist." Though long acquainted with this little sheet of water, they had never seen such a storm given place to such an instantaneous and complete calm. There is a picturesqueness in the words "the winds ceased." They grew weary and sank to rest. Talmage once said, "Jesus lulled the lake to sleep on the knee of His omnipotence."

Moses parted the Red Sea with his mystic rod. Joshua made a causeway for a nation through the Jordan with the glittering ark. Elisha smote the same river effectually with the sheepskin mantle of Elijah. But it remained for Jesus, without any material instrument, to quiet the sea in a raging storm with only a word from His lips. He spoke, and it was done. He rebuked the waves as if they had been intelligent beings, and the winds as if they had been used to the sound of His voice.

A sudden awe fell upon the disciples and the men in the accompanying boats. No wonder they said to each other admiringly, "What manner of Man is this?" "Even wind and sea obey Him!" "Who then, is this?" It was the recognition of Divinity.

The Teacher's Lantern

Jesus started on no mere pleasure-trip to the further shore, though He enjoyed the view and refreshment en route. In this instance, as in His whole life, He had an errand of mercy.

* * * * *

The humble environment of Jesus' life is here in evidence. He had no pleasure-yacht at His disposal, only a common fisherman's boat.

* * * * *

The genuineness of Jesus' humanity is shown in this only instance, in which He is described as asleep. Heavy draughts had been made that day upon His psychical and physical reserve. He had spent Himself in teaching. Now He was relaxed, and so wrapped in slumber as to be oblivous to the storm.

* * * * *

Jesus sleeps, but never oversleeps.

* * * * *

Those who have no faith for practical and present use in an emergency, have none. Theoretical faith is no faith.

* * * * *

Each of the evangelists reports the disciples as saying something in their fear, which the others omit. Putting them all together, and personifying the exclamations, one might read: Little Faith cries, "Save!" Much Fear, "We perish!" Distrust, "Carest thou not?" More Faith, "Lord!" Faint Hope, "Master!" (thou with authority) Discipleship, "Teachers!"

* * * * *

Like so many vivid incidents in Jesus' life, the whole scene seems an acted parable. The emergencies of individual and organized life (Church and State) are here depicted. The revelatson of personal character in conduct under such emergencies; the supreme authority and power of Jesus.

* * * * *

Jesus sought centers of population. Galilee was such. Josephus may be unsafe when he says that there were 250 cities there of 12,000 each, but recent exploration shows that the territory was so thickly built over as to make it almost a continuous village.

* * * * *

This population was also remote from the ecclesiastical establishments and so more independent and open to His message.

Child-Study and Sunday-School Method

Sympathy with child-life is the touchstone of a noble character. Appreciation of children's ideals, their hopes and griefs, indicates a high spirit. Jean Paul Richter shows it in his pretty fancy: "I would create a world especially for myself, and suspend it under the mildest sun. A little world, where I would have nothing but little lovely children, and these little things I would never suffer to grow up, but only to play eternally. If a seraph were weary of heaven, or his golden pinions dropped, I would send him to dwell a month upon my happy infant world—and no angel, so long as he saw their innocence, could lose his own." Dean Stanley, during the sermon of an eminent divine in Westminister Abbey, noticed a little girl pushed to the chancel-rail by the crowd. Seeing she was weary, he put out his hands and lifted her into the great chair beside him. However great the sermon from the pulpit may have been, the sermon from the chancel-chair was greater. The dean, in that act, reminds one of Him who opened His hands to children and said, "Suffer." Every Wednesday during his residence at Guernsey, Victor Hugo gave a dinner to fifteen boys and girls selected from the poorest families in the island. He waited on them in person. Agassiz, on his way to his laboratory, absorbed in thought, saw a little girl standing at the villa pump, crying over the fragments of a broken pitcher. He took her to the store, bought a new pitcher, went back to the pump and filled it for her. Yet this was the man who was too busy to lecture for money. In a life full of pathetic incidents, none surpassed the scene where Father Mathew, in his last illness, gave a party for his boy attendant and his friends. The addresses which John Ruskin made at his Christmas dinner to the children of Consiton are among the most fascinating of his utterances La Salle devoted his very last days to the instruction of a class of little children. It is worth repeating, the touchstone of a noble character is sympathy with childlife.

MARRIED

LYNE—LEGGE.—On Feb. 27th, 1904, in Washington, D. C., by Rev. Dr. Bristol, pastor of the Metropolitan M. E. church, Mr. John Julian Lyne, of Shenandoah Junction, West Va., and Miss Susie H., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George W. Legge, of Oakland. Immediately after the ceremony the couple took the steamer from Washington to Norfolk where a few days will be spent, after which they will visit Old Point Comfort, Richmond and other points of interest in Virginia. The groom is a grain merchant in his native town and is highly successful as a business man. The bride, with her mother, has been in Washington several weeks visiting relatives and her marriage is quite a surprise to her friends in Oakland, who are numerous. The couple have the best wishes of their acquaintances for a happy and prosperous life.

Dr. D. O. McKinley

Will be at Mrs. Wm. Rodeheaver's, near Thayerville, March 7th; at J. B. Lipscomb's, evening of the 8th to evening of the 9th of March; at Mrs. Ellen Lohr's, near Crellin, March 10th; at P. J. Lohr's, near Beckman, March 12th; at McHenry, March 14th; at Friendsville, March 15th and 16th; at Newton Savage's store, March 17th; Hazelton, W. Va., March 18th; at Markleysburg, Pa., March 21st and 22nd. 51-2t.

DR. R. F. BARTLETT,
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THE MARYLAND GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

The General Political Situation Does Not Occupy Much Prominence.

RAYNER'S FRIENDS IN CONFERENCE

Mr. Gorman Has Yet to Congratulate His Senatorial Colleague—Fight to Wrest Control from Senior Senator May be Launched Soon.

[From our Special Correspondent.]

STATE HOUSE, ANNAPOLIS,
March 1st, 1904.

The general political situation for the state, guaged of course to best advantage at this time from Annapolis, has hardly been of sufficient importance, in the light of other events, for general discussion during the past few weeks or a month. Due to the big Baltimore fire crowding fast upon the heels of Mr. Rayner's election to the senate, and the Governor's appointments following fast upon the heels of the fire, and until both of which interruptions were lost sight of, the general situation as before mentioned, has not occupied sufficient prominence to have been yet taken into full consideration. Now however, the distractions have sunk with the rest to the level of the ordinary, and the future once more claims its share of attention.

In Baltimore on Saturday—there may have been more than this one—there was some sort of a conference at the Hotel Belvedere, a gathering of the Rayner claim. John Gill, the Senator-elect's leader in the upper house at Annapolis; "Bobby" Wells, one of the Senator-elects most outspoken adherents in the house throughout his entire fight; Hope Barrel, the Senator-elects leader on the Eastern Shore and how many others your correspondent is unable to state positively, were there avowedly to see the new Senator. And the new Senator was there to see them.

Now what this conference, held in Baltimore, resulted in on Saturday, or whether it resulted in anything or not it is impossible to say, but this much is a fact, and while to these who expect Mr. Rayner to make the nominating speech for Mr. Gorman at the Presidential Convention this year in St. Louis, it may come as a surprise, out of the 3,500 telegrams and letters of congratulation, received by Mr Rayner at the time of his election, not one has he yet found from Senator Arthur Pue Gorman, whose colleague he is soon to be.

He did hear from Mr. McComas. And nearly everyone else in Maryland of any prominence, in person, by wire or by mail, congratulated the Senator-elect, but no such thing did Mr. Gorman do, nor, more than probable, will he. Mr. Gorman never wanted Mr. Rayner, and he has not recovered yet from the resentment which the election aroused in him.

Hence it is plain that amicable relations between these two distinguished sons of Maryland, are certainly not too positive, and hence it is also more than plain that the reverse is more apt to prevail. But on the other hand, and queer as it may seem in view of the above, a fight between them for control is not yet by any means announced. In fact after the election of the delegates to the national convention, peace is more likely to prevail than war.

Most people, and especially those who know anything of Senator Gorman's plans, intentions and hopes—if anyone can be said to know anything of these things assert that Maryland's democratic chief for a quarter of a century will make one more throw for the presidential nomination prize this year, which they say he wants, and failing in that, will serve out his, six-year term in the Senate with comparatively little attention to affairs at home. But, and here is the point, if Mr. Rayner and his friends are dead anxious to lead—if they are overcome with a desire to rule,—why little or no opposition will they have in securing the opportunity. This may not be Senator Gorman's intention at all, it must be understood, for he himself has not subscribed to it positively so far as the writer knows, but the general expression of his wheel horses and the men who have been his organization for from 20 to 30 years, is one of utter weariness with the whole business, supplemented by a desire on the part of the elder ones at least to retire from the turmoil, and leave it entirely to the younger men, most anxious as they have been for some time to carry on the work.

The old crowd with few excepitons have spent a great deal of money on the game, many of them more they have ever made out of it, that the Senator, the man for when they done their all, is tired of it, is losing his interest in the abusive play, and wishes to withdrew entirely from it, as soon as possible but without a resignation, are certainly entertaining an entire willingness to do the same. If Mr. Gorman is tired of it, so are they, and some of them are anyhow and disgusted to boot.

"Let Rayner and his friends," they say "raise the big wads for the campaigns, which we have been doing for years with mighty little help from them. Let them shoulder the responsibility from now on and let them lead. Leading is the small part of it. Let them take the abuse which has been our portion and let some one else manage these hard old compaigns. The most of us are middle-aged or old men, and if these youngsters are ready to catch up the reins and drive, as well as handle all the heavy freight, why well take the back seats and look on." This is the drift of the talk of almost all of the managers of the present state and city machines. They are not purists, and they don't look on politics as a particularly clean business. But they have won. They are all more or less practical politicians, although most of them have legitimase occupations besides. These however are the men who have done the practical campaign work which must be done by someone in the victorious part in Maryland, and they talk of retiring. Of course such talk has been heard before, but it lacked its present genuine ring. It need surprise no one if the indications reported here turn out to be foreruners.

Further than that however, it will show that Mr. Rayner is practical as well as popular and successful. It will take more than his past successes and his popularity to make political bricks and mortar in the future. Experience workers supplie the straw and made and put together the ones on which he stands now. His own and his friends efforts raised him on top of them. The majority which returned him to the senate was not altogether chosen because of him. At least some practical work was done besides.

Delegate Harvey's bill, introduced in the House two weeks ago, to prohibit the carrying of fire arms by persons under sixteen years of age, on Thursday passed the House and on Friday made its appearance for the first time in the Senate.

Two delegations representing Garrett county interests were in Annapolis last week on behalf of and opposed to contemplated local measures.

The first was composed of Dr. C.W. Baldwin of Baltimore, Rev. M. Richards of Germantown, Montgomery county, and Rev. Charles Long, the new superintendent of the Mountain Lake Park Association, was in opposition to any change in the charter of that association; while a second delegation composed of the citizens of Mountain Lake Park—Mr. P. T. Garthright, and Mr. C. S. May of the Republican county committee—was in favor of certain changes in that charter.

By the present charter the committeemen of Mountain Lake Park, corresponding to the councilmen of a political corporation are selected, two by the voters of the community, two by the association, and the fifth by these four. But, and here is the point—if these four fail to elect the fifth committeeman within thirty days, he is chosen by the association.

The delegation favoring changes wants three of the committeemen to be *bona fide* residents of Mountain Lake Park, and if the four fail to elect the fifth man within thirty days the committee for the year to consist of but these four.

It is said that a threatened epidemic of smallpox at Mountain Lake Park on one occasion found but one committeeman on the grounds. To have gotten together a quorum, one member would have had to be called home from California.

Delegate Howard on last Thursday introduced a bill in the House defining the jurisdiction of the justices of the peace of Garrett county, requiring the plaintiff to bring suit in the defendant's home district.

Senator Godd on Thursday introduced the educational bill in the Senate. This he did as chairman of the Senate Educational Committee, the bill being the work of a legislative committee appointed by the school commissioners' convention. It provides an annual session of nine months and a salary of not less than $300.

This affects Garrett directly since Garrett has sessions as short as one and one-half months and none longer than six months. Salary from $25 to $40 for each month of the teaching session. Hence this bill, if passed, will increase Garrett's school tax enormously, it is estimated from 24 cents on the $100, to 49 or 50 cents, and will raise the total from $18,000 to $37,500. The delegation is strongly of the opinion that something ought to be done about this and is prepared to make a fight if necessary to keep Garrett's tax from taking such an enormous jump. The delegation is also in hopes that the people and the papers will take the matter up.

Senator Lewis' bill to provide for the payment of the publishing of the annual report and official blanks and for an anemometer for the State Mine Inspector, passed the Senate last Friday.

Mr. James W. Thomas, in favor of the legalizing of the Maryland flag and also urging the appropriation for the Western Maryland Hospital of Cumberland; Mr. Samuel J. Edwards, also of Cumberland, are also here in the interest of the Western Maryland Hospital appropriation; Mr. William Somerville, J. J. Robinson, Mr. Adam Lebeck and others here to defeat if possible the Lewis road bill and Mr. Albert A. Doub, as attorney for the county commissioners, in opposition to the repeal of the local law providing that the stock of Allegany corporations shall be taxed at the residence of the corporations instead of the residences of their share holders, were here on last Thursday.

The Garrett delegation in its entirety is exceedingly well thought of here. Senator Palmer and Delegates Howard and Harvey are quite reserved men, seldom taking part in debates but doing what not all the other delegates do: paying close attention to the general run of business instead of paying no attention to it whatever, merely voting aye on every thing that comes up unless some one shows a danger signal. These men are here to represent Garrett and they are doing it well. They are present at all their committee meetings and watch the county's interest with a care that would do credit to one of the Eastern Shore county delegations, which must watch each other for fear of having the common tonging and dredging grounds legislated away from them.

Indeed, one of the other delegates had a good laugh at Delegate Howard's expense, or at least he thought he had, when some one picked up a scrap of paper on Howard's desk the other day, from a neat little pile of duplicates, "And be it further enacted that the provisions of this bill shall not effect Garrett county," the curious delegate read, and showed it to his fellows, while Howard went on with a letter he was writing. The other delegations comprehended the thing and noticed nine like it on Howard's desk, then laughed.

"Not going to let them box Garrett up in any fool bills that our people don,t want," said Howard, when the other fellows began to ask laughing questions about his amendments, which he has ready for instant use on any bill which might come up. Perhaps the delegation will save Garrett from the state school bill by an amendment of this sort. This is entirely valid for all Garrett purposes and exempts the county all right if this step is taken and put through.

PAUL WINCHESTER.

FRIENDSVILLE.

Washington's Birthday was observed here on Monday in honor of that great and noble man, George Washington. A number of the people of this place attended the entertainment at Frazee Ridge. They reported a good time and have many compliments for those who participated in the work. They were especially delighted with the eloquent address delivered by Prof. Freeman Guard, on "The Character and Statemanship of Washington."

We are glad to note that the institute which was held here Saturday, was quite a success and unusually well attended by the people of town and surrounding country. We congratulate the patrons and teachers of this and other districts on the manifest interest which they took in the work. Examiner Browning was present and was heartily received by all.

J. W. McCullough has returned from his tour to Mexico and his pleasant face is again seen on our streets.

W. S. Taylor, president of the Bear Creek Lumber Co., is here in the interest of his business.

Thomas Flannigan, of Confluence, Pa., is in town at this writing.

John H. Cuppett, one of our most enterprising merchants, is on a business trip to Pittsburg.

Prof. M. E. Frazee, of Connellsville, was greeted here by his many friends Saturday last.

Prof. Freeman Guard was a welcom visitor at our institute Saturday.

C. R. Bartlett, cashier of Bruceton Bank, accompanied by Mr. Conner, contractor of Bruceton Mills, spent Sunday in this town.

N. R. Selby formerly principal of the school here was in attendance at the institute Saturday.

Miss Cora Fike, who has been seriously ill, is slowly convalescing. A number of the young people of the town visited her on Friday night.

Rev. T. E. Boord is holding a series of meetings at Rush School house at present.

Hustling Store.

The Hustling Store at Mountain Lake Park wants to close out all clothing, hats, caps, a thousand yards of dark prints, piece goods, etc., at cost and less than cost. There is a large amount of these goods to sell and low prices will be maintained until all are gone. Some extra bargains will be found among these goods. Will offer also at low prices a large and select stock of timothy and clover seed. 52-4t.

Circuit Court.

The March term of the Circuit Court for this county will convene in Oakland on Monday, the 21st inst. instead of Monday, the 15th inst.; as published in these columns last week.

MILL RUN.

Please allow us space in your valuable paper for a few items.

Mr. Stephen Magruder is suffering from a severe attack of grip.

Mrs. Arch Russell and Miss Ida Ralston were visiting in Frostburg and Cumberland Saturday last.

P. F. Michael and family spent Sunday at Firm Rock.

Shade Broadwater and Henry Earthalow, both of this place, are engaged at Bond.

Mrs. James Russell, who has been suffering ever since Thanksgiving, is able to be out again.

Miss Anna Guinn, is visiting her mother at Klondyke.

Our school is progressing very nicely under the management of Miss Ida Ralston as teacher.

Mr. Robert Russell talks of going to California in the spring.

HAUSER.

Rain and mud are the order of the day.

Mr. John Rolfe has just secured a new sawmill which he will operate on his farm near here.

Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Fowler were calling on Mr. Obed. Shaffer Sunday.

Mr. Charles Best was calling on Miss Flora Mosser Saturday and Sunday.

Berkeley Mosser made a business trip to Heckerd's last week.

Mr. D. O. Roth and two sons were calling on Mr. Christ. Martin Sunday.

Mrs. F. W. Chase is visiting relatives and friends at Johnstown and Philadelphia.

Snyder Bro's store is doing a rushing business. They are hustlers and deserve all the patronage of our people.

George Martin is working for Elm Shaffer.

Our young people are attending the protracted meeting at Aurora, regardless of rain and mud.

The Preston Lumber and Coal Co. are doing a rushing business.

We are sorry to learn of the illness of Mrs. John Martin, but are glad to announce that she is improving.

Mrs. D. O. Roth was visiting Mrs. Gauer Sunday.

Capt. R. H. Gordon, of Cumberland was in Oakland Tuesday and yesterday on business before the Board of County Commissioners where he argued the road case of McCullough vs. Kolb, which involved the opening of a new road leading from Mr. land through that of Mr. McCul Mr. E. H. Sincell appeared for Mr. Kolb.

The Piedmont Herald, one of our most valued exchanges, has been enlarged to twice its original size and otherwise improved. Its publisher, Mr. F. W. Rose, is to be congratulated upon the step he has taken to give the people of his town a larger amount of reading matter which is placed before them in a readable manner. May the *Herald* continue to live and prosper.

Commissioners' Meeting.

The Board of County Commissioners has been in session since Tuesday and a busy time they have had of it hearing appeals from assessments and making transfers of property.

COMMISSIONERS' MEETING.

OFFICE OF THE
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS FOR GARRETT CO.
OAKLAND, MD., March 3, 1904.

The Board of County Commissioners for Garrett county will meet at their office in Oakland on

Tuesday, March 22nd, 1904,

for the purpose of transacting all routine business.

Persons having accounts for 1904 Levy are requested to file same for approval.

Road Supervisors who have not filed their bonds are requested to do so at once.

By order of the Board.

A. G. ROSS, Clerk.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber of Garrett county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

ISAAC TURNEY,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber on or before the 25th day of August next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. And persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 25th day of February, 1904.

HARRY FRIENDS,
Administrator
Friendsville

51-4t

Examiners' Notice

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Examiners, appointed and commissioned by the Mayor and Common Council of Deer Park, Maryland, to take into consideration the proposal to close and discontinue a part of Davis Avenue and Garden Street and also a part of Tillson Street in the town of Deer Park, and lay out and open certain new Streets therein, the first to begin at a point on Davis Avenue and running thence in a northwest course to Hotel Street, and the second to begin on Hotel Street and run in a northwest course to Spiker Street, through the lands of John T. McGraw, will meet for the said purpose on the premises on the 15th day of March, 1904, at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m., and if in our opinion the public welfare and convenience requires the discontinuance and closing of said Avenue and Street and the opening of said proposed Streets, we will then and there proceed to locate and lay out same.

THOMAS J. GARRETT,
JOHN W. LANDIS,
ALEXANDER C. MAS
Exar

THE REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME 28. OAKLAND, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, MARCH 10, 1904. NUMBER 1.

OFFUTT & SONS

Attention, Farmers!

Seed sowing time is here, and if you want to save money and labor, buy

AT OFFUTT'S.

JUST RECEIVED—

1 Car Baugh's Fertilizers,
1 Car A 1 Seed Oats,
1-2 Car Best Timothy and Clover Seed ever brought to Oakland.

Call and examine our goods and get our prices.

Offutt & Sons.

ELIZABETH BRUCE DICKISON.

Interesting Biographical Sketch by Mr. Jacob Brown.

Elizabeth Bruce Dickison died on the 26th of February, 1904, in Pittsburg, Pa., after an illness of about three weeks. She was 83 years old last November; the only daughter and the last living child of the late George Bruce and Rachel Tomlinson Bruce. She was born in Cumberland, but her parents moved to the Little Meadows now in Garrett county, in her childhood, when she grew up to full womanhood. Was married in 1844 to her second cousin, Norman Bruce, then sheriff of Allegany county Her marriage took her to Cumberland, where she lived most of her life. Her husband died in 1854. Some years later she was married to W. T. Dickison, who died in 1886. She never had any children. Something over a year ago she went to Pittsburg to live with her niece, Mrs. Swearingen. No lady in Cumberland was more generally and prominently known than Elizabeth Bruce Dickison. She was intered in Cumberland on Sunday last.

Just here a statement or story can be made that will appear as almost remantic, but not so in reality. The "Trinity Lizzies" will form the subject which came into vogue in this wise.

Lizzie means Elizabeth. There were in generations now past three full cousins: Elizabeth Bruce (just named), Elizabeth Beall, and Elizabeth Sides, all the granddaughters of Elizabeth Tomlinson, wife of Jesse Tomlinson, the "old land baron;" thence came the name Elizabeth, shortened to Lizzie. After they grew to full womanhood, they became very popular. An acquaintance of their's in his educational years gave them the name of "Trinity Lizzies," which was by no means disagreeable, or distasteful. Elizabeth Bruce was the senior of the three and the leader.

The next of the three was Elizabeth Beall, daughter of Isaac Beall, (son of the historic Thomas Beall, of Samuel and Rebecca Tomlinson Beall.) She was born at or near Cumberland, but was taked by her parents to or near the Little Meadows in young girlhood, where she grew to woman's estate, and lived most of her life. She was remarkable for her quiet, amiable and modest ways and disposition, yet she was fond of good society. In time she became the wife of Michael Sherry, a very respectable citizen of Allegany county; elected to the Legislature in 1865. They both closed their respected lives many years ago in Frostburg, Md., left two children, a son and daughter, supposed to be living, but not in this part of our state. Michael Sherry and his "Lizzie," had and deserved the respect of all well thinking people. Only a few living now to make such expressions, but happily none to hold or make ill ones.

The junior of the trio was Elizabeth Sides, the oldest, and third daughter of Jacob and Sarah Tomlinson Sides, was born at the Little Meadows, which received its name from Washington, for whom it was a favorite stopping place. Some of her early years were spent in Ohio, but upon the death of her father she returned to her birth place, and a few years later her most excellent mother died, leaving four children, all of tender years, who were reared in the old Tomlinson and George Bruce families; and Elizabeth was thus kindly and properly raised, educated and trained not only to womanhood, but true ladyship. In her person, and appearance, she was not merely, but beautiful, and attractive. In her ways and manners, modest, amiable, pure and loveable, hence her great popularity wherever she was known. No doubt the delicate affix of trinity sought the trio through her. She had admirers and suiters in plenty. At the proper age at the old Bruce mansion, Wm. F. M. Magraw, of a good old Maryland family, was accepted under the shades of a beautiful tree now gone from age. The two were married in due form and term.

He was of fine appearance, full of cheer, and good fellowship, and quite popular, but not at all in harmony with the charms of his espoused. The wonder was by not a few, how and why the union took place as there was such a contrast of appearances. Only one child came, a daughter, who in time became the wife of Mr. Read, of Kansas City, Mo. The junior Lizzie, died in the city named many years ago. Her frail constitution, inherited from her mother, did not allow her to live many years, and W. F. M. Magraw, so well known almost everywhere, died in 1894. There were many to lament his death, and to feel they had lost a useful friend.

The trinity in its day was the leader in the social circle in that of old Allegany. It drew troops of friends and admirers, as a newspaper writer observed in later years. The circle of which they were the head, was, perhaps, the choicest in the county in their day. It embraced the Tomlinsons, Bruces, Bealls, Sides, the two large Thistle families (Thomas and Archibald), Fairalls, Ridgleys and others that could be mentioned. But strange to say there is now scarcely a remnant with the name of these once prominent families, where they were in times past so prominent and influential; others more numerous have taken their places.

This is the last of the three Lizzies, except in the lingering memories of a very few who yet live. Then and now.

J. B.

THE MARYLAND GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Bellringers and Grafters Have Made their Appearance and Expect a Rich Harvest.

SENATOR U. G. PALMER'S SPEECH

On the Proposed Constitutional Amendment Limiting the Right of Suffrage—Local Legislation of Interest.

[From our Special Correspondent.]

STATE HOUSE, ANNAPOLIS,
March 9th, 1904.

Senator Lewis' road bill for Allegany county passed the Senate and is now in charge of the Allegany delegation in the House. Its fate will, therefore, be settled before many days. Mr. Robb, of Baltimore city, has introduced a bill in the House, limiting the price of gas in Cumberland to $1.25 per thousand cubic feet.

Business in both houses is becoming livelier as the session draws near to a close. All the old time bellringers and boodle bills are appearing on the files and the lobby is becoming active. Most of lobbyists have passed away. Mr. Rasin is not at the State House and says he has retired from business permanently. The new crowd of lobbyists are comparatively green men. The workers lack the necessary skill to manipulate things with success, but what they lack in skill they make up in zeal and energy and the week of the session promise to equal any former meeting of the General Assembly in rottenness and corruption. Corporations will be plugged and individual interests will be held up and made to pay well for all they get and the indications are that a veritable saturnalia of corruption will take place here, lasting until the closing hours on Monday, April 4.

The "Burnt District" bill for Baltimore city passed the Senate and will be passed by the House without delay. Other bills for the relief of Baltimore will also be disposed of this week, leaving the way clear for action in the measures which promises to fill the treasury of the grandmothers' fund to repletion and enable the statesman, whose inclinations are crooked, to pay off their outstanding notes and mortgages, when they go home next month. Last week there was nothing in sight and the hearts of the boodlers were sad. They feared that they would go home empty-handed. Today they are joyful, for they see a rich and plenteous harvest before them and they are hastening to gather in the sheaves.

In the fight over the passage of the disfranchisement amendment to its third reading in the Senate on last Wednesday, Garrett county played a part.

Senator Palmer did his best for his party by the introduction of an amendment to eliminate the grandfather's clause and also the property qualification. Failing in that he spoke in favor of an amendment by Senator McCullough, intended to counteract the effects of the measure.

Mr. Palmer's speech follows:

MR. PRESIDENT:—I arise for the purpose of putting myself on record as unqualifiedly opposed to this proposed piece of legislation and to all legislation which partakes of the same nature.

We are here today as the representatives of the sovereign people of this great Commonwealth, and I am actuated in my motives by but two thoughts, viz: to carry out the wishes of my constituents, at whose instance I am here, and to lend my voice and vote and influence in defense of and for the furtherance of good government.

I believe that every person in this body is here for the same purpose and actuated by the same two motives. Hence I have implicit faith in the failure ultimately of this class of legislation. It may rise, flourish and be tolerated for a season, but its foundation principles are false and fall it must, sooner or later. Let us hope that this body in this year of grace will not be deluded—even temporarily into giving its support to a doctrine that is false in principle and that can meet but one fate—its final destruction.

The sovereign people, in time, will always be right and they will wipe the laws, the government and the constitution itself out of existence if need be to make the voice of right supreme. And right makes right. The conscience of today is the destiny of tomorrow.

Mr. President, I am no political philosopher, but there are a few foundation principles of all government, concerning which not even any ordinary citizen can be mistaken.

For nearly a century this nation divided on a great constitutional question—one on which the wishes of the people were at first but dimly defined but which came more and more into prominence as the years rolled by. That question was whether the state or the federal government is supreme. It was aided, apparently, in its solution, first on one side and then on the other by acts of legislatures, decisions of courts and statutes of congress, and for three-fourths of a century no student of history nor nation of the earth was able to foretell the result as based upon the trend of events. Servitude was a cardinal doctrine of the commonwealths believing in states' rights—a doctrine acknowledged by all today to be absolutely incompatable with a free democracy.

The fathers and founders of the Republic died in despair of solving the problems. In congress in 1775 John Adams declared, "You have rights antecedent to all earthly governments, rights that cannot be repelled nor restrained by human laws, rights derived from the great lawgiver of the universe." The immortal Jefferson, the great apostle of democracy, in his early years wrote: "We hold these truths to be self-evident: that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." But in his old age he cried out in despair: "I tremble for my country when I reflect that God is just, that his justice cannot sleep forever." The question was finally and forever solved and every person within this presence recognizes the finality and justice of that decision, but it took the greatest internecine war of all time to seal that decision, and with an expenditure of money and a loss of life appaling to our sister nations. "Retributive justice must fulfill her destiny."

The federal government, with right and justice on its side, ha l behind it the two essentials of the foundations of every stable government—men and money. Might in the final destiny of all things allies itself with right and must prevail. It is thus all-conquering, all powerful. All government in its final, ultimate analysis, must depend for its very existence on its men who are able to bear arms and the money it gets from taxation. He who measures up to either of these and can bear arms or pay taxes, if the government shall be pure and perfect and democratic, must have a voice in making that government.

Let us examine briefly the import of this bill. If my father or grandfather was not a voter on Jan. 1, 1868, I might be an alumnus of the Hopkins University and the Harvard Law School, but if the partizan election official before whom I came to register chose to decide that my interpretation of that clause of the constitution which he used as a test were not satisfactory to him, I am disfranchised, and from his decision there is no earthly appeal. The proper interpretation of the constitution of the United States is a question on which the greatest constitutional lawyers of our land ever since its foundation have been hopelessly divided. But it remains for the Maryland Legislature of 1904 to determine at the suffrage of every one of our citizens save those whose grandfathers were voters Jan. 1, 1868, must be dependent upon the proper interpretation of that great document, on which the wisest fail, and that the court of last resort shall be an election official—in spirit, if not in letter, the partisan creatures of this legislative body.

This is the most despotic proposition which has ever seriously confronted the American people. It makes a tzar out of this partisan election official with more autocratic powers than the ruler of the Russias.

We are led to infer from the trend of events in the far East at this very moment, that all manking, all civilization is swinging toward two poles, viz: Despotism and Democracy. Some students of history go so far as to foretell a war of extermination—a great final war—and make this, the 20th century, the scene of the conflict. Its outcome, it matters not how much it is bedimned by distance or attendant circumstances, is inevitable. No despotism can abide the cannonading of the centuries. Right, combined with might, must and shall prevail. They who by their might or their money uphold the government must make it. These are *fundamental, constitutional*. All other questions of citizenship are legislative. We all deplore the punishment of a just man. We also say that two criminals might better go free than that one just man be punished. This question of suffrage is a sacred right. It is the highest privilege, the greatest prerogative with which man is endowed in this republic. The denying of the right to any man who possesses a fundamental qualification seems parallel to the case of the execution of a just man. Maryland has been very considerate and has even enlarged her citizenship by removing one of the fundamental qualifications, viz: the payment of taxes—which is commendable—and shall we bedim her glory and pervert the very course of government by restricting and abridging the other fundamental qualification?

While we love to quote Alcæus of old on "what constitutes a state," viz: "men, high-minded men." Why are we training the youth, the very flower of our land, in the highest skill and learning in military and naval affairs in our great national schools and spending in this city at the present time $15,000,000 that we may be second to no other nation in our defense against a foreign foe?

If all the states should enact laws similar to those proposed here we will disfranchise one-fifth of our entire population. There will probably be one-fifth more whose sympathies will be with the disfranchised through relationship, common interest or otherwise. Forty per cent. of our population within our midst alienated from our government yet a part of us! It would take but a small percentage more to rise up in rebellion, demand their fundamental rights and the result would be too appalling for us to contemplate. I am no pessimist. I believe this and every other legislative body of our land "knows what is right, and knowing dare maintain" it and I cannot believe we will ever temporarily compromise our state through the hope of temporary power or preferment, by giving the seal of approval to any act by which we will go down into history as *despotic* rather than *democratic*, a condition which cannot abide.

This is a great country and we are a great people holding in our hands absolu[te] ... Does the gre[at] ... parents in this great sisterh[ood] ... commonwealths propose an open violation of the spirit if not the letter of the federal constitution itself, and flaunt our defiance in their very faces?

I represent the largest county in area in the state. In population it is the smallest with four exceptions. The mountains are high and rugged and the valleys numerous and deep. Educational advantages are meager and expensive. The county was organized in 1872. In examining the school records for the past two decades I find that the actual number of months of school per year has varied from one and three-fourth months on one extreme to six months on the other, which was the term for last year for the first. The average has not exceeded four and one-half months. Many families live two and one-half miles and some nearly twice that from school. The dearth of educational facilities is no fault of ours. We have been levying a county tax for school purposes for years varying from 20 to 30 cents on the hundred dollars.

Geographical conditions are such that educational advantages are twice and thrice as expensive as in the flat land country. The percentage of illiteracy is high, reaching 22 per cent. of the electorate in one of the most rugged mountain districts. The population of our county at its formation was estimated at 7,000. The census of 1901 returns it as 17,701. Most of the increase is from immigration, of course. We have many foreign people among us, if not foreign born, of immediate foreign extraction. Many of our best and most substantial citizens are Germans and Welsh and Irish. Many of them are our largest tax payers and are in the fullest sense our most influential citizens, the very bone and sinew of our government. Some of them even shouldered arms in time of war, staking their very lives and fortunes, and went out in defense of their country and its flag. In the adoption of this constitutional amendment they are *disfranchised*, ground by the wheels of this modern Juggernaut into political serfdom! And look at the injustice of it, too. Here is my neighbor. Born in Germany, perhaps; lived in this state and county for years; paid his taxes; obeyed the laws; exercised the right of franchise; perchance heeded the nation's cry for men, in avenging the Maine's disaster and exposed himself to the danger of Spanish bullets and Cuban fever on foreign battlefields. Disfranchised! Cast out into outer darkness.

Another neighber may be an outcast, a menace to society, an anarchist, perchance, but through some perversion of the machinery of government his grandfather could vote somewhere a half a century ago, hence he is vested with all the sacred rights of citizenship. What an infamous law! I am against it.

If we are sincere in our zeal to put such a high standard on citizenship, why not be consistent and fair and honest and let it be a true test of a man's educational qualifications and not a mere political sham.

I believe in an educated, cultured electorate. It is clearly the duty of the state to educate its children and thus make good citizens out of them. Everett uttered much truth when he said: "Education is a better safeguard of our liberties than a standing army. If we retrench the wages of the school master we raise those of the recruiting sergeant." But it is perfectly clear that it is not the prerogative of the state to do it with a vengeance and alienate its citizenship because they do not measure up to any single educational test whatever. The state has no inherent right to make a constitutional matter out of one that is purely legislative. Let us use every possible means at hand to promote the welfare of our people, from every standpoint, moral, physical and intellectual, but beware of all legislation that usurps a man's right to citizenship, *his legal test of manhood* and thus weaken the very governmental structure which we are endeervoring to uphold.

I shall now, henceforth and forever oppose any and every act, legislative or otherwise, which deprives a single constituent of mine, whether in county, state or nation, of his citizenship, if he be honest, upright and law-abiding.

Mr. Harvey on last Wednesday introduced a bill in the House to regulate the speed of automobiles in Garrett county.

Mr. Palmer on Wednesday introduced a bill in the Senate to prohibit the granting of licenses for the sale of liquor in districts Six, Ten and Twelve in Garrett county. This passed the Senate on Friday.

Mr. Harvey on Friday introduced a bill in the House for the incorporation of Friendsville. This was favorably reported on Monday night and will doubtless pass on Tuesday, or certainly this week.

Mr. Howard is having engrossed preparatory to introduction three bills. One provides against the bringing into Garrett of any insane person or pauper, liable to become a county charge.

Another will compel the the clerk to the County Commissioners to deliver the commissions to the road supervisors, instead of requiring the sheriff to do this, as is now the case, and who charges a fee for this service. Mr. Howard introduces this at the request of the County Commissioners.

His third bill, also by request, is to submit to the voters of Garrett county a proposition to build a court house and jail in Oakland.

Mr. Harvey is holding in his desk a local bill for Garrett, regulating the speed of automobiles. A general law has been introduced which covers this, accordingly Mr. Harvey is holding his bill which has already been favorably reported, until the fate of general measure is ascertained.

The bill to reimburse Garrett county $2,112 for state taxes overpaid, has been signed by the Governor.

The bill prohibiting the sale of liquor in the Third district, outside of the corporate limits of Grantsville, in Garrett county, has also been signed.

Mr. Howard had in preparation a bill which he intended to introduce but which has been withdrawn owing to the fact that a general bill from which Garrett county will be exempted, has already been introduced and printed. The bill of Mr. Howard's, and which would have provided against railway companies bringing into Garrett county tramps arrested for stealing rides, there to be tried, is as follows:

An Act to repeal section 275 of Article 27 of the Code of Public General Laws, title "Crimes and Punishments," subtitle "Vagrants and Tramps," so far as the same applies to Garrett county.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That Section 275 of Article 27 of the Code of Public General Laws, title "Crimes and Punishments," subtitle "Vagrants and Tramps," be and same is hereby repealed so far as it applies to Garrett county.

Section 2. And be it enacted. That this Act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

PAUL WINCHESTER.

THE COMING OF SPRING.

All during the cold winter months Stewart & Co. have been gathering in from the leading fashion and industrial marts **the most beautiful and the most desirable Spring goods.**

And now, no matter what you may need—Clothes for the Children, for Husband or Yourself; or something new for the house after your Spring housecleaning—Stewart & Co. can supply same and at prices just right.

And it's such a pleasure to stop at Stewart's—the big building, the many beautiful Departments, the music, the reading and resting rooms, the dining rooms and the courtesies shown you, make you want to go there again and again.

Baltimore's Leading Store. **STEWART & CO.,** Lexington, Howard and Clay Streets., BALTIMORE.

For Sale.

A cottage at Mountain Lake Park, Md., 12 rooms, kitchen and attic; is used as a boarding house, and has good patronage; splendid location, near Auditorium. Also, 10 acres of good land one-half mile south of Mt. Lake Park, all cleared except 1½ acres. For further particulars address or call on F. P. ARNOLD, Mt. Lake Park, Garrett county, Md. 49-26t

For Sale Cheap.

A small farm containing fifty acres located four miles northeast of Deer Park, Md.; forty acres cleared; good title; good water; small orchard and new unfinished dwelling house. Splendid opportunity for a new beginner. Price $500; $200 cash and the balance to suit purchaser. Address Lock Box 96, Oakland, Md. 51—3t

THE REPUBLICAN.

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ELIZABETH BRUCE DICKISON.

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The next of the three was Elizabeth Beall, daughter of Isaac Beall, (son of the historic Thomas Beall, of Samuel and Rebecca Tomlinson Beall.) She was born at or near Cumberland, but was taked by her parents to or near the Little Meadows in young girlhood, where she grew to woman's estate, and lived most of her life. She was remarkable for her quiet, amiable and modest ways and disposition, yet she was fond of good society. In time she became the wife of Michael Sherry, a very respectable citizen of Allegany county; elected to the Legislature in 1865. They both closed their respected lives many years ago in Frostburg, Md., left two children, a son and daughter, supposed to be living, but not in this part of our state. Michael Sherry and his "Lizzie," had and deserved the respect of all well thinking people. Only a few living now to make such expressions, but happily none to hold or make ill ones.

The junior of the trio was Elizabeth Sides, the oldest, and third daughter of Jacob and Sarah Tomlinson Sides, was born at the Little Meadows, which received its name from Washington, for whom it was a favorite stopping place. Some of her early years were spent in Ohio, but upon the death of her father she returned to her birth place, and a few years later her most excellent mother died, leaving four children, all of tender years, who were reared in the old Tomlinson and George Bruce families; and Elizabeth was thus kindly and properly raised, educated and trained not only to womanhood, but true ladyship. In her person, and appearance, she was not merely, but beautiful, and attractive. In her ways and manners, modest, amiable, pure and loveable, hence her great popularity wherever she was known. No doubt the delicate affix of trinity sought the trio through her. She had admirers and suiters in plenty. At the proper age at the old Bruce mansion, Wm. F. M. Magraw, of a good old Maryland family, was accepted under the shades of a beautiful tree now gone from age. The two were married in due form and term.

He was of fine appearance, full of cheer, and good fellowship, and quite popular, but not at all in harmony with the charms of his espoused. The wonder was by not a few, how and why the union took place as there was such a contrast of appearances. Only one child came, a daughter, who in time became the wife of Mr. Read, of Kansas City, Mo. The junior Lizzie, died in the city named many years ago. Her frail constitution, inherited from her mother, did not allow her to live many years, and W. F. M. Magraw, so well known almost everywhere, died in 1894. There were many to lament his death, and to feel they had lost a useful friend.

The trinity in its day was the leader in the social circle in that of old Allegany. It drew troops of friends and admirers, as a newspaper writer observed in later years. The circle of which they were the head, was, perhaps, the choicest in the county in their day. It embraced the Tomlinsons, Bruces, Bealls, Sides, the two large Thistle families (Thomas and Archibald), Fairalls, Ridgleys and others that could be mentioned. But strange to say there is now scarcely a remnant with the name of these once prominent families, where they were in times past so prominent and influential; others more numerous have taken their places.

This is the last of the three Lizzies, except in the lingering memories of a very few who yet live. Then and now.

J. B.

THE MARYLAND GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Bellringers and Grafters Have Made their Appearance and Expect a Rich Harvest.

SENATOR U. G. PALMER'S SPEECH

On the Proposed Constitutional Amendment Limiting the Right of Suffrage—Local Legislation of Interest.

[From our Special Correspondent.]

STATE HOUSE, ANNAPOLIS, March 9th, 1904.

Senator Lewis' road bill for Allegany county passed the Senate and is now in charge of the Allegany delegation in the House. Its fate will, therefore, be settled before many days. Mr. Robb, of Baltimore city, has introduced a bill in the House, limiting the price of gas in Cumberland to $1.25 per thousand cubic feet.

Business in both houses is becoming livelier as the session draws near to a close. All the old time bellringers and boodle bills are appearing on the files and the lobby is becoming active. Most of lobbyists have passed away. Mr. Rasin is not at the State House and says he has retired from business permanently. The new crowd of lobbyists are comparatively green men. The workers lack the necessary skill to manipulate things with success, but what they lack in skill they make up in zeal and energy and the week of the session promise to equal any former meeting of the General Assmebly in rottenness and corruption. Corporations will be plugged and individual interests will be held up and made to pay well for all they get and the indications are that a veritable saturnalia of corruption will take place here, lasting until the closing hours on Monday, April 4.

The "Burnt District" bill for Baltimore city passed the Senate and will be passed by the House without delay. Other bills for the relief of Baltimore will also be disposed of this week, leaving the way clear for action in the measures which promises to fill the treasury of the grandmothers' fund to repletion and enable the statesman, whose inclinations are crooked, to pay off their outstanding notes and mortgages, when they go home next month. Last week there was nothing in sight and the hearts of the boodlers were sad. They feared that they would go home empty-handed. Today they are joyful, for they see a rich and plenteous harvest before them and they are hastening to gather in the sheaves.

In the fight over the passage of the disfranchisement amendment to its third reading in the Senate on last Wednesday, Garrett county played a part.

Senator Palmer did his best for his party by the introduction of an amendment to eliminate the grandfather clause and also the property qualification. Failing in that he spoke in favor of an amendment by Senator McCullough, intended to counteract the effects of the measure.

Mr. Palmer's speech follows:

MR. PRESIDENT:—I arise for the purpose of putting myself on record as unqualifiedly opposed to this proposed piece of legislation and to all legislation which partakes of the same nature.

We are here today as the representatives of the sovereign people of this great Commonwealth, and I am actuated in my motives by but two thoughts, viz: to carry out the wishes of my constituents, at whose instance I am here, and to lend my voice and vote and influence in defense of and for the furtherance of good government.

I believe that every person in this body is here for the same purpose and actuated by the same two motives. Hence I have implicit faith in the failure ultimately of this class of legislation. It may rise, flourish and be tolerated for a season, but its foundation principles are false and fall it must, sooner or later. Let us hope that this body in this year of grace will not be deluded—even temporarily into giving its support to a doctrine that is false in principle and that can meet but one fate—its final destruction.

The sovereign people, in time, will always be right and they will wipe the laws, the government and the constitution itself out of existence if need be to make the voice of right supreme. And right makes right. The conscience of today is the destiny of tomorrow.

Mr. President, I am no political philosopher, but there are a few foundation principles of all government, concerning which not even any ordinary citizen can be mistaken.

For nearly a century this nation divided on a great constitutional question—one on which the wishes of the people were at first but dimly defined but which came more and more into prominence as the years rolled by. That question was whether the state or the federal government is supreme. It was aided, apparently, in its solution, first on one side and then on the other by acts of legislatures, decisions of courts and statutes of congress, and for three-fourths of a century no student of history nor nation of the earth was able to foretell the result as based upon the trend of events. Servitude was a cardinal doctrine of the commonwealths believing in states' rights—a doctrine acknowledged by all today to be absolutely incompatable with a free democracy.

The fathers and founders of the Republic died in despair of solving the problems. In congress in 1775 John Adams declared, "You have rights antecedent to all earthly governments, rights that cannot be repelled nor restrained by human laws, rights derived from the great lawgiver of the universe." The immortal Jefferson, the great apostle of democracy, in his early years wrote: "We hold these truths to be self-evident: that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." But in his old age he cried out in despair: "I tremble for my country when I reflect that God is just, that his justice cannot sleep forever." The question was finally and forever solved and every person within this presence recognizes the finality and justice of that decision, but it took the greatest internecine war of all time to seal that decision, and with an expenditure of money and a loss of life appaling to our sister nations. "Retributive justice must fulfill her destiny."

The federal government, with right and justice on its side, had behind it the two essentials of the foundations of every stable government—men and money. Might in the final destiny of all things allies itself with right and must prevail. It is thus all-conquering, all powerful. All government in its final, ultimate analysis, must depend for its very existence on its men who are able to bear arms and the money it gets from taxation. He who measures up to either of these and can bear arms or pay taxes, if the government shall be pure and perfect and democratic, must have a voice in making that government.

Let us examine briefly the import of this bill. If my father or grandfather was not a voter on Jan. 1, 1868, I might be an alumnus of the Hopkins University and the Harvard Law School, but if the partizan election official before whom I came to register chose to decide that my interpretation of that clause of the constitution which he used as a test were not satisfactory to him, I am disfranchised, and from his decision there is no earthly appeal. The proper interpretation of the constitution of the United States is a question on which the greatest constitutional lawyers of our land ever since its foundation have been hopelessly divided. But it remains for the Maryland Legislature of 1904 to determine that the suffrage of every one of our citizens save those whose grandfathers were voters Jan. 1, 1868, must be dependent upon the proper interpretation of that great document, on which the wisest fail, and that the court of last resort shall be an election official—in spirit, if not in letter, the partisan creatures of this legislative body.

This is the most despotic proposition which has ever seriously confronted the American people. It makes a tzar out of this partisan election official with more autocratic powers than the ruler of the Russias.

We are led to infer from the trend of events in the far East at this very moment, that all manking, all civilization is swinging toward two poles, viz: Despotism and Democracy. Some students of history go so far as to foretell a war of extermination—a great final war—and make this, the 20th century, the scene of the conflict. Its outcome, it matters not how much it is bedimned by distance or attendant circumstances, is inevitable. No despotism can abide the cannonading of the centuries. Right, combined with might, must and shall prevail. They who by their might or their money uphold the government must make it. These are *fundamental, constitutional*. All other questions of citizenship are legislative. We all deplore the punishment of a just man. We also say that two criminals might better go free than that one just man be punished. This question of suffrage is a sacred right. It is the highest privilege, the greatest prerogative with which man is endowed in this republic. The denying of the right to any man who possesses a fundamental qualification seems parallel to the case of the execution of a just man. Maryland has been very considerate and has even enlarged her citizenship by removing one of the fundamental qualifications, viz: the payment of taxes—which is commendable—and shall we bedim her glory and pervert the very course of government by restricting and abridging the other fundamental qualification?

While we love to quote Alcæus of old on "what constitutes a state," viz: "men, high-minded men." Why are we training the youth, the very flower of our land, in the highest skill and learning in military and naval affairs in our great national schools and spending in this city at the present time $15,000,000 that we may be second to no other nation in our defense against a foreign foe?

If all the states should enact laws similar to those proposed here we will disfranchise one-fifth of our entire population. There will probably be one-fifth more whose sympathies will be with the disfranchised through relationship, common interest or otherwise. Forty per cent. of our population within our midst alienated from our government yet a part of us! It would take but a small percentage more to rise up in rebellion, demand their fundamental rights and the result would be too appalling for us to contemplate. I am no pessimist. I believe this and every other legislative body of our land "knows what is right, and knowing dare maintain" it and I cannot believe we will ever temporarily compromise our state through the hope of temporary power or preferment, by giving the seal of approval to any act by which we will go down into history as *despotic* rather than *democratic*, a condition which cannot abide.

This is a great country and we are a great people holding in our hands absolutely our own destiny. Does the great state of Maryland in this great sisterhood of commonwealths propose an open violation of the spirit if not the letter of the federal constitution itself, and flaunt our defiance in their very faces?

I represent the largest county in area in the state. In population it is the smallest with four exceptions. The mountains are high and rugged and the valleys numerous and deep. Educational advantages are meager and expensive. The county was organized in 1872. In examining the school records for the past two decades I find that the actual number of months of school per year has varied from one and three-fourth months on one extreme to six months on the other, which was the term for last year for the first. The average has not exceeded four and one-half months. Many families live two and one-half miles and some nearly twice that from school. The dearth of educational facilities is no fault of ours. We have been levying a county tax for school purposes for years varying from 20 to 30 cents on the hundred dollars.

Geographical conditions are such that educational advantages are twice and thrice as expensive as in the flat land country. The percentage of illiteracy is high, reaching 22 per cent. of the electorate in one of the most rugged mountain districts. The population of our county at its formation was estimated at 7,000. The census of 1901 returns it as 17,701. Most of the increase is from immigration, of course. We have many foreign people among us, if not foreign born, of immediate foreign extraction. Many of our best and most substantial citizens are Germans and Welsh and Irish. Many of them are our largest tax payers and are in the fullest sense our most influential citizens, the very bone and sinew of our government. Some of them even shouldered arms in time of war, staking their very lives and fortunes, and went out in defense of their country and its flag. In the adoption of this constitutional amendment they are *disfranchised*, ground by the wheels of this modern Juggernaut into political serfdom! And look at the injustice of it, too. Here is my neighbor. Born in Germany, perhaps; lived in this state and county for years; paid his taxes; obeyed the laws; exercised the right of franchise; perchance heeded the nation's cry for men, in avenging the Maine's disaster and exposed himself to the danger of Spanish bullets and Cuban fever on foreign battlefields. Disfranchised! Cast out into outer darkness.

Another neighbor may be an outcast, a menace to society, an anarchist, perchance, but through some perversion of the machinery of government his grandfather could vote somewhere a half a century ago, hence he is vested with all the sacred rights of citizenship. What an infamous law! I am against it.

If we are sincere in our zeal to put such a high standard on citizenship, why not be consistent and fair and honest and let it be a true test of a man's educational qualifications and not a mere political sham.

I believe in an educated, cultured electorate. It is clearly the duty of the state to educate its children and thus make good citizens out of them. Everett uttered much truth when he said: "Education is a better safeguard of our liberties than a standing army. If we retrench the wages of the school master we raise those of the recruiting sergeant." But it is perfectly clear that it is not the prerogative of the state to do it with a vengeance and alienate its citizenship because they do not measure up to any single educational test whatever. The state has no inherent right to make a constitutional matter out of one that is purely legislative. Let us use every possible means at hand to promote the welfare of our people, from every standpoint, moral, physical and intellectual but beware of all legislation that usurps a man's right to citizenship, *his legal test of manhood* and thus weaken the very governmental structure which we are endeervoring to uphold.

I shall now, henceforth and forever oppose any and every act, legislative or otherwise, which deprives a single constituent of mine, whether in county, state or nation, of his citizenship, if he be honest, upright and law-abiding.

Mr. Harvey on last Wednesday introduced a bill in the House to regulate the speed of automobiles in Garrett county.

Mr. Palmer on Wednesday introduced a bill in the Senate to prohibit the granting of licenses for the sale of liquor in districts Six, Ten and Twelve in Garrett county. This passed the Senate on Friday.

Mr. Harvey on Friday introduced a bill in the House for the incorporation of Friendsville. This was favorably reported on Monday night and will doubtless pass on Tuesday, or certainly this week.

Mr. Howard is having engrossed preparatory to introduction three bills. One provides against the bringing into Garrett of any insane person or pauper, liable to become a county charge.

Another will compel the the clerk to the County Commissioners to deliver the commissions to the road supervisors, instead of requiring the sheriff to do this, as is now the case, and who charges a fee for this service. Mr. Howard introduces this at the request of the County Commissioners.

His third bill, also by request, is to submit to the voters of Garrett county a proposition to build a court house and jail in Oakland.

Mr. Harvey is holding in his desk a local bill for Garrett, regulating the speed of automobiles. A general law has been introduced which covers this, accordingly Mr. Harvey is holding his bill which has already been favorably reported, until the fate of general measure is ascertained.

The bill to reimburse Garrett county $2,112 for state taxes overpaid, has been signed by the Governor.

The bill prohibiting the sale of liquor in the Third district, outside of the corporate limits of Grantsville, in Garrett county, has also been signed.

Mr. Howard had in preparation a bill which he intended to introduce but which has been withdrawn owing to the fact that a general bill from which Garrett county will be exempted, has already been introduced and printed. The bill of Mr. Howard's, and which would have provided against railway companies bringing into Garrett county tramps arrested for stealing rides, there to be tried, is as follows:

An Act to repeal section 275 of Article 27 of the Code of Public General Laws, title "Crimes and Punishments," subtitle "Vagrants and Tramps," so far as the same applies to Garrett county.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That Section 275 of Article 27 of the Code of Public General Laws, title "Crimes and Punishments," subtitle "Vagrants and Tramps," be and same is hereby repealed so far as it applies to Garrett county.

Section 2. And be it enacted. That this Act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

PAUL WINCHESTER.

THE COMING OF SPRING.

All during the cold winter months Stewart & Co. have been gathering in from the leading fashion and industrial marts **the most beautiful and the most desirable Spring goods.**

And now, no matter what you may need—Clothes for the Children, for Husband or Yourself; or something new for the house after your Spring housecleaning—Stewart & Co, can supply same and at prices just right.

And it's such a pleasure to stop at Stewart's—the big building, the many beautiful Departments, the music, the reading and resting rooms, the dining rooms and the courtesies shown you, make you want to go there again and again.

Baltimore's Leading Store. **STEWART & CO.,** Lexington, Howard and Clay Streets., BALTIMORE.

For Sale.

A cottage at Mountain Lake Park, Md.; 12 rooms, kitchen and attic; is used as a boarding house, and has good patronage; splendid location, near Auditorium. Also, 10 acres of good land one-half mile south of Mt. Lake Park, all cleared except 1½ acres. For further particulars address or call on F. P. ARNOLD, Mt. Lake Park, Garrett county, Md. 49-26t

For Sale Cheap.

A small farm containing fifty acres located four miles northeast of Deer Park, Md.; forty acres cleared; good title; good water; small orchard and new unfinished dwelling house. Splendid opportunity for a new beginner. Price $500; $200 cash and the balance to suit purchaser. Address Lock Box 96, Oakland, Md. 51—3t

ALGERNON SMITHERS.

Algie Smithers came a-courting,
Came a-courting Kitty Gray;
Algie Smithers, slow and steady,
a-courting many a day.

y she used to wonder
Algie's last intent,
e of her devices
ne learn what Algie meant,

a word of marriage said he,
ever tried to hold her hand;
And when she made her coy advances,
Didn't seem to understand.

Still he kept a-courting Kitty
In his own peculiar style;
Had a fit if Kitty ever
Gave another man a smile.

Once he took her on the river,
And somewhere along its banks
Caught a turtle which he gave her—
She received the same with thanks.

Home she took the turtle with her,
And she named it Algie—Oh,
How her friends all laughed with Kitty,
And at Algie, don't you know.

Algie listened to the laughing
Listened long before he spoke;
Then he asked them, quite indignant:
"Say! I say now, what's the joke?"
—William J. Lampton, in N. Y. Sun.

In the Long Ago

By
MYRTLE CONGER

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PATRICIA'S chief characteristics were her beautiful eyes and her self-reliance.

She was from the city, and she had begun her first term as teacher in the village school, much to the consternation of the inhabitants, who had never known any teacher for their children other than the ancient Mr. James.

I might tell you about the picturesque woods near the school; or, the little brook that ran at the foot of the hill; and the flowery paths where the children walked home in the glow of the evening, swinging their dinner pails or munching their left-over dinner cakes; or, the big swing on the old beechnut tree in the school yard; or, about the little brick schoolhouse itself, only these things would not be true, and besides, they have nothing to do with the story.

The real beginning was when Miss O'Connor (that was Patricia's teacher name) saw Kitty Wright attempt to pass a note across the aisle to Philip Brooks. The note slipped to the floor before Philip could secure it.

"Philip," said Miss O'Connor, sweetly, "please lower the window; the room seems close."

By the time the window was lowered Patricia had secured the note, consigned its remains to the waste basket and called the American history class. Philip gasped. Last year, Mr. James had read their notes publicly.

That night, after the books had been put away, the teacher said: "Philip, I wish you to remain. I have some work I wish you to finish before examination. The rest may pass out."

And the unsuspecting pupils passed out. Kitty paused long enough at Philip's desk to whisper: "I will wait for you at the bend."

When Miss O'Connor went back to Philip's desk he was nervously making x's and y's on his tablet. Nothing that Mr. James had ever done could produce the effect of the brown glances from Patricia's eyes and the even tones of her soft voice.

"Here they are. Ten of them," she said.

Philip took the paper awkwardly.

"Phillip, how old are you?"

The paper fluttered to the floor. It was swept up next morning and tossed into the fire.

"Nineteen last January," he returned, recovering somewhat from his surprise.

"Heavens!" commented Patricia, inwardly. "Older than I am." Aloud, she said: "I have been thinking, Philip, that you will not be benefited by going to school here much longer. You already are ahead of the course. You are almost a man now, and you must be thinking about your future. What do you intend to do with your future?"

Philip was speechless.

"Would you like to be a physician, like your father?"

"No, Miss O'Connor; oh, no."

"What would you like to be! You must be something, you know."

I would repeat all their conversation only I never have been told it all, and I wasn't there. All I learned was that Philip didn't seem to have a very definite notion of any kind of a career, except a few stray dreams of becoming a "newspaper man"—and that Kitty waited in vain at the bend that night.

The next occurrence that has any real bearing on this story was when Philip passed a note to Kitty. Patricia saw it. She had learned to watch for such things.

"Kitty Wright," she said, quietly, "bring that note to me."

"I won't!" Kitty snapped back, clasping the note tighty in her hand.

You know how all the pupils acted then—just as they did when your teacher caught you passing a note to your schoolgirl sweetheart across the aisle; or across two or three aisles; or across the full length of the room for that matter; or at whatever angle she sat from you.

In an instant Patricia was at the girl's side. She repeated her request, to which Kitty gave the same defiant answer, and added some additional paragraphing something on the following order: "You haven't any business with my notes. Why are you always bothering yourself about Philip and me? Mother says that's all you do, anyway. Why don't you teach school? That's what you're here for."

Like a flash Patricia's firm little fingers buried themselves in the back of Kitty's hand and the note changed possession.

"Kitty, you may go home now and return when you are ready to apologize."

Here was the place for the customary "subdued hush" that is supposed to accompany all such occasions, but if I remember rightly there was some noise and a giggle or two as Kitty left the room.

The next day Kitty returned to the school with her mother. There was some loud talking on the part of Mrs. Wright, and some insolence from Kitty, but Patricia came out victorious.

One noonday recreation not long after that Miss O'Connor found Philip at his desk, reading a book she had placed there for that express purpose.

"Do you still want to be a 'newspaper man?'" she asked, as she paused before him.

And Philip said he did.

"There's a newspaper man coming to our house this evening, and if you will come over you can see what one is like," she said.

Philip went and saw. And he immediately became possessed of a desire to become a man like Walter Ellis, the newspaper man.

"Philip is one of my oldest pupils," said Patricia, by way of explanation.

"And the best?" asked Mr. Ellis.

"I'm afraid not," answered Philip, flushing, and looking down upon Patricia, for she was dainty and small beside him.

"The best except for one fault," said Patricia, "and that is he is in love with a very pretty and very bad mannered little lady, who never knows her history lesson."

"Not know her history lesson and you her teacher?"

"Oh, Philip makes up for that by whispering the answers to her," and Patricia gave Philip a sweet little smile to take the sting away from her words.

Mr. Ellis stayed a long time. Philip listened in wonder to these two talking familiarly. It was a new world to him—as Patricia had intended it should be.

The next day Mrs. Wright cut Patricia dead on the street, but Patricia only smiled.

That same evening she called at the home of the Brooks and had a long talk with Philip's parents about their only son. Patricia never wanted anything that she did not get it. This time what she wanted was that Philip might go away to school. She got it.

She stayed so long that evening that Philip had to walk home with her. When she gave him her hand to say good-night he lifted his hat and said: "Miss O'Connor, I know now that I have needed just you to make me know what the best of life is. I have been only an awkward, useless boy, but if you will teach me I shall be what you want me to be."

"I will help you, Philip," was all she said.

That winter Patricia taught the village school again; and the next also, but neither of these two winters have anything much to do with this story. Kitty Wright had gone to her aunt's, in the city, where, according to her mother, she could "learn something." Philip was studying hard in the university. A weekly letter told Patricia of his work, and a weekly answer gave him encouragement amid his struggles.

The following winter a new teacher came to take charge of the village school, and Patricia went back to her old home in the metropolis.

Mr. Ellis met her at the train with a "I congratulate you. You have been successful."

But Patricia's mind was on other things, and she only smiled and answered, rather vaguely: "Yes."

"Not very enthusiastic for a young and successful writer," he said. "But how you ever could stay in that dead little village three years is beyond me. Here's the carriage. Ella expects you to come to supper. No amount of possible rural books could have tempted me, but you always were queer."

"Thank you," assented Patricia, laughing. "I don't look ancient or anything like that, do I?"

"Oh, no; on the contrary, you look unusually beautiful. What became of that young fellow I met there several times? One of your awkward, overgrown youngsters. I thought then that he was to be a character in your book, but I was mistaken. Ella said you probably had some philanthropic notion in your head. Women are unaccountable."

Patricia opened her eyes. "I didn't think him awkward, and I didn't intend to put him in a story. He was just going to marry an objectionable girl—some time—that's all, and settle down into a village nonentity and thus spoil a career, for he has a career before him. Ah, there's Ella waiting. How good it seems to be back once more."

"I never have known the reason why you wanted to take me away from Kitty Wright," Philip said to Patricia one evening, as she sat writing. It was six years later.

"I told you I didn't want your career spoiled," she answered, marking out some paragraphs. "There, that's finished. Do you think 'Ellis & Brooks' will accept it?"

"Brooks will at any rate. Was there no other reason, Patricia?"

"Yes; one. Oh, do be careful; you'll crumple my story."

"Dear little story. Sweetheart, tell me, was it because you cared a little even then?"

And Patricia said it was.

And I, who write this story, am Patricia's granddaughter, and Philip is my grandfather. It was from him that I heard this story in the long winter evenings, while grandmother listened and smiled, and told me that Philip always was ever so much nicer than grandfather said.

THE GENEROUS LION.

Find Another Man.

A lion, having pulled down a Bullock, stood over it, lashing his sides with his tail. A robber who was passing by stopped, and impudently demanded half shares. "You are always too ready to take what does not belong to you," answered the Lion. "Go your way: I have nothing to say to you." The Thief saw that the Lion was not to be trifled with, and went off. Just then a Traveler came up, and, seeing the Lion, modestly and timorously withdrew. The generous beast, with a courteous, affable air, called him forward, and, dividing the Bullock in halves, told the man to take one, and, in order that he might be under no restraint, carried his own portion away into the forest.

HARVESTING THE WALNUTS.

Public Schools in California Are Closed When the Time for Laying in the Crop Arrives.

The culture of the English walnut has become an important industry in California of late years. The first walnut orchard in the state was planted with seed from the Los Angeles mission gardens, where the padres had started a few trees with nuts brought with them from Spain. The undertaking was a success from the first, states a California exchange, and the acreage of walnuts has steadily increased—slowly at first, but now with rapid strides. The walnut tree's early age of bearing, its long life and the steady demand for its product tend to make the enterprise deservedly popular. Already it is superseding the orange in favor among fruit growers.

The walnut tree begins to bear when six or seven years old, and nothing is known definitely of its age limit of bearing. Fabulous stories are told of trees in Spain one or two centuries old, bearing enormous crops. The oldest trees in California are still bearing, but deductions from the short history already made show that the tree is in its prime from its twenty-fifth to its thirtieth year. Fifteen hundred pounds of nuts to the acre is a good average yield, making 75 pounds the average weight from one tree.

The harvest time begins about the middle of September and lasts nearly six weeks. The nuts begin to fall with the leaves, and the perfect cultivation under the trees leaves no chance for them to lose themselves among clods or weeds. The brown, dead leaves alone hide the nuts. Under normal conditions they drop free from the outer husk or hull, through its irregular bursting, and getting the nuts picked up is a simple matter. Sometimes the trees are well irrigated just before harvest time to insure the clean dropping of the nuts.

Boys and girls, men and women, Japanese and Chinese, are all pressed into service, and on hand and knees the great orchards are gone over, not once, but several times on account of the irregular ripening of the nuts. The trees are occasionally shaken during the season to loosen the nuts, and before the last gleaning they are "poled" to start the very tardy ones. This is done by long, coarse, bamboo poles, whose light weight makes them easily handled.

In certain rural districts the public schools close regularly for a "walnut vacation." The help of the children is needed, and the children are not loath to replenish their diminished purses. Pails, cans and gunnysacks are scattered among the pickers, and when the bags are full they are carried to the drying ground, where they are spread on slat trays to dry.

Insect Disguised as Leaf.

A well-known naturalist tells of an insect in Nicaragua so completely disguised as a leaf that a whole host of the ants who prey upon it actually ran across it without recognizing it as their foot. Mr. Sclater noted in South America another insect—one of the Membracidae—which not only mimicked the leaf-cutting ant for its own protection, but, like its model, carried in its jaws a fragment of leaf about the size of a sixpence.

Behind the Veil.

J. D. Rees, a lecturer on Persia, says that the veils worn by Persian ladies are more of a privilege than a punishment. Screened behind it woman may walk wherever she pleases, and even her own husband dares not question her movements. Doubtless many Persian ladies make the most of their opportunities.

Food for the Hungry.

Mr. Yearner (soulfully)—Oh, Miss Fieder—Mabel—can you not see the hunger in my eyes? Can you not—

Miss Fieder (self-reproachfully)—Oh, to be sure. How thoughtless of me. Just wait and I'll get you a nice dish of pigs' feet.—Philadelphia Press.

WITHOUT MUCH CEREMONY.

Burials at Sea Are Not Marked by Any Great Display of Reverence.

I had always conceived a burial at sea to be a very solemn and awe-inspiring event, but I was quickly disillusioned, by this burial at any rate, says a writer in The Sea Wolf. One of the hunters, a little dark-eyed man whom his mates called "Smoke," was telling stories, liberally intersprinkled with oath and obscenities, and every minute or so the group of hunters gave mouth to a laughter that sounded to me like a chorus of wolves. The sailors trooped noisily aft, some of the watch below rubbing the sleep from their eyes, and talked in low tones together. There was an ominous and worried expression on their faces. It was evident that they did not like the outlook of a voyage under such a captain and begun so inauspiciously. From time to time they stole glances at Wolf Larsen, and I could see that they were apprehensive of the man.

He stepped up the hatch cover and all caps came off. I ran my eyes over them—20 men all told, 22 including the man at the wheel and myself. I was pardonably curious in my survey, for it appeared my fate to be pent up with them on this miniature floating world for I knew not how many weeks or months. The sailors in the main were English and Scandinavian and their faces seemed of the heavy, stolid order. The hunters, on the other hand, had stronger and more diversified faces, with hard lines and the marks of the free play of passions. Strange to say, and I noted it at once, Wolf Larsen's features showed no such evil stamp. There seemed nothing vicious in them. True, there were lines, but they were the lines of decision and firmness. It seemed rather a frank and open countenance, which frankness or openness was enhanced by the fact that he was smooth shaven. I could hardly believe, until the next incident occurred, that it was the face of a man who could behave as he had behaved to the cabin boy.

At this moment, as he opened his mouth to speak, puff after puff struck the schooner and pressed her side under. The wind shrieked a wild song through the rigging. Some of the hunters glanced anxiously aloft. The whole lee rail, where the dead man lay, was buried in the sea, and as the schooner lifted and righted the water swept across the deck, wetting us above our shoetops. A shower of rain drove down upon us, each stinging like a hailstone. As it passed Wolf Larsen began to speak, the bareheaded men swaying in unison to the heave and lunge of the deck.

"I only remember one part of the service," he said, "and that is 'and the body shall be cast into the sea.' So cast it in." He ceased speaking. The men holding the hatch cover seemed perplexed, puzzled, no doubt, by the briefness of the ceremony. He burst upon them in a fury.

"Lift up that end there! What the —'s the matter with you?"

They elevated the end of the hatch cover with pitiful haste, and, like a dog flung overside, the dead man slid feet first into the sea. The coal at his feet dragged him down. He was gone.

"Johansen," Wolf Larsen said briskly to the new mate, "keep all hands on deck now they're here. Get in the topsails and outer jibs. We're in for a sou'easter. Reef the jib and the mainsail, too, while you're about it."

First to Organize.

The English tailors have the credit of being the first to offer organized resistence to industrial oppression, and hence were the pioneers of modern trade unionism. As early as 1721, in the days of the handicrafts, there was a union of tailors in London numbering 15,000, and they went on strike for better conditions of employment, notwithstanding the acts of parliament that outlawed such combinations, made strikes a criminal act and limited wages by law.

INVENTION OF BEEFSTEAK.

Roman Prisoner of Rank Discovered That Sacrifice to Jupiter Was Excellent for Mortals.

Beefsteak, like most other good things, was discovered entirely by accident. It appears that Lucius Plaucus, a Roman of rank, was ordered by the Emperor Trajan for some offense to act as one of the menial sacrificers to Jupiter; he resisted, but was at length dragged to the altar. There, says the New York Herald, the fragments of the victim were laid upon the fire and the unfortunate senator was forcibly compelled to turn them. In the process of roasting one of the slices fell off the coals and was caught by Plaucus in its fall. It burned his fingers and he instinctively thrust them into his mouth. In that moment he had made the grand discovery that the taste of a slice, thus carbonadoed, was infinitely beyond all the sodden cookery of Rome. A new expedient to save his dignity was suggested at the same time, and he at once evinced his obedience to the emperor by seeming to go through the sacrifices with due regularity and his scorn of the employment by turning the whole ceremony into a matter of appetite. He swallowed every slice, deluded Trajan, defrauded Jupiter, and invented the beefsteak! A discovery of this magnitude could not long be concealed; the sacrifices began to disappear with a rapidity and satisfaction to the parties too extraordinary to be unnoticed. The priests of Jupiter adopted the practice with delight, and the king of Olympus must have been soon starved if he depended on any share of the good things of Rome.

Sailor's Exploit.

Exploits in navigation by small boat are extending to eastern Europe. Simon Strabrovsky, a hardy Russian fisherman of Odessa, has just accomplished the feat of navigating alone in a small sailing boat from that port across the Black sea to Constantinople and back, putting in at Constanza and Salina on the return voyage. One peculiarity of the adventure is that Strabrovsky navigated without a compass, declaring that the stars were enough. He received a sum of £200 for his exploit.

General Who Never Lost a Gun.

"I asked Wellington," wrote Lord Ellesmere, "whether he had ever made any rough computation of the number of guns he had taken in war." "No," he said, "but I should guess somewhere about 3,000. I took a prodigious quantity at Oporto and the whole French battering train at Ciudad Rodrigo, and at Vittoria and Waterloo I took every gun they had in the field. What, however, is more extraordinary, I never lost one in my life."

THE WEATHER IN JANUARY.

Mean Mid-Winter Temperature in Washington for the Past 33 Years Was 33 Degrees.

The weather bureau has issued a bulletin showing the weather conditions during the month of January for the past 33 years. The mean normal temperature for the month during that period was 33 degrees. The warmest January was in 1890, when the temperature averaged 44 degrees, and the coldest was in 1893, when the temperature averaged 25 degrees. The highest temperature ever recorded in Washington, D. C., during January was 76 degrees, which was reached by the thermometer January 12, 1890. The coldest was January 1, 1881, when the thermometer registered 14 degrees below zero. The average precipitation for the month during the 33 years was 3.50 inches. The greatest monthly precipitation was in 1882, when 7.09 inches of rain were registered, while in 1872, the smallest record was made when but 0.23 inches were registered. The greatest snowfall was on January 25, 1901, when 5 inches fell during the 24 hours. The average number of clear days during the month for the 33 years has been 9; the average partly cloudy days 10, and the average cloudy days 12. The wind has had a general velocity of 6.8 miles an hour during the month for the time recorded and the general direction has been northwest. January 30, 1894, the greatest velocity was obtained —46 miles per hour, in a northwesterly direction.

Egyptian Turquoise Merchants.

Among the most picturesque of tradespeople in the east are the turquois merchants of Egypt. Scores of these quaint old characters are to be found at Cairo. The stock of a single merchant is frequently of great value, yet he is content to display it much the same as an Italian in an Ameircan city displays his fruit. The stones are laid out in little piles and parcels on a little stand, which may be carried from place to place.

Treatment of Consumptives.

Tuberculosis may be fought by wise methods and by foolish ones. To the latter class belongs the plan which the Australian colony of Victoria is said to have adopted. It is proposed to isolate consumptives, whether they like it or not, and send them to a quarantine station. Educating them in regard to the proper precautions of avoiding the spread of infection would be far more sensible.—N. Y. Tribune.

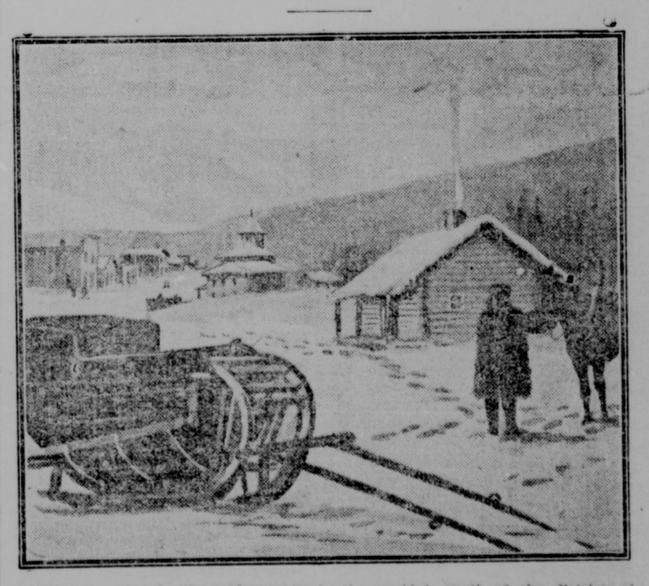
Leads in Barley Crop.

California leads all the states in the production of barley, and supplies one-fourth of all that is grown in the United States.

HON. J. K. VARDAMAN, GOVERNOR OF MISSISSIPPI.

Gen. Vardaman, who was installed governor of Mississippi late in January, caused a profound sensation by stating in his inaugural address that the present system of educating negroes was making criminals of them. He gave statistics to show that where there was the least illiteracy among negroes there was the most crime. To save the race he urged changing the system so as to educate the heart, thereby building a moral foundation on which to construct good citizenship. Since delivering this address the governor has been viciously assailed by leading educators, but he still maintains that his arguments are based on fact.

COLDEST SPOT IN THE INHABITED WORLD.



What is said to be the coldest region in the world is north of the district of Yakutsk, in northeastern Siberia, where the temperature of 88.8 degrees below zero was observed in January, 1886, and since then that very low record has been nearly duplicated. The sleigh shown in the picture is a local form used in traveling along the Lena. In sinking a well in Yakutsk the soil was found to be permanently frozen to a depth of 382 feet. The strata consisted at some depths entirely of ice. At other depths there was sand mingled with ice. The permanence of the cold, however, serves to make life more endurable than would otherwise be the case.

HORSE-SHOEING STAND.

Oregon Inventor's Device for Making the Most Fractious Animal Gentle as a Lamb.

So many sermons have been preached already on the wonderful intelligence and obedience of the horse that there is no need of another one in this column, but we may mention one proof of that obedience in the attitude the animal maintains toward the blacksmith while the later tears off an old shoe, trims the horny hoof, holds a hot iron shoe against the foot to ascertain if its shape is correct, and finally nails the shoe fast to the foot with many blows of the hammer It is surprising to think that so spirited an animal will submit to such

CONTROLS THE ANIMAL.

treatment without some show of resistance as it is improbable to suppose they understand the benefits of the shoe in preventing rapid wearing away of the hoof. Once in awhile the blacksmith in his labors comes in contact with a horse which refuses to yield to his command, showing a mulish disposition and occasioning no small amount of trouble. Then the shoer uses ingenuity, persuasion and finally strength to accomplish his purpose. It is an animal of this kind which the artist has drawn in the illustration, and the horse seems to be at a slight disadvantage; in fact, to have met his Waterloo—that's where the inventor lives, by the way. Hereafter when a steed shows contrariness the blacksmith will simply put his feet in the stocks. How will he get them there? Well, possibly by the same recipe as the circus man trains his tiger. The first rule runs something like this: "First catch your tiger." So, you first catch a leg, possibly with a rope noose, and, after making it fast, proceed in the same manner with the other leg. Then hoist the tackle until a large portion of the weight is removed from the hind legs and the animal is ready to be shod.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

RECEIVE GOOD PAY.

Cattle Buyers for the Big Packing Houses May Well Be Termed Kings of the Stock Yards.

Some of the cattle buyers of the big slaughter houses receive as salaries from $10,000 to $15,000 per year, and some, it is said, as high as $25,000 per year. The cattle buyer cannot hope to command such a salary at one jump, remarks our sprightly little contemporary, the Arizona Cattleman. He must advance gradually and demonstrate that he is earning his money each day. A daily account and record it kept with him. He buys a bunch of steers, they are slaughtered, and he is furnished each day with a report showing just what they cost his company net. If he pays too much, they are dear, and he must explain the whys and wherefores. Many mistakes and bad judgment are not necessary before he is advised that his services are dispensed with. He must be able to judge the amount on the hoof, know what it will kill out, and that he made the purchase at the lowest price and with a good profit to the company. He cannot equal up, his purchases for a day make a bargain on one bunch and pay too much for the other. The system is complete and exacting; each purchase must speak for itself—each tub must stand on its own bottom.—Midland Farmer.

Good Remedy for Roup.

Roup remedies are of but little avail, as too much work is necessary in handling birds and administering the cures, which are not always efficacious. A remedy often recommended, and which is simple and inexpensive, is to give the bird a pill of assafetida as large as a bean twice a day, and to inject at the same time two drops (using a sewing machine oil can) of the following mixture in each nostril, and four drops down the throat: Camphorated oil, one dram; water, one dram; carbolic acid, ten drops. Keep the bird in a dry, warm place. Roup may be known by foul odor, discharge from the nostrils, hoarse breathing, and sometimes swelled head and closed eyes. —Farm and Fireside.

Weak Point in Wise Counsel.

How to meet the attack of a bull is one of those problems which all anglers would like to have solved. Given a fair start, and a safe retreat within easy reach, the majority of men make a run for it. But there are times when no such retreat is available. One angling author says that you should catch the bull by the tail and belabor him with the handle of your landing net. I should have tried this latter dodge, but none of the bulls came at me tail first.—Sporting and Dramatic News.

POSSIBILITIES IN CORN.

Next to the Selection of Seed Comes the Preparation and Cultivation of the Soil.

We only raise a little more than half a good ear of corn to the hill in the United States, assuming that a good ear should weigh a pound. In some of the best corn sections the crop equals an ear to the hill, but there are many states where it is exceptional to find an ear weighing over half a pound, and it is a good corn field where there are as many stalks bearing ears of half a pound or over as there are of stalks that bear only nubbins or nothing at all. To anyone who has never investigated the matter closely it will be a suprise to count the number of barren stalks in a row. If we select good seed corn from an average field, taking only ears that weigh one pound or over, about 50 per cent. of the kernels planted will produce ears as good as or better than the original. From 15 or 20 per cent. will grow barren stalks, and the balance will produce all sizes from nubbins to fair ears.

It is customary to plant at least three kernels to the hill, and if we could grow three good ears on each hill we would have about 150 bushels to the acre. Here is a problem for the implement manufacturer to consider carefully. Next to the selective breeding of seed, the most important thing in the production of a good corn crop is the work of the implements and machines used in preparing the ground and cultivating the growing crop. There has been a great improvement in the past 20 years in the construction of planters, cultivators and other implements used in the cornfield, and there is room for equally great progress in the coming generation, especially in the direction of thoroughness in cultivation. The corn crop is the most valuable product of the American continent, and it would be almost twice as great if we could only raise the equivalent of one good ear to the hill If we could average two ears to the hill our corn crop would exceed the world's crop of all other cereals.—Implement Age.

GOOD SOIL FOR CORN.

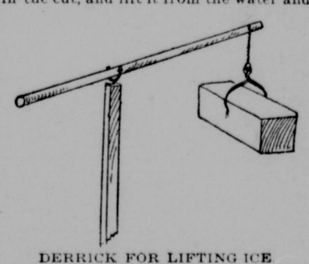
In Certain Conditions It Is Far Better to Prepare Land in Spring Than in Fall.

Good tillable soil has always as much to do in growing a crop of corn as the seed. The ground may be plowed either in the fall or in the spring with success. This, however, must be decided by the farmer himself in planning his work. Fall plowing on the average will produce a somewhat larger yield of both fodder and corn but the ground must be given extra cultivation in the spring to prevent the weeds from starting. If the farmer does not have the time to do the necessary cultivation, it is better for him to plow the ground in the spring. The extra cultivation, however, puts the soil into a more tillable condition and retards the loss of moisture by evaporation more than spring plowing will do. If corn land is to be spring plowed it is a good plan to wait until nearly planting time so as to give the weeds a good start before turning them under. After plowing, pack the ground thoroughly with a harrow or a subsurface packer to get the bottom of the furrow slice compact before the seed is put in it. Plant three to five kernals in a hill so as to allow some plants to be destroyed by harrowing without making the stand too thin. Harrowing can be carried on successfully until the corn has reached a height of four or five inches.—E. G. Schollander, in Farmers' Review.

ICE HANDLED EASILY.

Convenient Derrick Arrangement Whereby One Man Can Manipulate Heavy Cakes.

Farmers will find that one of the best ways to load large cakes of ice conveniently is to make a derrick as shown in the cut, and lift it from the water and



DERRICK FOR LIFTING ICE

swing it onto the sled. The pin that goes into the upright post is made forked, with a bolt runnng through the lever and ends of the fork. The lower part moves in the socket bored in the end of the upright post. A chain is fastened to the end of the lever with a pair of tongs attached, to lift the ice. One man can easily load heavy cakes with this arrangement.—Orange Judd Farmer.

FENCE RAIL PHILOSOPHY.

Opportunities are often hand-made.

The small tree often bears the best fruit.

No job is impossible to a willing worker.

If you want to get at the kernel first crack the shell.

If all work was as easy as lying everybody would be kept busy.

The best time to read a note or a mortgage is before you sign it.

It's a crackin' good hand that sticks to his work like a pig to a rough fence in flea time.

In searching for knowledge a man frequently finds out something he didn't care to know.

It's the findin' out of some things we don't want to know that makes the gettin' of knowledge disagreeable.—Farm Life.

IN PRAIRIE LAND.

(Editorial Correspondence.)

MOOSE JAW, Assiniboia.

Farmers' Review, Chicago, July 22, 1903.

"Most of the prairies in the United States have ceased to exist. Man has broken them up with orchards, forests and farm buildings. But in Western Canada the prairies still stretch grandly from horizon to horizon as yet unmarred by the hand of man, save where the iron road has been laid. To a city man there is something deliciously restful about the vast grassy solitudes.

"Numerous clumps of trees mark the course of the Assiniboine River, which keeps in sight of the railroad for some distance.

"Grass is one of the notable things about all the landscape of Western Canada. It is a remarkable fact that the entire length of the Canadian Pacific railway from its eastern terminus to the Rocky mountains is over plains where grass grows. The sage brush appears at some points, but never to the exclusion of grass. There is thus not a mile of this country that cannot be used for some agricultural purpose —either for tilling or ranching.

"Moose Jaw is a town of over 2,000 inhabitants and one of the most important places in Assiniboia, being the center of a very good farming country and a great grain and stock shipping point.

"Near Moose Jaw agriculture and ranching go hand in hand; for near the town was seen a herd of beef cattle several hundred in number. On another side was seen a good sized herd of dairy cows, the property of the citizens in the town.

"In riding over the prairies we saw many good fields of alfalfa. The great need of the country is timber, which grows readily where planted, as was demonstrated by the shelter belts on some of the farms, and the trees on the residence lots in the town.

"Stories were told the writer of men who last year cleared from their wheat crop more than the land on which it was grown originally cost them. This is easy to believe in view of the large crop and high price for wheat last year.—Henry F. Thurston."

By sending your address to any agent of the Canadian Government you will have mailed to you a copy of an Atlas, railway rates, etc., giving fullest information regarding Western Canada.

KEEP BIBLE FOR LUCK.

Business Firm of Sycamore, Ill., Locks Book in Safe to Avoid Robbery.

At Sycamore, Ill., a well-known business firm makes it a practice to keep a Bible in the safe. This custom was commenced a long time ago and the big steel box is never locked up unless it contains the book. It is kept in the money drawer of the safe. It is found necessary to remove it occasionally, but it is always carefully replaced.

The men who adopted this queer practice when they commenced business years ago have little to say in explanation. In all their business life their safe or store has never been robbed or entered. They have had a continuous good business, and are among the most successful business houses of the town. All of the members of the firm attend the churches of the town, but all are liberal in their religious views, and the prevailing belief in the town is that holy writ is kept in the safe principally for good luck.

Bayonet a French Invention.

It is not generally known that the British bayonet, feared the world over, is not an English invention, but comes from France. It was one of those numerous instances of necessity being the mother of invention. In one of the French wars the Basque soldiers ran out of amunition. The enemy were at hand, so their officers bade them tie their long knives to their muskets. They did so, and the weapon thus made was successfully used to put to rout a charge of cavalry. The battle thus fought was near Bayonne, and so we have the name bayonet.

Three Doctors' Opinions.

Buffalo, N. Y., Feb. 15.—Physicians have accepted Dodd's Kidney Pills as the standard remedy for diseases of the Kidneys and kindred complaints. R. H. Dunaway, M. D., of Benton, Ill., says:

"Dodd's Kidney Pills cured me of Diabetes after everything else had failed and I was given up to die. I have since prescribed them in my regular practice for every form of Kidney Trouble and have never as yet known them to fail."

Jesse L. Limes, M. D., St. John, Kansas, says:—

"I prescribed Dodd's Kidney Pills for the little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. McBride of this place who suffered from Epileptic fits following Scarletina; results were miraculous; I have never seen anything like it."

Leland Williamson, M. D., Yorktown, Ark., says:—

"Dodd's Kidney Pills are the best medicine I know of for all forms of Kidney Disease. I believe in using the remedy that relieves and cures my patients, whether ethical or not, and I always prescribe Dodd's Kidney Pills and can testify that they invariably accomplish a permanent and perfect cure of all Kidney Complaints."

Fixing the Limit.

"No," said the editor, "we can't use your story. There's too much originality about it."

"Too much originality!" echoed the contributor. "Why, I thought you wanted original matter."

"So we do," answered he of the blue pencil, "but we draw the line at spelling." —Cincinnati Enquirer.

80 Bu. Macaroni Wheat Per Acre,

introduced by the U. S. Dept. of Agr. It is a tremendous cropper, yielding in good land 80 bu. per acre, and on dry, arid lands, such as are found in Mont., Idaho, the Dakotas, Colo., etc., it will yield from 40 to 60 bu. This Wheat and Speltz and Hanna Barley and Bromus Inermis and Billion Dollar Grass, makes it possible to grow and fatten hogs and cattle wherever soil is found.

JUST SEND 10c AND THIS NOTICE

to the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., and they will send you free a sample of this Wheat and other farm seeds, together with their great catalog, alone worth $100.00 to any wide-awake farmer. [K. L.]

FIX COLOR AT BIRTH.

Colored Woman to Be Made Subject of a Hospital Experiment.

Because of an experiment of Dr. J. W. Hill, of South Bend, one of the leading physicians and surgeons of Indiana, who seeks to prevent an infant born of negro parents from reverting back to the old type of the colored race, the attention of the scientific world is expected to be fixed on South Bend during the next few months. All arrangements, it is understood, have been completed for Dr. Hill's solution of the color scheme of the human race, and with the assistance of Dr. George L. Hager, also of that city, Dr. Hill expects to be successful. A colored woman has consented to act as the patient, and she will enter the hospital as soon as the rooms are made ready for the scientific event.

According to Dr. Hill, the negro's skin is more sensitive than that of any other human being, and for that reason more pigment is thrown out to protect him under the climatic conditions in which his forefathers were born, the intense heat of the tropics making this necessary. By preventing pigmentation Dr. Hill believes the child of colored parents, which is generally born white, turning dark under the sun's rays, will become whiter than the Caucasian race.

This is following the idea of Dr. Fenson, the Norwegian scientist, who found by putting a chameleon under violet rays that the pigment or throwing off of color is not of such marked extent as under the ordinary light rays.

For this reason red light as actinic rays will be employed in making the experiment, for the reason that they have a subduing effect and are not rays that irritate and prevent pigmentation. A room in a hospital will be provided which will be completely furnished in red, walls, ceiling, flooring, and furniture. Bed clothing and curtains are to be of that color, and patient, attending physicians, and nurses will wear red gowns, while the only light will come through red globed lamps. Not the faintest particle of any contrasting light will be permitted in the room.

Singular Birthmark of a Family.

Mrs. Belle Harvey, of Bower's Mill, Mo., is one of a family of four living at that place, each of whom has a curious birthmark. The family consists of three sisters and a baby two years old. Each has black hair, with a large lock of pure white hair beginning over the forehead and running backward. The flesh under this hair is also white, and the white mark runs down upon the forehead. The entire mark is said to look like an ostrich plume laid over the head of the bearer. The three sisters are 23, 21 and 19 years old. The mark is said to be hereditary in their family.

10,000 Plants for 16c.

This is a remarkable offer the John A Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., makes. They will send you their big plant and seed catalog, together with enough seed to grow

1,000 fine, solid Cabbages,
2,000 delicious Carrots,
2,000 blanching, nutty Celery,
2,000 rich, buttery Lettuce,
1,000 splendid Onions,
1,000 rare, luscious Radishes,
1,000 gloriously brilliant Flowers.

This great offer is made in order to induce you to try their warranted seeds—for when you once plant them you will grow no others, and

ALL FOR BUT 16c POSTAGE,

providing you will return this notice, and if you will send them 20c in postage, they will add to the above a package of the famous Berliner Cauliflower. [K. L.]

Hojack—"You don't really imagine that girls actually propose sometimes, do you?" Tomdik—"Well, all I know is that this is leap year, and some girls are getting married who never got married before."—Town Topics.

To Wash China Silk Dresses.

China silk dresses may be quite successfully washed. Remove all spots with benzine. Then wash in warm soapsuds, rubbing between the hands; rinse through several waters. Use Ivory Soap and do not rub the soap on the dress. Wring as dry as possible, wrap in a sheet or clean, cotton cloth and when partially dry, iron.

ELEANOR R. PARKER.

Success may sometimes come unexpectedly, but work alone can hold it.—F. W. Murray.

Nothing More Dangerous

Than Cutting Corns. THE FOOT-EASE SANITARY CORN PLASTERS cure by absorption. Something entirely new. The sanitary oils and vapors do the work. Ask your Druggist to-day. Large box sent by mail for 25 cents in stamps. Sample mailed FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

Playing the fool is said to be a universal accomplishment.—Chicago Daily News.

Rheumatism's Killing Pain

left in quick order after taking 10 doses of Dr. Skirvin's Rheumatic Cure in tablet form. 25 doses for 25c, postpaid. WIS. DRUG CO., La Crosse, Wis. [K. L.]

Pride fosters our foes and puts our friends to flight.—Ram's Horn.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

Children should be seen more and talked about less.—Chicago Daily News.

Piso's Cure cannot be too highly spoken of as a cough cure.—J. W. O'Brien, 322 Third Ave., N., Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 6, 1900.

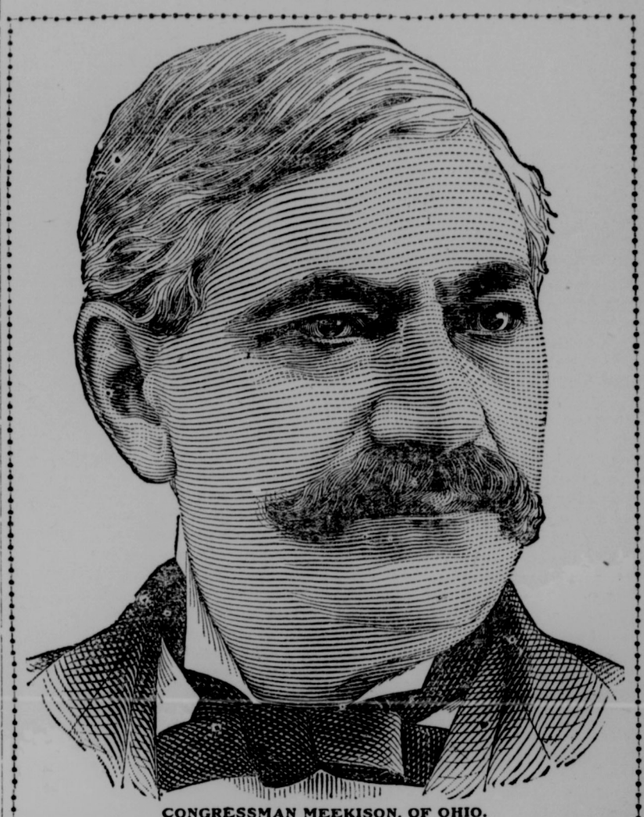
Success needs not to apologize for itself. —Ram's Horn.

Perfectly simple and simply perfect is dyeing with Putnam Fadeless Dyes.

Economy, like charity, should begin at home.—Houston Post.

FOR THIRTY YEARS

Congressman Meekison Suffered With Catarrh—Read His Endorsement of Pe-ru-na.



CONGRESSMAN MEEKISON, OF OHIO.

Hon. David Meekison is well known, not only in his own State but throughout America. He began his political career by serving four consecutive terms as Mayor of the town in which he lives, during which time he became widely known as the founder of the Meekison Bank of Napoleon, Ohio. He was elected to the Fifty-fifth Congress by a very large majority, and is the acknowledged leader of his party in his section of the State.

Only one flaw marred the otherwise complete success of this rising statesman. Catarrh with its insidious approach and tenacious grasp, was his only unconquered foe. For thirty years he waged unsuccessful warfare against this personal enemy. At last Peruna came to the rescue, and he dictated the following letter to Dr. Hartman as the result:

"I have used several bottles of Peruna and I feel greatly benefited thereby from my catarrh of the head. I feel encouraged to believe that if I use it a short time longer I will be fully able to eradicate the disease of thirty years' standing."—David Meekison, ex-Member of Congress.

THE season of catching cold is upon us. The cough and the sneeze and nasal twang are to be heard on every hand. The origin of chronic catarrh, the most common and dreadful of diseases, is a cold.

This is the way the chronic catarrh generally begins. A person catches cold, which hangs on longer than usual. The cold generally starts in the head and throat. Then follows sensitiveness of the air passages which incline one to catch cold very easily. At last the person has a cold all the while seemingly, more or less discharge from the nose, hawking, spitting, frequent clearing of the throat, nostrils stopped up, full feeling in the head and sore, inflamed throat.

The best time to treat catarrh is at the very beginning. A bottle of Peruna properly used never fails to cure a common cold, thus preventing chronic catarrh.

While many people have been cured of chronic catarrh by a single bottle of Peruna, yet, as a rule, when the catarrh becomes thoroughly fixed, more than one bottle is necessary to complete a cure. Peruna has cured cases innumerable of catarrh of twenty years' standing. It is the best, if not the only internal remedy for chronic catarrh in existence.

But prevention is far better than cure. Every person subject to catching cold should take Peruna at once at the slightest symptom of cold or sore throat at this season of the year and thus prevent what is almost certain to end in chronic catarrh.

Mrs. A. Snedeker, Cartersville, Ga., writes:

"I saw that your catarrh remedy, Peruna, was doing others so much good, that I thought I would try it and see what it would do for me. My case is an old one and I have none of the acute symptoms now, because I have had the disease so long that I had none of the aches and pains, but a general rundown condition of the whole body—sore nose and throat and stomach. I had a good appetite but my food did not nourish my system. I had come down from 140 to about 75 pounds in weight. I now feel that I am well of all my troubles."—Mrs. A. Snedeker.

Mrs. A. Snedeker.

Send for free book on catarrh, entitled "Winter Catarrh," by Dr. Hartman. "Health and Beauty" sent free to women only.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.

Ostentations.

An Atchison man tells the Globe about his uncle, an Irishman, who suddenly became rich. The first thing he did was to buy the best pew in the church. When Sunday rolled around the Irishman walked grandly down the aisle, carrying a silk hat and elegant overcoat. He found two strange women occupying his pew. "Come out," he said, imperiously. The women were very much shocked, and walked out, their heads hanging in shame. "Now, then, ladies," the Irishman said, "oblige me by walking back. I just wanted to show you who owned this pew."

Are You Going to Florida?

Winter Tourist Tickets are now on sale via Queen & Crescent Route, Southern Railway, and connecting lines to points, South, Southeast and Southwest, good returning until May 31, 1904.

Tickets can be purchased going to Florida via Lookout Mountain and Atlanta, and returning via Asheville and the Land of the Sky, giving a variable route. For information address, W. C. Rinearson, G. P. A., Cincinnati, O.

Music of the Spheres.

Mrs. Gusher—Don't you think my daughter has a heavenly voice?

Mr. Weereigh—Well—er—it certainly sounds unearthly.—Woman's Home Companion.

When the villain hissed to the heroine, "Do your worst!" he had no idea she would be remorseless enough to sing the latest popular song.—N. O. Times-Democrat.

There is a way of trifling that costs a heap of money. Neglect

Lumbago and Sciatica

and it may put you on crutches, with loss of time and money.

St. Jacobs Oil

will cure surely, promptly. Price, 25c. and 50c.

The FREE Homestead Lands of WESTERN CANADA are the Star Attractions for 1904

160 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

Millions of acres of magnificent Grain and Grazing Lands to be had as a free gift, or by purchase from Railway Companies, Land Corporations, etc.

The Great Attractions

Good Crops, delightful climate, splendid school system, perfect social conditions, exceptional railway advantages, and wealth and affluence acquired easily.

The population of WESTERN CANADA increased 128,000 by immigration during the past year, over 50,000 being Americans.

Write to the nearest authorized Canadian Government Agent for Canadian Atlas and other information, or address SUPERINTENDENT IMMIGRATION, OTTAWA, CANADA:—

H. M. WILLIAMS, Law Building, Toledo, Ohio.

SEND FOR BOOKLET "BANKING BY MAIL."

It tells you how you can save your money and earn

5 Per Cent. Annually

on it. Safe, reliable and simple. No risk. No speculative scheme. You can open account with us by mail and receive the same care and attention as our local depositors. Our book describes the plan and will be sent on request. Established 1871

The Owensboro Savings Bank & Trust Co.
Main Street OWENSBORO, KENTUCKY

A SILO ON YOUR FARM

WILL INCREASE YOUR RECEIPTS and CUT DOWN your EXPENSES. We make the BEST. Send for free Catalogue and Price List.

G. ELIAS & BRO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

AGENTS Wanted.

THE REPUBLICAN.

BENJ. H. SINCELL, Editor and Proprietor

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION:

THE REPUBLICAN is published every Thursday morning at the following rates:

One copy one year.....$ 1.25
One copy six months..... .75
One copy three months..... .40
One copy one month..... .15
Single copies..... .05

ADVERTISING RATES.

First insertion for square of ten nonpareil lines, $1; each additional insertion after first, 10 cents per square of ten nonpareil lines.

REMITTANCES:

Remittances made by money order, bank draft, registered letter or express order will be at our risk; if made otherwise, at the risk of the sender. Address,

THE REPUBLICAN,
Oakland, Md.

THURSDAY, MARCH 10, 1904.

OF THE many things which readers of the newspapers have to be thankful for, one is that the chief point of interest in the Russian-Japanese War is Port Arthur, and not Ratzxkofftcsivitchzki.

"CHARACTER has trumphed over coarse caricature," was the compliment apolitical opponent paid to Senator Hanna a few months before his death. It was chiefly as the conspicuous figure in the neswpaper cartoons during the campaign of 1896 that Mr. Hanna first came prominently before the country. That was caricature. The impression inevitably produced has long since given way to a recognition of the solid qualities of the man. This was character.

THE bill for pure vinegar, introduced in Maryland's State Legislature by Delegate McComas, should pass. Adulteration of food-stuffs is a serious menace to the health of the rank and file of our citizenry. When a specific point may thus be made it is well to make it so emphatically that the whole world may know of it. It is a blessed thing to know that if all cannot be sweetness in this life of ours, the sour may be at least unadulterated. Legislative action is required frequently to keep the common articles of food and drink from straying so far away from their original ingredients, in time be forgotten what the articles were originally composed of. Pass every purefood bill that has the slightest show of enforcement, ever if the crusade work out to the disdvantage of the everyday brand of boardinghouse hash.

Mr. Hugh McMillan, Sr.

The Lonaconing correspondence of the Cumberland *Evening Times* of last Monday contained the following, which will be read with interest by many of Mr. McMillan's friends throughout this county:

Mr. Hugh McMillan, Sr., who came from Garrett county, to attend the funeral of his son-in-law, Hon. Daniel Young, president of District No. 16, U. M. W., on Wednesday was the guest of his son, Mr. John McMillan, proprietor of the Maryland Hotel, Saturday.

Mr. McMillan is a venerable and aged man and has lived in this county 59 years, having came to Cumberland in 1845, from Pennsylvania, after which he moved to Lonaconing, where he taught school in Jackson during the outbreak of the civil war in 1861. He is a brilliant conversationalist and well versed in the history of this county. In talk with him by a correspondent of the *Times*, he related many reminiscences of his old comrades who have passed away and recalled many interesting incidents connected with the civil war.

About four months ago his wife died after being united in marriage for 64 years. He is in his 85th year and is hale and hearty.

During his stay here he has visited all his sons and daughters besides his other relatives and has been accorded a fatherly reception by all. All wish him many more years of longevity and happiness. He has been a member of the Odd Fellows lodge since 1844, having joined the order in Pennsylvania.

FAIRBANKS AS RUNNING MATE.

There are at the present time many indications that Charles Warren Fairbanks, Republican senator from Indiana, will be nominated for vice president of the United States by the national convention which will meet in Chicago next June. Though no formal statement has come from him, and though he has, more than once, expressed his preference for his present position, yet a number of Republican party leaders searching for a good man for second place on the ticket have selected Mr. Fairbanks, and he will doubtless consent to the use of his name if he is convinced that the nomination will come to him without labored effort on his part.

No better man could be chosen. From the standpoint of practical politics, the choice of a candidate from one of the greatest states of the Middle West would balance the ticket in a way that all know is wise and that would unquestionably add to its strength. Though the Middle West is strong for Roosevelt, and though he would probably carry all the commonwealths in that group, no matter whom his running mate might be, yet with Fairbanks by his side there would never be a doubt not only about the size of Republican majorities, but also about the party enthusiasm which would mark the campaign from start to finish.

Senator Fairbanks has proved himself an American statesman of ability, whose views upon all great public questions are sound and true. He has commanded and retained the confidence and respect not only of his colleagues in the Senate, but of all the leaders of his party and of the whole country. Roosevelt and Fairbanks would make as good a ticket as the Chicago convention could nominate. It would win in a walk.

BLOOMINGTON.

Mr. William Moody, one of the oldest and most successful business men of this community, left for Baltimore on Monday night to view the ruins and look up business propositions in spring bargains.

Mr. Edward Smouse, wife and family, of Deer Park, were the guests of relatives during the past week.

Mr. John Green, oldest son of Mr. B. F. Green, of Brantsburg, who has been very sick with grip and its complication for the past four weeks, is gradually improving.

With the contemplated reduction in wages and flour advancing the prospect of a "good old summer time" full of peace and prosperity to the bread winner is very remote.

Delegate Howard during the adjournment of the legislature, was home over Saturday and Sunday and reported the Garrett County delegation in good health and in fine spirits over the treatment accorded them by the majority. All legislation affecting the interests of Garrett County is well underway and some measures ready for the Governor's signature.

Mr. Floyd McRobie, of Swanton, one of the best known citizens of District No. 1 was in town on Saturday. Floyd still assumes his youthful vigor and his hand shake is as warm and cordial as it was ten years ago.

Miss Rebecca Paugh, of Chestnut Grove, was in town on Wednesday.

Mr. Ernest Murphy, who has been sick for the past few weeks from typhoid fever, has so far impoved as to be up and about his room.

The sheriff was in town on Saturday.

The prospects for incorporating our town never seemed bright and more favorable than it did last week. The property holders and tax payers who inaugurated the movement were congratulating themselves on the interes manifested by our citizens, and were certain that the movement would take definite shape. A meeting of the council was called and a bill drafted for the action of the legislature. A change has come over the spirit of our dreamer and now you would almost have to pay a man to say incorporate. We are sure there was no boodle used, but some fellow said corporation tax and that settled it externally, internally and eternally.

Mr. John Ward, of Davis, who spent many of his boyhood days in this town and vicinity, is here this week with relatives and friends.

Loss of Flesh

When you can't eat breakfast, take Scott's Emulsion. When you can't eat bread and butter, take Scott's Emulsion. When you have been living on a milk diet and want something a little more nourishing, take Scott's Emulsion.

To get fat you must eat fat. Scott's Emulsion is a great fattener, a great strength giver.

Those who have lost flesh want to increase all body tissues, not only fat. Scott's Emulsion increases them all, bone, flesh, blood and nerve.

For invalids, for convalescents, for consumptives, for weak children, for all who need flesh, Scott's Emulsion is a rich and comfortable food, and a natural tonic.

Scott's Emulsion for bone, flesh, blood and nerve.

We will send you a free sample.

Be sure that this picture in the form of a label is on the wrapper of every bottle of Emulsion you buy.

SCOTT & BOWNE,
CHEMISTS,
409 Pearl St., N. Y.
50c. and $1; all druggists.

MATTERS OF POLITICAL IMPORT

Treated by a Correspondent who Deals With a Variety of Subjects.

With the death of Senator Hanna, the Warwick of the republican party, passes the last vestige of opposition to the nomination of President Roosevelt. With a united party his election is assured.

The world is beginning to realize the strength and worth of his character. His courage and candor, firmness and fearlessness, integrity and intelligence have won the heart of the American people.

The legislation suggested by the President as to the publicity of railroad rates, and the suits brought against the Northern Securities Company by the Attorney General has angered the trusts and gladdened the hearts of the honest people. They can neither fool, force or frighten the President. The trusts have learned at last that he cannot be frightened or bullied into a betrayal of his "great trust" in defence of the people and their constitutional rights and the enforcement of the laws.

The passage of the Panama treaty by so large a majority assures the construction of the greatest engineering project that brain of man has yet conceived. When completed it will revolutionize the commerce of the world. This great work would have been delayed a quarter of a century had the President listened to the timid, sordid counsels and criticisms of those who were working in the interest of trans-continental railroads.

The trial and punishment of the postoffice "grafters" ruins the hopes of thousands who dispaired of seeing that great department cleansed. The masses of the people are directly interested in this department and rejoice to see that even great names and powerful influences cannot shield or protect the scoundrels who have robred the people.

The settlement of the late anthracite coal strike convinces labor that the President is not only friendly but firm and fearless, when their rights or interests are threatened or invaded, and assures them of his wise counsel and powerful protection. Although he may not be able "to hush forever the threnody of toil," his hand and heart are always open and ready to aid and advise the weak, the unfortunate and the oppressed.

His foreign policy is wise, safe and conservative. Under the lamented McKinley we became a world power, and today wherever the American flag floats our persons, property and interests are protected.

His rugged morality and strenuous support of the domestic virtues, by precept and example, has endeared him to millions of the masses, who recognize that the life of the republic depends upon the sacredness of family purity and discipline. Finally, we love him for the enemies he has made.

The certainty of the presidential nomination leaves the vice-presidential nomination open. Of candidates suggested Hon. Leslie M. Shaw, of Iowa, Secretary of the Treasury, has many strong supporters. He is unquestionably one of the ablest and most resourceful financiers of this country. His management of his department has been marvelously successful and popular. He is one of the most eloquent, instructive and interesting public speakers in the republican party. When Governor of Iowa he met and vanquished the mighty Bryan.

The day of the political boss is past or passing. The election of United States Senators by the people direct would relegate this political fungus to obscurity. The decline of honor, the decay of morals, the debauchery of the public service and the prostitution of power can be traced directly to the barons and bosses.

Maryland is a republican state with our party united. What our people demand is leadership. Through the petty jealousies of small men we lost the state. We can redeem it by placing our strong, clean, true and tried men in command. The rank and file of the party impatiently await orders.

Our delegation to the national convention is being discussed. Ex-Gov. Lowndes appears to be the favorite for member of the national committee. The Big Four most popular apparently are: Senator McComas, Hon. W. H. Jackson, Hon. S. A. Williams and Congressman Wachter. Col. Pearre and Hon. S. E. Mudd can go if they so desire.

Garrett county claims the distinction of having never lost a republican county ticket, for this reason, she demands and expects recognition. The stalwart chairman of the county committee, Austin Brown, Esq., should be sent to Chicago as a representative of the young and aggressive element of the party in Western Maryland.

We congratulate THE REPUBLICAN in securing the services of Paul Winchester as your Annapolis correspondent. His long experience and wide acquaintance with public men and affairs, his thorough knowledge of legislation makes him a safe guide and wise counselor. No man knows the devious ways of the lobby, or can see or skin a snake quicker. We are pleased to learn through his letters that our delegation ranks high in character, ability and vigilance.

OCCASIONAL.

Baltimore, Md., March 6, 1904.

BITTINGER AND VICINITY

This community has been troubled by the frequent operations of thieves. A few nights ago a large quantity of meat was taken from Mr. T. J. Lohr's smoke house and reports of similar depredations have been reported.

A small run of sugar was gathered in some scamps in this section. last week, but the openihg was not at all satisfactory. At this writing the trees aae again "leaking" and a better yield is hoped for this week.

Mr. Wade H. Lohr, of Swanton, is helping through the sugar season on the old home place.

Messrs. P. Young Lohr, of Oakland, and E. P. Durst, of Grantsville, were visiting friends here for a few days recently.

Mr. A. J. Orendorf spent last Sabbath at New Germany and vicinity.

Prof. W. A. Althers was calling upon friends in Oakland and Gortner a few days ago.

Merchant H. D. Engle has on exhibition this week an attractive line of Easter novelties. Don't import your goods when you can do as well at home.

Last Friday night while returning home Mr. Frederick M. Bittinger was attacked by two vicious dogs. The encounter took place near the Meadow Mountain school house, and Fred relates some "powerful" tall kicking that occured about that time. The ladies will have to avail themselves of the leap year privileges, if they hope to win the hero of that dog fight, as he won't be caught out after night in the future.

Dr. D. O. McKinley

Will be at Mrs. Wm. Rodeheaver's, near Thayerville, March 7th; at J. B. Lipscomb's, evening of the 8th to evening of the 9th of March; at Mrs. Ellen Lohr's, near Crellin, March 10th; at P. J. Lohr's, near Beckman, March 12th; at McHenry, March 14th; at Friendsville, March 15th and 16th; at Newton Savage's store, March 17th; Hazelton, W. Va., March 18th; at Markleysburg, Pa., March 21st and 22nd. 51-2t.

$15.00 Reward.

will be paid for any information leading to the arrest and conviction of the person damaging our store window by scratching same with some sharp instrument. BOLDEN & BROWN.

Money to loan on real estate. Easy payments. Apply to Julius C. Renninger, Oakland, Md. 33 tf

MRS. CECELIA STOWE,
Orator, Entre Nous Club.

176 Warren Avenue,
CHICAGO, ILL., Oct. 22, 1902.

For nearly four years I suffered from ovarian troubles. The doctor insisted on an operation as the only way to get well. I, however, strongly objected to an operation. My husband felt disheartened as well as I, for home with a sick woman is a disconsolate place at best. A friendly druggist advised him to get a bottle of Wine of Cardui for me to try, and he did so. I began to improve in a few days and my recovery was very rapid. Within eighteen weeks I was another being.

Cecelia Stowe

Mrs. Stowe's letter shows every woman how a home is saddened by female weaknes and how completely Wine of Cardui cures that sickness and brings health and happiness again. Do not go on suffering. Go to your druggist today and secure a $1.00 bottle of Wine of Cardui.

WINE of CARDUI

The Man Who Makes
A STUDY OF HIS
APPEARANCE

Is the man who best appreciates the detail of the tailoring we turn out. The workmanship passes without a question, the fit is naturally a matter of course, but the shape we mould into the garments give them a character that finishes them off and makes the satisfaction of the owner complete.

All this is a bid for your next tailoring order. We know we can make you the best clothes you ever wore. We want you to know it. That order is the best and only sure way to settle the question.

JAMES BROCK,
Dixon Building,
Oakland, Maryland.

PERFECT
Poultry and Garden Fence.

For some time we have been arranging with the factory to manufacture a SPECIAL POULTRY FENCE, one that could be used for fencing gardens, and strong enough, if necessary, to keep out horses, cattle and hogs.

After a careful study as to the requirements, they have designed and built

Perfect Poultry and Garden Fence.

close enough to turn little chickens. It is not a netting, understand, but a good, substantial fence, and made of galvanized steel wire the smallest of which are heavier than the wire used by most fence builders for a regular fence. It is made after the style of our electrically welded field fencing, put up in 10 rod rolls, 3, 4 and 5 feet high, and can be sold at a small advance over the ordinary poultry netting.

For sale by

J. M. DAVIS & SONS, Oakland, Md,

"NEW ROYAL,"
Six Drawer, Ball-Bearing, Automatic Lift, Drop-Head Cabinet
SEWING MACHINE

is conspicuous for its unequaled range of family work, ease of operation, simplicity, durability, workmanship as well as handsome appearance. A machine on which every kind of family sewing can be done with the least physical and mental effort. The most delicate lady need not hesitate to run it, and it is simple enough for a child to use. NEVER GETS OUT OF ORDER.

THE HEAD PARTS of the machine are all case-hardened steel and are made to stand longer and harder every-day service than any other. The contour of the machine is in excellent taste, and this combined with the finest woodwork made, results in an Ideal Perfect Sewing Machine; a delight to the eye of the most fastidious, a thing of beauty and a joy forever.

The New Royal is equal to the best sewing machine made. Is supplied with all latest attachments, etc., and is fully warranted for ten years

SEE IT! TRY IT! BUY IT!

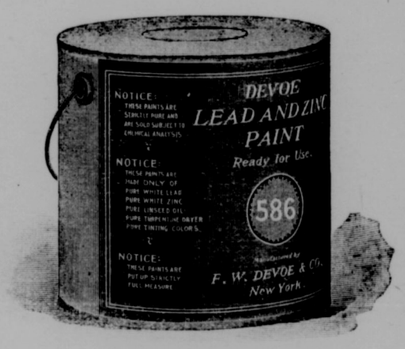
PRICE, $15 TO $25.

FOR SALE BY

J M. DAVIS & SONS,
OAKLAND, MARYLAND.

DEVOE'S
Lead & Zinc Paints

These Paints are the Purest.



These Paints are Full Measure

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK,
OAKLAND, MD., March 8th, 1904.

MESSRS. J. M. DAVIS & SONS,
Oakland, Md.

Gentlemen:—When I built my house, I had it painted with F. W. Devoe & Co.'s paint, and I am very well satisfied with the results. While the paint is a little higher in price, it takes fewer gallons and is cheaper in the end.

I do not hesitate to recommend it to any one.

Very truly yours,
R. E. SLIGER, Cashier.

J. M. DAVIS & SONS, Oakland, Md.

Gentlemen:—After a year's wear, the Devoe & Co.'s paint bought of you for the purpose of painting my house, has proven perfectly satisfactory. It was also used by us in painting the The First National Bank building, and gave good satisfaction.

FRED. A. THAYER,
Pres't First National Bank.

OAKLAND, MD., March 8th, 1904.

J. M. DAVIS & SONS, Oakland, Md.

Gentlemen:—The Devoe Lead and Zinc Paint purchased from you which was used on my house has given entire satisfaction. I have reason to believe it all the company claim. As a former paint dealer I feel confident that pure lead, oil and zinc ground together cannot help proving to be a positive, permanent and satisfactory paint in every particular.

JOSEPH E. HARNED,
Proprietor Oakland Pharmacy.

OAKLAND, MD., March 8th, 1904.

J. M. DAVIS & SONS, Oakland, Md.

Gentlemen:—The Devoe Lead and Zinc paint bought of you and used on my house last year is entirely satisfactory. I had my house painted twice before with lead and oil. By comparison I find that Devoe's Lead and Zinc Paint covers better, takes fewer gallons and in every way is as represented, and I do not hesitate to recommend it to parties who contemplate painting.

JOHN AULT,
Carpenter and Contractor.

FOR SALE BY

J. M. DAVIS & SONS,
OAKLAND, MARYLAND

The Garrett National Bank

OAKLAND, MD.

Pays 3 Per Cent. Interest on Time Deposits.

D. E. OFFUTT, President.
G. S. HAMILL, Vice-President.
S. T. JONES, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:
DANIEL E. OFFUTT,
GILMOR S. HAMILL,
JOHN M. DAVIS,
GEORGE W. LEGGE,
JOHN T. MITCHELL,
WILLIAM R. STULL,
SCOTT T. JONES.

Capital paid in, - $50,000.00
Surplus and Profits, - 15,000.00

BAUMGARTNER,

THE LITTLE MAN.

Green Groceries, Fruits, Confections, 5 and 10-cent Bargains, Cigars, Tobaccos.

Newspapers and Periodicals.

Baumgrtner, The Littte Man.

Alder Street, Oakland.

The Up-to-Date Grocery,

First National Bank Building, Oakland, Md.

Exclusively a Grocery Store.

CASH OR PRODUSE—One price to everybody and that the lowest consistent with a complete line of High-Grade Groceries.

Everything New, Clean and First-Class.

Fresh Vegetables on THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS.
Largest Line of CRACKERS in Oakland—Fresh Every Week.

W. H. BARTLETT.

LOCAL AND OTHERWISE

Incidents and Events at Home and Nearby—Personal Mention, Etc.

Mrs. Jerry O. Browning arrived here from Washington Monday night.

Mr. John W. McCullough, of Friendsville, is in Oakland today on business.

Mr. D. E. Offutt, Jr., went to Baltimore last Friday night on business, returning to Oakland Tuesday morning.

Mrs. George W Fleming and little daughter went over to Kingwood this morning to remain a week as the guests of friends.

Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Jamesson, of Piedmont, spent Sunday and Monday in Oakland as the guests of Mr. and Mrs. King Delawder.

Strayed from home, a white setter dog with black ears. Will pay a liberal reward if returned to H. C. Sincell & Co.'s store, Oakland.

Mrs. Fred. A. Thayer and little son Frederick left last Thursday morning for Montgomery county where they will visit relatives a week or two.

Mr. M. S. Wolf, of Sunnyside, accompanied by his son Cyrus, who has for several weeks been at Union Bridge, this State, were in Oakland yesterday.

Mr. Daniel L. Conneway, of Fairmont, came to Oakland Monday afternoon and will remain in this section a week or two visiting relatives and friends.

Miss Mollie R. Peddicord, who has been for several months visiting friends and relatives in Montgomery county, Mayrland, and also in Washington, D. C., returned to Oakland Tuesday evening.

LOST—On the road between New Germany and Jennings, Md., book off deposit No. 1869 on the Lonaconing Savings Bank. Finder will please return to the bank or to W. E. Swauger, Jennings, Md 3t

Attorney J. W. S. Cochrane, of Cumberland, as trustee, advertises in this paper today the sale of a large body of land situated near Swanton. The sale is to take place in front of the court house in Oakland on Saturday, April 2nd, at eleven o'clock a. m.

Mr. A. F. George is home on a leave of absence granted by the Post office Department. He visited Oakland Thursday on business.

One of the eccentric bars on the locomotive drawing train No. 46 Monday afternoon broke and delayed the train at the station here more than an hour. The train was taken on east by a helping engine sent from Deer Park.

John O. Michael on last Saturday sold his stock of goods in the Mitchell building on Second street to Mr. Wm. R. Mattox, of Frostburg, the purchaser taking possession Tuesday morning. Mr. Mattox will move his family to Oakland within a few weeks and become a permanent resident of the town, to whom a cordial welcome is extended. Mr. Michaels will remain here indefinitely, but may go to Florida early in the fall to reside.

Fate occasionally illustrates the eternal fitness of things by coupling a man's name close up to his business calling. For instance, there is O. G. Augir, the well-known Grafton contractor and builder; then there is Mr. Cowherd, the popular dairyman; while J. W. Leathers, of Oakland, is engaged in the harness business and Truman Miller in the milling business; B. F. Bone is a physician and surgeon at Tunnelton. Many others might be mentioned, some of which no doubt have come under your observation.

Mr. Jerry O. Browning, son of Mr. and Mrs. John T. Browning, of Oakland, is ill here at his home as a result of the treatment he received some weeks ago while attempting to arrest some Italians over near Pittsburg, who were suspected of stealing coal from the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad cars in the yards of that city, Mr. Browning being at the time of making the arrest a private detective in the employ of the company. While escorting his prisoners to the station house he was jumped upon by a number of their countrymen who kicked, bit and otherwise injured the officer.

Estray Notice.

There came to my place near Barnum, W. Va., recently a ewe sheep and a lamb, which are marked. The owner will pleas come farward, pay all costs and damages and take the same away.

OTHO J. PAUGH. 1-3t

THE WEBERS WIN PRIZES

At the Meeting of the American Carnation Society held in Detroit, Mich.

At the meeting of the American Carnation Society, held last week at Detroit, Mich., the well known firm of H. Weber & Sons, of Oakland, met with their usual success in carrying off all prizes in sight for their excellent greenhouse products.

Class B—First prize for Genevieve Lord; 2nd prize for Harlowarden; 2nd prize for Adonis.

The prizes won by this firm for carnations are as follows:

Class C—First prize for Estelle; 1st prize for Norway.

Class J—First prize for fifty best Harlowarden.

Class H—Second prize for collection of seedlings.

Class M—Lawson Silver Medal for 100 best carnations, any variety.

The prize was won on the merits of the Gov. Lowndes, which was originated by the Messrs. Weber.

The firm also received honorable mention for their new variety, the "New Daybreak," which they are disseminating this year. Besides the last mentioned three other of the above yerieties were raised by the Messrs. Weber, namely: Gov Lowndes, Norway and Genevieve Lord.

In class B, calling for fifty blooms, the Gov. Lowndes, grown by John Bryetmeyer & Sons, of Dotroit, was awarded the sweepstakes prize over all other varieties.

HICKS FOR MARCH

Weather Sharp Proposes to Raise a Rumpus This Month.

"We predict that the last half of March will will be more stormy and disagreeable than the first," says the Rev. Hicks.

"The first storm period of the month will be central on the 1st, 2nd and 3rd and is likely to be marked by violent storms. Heavy rain and snow storms are also quite possible to be followed by a sharp cold wave.

"The next storm will express itself about the 5th, 6th and 7th. The weather will be bleak but will gradually become warmer and rain and possibly snow will follow.

"On the 11th, 12th and 13th marked electrical and magnetic disturbances are to be expeteed. About the 13th wide areas of snow and rain with high winds and colder weather following until the 16th. Then violent storms of rain, wind and thunder may be looked for, and before the close of this period which extends to the 21st, the storms will take on the aspect of blizzards.

"The next storm period of the month will be central on the 23rd and 24th and decided disturbances may be looked for about the 24th.

"The last period of the month will be central on the 29th, extending from the 27th to well into April. About the 27th a general change to warmer will begin to move out."

Letter to E. H. Sincell.

Dear Sir: As your business is to get people into and out of trouble, suppose you consider their paint; it makes 'em almost as much trouble as money, except of course matrimony.

They buy poor paint a good deal; they don't mean to; they dont know any better; they buy without thinking. Bad paint isnt good. It looks good enough for a year; then begins to get rusty; but changes so slowly, one don't notice it.

Looking isn't it all. The business of paint is to keep a house dry inside, the wood and iron of it; keep it from rotting and rusting. Takes good paint to do it.

Good and bad paint are sold at one price or about that. One can't go by the price at all; as with lawyers, the price has nothing to do with goodness or badness; and costs are worse yet; the painter and sheriff come in for their share.

But the probability is that a man, who paints Devoe will come out on top.

Yours truly
F. W. Devoe & Co

J. M. Davis & Sons sell our paint.

Smashup on 17 Mile Grade.

There was another wreck on the 17-mile grade west of Piedmont Friday afternoon. A freight train speeding down the mountain and when rounding a curve snapped off a flange on the wheel of a car near the engine. The car with the broken wheel left the track and five cars with their freight were tumbled down the embankment, where so much of the railroad company's property has recently fallen. The engine and tender remained upon the track and all of the men upon the train escaped harm.

Several railroaders in discussing this matter stated that if many more wrecks occured on the 17-mile grade there would be no more room for the derbis of broken engines and cars.

Hustling Store.

The Hustling Store at Mountain Lake Park wants to close out all clothing, hats, caps, a thousand yards of dark prints, piece goods, etc., at cost and less than cost. There is a large amount of these goods to sell and low prices will be maintained until all are gone. Some extra bargains will be found among these goods. Will offer also at low prices a large and select stock of timothy and clover seed. 52-4t.

REPUBLICAN MUNICIPAL TICKET

Placed in the Field at a Meeting Held Tuesday Evening.

A fairly well attended meeting of the Republican voters of Oakland was held in the Council Chamber on Tuesday night when a municipal ticket to be voted for on Monday next was placed in nomination, as follows:

For Mayor, Dr. Henry W. McComas.

For Councilmen, Samul Lawton, Joseph E. Harned and Edward Helbig.

The Democrats have advertised a meeting to be held tonight when they will place a ticket in the field in opposition to the one above named.

The citizens' movement to place a ticket in nomination, which was called for Monday evening last, failed to materialize, but two or three persons being at the place designated where the meeting was to have been held.

The Republican ticket is an exceptionally good one and should win.

TO TEST FOR OIL NEAR FINZEL.

Machinery Taken to the Field and Boring Soon to Commence.

The Piney Run Oil Company, recently organized in Washington, D. C., composed of Maryland, Pennsylvania and District of Columbia capitalists, will commence to bore for oil at once, near the celebrated oil spring at Finzel, garret county. The machinery and other paraphernalia were taken to that point Tuesday. The oil spring is located about ten miles from Frostburg. The spring has always been a marvel, for years the people in the locality having noticed oil bubbling on its surface. The odor of oil is very apparent. Mr. P. E. Finzel was the first man to bring the matter to the attention of capitalists. Congressman William H. Jackson, of Maryland is the president of the company.

DIED.

MARTIN—At his home on Alder street in Oakland on Monday evening after a brief illness, Joseph Martin, Jr., aged nearly thirty—seven years. The funeral was conducted yesterday afternoon from the home of his father by Rev. S. M. Miller, pastor of the Presbyterian church.

MCLAUGHLIN—At the jail yesterday afternoon as a result ot exposure, John McLaughlin, aged 76 years. The deceased was a highly educated man and came to this section many years ago where he worked as a laborer for his living. Funeral will occur this afternoon.

Bevansville.

Farmer are all making ready for the maple sugar harvest. Sleighing which we have enjoyed the past three or four months, has all disappeared.

Messrs. Noah Bittinger and sons have purchased a dehorning device which they will use in this community during the coming spring.

A. J. Bevans is building a new store at Jennings.

George Bevans has purchased a power stump puller with which he expects to do a "pulling" business in this section.

No Gloss Carriage Paint Made

will wear as long as Devoe's; no others are as heavy bodied, because Devoe's weigh 3 to 8 ounces more to the pint. Sold by J. M. Davis & son. 51-13

FLORIDA
And Winter Resorts of Carolina and Georgia,

Best reached by
SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY
Three daily trains including the
SEABOARD FLORIDA LIMITED,
Handsomest and quickest train in the Florida Service.
Send for descriptive booklets of Florida Resorts, Carolina Resorts and the
FAMOUS MANATEE
Region where fortunes are being made in Truck farming and Fruit Culture.
W. E. Conklyn, Gen. Agt.,
1411 Chestnut Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Corporation Election Notice.

Notice is hereby given to the qualified voters of the town of Oakland that an election will be held in said town on

Monday, the 14th Day of March, 1904,

for the purpose of electing—

One person to serve as Mayor for the term of two years, and

Three persons to serve as Town Councilmen for the term of two years.

The polls will be held at the Council Chambers and will be open from 8 o'clock a. m., until 6 o'clock p. m.

By order of the Mayor and Town Council of Oakland.

J. C. DUNHAM, Clerk.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R. TIME TABLE IN EFFECT Nov. 19, 1903.

The following time table on the B. & O. went into effect on Sunday, Nov. 19, 1903. Trains now leave Oakland as follows:

GOING WEST.

No. 7.—	Daily	12.52 A. M
No. 3—	Daily	7.32 A. M
No. 71—	Daily except Sunday	9.26 A. M
No. 55—	Daily	4.53 P. M
No. 1—	Daily	6.26 P. M

GOING EAST.

No. 4—	Daily	12.29 A. M
No. 8—	Daily	6.09 A. M
No. 2—	Daily	6.31 A. M
No. 72—	Accom daily except Sun	3.22 P. M
No. 48—	Express, daily	4.34 P. M
No. 12—	Daily	8.30 P. M

* No. 8 stops at Oakland only to let off passengers from points west of Grafton.

GEO. L. POTTER, General Manager
D. B. MARTIN,
Manager of Passenger Traffic.
V. V. WASHBURNE, Agent.

DIXON & KELSO

WILL UNLOAD A CAR OF

BARBED WIRE

THIS WEEK,

which they will offer cheap for either cash or trade. Farmers desiring to purchase will do well to get our prices

We have also just added to our stock a half car

Timothy and Clover Seed,

which we can offer much lower than last year.

Yours, Respectfully,

DIXON & KELSO.

In purchasing a Writing Machine when you buy the New Model

WELLINGTON

A practical business-like Typewriter at a reasonale price.

$60.00.

A strictly high-grade, up-to-date machine, combining all the best features of other Typewriters with many vital advantages of its own. The writing is always in sight, the alignment is always perfect, they are built for hard work and plenty of it; are simple in construction and are very rapid. Do not buy a TypeBriter of any kind until you investigate the WELLINGTON.

N. S. HEINDEL, Agent,
OAKLAND, = MD.

WEST VIRGINIA CENTRAL AND PITTSBURG RAILWAY CO.
IN EFFECT NOV. 29, 1903.

SOUTHWARD No. 3 P. M.	SOUTHWARD No. 1 A. M.	STATIONS	NORTHWARD No. 2 NOON	NORTHWARD No. 4 P. M.
3 15	7 00* lv	Cumberland ar	*12 00	4 15
3 44	7 29	Rawlings	11 31	6 43
4 07	7 52	Keyser	11 08	6 20
4 22	8 05	Westernport	10 58	6 08
4 29	8 09	W. Va. C. Junc	10 51	6 01
4 47	8 27	Barnum	10 36	5 45
4 54	8 35	Shaw	10 28	5 37
5 10	8 55	Blaine	10 11	5 12
5 15	9 00	Harrison	10 06	5 15
6 00*	9 50* lv	Elk Garden	*8 10	*4 25
5 49*	9 35* lv	Gorman	*9 35	*4 43
5 55	9 42	Bayard	9 28	4 37
6 06	9 54	Dobbin	9 17	4 27
6 10	9 58	Henry	9 13	4 23
6 38†	10 27†	Thomas	*8 38	*3 53
7 10	10 55† ar	Davis	*8 05	*3 15
6 50	10 37 lv	Douglas	8 33	3 48
7 16	11 01	Hendricks	8 00	3 15
7 19	11 04	Hambleton	7 55	3 12
7 22	11 07	Bretz	7 52	3 07
7 25	11 10	Parsons	7 50	3 05
7 59	11 44	Kerens	7 16	2 31
8 15†	12 00* ar	Elkins	1v *7 00	2 15
	NOON			

No. 25 P. M.	No. 3 A. M.	No. 1 P. M.		No. 2 P. M.	No. 4 P. M.	No. 26 P. M.
3 208	6 30*	2 20* lv	Elkins ar	*8 20	12 30	9 15
3 45	6 47	3 47	R.C. Jct	8 03	12 13	9 00
3 48	6 51	2 51	Harding	7 59	12 09	8 57
4 01	7 04	3 04	Junior	7 45	11 55	8 44
4 108	7 15†	3 15 ar	Bel'g'n lv	*7 35	11 45†	*8 35
					A. M.	

	P. M.	P. M.		P. M.	P. M.
	*8 30	12 35† lv	Elkins ar	*9 35	*2 00
	8 46	12 52	Beverly	9 20	1 44
	9 10*	1 15† ar	Hutt'e ar	*9 15	1 20

No 1 27. A. M.			No. 28. P. M.
8 00* lv		Elkins	ar *4 45
8 58		Fishing Hawk	3 46
9 22		Glady	3 22
10 08		Burner	2 37
10 30* ar		Durbin	lv *2 15
A. M.			P. M.

† Daily * Daily except Sunday. s Sundays only.

H. G. CLARK, Manager. F. M. HOWELL, Gen. Pas. Agent.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber, of Garrett county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett county, in Maryland, Letters Testamentary on the personal estate of

EDWARD CALLIS,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 4th day of August next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 1st day of February, 1904.

WILLIAM CALLIS,
Executor,
Hoyes, Md.

MEN
CAPABLE OF EARNING
$1,000 TO $5,000 A YEAR
TRAVELING SALESMAN, CLERK, MERCHANT,
NO MATTER WHAT YOUR BUSINESS!

A complete reorganization of the producing department of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York in this section affords a chance for a few good men; eight vacancies in the agency force remain open for men of character and ability; you can find out by writing whether it will be worth while for you to make a change; no previous experience is necessary.

A course of professional instruction given free.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Richard A. McCurdy, President.
HAS PAID POLICY-HOLDERS OVER
635 MILLION DOLLARS

Address GEORGE T. DEXTER, Superintendent of Domestic Agencies, 32 Nassau St., New York, N. Y. 3t 51.

ADMINISTRATOR' NOTI

This is to give notice, that the subscriber of Mineral county, W. Va., hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett county, Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

JOANNA THOMPSON,

late of Garrett county, deceased, persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 25th day of August next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 25th day of February, 1903.

H. S. THOMPSON,
Administrator.
51-4t Keyser, W. Va.

J. B. WILLIAMS CO.
FROSTBURG, MD.
Cheapest place to buy
MONUMENTS
HEADSTONES AND
IRON FE
Send for prices

THE REPUBLICAN.

BENJ. H. SINCELL, Publisher.

OAKLAND, : GARRETT CO., MD.

LIKE A MAN

By
S. D. GARDNER

(Copyright, 1903, by Daily Story Pub. Co.)

SHE was watching the incomers. The train was becoming crowded. She had stopped off from a long journey to visit a friend, and was compelled to take the day coach for a few hours. Suddenly a voice at her side said:

"Lady, may I occupy this seat?"

Willing to be obliging she answered, "Yes, sir."

Arranging her belongings more compactly she turned to the window.

The train was speeding along again when she began to feel that strange psychic sense as of something out of the ordinary occurring. Looking around she met the eyes of the man beside her, and instantly recognized him. He was gazing as if fascinated.

"Is it possible—this is?" he hesitated.

"Lennard is my name," she said, with face aflame.

"Yes, excuse me. I was sure it was you; yet what a strange chance this drifting together, even for a brief moment. Is your—is Mr. Lennard with you?"

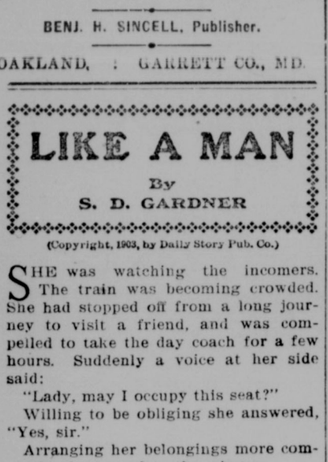
"He is not," she replied, in low tones, and then gazed straight ahead, as she remembered her parting with this man ten years before.

She felt angry with herself that time had not conquered the old love which was making her heartbeats quicken after so many years, and how cruel had been his treatment at that time. His voice aroused her.

"Sara, may I ask if life has been good to you?"

"My husband and I have been contented, and I hold different views of happiness from what I once did. But why should this interest you?"

"Forgive me. I thought you did me the justice to believe that the sacrifice was something terrible on my



"GOOD-BY—I—CALL AT MOTHER'S IF YOU ARE IN NEW YORK THIS SUMMER."

part, and I have always been anxious to know if you—"

"There, I cannot hear such talk from you. It is unjust to your wife," she interrupted.

He did not notice that she failed to include her husband, but looked at her wonderingly as he said:

"My wife! Then you do not know that Eva died two years ago in April?"

What! Your wife—no, I am just back from California—I knew you were living abroad—that was the last I heard, then came my marriage."

"Yes, and my doom. I—Sara, I wish we had not met. I find you fairer than ever, while I am miserable—forgive me and good-by. I have business at this station."

He arose, extending his hand. Confusedly, she gave him hers as she said:

"Good-by—I—call at mother's, if you are in New York this summer. I shall be there."

"Thanks, I will remember."

As Ashley stepped from the train his mind was in a tumult. What did the woman mean by asking him to call upon her; then, he thought of her beauty, the golden glimmer that lingered in her hair; this had seemed intensified by her dark dress; yes, he believed she wore black. He was an idiot about dress, but had always associated her with blue—filmy blue and white things—such as she had worn in the happy days long before.

Ashley had been engaged to his cousin, Eva Wood, when quite young. The girl was devoted to him, but time brought to the knowledge of the young man that he did not love her as he should the woman he would call wife. Her health began to fail and the doctors said to cross her would bring serious results; so, when all at home were humoring her every whim Ashley had not the heart to break the engagement as he had intended doing.

At this time he went to New York on business. While there he met Sara Lester. With them it was the rare happening of love at first sight. He prolonged his stay, thus dallying with temptation. She knowing naught of his engagement was not on her guard and a slight incident happened that suddenly brought words tripping through his lips that for days he had endeavored to suppress.

He held her in his arms, the one woman in the world he could love, and she with trust gave him the grand passion of her life.

Bidding her adieu until he should again come to her, and going home intent upon revealing the truth to Eva he was met by the news that she must go abroad and as his wife.

"I know you have been engaged a long time, Walter, so I take the liberty of telling you the truth. You may save her life by going with her at once," said the family physician.

Was man ever placed so before, Walter wondered; then seeing the hope in Eva's eyes he sat down and wrote the circumstances to the woman he loved, pleading with her to forgive him for the pain he felt he was giving her. She did not reply, and Ashley soon after went abroad with his wife, to whom he was invariably kind. He felt glad that she was spared the knowledge of that other love, yet he often doubted the wisdom which had sacrificed the love of two lives for one.

Much to the surprise of her friends Miss Lester suddenly married Mr. Lennard, a Californian, whom she had met while on an outing the year previous.

The meeting on the train had brought to the surface all Ashley's doubts and into active existence the love which dominated his life. There was something about their meeting and the invitation she had given him to call upon her that puzzled him. Why should she tempt him to her presence when she knew he loved her? Was she seeking a sort of revenge for her past suffering, or was she unhappy herself, and like some other women had become reckless and thus would lure him on to—God! no! he dared not think of that; he did not wish to think of it and yet. Well, he would see her at all events.

A few weeks later found Ashley in New York, awaiting the ladies at Mrs. Lester's home. Mrs. Lennard entered alone.

"Glad to see you. Mother is not well and sends regrets," she remarked, as she extended her hand in greeting.

"I am delighted to see you again, Sara, I have thought so much of our chance meeting. Fearing you are not happy—you—" moving nearer and taking her hand. As she did not resist he raised it to his lips, and then continued:

"Do you remember that night we—"

"Oh, Walter, hush! I have not told you," she interrupted.

"No, you have not, but I know—was he cruel to you, Sara? I could not bear to know you had suffered. Your kindness in asking me here made me think you would—confide in me, dear," pleadingly.

"Then if you know of Mr. Lennard's death, which occurred a year ago, I want you to know also that he was kindness itself to me," she said with emotion in her voice.

At once the man pulled himself together. Running his eyes over her he noted the unrelieved black. He wondered how he had been so stupid, and was thankful he would never know his mistake. Hurriedly he said:

"You did not enlighten me that day and it was not until later that I knew of your husband's death, but I have loved you always, my darling, I cannot wait longer to tell you—I—"

Again she was in his arms as on that day so long before. Trust and love surged from heart to heart with the old enchantment which is ever new.

LARGEST SCREWDRIVER.

Powerful Machine Used in the Construction of a Railway Bridge Near New York.

Undoubtedly the most powerful as well as the largest screwdrivers in the world have recently been delivered in the vicinity of New York. The Pennsylvania railroad in planning for its double tube under the North river has decided that it needed them and the engineering department, working with the construction department, has provided them.

The carpenter in using the ordinary screwdrivers exerts a power of about 30 pounds. The new screwdriver will have a power of 200,000 pounds, equal to that exerted by 6,666 carpenters. They will drive the great piles which must be sunk under the tunnel—they will, in fact, be the piles themselves. Inasmuch as about 1,000,000,000 pounds of metal will be used in the tubes, a faint idea of what the piles will have over them can be formed.

The screwdriver piles are cylinders two and one-quarter feet in diameter, made of cast iron one and one-quarter inches thick. They will be located every 15 feet centrally, so that both tubes will be reenforced. They will be made in length short enough to be handled in the tunnel, the successive lengths being belted on as the pile sinks. The screwdriver, or screw point so-called, is at the end of the pile and is so constructed that it will have one turn to 21 inches and a diameter of four and three-fourths feet.

SYMPATHY.

I chanced to see the other day
A rosy little chap,
A boy from school, released to play.
He wore a nice warm cap,
An overcoat, new rubber shoes—
A better garb no man might choose.

I also saw—and he saw, too—
A fine deep, muddy pool,
The sight attracted others who
Were newly come from school.
A puddle is a thing of joy
To any well-constructed boy.

The lad I marked did straightway dash,
All with a joyous whoop,
Into that pool; he went ker-splash,
Ker-chug, ker-slop, ker-scloop
He paddled in that lovely slime;
You bet he had a royal time.

And soon his nice, warm overcoat
Was soaked with muddy slop,
His cap did on the water float
Where it had chanced to drop,
His hose were drenched, his knickers wet,
And muddy as they well could get.

I watched that youngster with a smile
Of kindly sympathy,
And as I watched I thought the while,
"I would that boy were I."
But had he been my boy, I tell
You, I'd have caught and spanked him well.
—Chicago Daily News.

SCOTLAND'S INDUSTRIES.

Progressive Ideas Are Moving the Masters to Adopt the Most Modern Methods.

Tendencies now plainly observable indicate that manufacturers are awaking to the new state of things in the industrial and commercial world. For instance, not a few of them are enlisted in the movement for improving and broadening the scope of technical education in Scotland as a necessary step toward bringing the youth of today up to a higher standard of skilled workmanship than that attained by the present foremen and operatives. This shows that the masters are finally recognizing one of the serious deficiencies of the day, at least in some branches of production. It is also to be noticed that the "one-break" system has been gradually extending, doing away with the nine o'clock breakfast and the attendant stoppage of machinery and loss of time. The bonus system also gains favor more and more, giving a fair reward to workmen for zeal and cleverness. The improvement of mechanical facilities goes on steadily, but so quietly that it attracts little attention.

There are in this part of Scotland constructional engineering firms and other iron and steel concerns whose plants have undergone radical changes in equipment and organization, and one or two such plants are probably not excelled anywhere for economical efficiency. Ropery and sailcloth companies on the east and west coasts have been adding to the number of their fiber machines of improved American pattern. To increase the output of blast furnaces new appliances are being introduced, dispensing with "pig-bed work" or casting in the sand; also new facilities for the filling of ore and coke from the bunkers to the barrows. Managers of iron foundries are adopting the hammer core machine and better equipment of tackle and portable jib cranes to facilitate operations. In some foundries there is also a further specialization, which makes for economy and finer work. Firms in the engineering trades are using a greater number of automatic machines—easily managed—one man taking charge of several machines. Boiler makers and structural iron works are beginning to recognize the advantages of standardization.

Scotch shipbuilders have little to learn from other countries; but, not to be behind in any respect, they are making a wider use of pneumatic machinery in some departments. American machines are entering more largely into the boot and shoe industry. Paper makers are taking up new devices for regulating the speed of machines and for other purposes. In woolen mills old-style machinery has been for a year or two giving place to improved, faster looms, requiring fewer weavers to manage them, thus reducing the labor cost of production. In locomotive works, I am informed, special appliances have been adopted for work heretofore done by hand, and machines have been adopted for cutting iron, brass, etc., quickly into all sizes and shapes.

RUFUS FLEMING.

FROM PARIS TO PEKING.

An International Meeting to Arrange for Direct Train Service Between the Cities.

According to the Boersen Courier, a meeting was recently held in Vienna to arrange for direct service between western Europe and Peking, China. The meeting was attended by representatives of Russia, English, French, Bulgarian, Dutch and German railroads. It was decided to run a train de luxe from London and Paris via Berlin and Warsaw to the Chinese capital, beginning May, 1904. The Russian government will arrange to simplify passport and customs regulations for through passengers to minimize delays and formalities. It is the purpose of those participating in this movement to make it possible for passengers to book in London or Paris to China without change. Another interesting item connected with the arrangements is the issuing of a round-trip ticket, first class, for $204 which permits the traveler to make the trip both ways by rail or one way by rail and the other by water. The trip by rail is to be made in 17 days. The tickets are to be good on the ships of all companies voyaging around Asia, and permission is to be granted to stop off at any port at which the ship calls, with the privilege of taking another ship.

Austrian Skins for United States.

Trieste exports a considerable quantity of sheep and goat skins to the United States. These skins, a large portion of which is bought in the Balkan states, have to be specially assorted for the American market, as our tanners will not accept inferior goods. Attempts made by a number of irresponsible dealers to underbid old and reliable firms in the American market and then recoup themselves by sending indifferently assorted goods have been the cause of considerable friction between sellers and buyers. Unusually favorable offers in this line of business should always be viewed with suspicion by American tanners.

FRED'K W. HOSSFELD.

Density.

Stranger—In what part of your new country is the population densest?

Settler—Up north of here.

"Why, I had understood there were fewer people in that locality."

"There are. But they're English."—Baltimore News.

Formidable Weapons.

She—Woman's weapon is the pin. It is mightier than the sword.

He—You are right. The hatpin has become almost as formidable in public as the rolling-pin is in the home.—Kansas City Journal.

Emancipation's Woes.

First Clubwoman (a few years hence)—Men are enough to drive a woman crazy.

Second Clubwoman—Indeed they are.

First Clubwoman—Only think. For five nights last week I remained at the club terribly late, and yet, when I went home, I didn't find my husband waiting at the top of the stairs to upbraid me for neglect. The heartless brute was in bed, sleeping like a top, and actually smiling in his dreams.—N. Y. Weekly.

Just What Birdie Needed.

Birdie McHennepin and her brother were in the country.

"Oh, see that!" exclaimed Birdie.

"See what?" inquired the stoical John.

"Why, see that little cloudlet just above the wavelet, like a tiny leaflet dancing o'er the scene!"

"Oh, come, you had better go out to the pumplet in the back yardlet and soak your little headlet."—Tit-Bits.

BROTHERLY APPRECIATION.

Mrs. Newlyblessed—Don't you think baby is the perfect picture of his father?

Her brother (critically)—Yes, he is the very comic valentine of him!—Brooklyn Eagle.

He Was Willing to Judge.

Bobby was visiting at his Aunt Martha's, and when he was asked at the dinner table which kind of pie he liked best, apple, mince or pumpkin, he replied, after thinking it over a few moments:

"I don't know exactly, auntie. I guess you had better give me a piece of each so that I can find out!"—N. Y. Herald.

Positive Order.

"I'll bet," said Cadley, scornfully, "that you didn't do the proposing; dollars to doughnuts your wife asked you to marry her."

"O! No; you're wrong," replied Henpeck.

"Oh! Come off!"

"No. She didn't ask me to marry her. She told me to."—Philadelphia Press.

A Remedy Suggested.

"It seems to me," said Mrs. Oldcastle, "that the proletariat is becoming more and more difficult to manage."

"Yes," replied her hostess, "Josiah thinks so, too, but his idea is that if people wouldn't eat so hearty just before goin' to bed very few of them would ever have it."—Chicago Record-Herald.

One Description of It.

"What," asked the teacher, "do you understand by 'the strenuous life?' Does it convey any meaning to you?"

"Sure," replied the bad boy.

"What?"

"Why, what happens in the woodshed when pa gets home after you've been naughty," was the prompt reply.—Boston Budget.

PREPARED FOR A FLOOD.

Mrs. Dixon—How do you like my new rainy-day skirt?

Mr. Dixon—Judging from the length of it you must be expecting a deluge.—Chicago Chronicle.

Doesn't Rub It In.

Jackson—It's a pleasure to play billiards with Parker.

Johnston—H'm! You can beat him, eh?

Jackson—No; he beats me about four games out of five.

Johnston—Then where does the pleasure come in?

Jackson—Why, he never remarks that when he was younger he could play a good game.—Brooklyn Life.

In Real Life.

He had just been urging her to play for him, but she turned petulantly from the piano.

"I wonder," she said, "if men are all alike."

"How do yeou mean?" he asked.

"Well, Mrs. Binks says that before marriage they always want you to play for them, and after marriage they always want you to work for them."—Brooklyn Eagle.

A Corrected Bill.

Householder—Did the master plumber make the corrections in that bill I returned to him?

Collector—Yes, sir, and he found an overcharge of two dollars.

"Aha! Just as I said."

"Yes, sir; but it took him about an hour to look up the items, and he charges five dollars an hour for his time. Three dollars more, please."—N. Y. Weekly.

Similar, But Different.

"Professor," asked the inquisitive student, "are the three elements, fire, water and air political elements?"

"No," replied the professor, "but the political elements are somewhat similar."

"What are they?" queried the student.

"Fire-water and wind," replied the man of wisdom, winking his other eye.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Naturally Adapted.

"The man who has the worry of a business on his mind really has the most responsibility."

"Well," said Mrs. Bliggins, "I guess Josiah will be a great man one of these days. He don't care much about actual work, but he'll take almost any business you mention and sit down and worry about it by the hour."—Washington Star.

Not Much Difference.

The candidate will soon come forth
And shake you by the hand,
And show you what great plans he has
To benefit the land.
And when he gets the place he seeks,
You'll note with mild dismay
The world he promised to reform
Plods on, the same old way.
—Washington Star.

TOO POLITE TO INTERRUPT.

Customer (bringing back a parrot to a bird dealer)—What did you mean by telling me that this bird could talk? He hasn't said a word since I bought him.

Dealer—You probably haven't been quiet long enough to give him a chance.—Meggendorfer Blaetter.

Now She Rules the Roost.

He married his typewriter; made quite a stir,
And now he's her "darling Jim;"
For fully five years he dictated to her,
But now she's dictating to him.
—Yonkers Statesman.

Another Warning.

"I have just been reading the account of a railway wreck in which every occupant of the smoking carriage was more or less injured, while the rest of the passengers in the train escaped without harm," said old Hodge.

"There, Ezra," cried Mrs. Hodge, triumphantly, "there is another warning against the use of tobacco."—Tit-Bits.

Oh, How Smart.

Bill—A man downtown took his alarm clock and set it on the railroad tracks.

Jill—Well, what of it?

"Why, even that didn't disturb the sleepers."—Yonkers Statesman.

Not Until Asked.

She—A girl seldom marries her first love.

He—That's so. The custom of the day requires that she shall wait for her first "lover."—Philadelphia Ledger.

A Professional Nurse tells her experience with Doan's Kidney Pills.

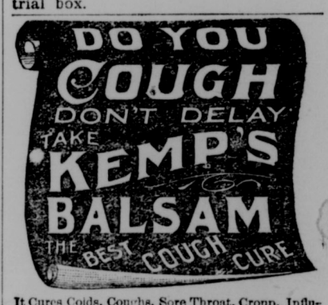
Montague, Mass.

FOSTER-MILBURN CO., Buffalo, N. Y.

Gentlemen,—I heartily wish those who are suffering from backache and disturbed action of the kidneys would try Doan's Kidney Pills. As was the case with me, they will be more than surprised with the results. I have been troubled for years with my spine. I could not lie on either side. Spinal cramps would follow, and words could not explain the agony which I would endure. While in these cramps I could not speak or move, but by making a great effort after the cramp had left me I could begin to speak and move a little, but my whole back was so sore and lame that I could not even have my back bathed for some time. My nerves were in a terrible state. I would rather sit up at night than go to bed, dreading the cramps and the terrible backaches. I consulted physicians, but got only a little relief for the time being. Seeing your advertisement, my mother urged me to try Doan's Kidney Pills. After using one box I was better, and have ever since been on the gain. I have no backache and no cramps now, and I feel like a new person. My nerves are better and I know my blood is purer. Words cannot express my thanks to you for what Doan's Kidney Pills have done for me. In my work as professional nurse I have a chance to recommend them; and they did me so much good that I will do so on every possible occasion.

HATTIE BRIGHAM, Nurse.

Doan's Kidney Pills are sold at 50 cents per box. Address Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., for a free trial box.



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is guaranteed to cure. If it doesn't benefit you, the druggist will give you your money back.

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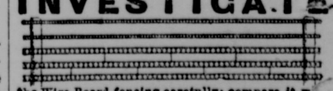

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CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION 25 CTS

Christianity in the Schools

By BISHOP S. M. MERRILL,
of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

WE WANT no closer union of church and state in this land than we now have. The founders of this republic hit upon the ideal relation and imbedded it in the constitution, not to be disturbed by accidental majorities, nor to be subject to the animosities of partisan strife. Each is independent in its sphere. The church has all the liberty it needs and all the protection it requires. The state has never yet encroached upon the rights of the church, and will not so long as the people are intelligent and vigilant. The trend of the times is to keep the distinction clear, and to hold each to its proper duties. But while the separation is complete there is no antagonism between the two. They are helpers of each other in all legitimate works and ways. The public schools, ordained and controlled by the state, are for the good of the whole people, and, therefore, for the good of the church—for the good of all the churches, of all nationalities, and all religions. There is nothing in the land more truly catholic than our public schools.

We would not have them less catholic and, therefore, they must not be sectarian or denominational. We believe, however, that they could be more religious than they are without detriment to their efficiency, or any sectarian tendency. They could teach the foundation principles of religion with regard to which all agree, whether Jews or Gentiles, Protestants or Romanists, and certainly they could inculcate the morality of Christianity, with its universal standards, without injury to the rights of infidel or pagan.

This nation is not infidel nor pagan, Romanist nor Protestant, but it is Christian in its constitution, profession, institutions, and laws. In numerous ways it recognizes Christianity as the religion of the people, and interweaves the sentiments of the Gospel into the fabric of its legislation and its judicial processes. While it does not and cannot inculcate Christianity in the public schools, in its positive form as a positive institution, it can and should recognize it as the dominant faith of the people and of the nation, with proper respect for whatever is sacred to parents and to the public at large; for if it be not the duty of the state to educate the children into Christianity, much less is it the right or duty of the state, through her schools, to educate them out of Christianity or into infidelity. When once that is attempted their doom is sealed, as the American people will have no infidel or "godless" institutions on the list of their public beneficences.

Life's Investment

By REV. JENKIN LLOYD JONES,
Pastor of All Souls' Church, Chicago.

Business, capital, investments. Those are the three commanding words of our day and place. If they are not written in letters of gold in every man's counting-room they are stamped in letters of iron in every man's and every woman's workshop. They are words that cannot be dismissed or ignored. So to-day let us accept them and interpret them, if possible, in terms not only of the life that now is, but of the life eternal.

The world is a great market place into which every one of us is carried by the chariot of birth, with more or less capital to invest. This investment is subjected to the same irrevocable laws of exchange as govern all other investments, among which we find as fundamental these four:

1. There is no credit at this market. The universe does a cash business with all her patrons.

2. The universe deals honestly with her patrons. Here we get just what we bargain for—nothing more, nothing less.

3. Here as elsewhere capital well invested grows.

4. Uninvested capital depreciates and sooner or later slips through the fingers of the holder.

Upon adequate appreciation and obedience to these four laws depend our moral and religious prosperity, just as much as does our industrial or commercial prosperity.

The fourth law is an alarming one: "Uninvested capital depreciates and sooner or later slips through the fingers." Oh, my friends, this would be awful were it not so sumblime! It is sad to see a limb paralyzed by disuse or misuse. Alas, could we see the shriveled sinews of the brain, the atrophied organs of the heart, the withered faculties of the soul! Could we know the lives once sensitive to generous things that have become ossified for want of exercise, the minds that are now capped in dark casements that once occupied apartments full of windows opening to the sky, we would stand appalled at the awful evidences that this righteous law of God is being unflinchingly executed all around us. He will not allow his subjects to retain unused talents.

The Preacher and Politics

By RT. REV. FREDERICK BURGESS, D. D.,
Bishop of Long Island.

THERE is a tendency to keep the preacher within certain limits. You stay in the drawing-room along with the ladies, men seem to say. We will go into the world and attend to business and politics. Nevertheless the topics of the pulpit must be taken from the things which are near the people's hearts. I would not for a moment encourage sensationalism or political electioneering in the pulpit, but I would rather have an occasional lapse into bad taste or injudiciousness than to have the preacher fail to touch the lives of men.

In the problems of socialism, of capital and labor, of statecraft in every form, there is beneath all the externals a deep principle of truth; and it is for the preacher to dive down beneath the surging and perhaps turgid waters and bring up the pearl of great price. Remember that there are certain things which the Christian preacher will not do. He will never preach war. His voice will be always for peace, and when the passions of anger and greed pass over a nation the true pulpit will belong to the Prince of Peace. War may have to come, and as a citizen he may approve, but as a preacher of Jesus Christ he must proclaim only the Christmas tidings. Nor will he enter into the arena of party politics. It is not his business to decide whether Tammany or fusion, whether democrat of republican, conquer in a given election. No; his campaign lasts all the year, and he must struggle to bring out those principles of honesty and charity, of purity and family integrity and of political courage which make the good citizen, whether he be democrat or republican. The life and strength of a nation consist not in its politics, but in those eternal truths which lie beneath politics.

HER GIFT.

The Story of the Little Handkerchief Which Rested on the Coffin of John B. Gough.

When the death of John B. Gough was announced wagon loads of flowers were turned back from the door of his home with the orders that these flowers be distributed among the poor. When the vast congregation of people came to the funeral there was not a flower upon the casket, the only decoration was a little, faded, tear-stained handkerchief, and the story of that handkerchief was this:

Many years before that a young lady had married a young man and they had gone to the city of New York to live.

After they had finally settled there the wife found that he was a drunkard and gambler, and soon he began to leave her alone at night. Two little children came into their home, but he cared not for them, seemingly, for he would be out all night. Then he began to beat his family, curse them, and then began pawning the furniture. One by one the pieces of furniture that she had brought from old Kentucky were sent down to the pawnshop. After awhile this poor woman had to go out and wash for a living, that her children might have bread to eat. She had one treasure left,

"I HAVE BROUGHT MY HANDKERCHIEF."

that was the piano that her mother had given her on her wedding day. She would take her little tots and play on the piano and sing to them, then they would say their little prayers and go to bed.

She came home one night and her piano was gone. She knew what it meant. The last thing she had to tell of her old home had been pawned by her husband for drink. Her heart was breaking, but the babies came and asked her to sing. She put her arms around them and tried to sing the best she could without her piano. Somehow, the whisky had not tasted as good that night as usual. (Sometimes when mixed with a woman's tears it gets a little bitter.) Her husband came home not so drunk as usual. As he came around the house he looked in at the window and he saw the children in their little nighties and his wife was singing a lullaby song, then they prayed, kneeling down beside her. Each one asked God to bless them, to bless mamma, then to bless papa and help him to be good and to bring him home sober. He slipped softly in and kneeled down by his wife's side and said: "Wife, if you'll forgive me, I will never do it again." She said: "Tom, will you sign the pledge tonight?" He said: "I will." They went down together to a hall where John B. Gough, the great temperance lecturer, was giving a lecture. Tom went up and put his name down.

One day, at the time of Mr. Gough's illness, there came to his home a woman and she told her story to Mrs. Gough. She said: "I hoped I might give some presents to Mr. Gough, but I cannot do it. I have brought my handkerchief. I have not shed a tear since the night Tom signed the pledge. I brought this and thought I would give it to Mr. Gough." When Mr. Gough heard this he told his wife to send all flowers that were sent him at his funeral to the poor and put nothing but that little handkerchief on his casket, and tell the people that there was one soul on earth that he knew he had helped make better. When the people saw that little handkerchief on the casket of John B. Gough it taught them a lesson all the flowers in the world couldn't.—Ram's Horn.

Poverty Caused by Drink.

Upon the connection of poverty with drink the statements are uncompromising. "A Wesleyan minister says that in nearly every application to their relief fund, the necessity was ultimately traced to drink on the part of man or wife, or both." "A Congregationalist says that it is at the root of all the poverty and distress with which they come into contact; drink has been the cause of leakage. A Church of England vicar speaks of it as 'the great trouble; the main cause of all poverty. In almost every application for relief there is a history of drink.'"—Temperance.

The Spider and His Web.

In proof of the allegation that drink deceives, Dr. Louis Albert Banks says: "The saloon is the spider and his web is the American life, and the overwhelming majority of the flies caught in his web are workingmen. The Christian church would kill the spider and destroy the web; it seeks to save a hundred thousand young men every year caught and engulfed in the loathsome net."

FRYING-PAN DRUNKARDS.

Utensil Cooks Food Poorly and Causes the Eaters to Seek Relief in Liquor

The distinction of drawing public attention to the fact that inefficient cooking is one of the principal incentives to drinking rests with Sir William Anson, parliamentary secretary to the board of education, of London.

Sir William informed the students of the Harris institute at Preston that indigestion was produced by bad cooking and continued indigestion led to drink.

The relation of bad cooking to the drink habit has, however, been long known to medical men, as well as to conductors of cookery classes. The latter are doing admirable work on behalf of temperance reform, and inquiries elicited the welcome assurance that there is not a culinary student in London who has not the physiological and moral effects of bad cooking impressed upon her.

The officials of the national society's Training School of Cookery in Blackfriars road have expressed their conviction that unskilled cooking is responsible for a vast amount of intemperance in the poorer and middle classes.

"A steady, hard-working man," said one of the principals, "returns home after a trying day, feeling very hungry, to a meal that is terribly indigestible. But the half-famished man must eat it or go hungry. Afterward he naturally suffers, and, as countless instances prove, repairs to the nearest public house for spirits to assuage his pain. By repetition of the process he acquires chronic indigestion, always repeatedly flying to the only remedy he knows."

The use, or rather the abuse, of the frying pan is, according to another authority, the origin of much alcoholic indulgence by workingmen. The frying pan, it appears, is the most popular culinary utensil with their wives, and most things prepared in a frying pan are indigestible.

A STORY ON CARNEGIE.

Total Abstainer Says Employes on Scotland Estate Who Abstain from Liquor Get More Pay.

Joshua L. Bailey, a well-known Philadelphia merchant, spoke at Ardmore, Pa., the other night on total abstinence and told a story about Andrew Carnegie.

"While in Washington about a week ago," said Mr. Bailey, "I met Mr. Carnegie, who, upon hearing that I was connected with the National Temperance society, said to me: 'That's a splendid movement. I am not a total abstainer myself, but on my estate in Scotland at the end of every year I call all my men up and everyone who can swear that he has not taken a drink of liquor during the year gets ten per cent. added to his wages. I find that five-sixths of the men get the additional money.'"

Mr. Bailey suggested that perhaps if Mr. Carnegie set the example by abstaining himself, the other one-sixth might abstain.

PROGRESS OF REFORM.

Oscar II,. king of Sweden and Norway, has acceded to a petition of his temperance subjects to discontinue the christening of battleships with wine.

The "blind pigs" in La Grange, Ill., must go, say the citizens of the suburb. They have asked the village board to devise means of ridding the town of them.

The city marshal of Hoopeston, Ill., has been removed from office because of insufficient activity shown in the prosecutions for violations of liquor ordinances.

The clergy of the state church of Sweden, assembled in national convention, unanimously petitioned the government to stop the sale of beer at all military establishments and camps.

God never compromises with any wicked thing. His laws against evil are all prohibitory. Satan is the author of compromise; and when men permit evil for a consideration it is not difficult to tell whose side they are on, or in whose interests they are working.—National Advocate.

In our southland 11 states are strengthening their laws. Look at Texas. In 1901, 53 counties had prohibition; in 1902, 104; June 15, 1903, 128 prohibition counties in the state. Some have been added since. The San Antonio Liquor Dealer declares that prohibitionists will carry the entire state in two years.

The fifty-sixth annual report of the Pennsylvania commissioners on lunacy shows that the increase of insanity from intemperance is from 20.6 per cent. in 1900 to 21.1 per cent. in 1902. The ratio of intemperance to any other cause of insanity is given as five to one. Isn't drink the great befuddler?

Illinois Garden Spot.

Edward county, in Illinois, is a veritable garden spot. There is not a single prisoner confined in the county jail, nor has there been for several years. The jail is used exclusively as a shelter for tramps during the winter season. The county almshouse is without a single inmate. The circuit court in that model county seldom lasts over two days, owing to the remarkable absence of litigation. In the past two years there has not been a single criminal case tried there, and but one jury trial in all that time, and that was brought by a man who sued his mother-in-law for alienating his wife's affections. The county has not sent a prisoner to the penitentiary for 30 years, a record perhaps unequaled. Reason why: In 30 years there has been but one saloon in the county, and that was operated but a single year.—National Advocate.

AND HE GOT IT.

But It Proved to Be Something He Did'nt Care to Hold Very Long.

An indulgent mother of the Tuxedo colony was traveling on a local train one day in company with her three-year-old son, his nursemaid, and a copy of a society magazine which absorbed her attention, relates the New York Times. The son was occupying the seat behind her with his attendant, who attempted every once in awhile to curb his restless and rebellious spirit by a gentle denial of his latest whim, but each time the mother, noticing only that some argument was in progress, and without looking up from her book, would remark: "Let him have it."

The nursemaid thereupon would yield to this double demand.

Finally a strong and rather venomous looking wasp flew against the window pane, and the youthful hunter reached out to grasp it, and wailed dejectedly when he was once more restrained by the watchful caretaker. Again the fond mother, without raising her eyes, exclaimed:

"Oh, do let him have it!"

And the howl which followed the nurse's compliance caused an amused smile to pass around the car.

The U. S. Dept. of Agriculture

gives to Salzer's Oats its heartiest endorsement. Salzer's New National Oats yielded in 1903 from 150 to 300 bu. per acre in 30 different States, and you, Mr. Farmer, can beat this in 1904, if you will. Salzer's seeds are pedigree seeds, bred up through careful selection to big yields.

	Per Acre.
Salzer's Beardless Barley yielded	121 bu.
Salzer's Home Builder Corn...	300 bu.
Speltz and Macaroni Wheat....	80 bu.
Salzer's Victoria Rape.....	60,000 lbs.
Salzer's Teosinte, the fodder wonder	160,000 lbs.
Salzer's Billion Dollar Grass...	50,000 lbs.
Salzer's Pedigree Potatoes.....	1,000 bu.

Now such yields pay and you can have them, Mr. Farmer, in 1904.

SEND 10c IN STAMPS

and this notice to the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., and you will get their big catalog and lots of farm seed samples free. [K. L.]

"Some men," said the quoter, "are born great, some achieve greatness——" "And the great majority," interrupted the cynic, "believe they come under both of these heads."—Philadelphia Ledger.

A Remarkable Discovery.

A German chemist has discovered a healing agent in coal oil which has created quite a sensation amongst sufferers wherever it has been tested, on account of the wonderful cures accomplished by its use. A few applications are sufficient to cure muscular Rheumatism, Neuralgia, headache, tooth, ear or backache, lameness, sprains, chilblains, in fact every severe pain. It is sold in drug stores as Dr. Bayer's Penetrating Oil in 25c. and 50c. bottles and warranted to cure or money refunded.

Failure is a spur while success may be a snare.—Chicago Tribune.

Miss Nellie Holmes, treasurer of the Young Woman's Temperance Association of Buffalo, N.Y., strongly advises all suffering women to rely, as she did, upon Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:— Your medicine is indeed an ideal woman's medicine, and by far the best I know to restore lost health and strength. I suffered misery for several years, being troubled with menorrhagia. My back ached, I had bearing-down pains and frequent headaches. I would often wake from restful sleep, and in such pain that I suffered for hours before I could go to sleep again. I dreaded the long nights as much as the weary days. I consulted two different physicians, hoping to get relief but finding that their medicine did not seem to cure me. I tried your **Vegetable Compound** on the recommendation of a friend from the East who was visiting me.

"I am glad that I followed her advice, for every ache and pain is gone, and not only this, but my general health is much improved. I have a fine appetite and have gained in flesh. My earnest advice to suffering women is to put aside all other medicines and to take **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.**"—MISS NELLIE HOLMES, 540 No. Division St., Buffalo, N.Y.—*$5000 forfeit if original of above letter proving genuineness cannot be produced.*

Mother Gray, Nurse in Children's Home, New York City.

MOTHER GRAY'S SWEET POWDERS FOR CHILDREN,

A Certain Cure for **Feverishness, Constipation, Headache, Stomach Troubles, Teething Disorders,** and **Destroy Worms.** They **Break up Colds** in 24 hours. At all Druggists, 25cts. Sample mailed FREE. Address, **A. S. OLMSTED, Le Roy, N. Y.**

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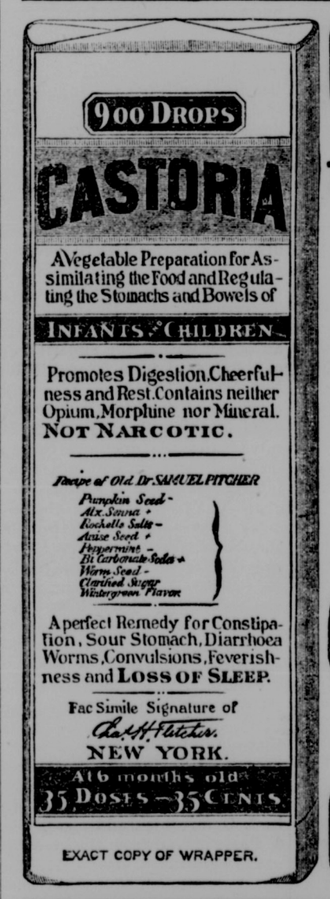

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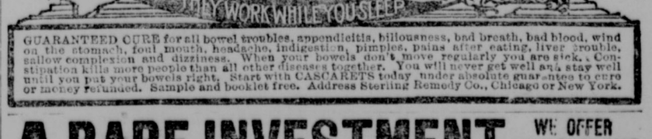

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GUARANTEED CURE for all bowel troubles, appendicitis, biliousness, bad breath, bad blood, wind on the stomach, foul mouth, headache, indigestion, pimples, pains after eating, liver trouble, sallow complexion and dizziness. When your bowels don't move regularly you are sick. Constipation kills more people than all other diseases together. You will never get well and stay well until you put your bowels right. Start with CASCARETS today under absolute guarantee to cure or money refunded. Sample and booklet free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

A RARE INVESTMENT WE OFFER SUBJECT TO SALE

a small remainder of absolutely secured 6 per cent. first mortgage gold bonds issued for development purposes by A STRONG, CONSERVATIVE MINING COMPANY, working **LARGE PRODUCING MINES**, annually. There is a feature of this Investment Offer which makes it CERTAIN OF YIELDING 100 PER CENT over and above the amounts invested, in addition to the regular interest on the bonds. Write for detailed information about the above.

ARBUCKLE-GOODE COMMISSION CO., N. E. Corner FOURTH and OLIVE DEPT. K, ST. LOUIS, MO

MEXICAN **Mustang Liniment** heals Old Sores quickly.

MEXICAN **Mustang Liniment** cures Sprains and Strains.

PLEASANT FIELDS OF HOLY WRIT

SAVE for my daily range
Among the pleasant fields of Holy Writ,
I might despair. —Tennyson.

The International Sunday School Lesson.

First Quarter. Lesson XI. Matt xiv, 1-12. March 13, 1904.

Copyright, Davis W. Clark.

Death of John the Baptist

Extremes met in the fortress palace of Herod Antipas on the occasion of his birthday banquet. Nazaritish abstemiousness kept vigil in the dungeon. Herodian wantonness blazed and reeled in the banquet-chamber. Self-oblivious devotion below is matched by an overweening ambition above. The forgiving spirit, ready to pray for despiteful users, is offset by a vindictive thirst for the blood of one whose very life was a rebuke to sinners. On the inky agate of the Herodian court the character of John Baptist stood out in high relief, a clear-cut cameo of snowy luster.

If any Herod ever needed a post-graduate course in the art of luxury, this one had it. He received his finishing touches during his visit to Rome. At that capital of debauchery he contracnted the incestuous connection which called forth the Baptist's stern and constant "It is not lawful!"

This banquet seems to have been, in part at least, a military affair. Antipas was toasting and feasting his officers. He was putting them in heart for the war into which his unnatural crime had plunged him. Their ivory couches rested upon tessellated floor of banquet-hall in the marble palace, within the impregnable fortress of Macherus. The tatrarch's couriers had brought in haste from every quarter the dantiest viands of fish, flesh, and fowl, while wine filled golden goblets to their brim, and the air was scented with jet and spray of perfume.

Herodias was in her boudoir. Ambition was her ruling vice. She had discarded her rightful husband, father of her beautiful daughter, because, he had no title. She married one who already sustained the relation of uncle and brother-in-law to her, and in doing so displaced a loyal wife from her husband's side.

At length Herodias had a title and numerous palaces and fawning courtiers; but she had also a Nemesis, whose imperiots "It is not lawful," either threat nor cajolery nor bible could silence. Her strait was desperate. The uncompromising preacher of righteousness was making progress with her paramour. If he converted him, she would be discarded, and all lost. She had secured the Baptist's imprisonment. But locks and bars seemed no restraint to his subtle influence, while his dungeon-walls seemed to echo his "It is not lawful!" with ever louder detonations.

The desperate and wicked woman baited her hook with her daughter's modesty, and went angling in the pool of drunken revelry. When Antipas found himself caught, he lacked moral courage to snap the hook. He feared to vex Herodias, and had superstitious scruples about breaking his oath. He doubted the effect of his vacillation upon the courtiers and chiliarchs whom he was seeking by this very banquet to attach more closely to himself. On the one hand, he was apprehensive of the effect on the murder of one who stood so high in their regard. Wretched man! This was the turning-point in his career. With the infamous choice of this hour he began the descent which terminated in disgrace, exile, death.

A moment later, Salome, a paragon of voluptuous beauty, flushed with her lascivious dance, carries, with an inhumanly steady hand a golden platter from the banquet-table, on which rests the head of the martyr. A choice dish that for Herodias! It was her share in the banquet.

The Teacher's Lantern

A character in which there is no balance-wheel of principle is despicable. When such a one reaches a position of power it is public calamity. "As a roaring lion and a raging bear, so is a wicked ruler over the poor people." Some who would be lavish in their upbraiding of a social outcast are singularly mute before sin while it is shrined in wealth, luxury, and power. John Baptist was not of that order. No station in life is to loftly to lift its occupant above the reach of the pains and penalties of sin. They can pass even palace-door is a fearful thing to deliberately cherish hatred and revenge in the heart. It is sure to bear its crimson fruit. For his oath's sake. A poor women of my city said to me last winter that there come a day when they had not a scrap to put on the table. She put her shawl on, and went down to the corner saloon, stated the fact to the saloon keeper, reminding him, in addition, that her husband had spent a good deal of money at his bar. He professd to be sorry for her, but said he had *prmised not to aid anybody*, and there fore could not help her. Surprising how tenacious some men are of there oaths and promises *when it suits theirconvenicene*! That proved has no weight with them, "A bad promise is better broken than kept." This was that Herod who, in mockery, clothed Jesus in robes and sent Him back to Pilate. Out of the corrupt court of Herod Antipas, Manahem, his foster brother, and Chusa, his major-dromo, rose to discipleship with Jesus. Nothing prevented Herod himself from rising but his love of self and sin. Whom I beheaded: No need of the Baptist now! Conscience performed the office of ten thousand accusers. That the way of the transgressor is hard never had more apt illustration then in the case of Herod and Herodias. The inordinately ambitious woman induced her husband to go to Rome and enter his claim to the title king. But he lost even what he had, and both perished miserably in exile.

Child-Study and Sunday-School Method

Benjamin Kidd affirms the sense of reverence to be a preponderating element in the type of character which the civilization of the future demands. It will be observed that we have ready at hand an efficient agency for the cultivation of reverence. It is the Sunday-school, in America alone ten million scholars are enrolled. In spite, however, of great number and thorough organization, it is an open question whether the end desired is always conserved. It has taken the Sunday-school a hundred years to outgrow the semi-secular tinge Robert Raikes gave it, a secularity for which he is not altogether responsible—which, under the circumstances, he could hardly avoid—but for which there is not the slightest excuse at the present day. The idea that the Sunday-school is an annex or addendum to the Church should not be tolerated. In the true ideal, it is the Church. The Church resolves itself that specific form for the time being for the specific purpuse of stimulating reverence and imparting religious knowledge. If this be true, the spirit which pervadees the public service should characterize the Sunday-school. The worshipful and reverential spirit need not be lugubrioug or severe. In fact, the real article is never that. The smart, patronizing, affectedly-stirring conduct of a school is palpably out of harmony with the high ideal of reverence. The unecclesiastical furniture, cast-off, second-hand, marble-top tables and wornout divans, are at war with the reverential spirit. The appointments of the Sunday-school should be ecclesiastical. The symbols of faith should be displayed. There should be a lecturn. As an object lesson, the superintendent ought to read from a large Bible, in sight of the children. The singing, too must be worshipful. The business incidental to a Sunday-school should come before the opening—the books returned and taken out, and the library closed and the librarian in a class. The secretary takes the census, and the treasurer the offering, before the school is called to order. By this rule certain very desirable ends will be conserved. Interruption of class work will be avoided and a contingent added to the corps of teachers or scholars. The following order of service is suggested: 1. Silence. 2. Invocation. 3. "Gloria Patri." 4. Lesson study (when the scholars are freshest; short; not too many things; one thing thoroughly). 5. Supplemental ethical lesson. 6. Review from the desk, if desirable, and if there is some one present who is competent to conduct it. 7. Or an ethical address. 8. Silence 9. Passage read from the great Bible at the lecturn. 10. Hymn. 11. Prayer. 12. Benediction. 13. Silence. 14. Separation.

FRIENDSVILLE.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Cuppett, March 5th, a daughter.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. R. C. McCandlish, March 5th, a daughter.

M. H. Clark was seen on our streets last Saturday for the first time after a month's illness.

Mr. Ami Frankhouser had his leg injured last week by a log rolling on it.

Mr. J. C. Turner, of Cumberland, Md., has billed his moving picture show for this place next Saturday evening, March 12th.

The band mill started full blast on Monday morning, 7th inst., after an idleness of three months.

J. H. Cuppet returned home last Friday from Pittsburg, Pa., where he was purchasing his spring goods.

A series of meetings was held last week in the Grace Evangelical Lutheran Church by Rev. Stroup, pastor, with good success by adding seventeen new members to his flock.

Paint Your Buggy for 75c.

with Devoe's Gloss Carriage Paint. It weighs 3 to 8 ozs. more to the pint than others, wears longer; and gives a gloss equal to new work. Sold by J. M. Davis & Son. 51-3t

DEER PARK.

March with its changeable weather, one hour rain, then snow, and then, to surprise us the sun peeps forth for a moment or so. Still time marches on, and we soon hope for "April showers that will bring forth May flowers;" and then we will forget that Mr. Groundhog has had his sleep and came forth victorious.

The many friends of Albert J. King and Daisy Warnick King, his wife, were shocked to hear that this young husband was suddenly killed in Ohio on the B. & O. railroad, Pennsylvania system, at bridge 55, over Yellow Creek, on Saturday, the 5th inst. His remains were brought here on Monday morning and buried in the cemetery the same evening, after appropriate services in the Lutheran church conducted by Rev. E. Manges.

Rev. Mr. Clary, of Keyser, W. Va., spent a few days at his home, recently purchased from Mr. F. L. Warnick, and after the Keyser real estate boom is over, will locate here permanently. We welcome this Christian gentleman back to his home of years gone by, and fully realize that he will be an acquisition to our town.

Mr. Joseph Lashorn, an old resident of our town, is dangerously ill at his home on church street. Dr. M. C. Hinebaugh, of Oakland, is attending him, but gives but little hope of his recovery. Our sympathy goes out to his devoted wife and only son, a good boy just merging into manhood.

Miss Nellye Hoye, of Oakland, has been visiting relatives of this place for the past ten days, and many social gatherings have been given in her honor by friends of her girlhood days.

Miss Ada Thrasher, daughter of B. T. Thrasher, of near this place, spent some days at Fairmont, W. Va., visiting her sick brother, William R. Thrasher, who has been living at that place for the past vear or more. We presume he is convalescing as his sister has returned to her home.

The many friends of the late Wm. A. Baker, of Baltimore, for so many years State Supt. of the Maryland Sunday School Union, were pained to hear of his death some weeks since, just previous to Baltimore's great fire; and now again comes the news from our old friend Rev. George H. Nock, sucessor of Mr. Baker, that his much loved president of that institution, the venerable G. S. Griffith, has been called to his heavenly home. From our own personal acquaintance with this grand old man, we feel assured that if there is a reward for the rich in the better land this aged and loved man (although a man of considerable wealth) is enjoying a "mansion not made with hands."

We are glad to see our friend J. L. Wheeler, of the "F. R. D. mail service on route 2 of this place, is out again, after a sickness of some weeks. His assistant in the person of his son Gay performed the duties to the entire satisfaction of the patrons. Gay is a model young man and one that we all love and respect for his faithful devotion to his parents.

Hon. A. F. Geoige was in town today visiting his aged father, Rev. W. E. George, who has been quite ill for some time, but we hope he may be spared to us for many years; but in the course of nature it can't be long, as he has out-lived the allotted time. Mr. George is in his 84th year.

Mr. George Marley is improving his lot situated at the head of Main street and will build a business stand with a hall above. Lumber and material is on the ground for work as soon as the weather will permit.

Mr. Walter Engle, of Minnesota, will be here some time in April or the first of May and will erect a cottage on his lot on Oak street, which he purchased a year ago from E. F. Droege, and expects to locate permanently in this place. His many friends in Garrett county, the home of his youth, will welcome him back to his native heath.

Dr. J. W. Laughlin, of Mountain Lake Park, was in town last week looking after his property interests here. He contemplates some repairs and improvements.

We are glad the smallpox scare in our county is over. People attending the March term of court need have no fear.

We wish you and your paper all prosperity.

COLONIST FARES TO THE WEST
Via Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

During the months of March and April the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad will place on sale daily, from all stations, ONE WAY COLONIST TICKETS, to principal points in California, Arizona, British Columbia, Colorado, Montana, New Mexico, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Washington, Wyoming, etc., at GREATLY REDUED RATES.

For tickets and full information, call on or address Ticket Agents, Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

Spring Time in the Carolina.

Resorts of Camden, Southern Pines and Pinehurst is delightful. All out door sports, golf, tennis, polo, riding, fine hotels. Three daily trains. Through sleepers and parlor cars. Dining cars on all trains. For descriptive booklets, address W. E. Conklyn, Gen. Agt., Seaboard Air Line, 1411 Chestnut St., Phila., Pa. 51-5t

BLOOMING ROSE.

Not often do we see any thing from this community in THE REPUBLICAN, the peoples paper, so we concluded to try for once to see if we can't report the happenings in and around the neighborhood.

The happiest events of the winter were two revival meetings both near us, one at Sandspring and the other at Keeler Glades. They were nothing short of an old time meeting. Some 120 souls were made happy beyond doubt and it is impossible for us to express in words the effect of such meetings. Both sinner and saint gave praise for the wonderful outporing of the spirit. Many years has passed since there was such a revival as I have mentioned. These meetings were held under the name of "Christ Church" by Rev Jessie Hoffman a mere youth of 22 years. No one doubts his special gift as an ordained represenative of what he preaches. We are informed that he is to commence a series of meetings at Krug, or now Kendall, in the near future. All expect a good and grand time for the Master. We say "amen" to such work.

This is an enterprising community. All are busy trying to improve the opportunity afforded them. Lumbering has been the one important business during the winter.

This community has been undergoing one of the most severe rounds of measles. All who have not had them heretofore has had them or has them at this writing.

The family of Mr. C. W. Friend, Milton Friend, Isac J. Meyers, William Fearer, Leroy Chisholm, Samuel S Bowling, all have had a siege of them.

This has been a long and cold winter yet a splendid one for hauling purposes.

Thomas Bros. have commenced to operate their saw mill between Mr. Kelley's and Mr. C. W. Friend's, cutting lumber and shingles for those gentleman.

There has been no meetings at Blooming Rose for some time. We have been informed that we are to have preaching in the near future.

Mrs. J. S. Meyers has about recovered from a severe attack of the measles, and is able to be around again to the delight of all.

Mrs. C. B. Friend has recovered from a severe spell of sickness.

Mrs. E. B. Hook has been confined to her bed for some days, has recovered sufficiently to be around again.

There is no section in Garrett county that has the telephone service as this has. We believe almost every one has a 'phone and to do without the service now would be almost unbearable. Every body talks at once. One cannot wait on another, so anxious are they to know how every thing goes.

Mr. George Frazee has moved from Kendall to the farm of his father where he will permanently reside.

Our neighbor, Mr. D. H. Friend, is looking around for a house keeper and from reports he is to succeed.

Mr. C. W. Friend has the distinguished honor of being called "grandpap." He is proud of the title thus honorably conferred.

Circuit Court.

The March term of the Circuit Court for this county will convene in Oakland on Monday, the 21st inst. instead of Monday, the 15th inst.; as published in these columns last week.

TRUSTEE'S SALE
OF VALUABLE
REAL ESTATE
SITUATE NEAR SWANTON, GARRETT COUNTY, MARYLAND.

By virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court for Garrett county passed in a cause wherein Albert Lewis Miller et al. are complainants and George W. Miller et al. are defendants, the same being No. 1254 on the Equity docket of said Court, the undersigned trustee will, on

SATURDAY,
the 2nd Day of April, A D. 1904,
AT 11 O'CLOCK A. M.

in front of the Court House in the town of Oakland, Garrett county, Maryland, offer for sale at public auction

All those tracts or parcels of Land called "Much To Do About Nothing" and "Elk Lick," containing in the aggregate 822 Acres, more or less,

and being the same property which was conveyed unto Margaret Miller, late of Allegany county, deceased, in a deed from J. W. S. Cochrane and David W. Sloan, trustees, bearing date the 22nd day of October, 1895, and recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 28, folios 410, etc., one of the Land Records of Garrett county.

The property is situated about two miles East of Swanton in Garrett county. The quality of the soil is good and there is much valuable timber on the property. There are also two large glades on the property, making it one of the finest grazing farms in the country.

TERMS OF SALE—As prescribed by the decree, viz.: One-third of the purchase money cash; one-third in six months, and one-third in twelve months, or all cash, at the option of the purchaser. Deferred payments to be secured by the bonds of the purchaser with surety to the satisfaction of the trustee, and to bear interest.

1 4t J. W. S. COCHRANE, Trustee.

ORDER OF PUBLICATION.

Calvert Coal and Iron Company, et. al.,
vs.
Winslow Mason, Charles F. Haines, et. al.
No. 1252 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County, Md.

The object of this suit is to procure a decree annulling, cancelling and setting aside a pretended deed from the Calvert Coal and Iron Company to one Charles O. Beaumont, Trustee, dated 10th day of May, 1902, and recorded in Liber E. Z. T. No. 40, folio 507, one of the Land records of Garrett county, Maryland.

The bill states that a certain Robert A. Parrish, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, was, in his lifetime, the owner of 2975 shares of the capital stock of the plaintiff Calvert Coal and Iron Company, which whole capital stock contisted of 3000 shares and that Calvert Coal and Iron Company is the owner in fee of a tract of land in Garrett county, Maryland, known as Lot No. 3 of the sub-division of "Beatty's Plains," containing 900 acres, more or less, and is in possession thereof and has been in exclusive and continuous possession of the same for a long term of years under a deed from Joseph T. Thornton, trustee, duly recorded in Liber W. H. T. No. 11, folio 51, one of the Land Records of Garrett county, a copy of said deed being filed with the bill marked "Plaintiff's Exhibit A;" that on the 22nd of February, 1901, the said Robert A. Parish, being owner of the aforesaid shares of stock made and executed his last will and testament; on or about the 30th day of March, 1901, died without having revoked the same and said will was duly admitted to probate by the Register of Wills of the City and County of Philadelphia, Penn., and is now of record of record in the office of said Register of Wills in Will Book No. 224, page 581, and that Letters Testamentary were granted thereon unto the plaintiff, Marie Gaul, the executrix therein named, and duly certified copies of said will and a certificate of the grant of said letters are filed with the bill marked "Plaintiff's Exhibits B and C," respectively. The bill further charges that the said defendants, Winslow Mason, Charles F. Haines, Charles O. Beaumont, trustee, and the other defendents whose names to the complainants are unknown have conspired together with the intent and purpose to fraudulently, illegally and unlawfully deprive the complainants of their right and title to the aforesaid tract of land and charge that the said defendants above named and the other defendants whose names to the plaintiffs are unknown have assumed to act as the officers, stockholders, directors and agents of the plaintiff Calvert Coal and Iron Company and have attempted to exercise the rights conferred by law upon said plaintiff and have assumed to exercise the franchises thereof, all of which acts on the part of the said defendants above named are illegal and void, they the said defendants having no interest whatever in said property, stock, franchises and rights of Calvert Coal and Iron Company, and that the deed to the said Charles O. Beaumont, trustee, dated the 10th day of May, 1902, purporting to have been executed by Winslow Mason fraudulently representing himself to be the President and Charles F. Haines, fraudulently representing himself and pretending to be the duly constituted attorney and agent of Calvert Coal and Iron Company, whereby they undertook to convey the aforesaid tract of land to the said Charles O. Beaumont, trustee, and which deed is recorded in Liber E. Z. T. No. 40, folio 507, one of the Land Records of Garrett county, and a copy of which is filed with the bill marked "Plaintiff's Exhibit D," is a fraud and constitutes a cloud upon the title of Calvert Coal and Iron Company to said land, the stock of which corporation with the exception of twenty-five shares belongs to and is the sole property of the said plaintiff Marie Gaul, executrix and sole devisee under the will of said Robert A. Parrish, deceased, and that the said pretended deed, unless set aside and canceled by the Court of Equity, will deprive the complainants of all their rights and interests of every kind to which they are entitled in said property and will strip the complainants of all said property and will bestow the same upon the said defendants above named and their co-conspirators, whose names are to the complainants unknown and who have assumed the power and undertaken to exercise the franchises of Calvert Coal and Iron Company and who have no right and title to the same.

That the pretended deed to the said Charles O. Beaumont, trustee, is wholly without legal consideration, is fraudulent and void and should be set aside, cancelled and annulled by this Court.

The bill then prays that the said pretended deed purporting to have been made and executed on the 10th day of May, 1902, by said Calvert Coal and Iron Company, through its pretended president, Winslow Mason, and Charles F. Haines, its pretended attorney in fact and agent, to the said Charles O. Beaumont, trustee, may be annulled, cancelled and set aside by the decree of this Court, for general relief and for an order of publication against the said Winslow Mason, Charles F. Haines and Charles O. Beaumont, trustee, who are non-residents of this State, and also an order of publication according to law, requiring the unknown persons and parties who have assumed to act in connection with the above named defendants as officers, stockholders, directors and agents of said Calvert Coal and Iron Company, of the object and substance of this bill and warning them to be and appear in this Court, in person or by solicitor on or before a certain day to be named therein to show cause, if any, why a decree ought not to be passed as prayed.

It is thereupon, this 11th day of February, 1904, ordered, by the Circuit Court for Garrett county, sitting in Equity that the plaintiffs by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper, published in said Garrett county, once in each of four successive weeks before the 12th day of March, 1904, give notice to the said absent defendants of the object and substance of this bill, warning them to appear in this Court in person or by solicitor on or before the 29th day of March next, to show cause, if any they have, why a decree ought not to be passed as prayed.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True copy—test:—
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk. 49-5

COMMISSIONERS' MEETING.

OFFICE OF THE
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS FOR GARRETT CO.
OAKLAND, MD., March 3, 1904.

The Board of County Commissioners for Garrett county will meet at their office in Oakland on

Tuesday, March 22nd, 1904,

for the purpose of transacting all routine business.

Persons having accounts for 1904 Levy are requested to file same for approval.

Road Supervisors who have not filed their bonds are requested to do so at once.

By order of the Board.
A. G. ROSS, Clerk.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber of Garrett county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

ISAAC TURNEY,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber on or before the 25th day of August next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 25th day of February, 1903.

HARRY FRIEND,
Administrator,
51-4t Friendsville, Md.

Examiners' Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Examiners, appointed and commissioned by the Mayor and Common Council of Deer Park, Maryland, to take into consideration the proposal to close and discontinue a part of Davis Avenue and Garden Street and also a part of Tillson Street in the town of Deer Park, and lay out and open certain new Streets therein, the first to begin at a point on Davis Avenue and running thence in a northwest course to Hotel Street, and the second to begin on Hotel Street and run in a northwest course to Spiker Street, through the lands of John T. McGraw, will meet for the said purpose on the premises on the 15th day of March, 1904, at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m., and if in our opinion the public welfare and convenience requires the discontinuance and closing of said Avenue and Street and the opening of said proposed Streets, we will then and there proceed to locate and lay out same.

THOMAS J. GARRETT,
JOHN W. LANDIS,
ALEXANDER C. MASON,
Examiners.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Report of the receipts and disbursements of the Corporation of Oakland from Feb. 28, 1903, to March 1, 1904:

RECEIPTS.

Bal. in hands of Treasurer per last report		$ 771 51
J. M. Crim, Collector, bal. taxes, 1899 and 1900		81 94
E. H. Bartlett, Collector, bal. taxes, 1901 and interest		89 49
Geo. W. Legge, Collector, bal. taxes 1902 and interest		1,393 30
Geo. W. Legge, Collector, on account of taxes, 1903		3,237
Licenses		1,561
Proceeds of $3,000 note, less discount		2,962 5
Town Scales		70 95
Garrett County Levy		800 00
Platforms and sewerage		317 65
Fines		41 00
Total		$11,288 04

DISBURSEMENTS.

Curb stone, freight on same, etc		$ 1,153 49
Paving, labor on streets, etc		6,346 93
Light		773 76
Guarding smallpox		201 50
Recodifying ordinances		50 00
Police protection		890 50
Police supplies		74 85
Blacksmithing, recording and opinion of Court		20 70
Assessments and election expenses		25 00
Collectors' commissions		99 80
Town officers' salaries 1902 3		445 00
Painting bridges		107 55
On account of note in First Nat. Bank of Oakland		500 00
Interest on same to May 16, 1904		37 50
Lumber, posts, etc		37 85
Coal, pauper car fare, costs, etc		22 22
Rent for Fire Department room		40 00
Printing		85 45
Rebates on taxes and interest coupons Nos. 5 and 9		30 80
Amt. transferred to Sinking Fund		150 00
		11,112 93
Balance on hand		$175 14

LIABILITIES.

Bonded indebtedness		$20,000 00
Interest coupons not presented for payment		40 00
Note in First National Bank of Oakland due May 16, 1904		2,500 00
Accounts of C. Kennedy, approved by Council		1,554 42
Total		$24,094 42

ASSETS.

Balance on hand	$175 14	
Unpaid taxes, 1903	1,653 44	
Unpaid platform bill	2 99	$1,831 57
Net indebtedness		$22 262 85

SINKING FUND.

Amount set aside as per last report		$1,840 00
Amount set aside since last report		150 00
Total		$1,990 00
Bonds redeemed	$1,000 00	
Interest coupons paid by Treasurer	990 00	1,990 00
By real estate	$800 00	
By fire engine	200 00	

H. J. FREAR, Mayor.

Test—J. C. DUNHAM, Clerk.

H. W. McCOMAS, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
OAKLAND, MD.
Office at SANITARIUM.
Residence on North Second street.
Office hours, 8 to 10 a. m., 2 to 3 p. m., 8 to 10 p. m.; from June to October and from October to June, 7 to 8:30 p. m.

M. C. HINEBAUGH, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
OAKLAND, MD.
Office and residence, Alder St., east of post office.

W. H. RAVENSCRAFT, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
OAKLAND, MD.
Residence on North Third street.
Office in McComas Building.

DR. J. E. LEGGE,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Offers his Services to the citizens of Oakland and vicinity.
Office in McComas Building, Second street.

DR. D. O. MCKINLEY,
RESIDENT DENTIST,
SALISBURY, PENN'A.
Will visit regularly through Garrett county Md., and offers his services to those wishing Dental Treatment. Charges moderate.
P. O. address, Elk Lick, Pa.

DR. R. F. BARTLETT,
DENTIST.
Office in McComas Building, Second street, Oakland, Md.
Special attention given to bridge and crown work.

DR. J. G. ROBINSON, DENTIST,
OAKLAND, MD.
Office at residence on Liberty street.
GAS ADMINISTERED.

GILMOR S. HAMILL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.
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Particular attention given to Conveyancing, Investigation of land titles and collection of claims. Loans negotiated.

NORMAN S. HEINDELL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
All business given prompt attention.
Office—First National Bank Building.
OAKLAND, MARYLAND.

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Will be assisted in all important cases by Benj. A. Richmond of the Cumberland bar.

EDWARD H. SINCELL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
OAKLAND, MARYLAND.
Will practice in the Courts of Garrett and Allegany counties, the Court of Appeals of Maryland, and the adjoining counties of West Virginia.

Oakland Pharmacy
JOS. E. HARNED, Proprietor.
Drugs, Chemicals, Stationery, Cigars
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SECOND NATIONAL BANK
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Designated United States Depository

SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS.
BOXES FREE TO CUSTOMERS.

This Bank Pays Three Per Cent. Interest on Time Deposits.

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THE REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME 28. OAKLAND, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, MARCH 17, 1904. NUMBER 2.

OFFUTT & SONS

Attention, Farmers!

Seed sowing time is here, and if you want to save money and labor, buy

AT OFFUTT'S.

JUST RECEIVED—

1 Car Baugh's Fertilizers,
1 Car A 1 Seed Oats,
1-2 Car Best Timothy and Clover Seed ever brought to Oakland.

Call and examine our goods and get our prices.

Offutt & Sons.

ELECTION RESULTS IN REPUBLICAN VICTORY.

The Entire Ticket Elected by Substantial Majorities.

DR. H. W. M'COMAS CHOSEN MAYOR

Messrs. Lawton, Harned and Helbig the New Councilmen-elect—With the Hold-over Members of Council That Body Will Be Solidly Republican.

Last Monday the annual election for three members of the Town Council and the bi-annual election of a Mayor took place in Oakland, resulting in the election of the entire Republican ticket over the candidates named on Thursday night of last week by the Democratic voters of the town. The successful candidates were—Mayor, Dr. Henry W. McComas. Councilmen, Messrs. Samual Lawton, Joseph E. Harned and Edward W. Helbig.

Their opponents were for Mayor, Mr. D. M. Mason; Councilmen, Messes. J. M. Stanton, A. T. Matthews and Luther J. Brown.

There were no issues involved in the contest except those injected into it by some of the voters who are at odds with certain of the appointees of the Governor and of necessity must become the Judicial officers of the corporation.

Aside from this the fight was made along party lines and the victory of the Republicans was made possible only by the heroic work done in getting the full party vote out.

The total number of ballots cast was 224.

The vote follows:

For Mayor, McComas, 130; Mason, 114.

Councilmen, Lawton, 141; Harned, 146; Helbig, 135; Stanton, 95; Matthews, 105; Brown, 103.

A Card of Thanks.

DEER PARK, MD., March 15, 1904.

Ed. Republican:—I desire through the columns of your paper to extend my thanks to all the kind neighbors in the vicinity of my home who so nobly ministered to my wife during her illness, and to especially thank the kind friends from Deer Park who did so much at the time of her death and burial. With a heart too sad to say more, I am thankfully your bereaved friend.

EDWARD G. MILLER.

HAUSER.

Our farmers are getting ready for breaking up the ground for their spring crops.

Our people are now engaged in sugar making, and hope for a good season.

Mr. Henry Bittner, our accommodating mail carrier, has become quite a horse trader. It is doubtful whether he or "the other feliow" has been the gainer in his "swaps."

Miss Nell Fowler, who is teaching the Red Oak school, visited her parents over Sunday.

The Crellin Lumber Company has reduced their working force in the woods as nearly all their logs are in the river awaiting the spring floods, when they will be floated to their mill at Crellin.

A number of our people attended the funeral of Mrs. Winters, of Eglon, which was conducted at Cross-Roads last Thursday.

Flocks of wild geese have been passing over—a sure forerunner of spring.

Mr. Henry Roth made a business trip to Eglon one day last week.

Our roads were never in a worse condition than at present.

Our school will close Friday, March 25th.

Guy Paugh was calling on Frank Chase Saturday and Sunday.

Some of our farmers have purchased horses this spring and find the price high—the result of Republican rule.

Mrs. Laurie Gauer paid Mrs. Roth a very pleasant as well as an interesting visit last week.

Mr. Hamstead, of this place, took a four-horse load of potatoes to Oakland where he received a good price for them.

Mrs. D. O. Roth and little daughter Marguerite, were calling on Mrs. Bachtel last week.

Mrs. F. W. Chase returned from Johnstown, Pa., where she was visiting her son.

Several of our people went to the Red House Sunday to church, but there being no preacher present the meeting ended in a game of ball.

Miss Amy Rumer was visiting her sister, Mrs. F. R. Austen, Saturday and Sunday last.

Frank Chase was calling at Amelius Fike's last Sunday.

Accept our thanks for the excellent reading matter furnished by your paper.

LOST—On the road between New Germany and Jennings, Md., book off deposit No. 1869 on the Lonaconing Savings Bank. Finder will please return to the bank or to W. E. Swauger, Jennings, Md 3t

THE MARYLAND GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Sessions of the Legislature are Exceedingly Dull and Uninteresting.

JIM CROW BILLS MAY BE VETOED.

As a Result Whereof Democrats Are Angry—The Oyster Law and the "Sun"—Burned District Bill and the Commission Created Thereunder—Local Legislation.

[From our Special Correspondent.]

STATE HOUSE, ANNAPOLIS, March 16th, 1904.

The sessions of this week here at the State House have been exceedingly dull and monotonous, nothing like the interest being attached to those of the house and nothing like the speed in those of the senate which have characterized both during the past few weeks. In the house on Tuesday a heated debate, it is true, did occur over the Vagrancy bill, the parties going all to pieces over the measure, and no sort of organization being discernible in either. The Allegany delegation having secured the exemption of Garrett and Allegany, through the courtesy of the committee before the bill was reported, properly voted in favor of the bill as it stood and voted down amendments to knock it out. But the turbulence and unruly spirit of a mob exhibited by both parties has probably had very few paralells here in twenty years.

On Monday night nothing of importance was done, while in Baltimore the legislative committee was notifying Senator-elect Isidor Ravner of his election as a senator of the United States, which it seems, he had not known before.

Cardinal Gibbons, the eminent prelate, has come out in opposition to the "Jim Crow" bills and disfranchising amenmdment, dealing both, by reason of his position and great influence, the hardest blow they have had yet. The Governor has not yet, it is said positively decided to veto these measures, but it said that he is strongly considering it, with the chances all in favor of his eventually taking such a step.

It is stated in the senate that if Mr. Warfield does this, not only will the measures be passed over his veto, that is if the Governor has the power to veto it—a mooted question—but that certain democratic senators will take the floor to denounce him, for violation of his pledges, and other matters where the senators disagree with him.

The oyster, always a worrying question and one on which there is as wide divergence of opinion as on any other considered down here, is once more on the tapis. The Sun is attempting its senatorial campaign tactics and is doing its best to force this measure through, and while, after the exhibition which it gave in January of its power, it is decidedly unsafe to say that there is anything that the Sun can not whip Maryland men into doing, still it does seem extremely improbable that it can force Mr. B. Howard Haman's pet bill.

The Sun day after day has harped on "the people,"—its old song.—about the people demanding the Haman bill, and yet, day after day for five or six weeks, hardly a day failing to produce its crop, lengthy petitions against the Haman bill, and never a one calling for its enactment into law have come down here.

Even the oyster men themselves realize that something must be done, but they realize, what the Sun and its lesser paterners, do not realize, that the Haman bill is not the way to do it.

The oyster men want to know why Mr. Haman is so much interested in in this bill, why he has for ten years been interested in this bill, and why he does not modify its worst features from the point of view of the oyster men, if there is nothing in it hurtful to their interests? There are a number of other questions that will have to be very much more satisfactorily answered than they have ever yet been, before they will permit their represenatives to stop fighting the measure. It is something of this sort that makes them laugh when the Sun predicts a dark political death in all earnestness for Senator William F. Applegarth, for opposing the measure; for these men know that the more the Sun attacks him for his position, the more of a martyr does he become, until instead of having the ordinary number of enemies at home, he will have none in the future with the power to do him any harm. After this affair, Applegarth can come pretty near to getting anything he wants—from the Eastern Shore—a political death indeed!

The burned district bills have been rushed through and from the attitude of the *Herald* in Baltimore at least, it would seem that the commission bill was indeed too broad. It gave a great deal of power, and it was feared before its passage and when the city delegation was holding it in some doubt, that it would be abused. Upon the bill's passage however, the Mayor appointed a commission headed, at the commission's choice, by Colonel Sherlock Swan, an excellent man and generally considered an admirable man for the place.

Mr. Howard will probably change his mind and introduce the bill mentioned last week as in preparation, to prevent the railroads from bringing their tramps, caught stealing rides, into Garrett for trial. Mr. Howard says that he expects Mr. Collins' bill, on account of which he withheld his own, will have difficulty in the Senate and very wisely decides to wait no longer before getting his local bill through the House.

The bill to incorporate Friendsville on Wednesday passed the House.

On Thursday Mr. Howard introduced the bill outlined in the last letter for a referendum upon the proposed issue of bonds to erect a court house and jail at Oakland.

The bill prohibiting the sale of liquors in district No. 6, Garrett county, has passed both houses and on Thursday went to the Governor for his signature.

On last Wednesday the Governor signed the bill, it already having passed both houses, requiring mining companies in Garrett to pay semimonthly. This measure was introduced by Mr. Howard.

The bill to amend the charter of Mountain Lake Park will not be introduced. The Association has gotten very busy and postal cards like the following have poured in on the delegates in such a deluge, protesting against the bill that the men from Garrett have positively given up all idea of introducing it. The cards are worded as follows:

I am a legal voter of the Community of Mountain Lake Park and a taxpayer of Garrett county, Md. I urge you neither to propose nor allow to be passed the amendment to the charter of Mountain Lake Park petitioned for by some residents of the Park.

When Senator Moor's mortgage tax repeal bill, which repeals the state tax on mortgages for the whole state, leaving the county tax only on mortgages in such counties as are not exempted from the bill's provisions, came up as the order of the day on Tuesday, Mr. Palmer, of Garrett, stated that when the original mortgage tax repeal was passed in the Senate, he had voted against the measure. He had discovered, he said, that there was a demand for the tax's repeal, hence he amended the bill so as to except Garrett along with other counties that did not want the tax.

Chairman Goslin, of the House ways and means committee, who is an opponent of the proposition to repeal the tax on mortgages, has gone to some trouble to ascertain the status of mortgages as a subject of taxation in other states.

He finds that in Arkansas, Arizona, California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, and Georgia mortgages are taxed as personal property; that in Connecticut, Missouri, Nevada, New Hampshire, Ohio, Oregon and Wisconsin they are specifically taxed; that in Pennsylvania they are taxed for state purposes only; that in Dakota they are taxed whether interest bearing or not, and that Alabama, Illinois, indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, South Carolina and Tennessee impose taxes on this species of property, while only in Massachusetts and Idaho are mortgages exempted from taxation.

PAUL WINCHESTER.

In Bankruptcy.

Attorney Albert A. Doub, of Cumberland, referee in bankruptcy, gives notice in this paper to-day of the first meeting of the creditors of the commonwealth Tanning Company which will be held at the law office of Gilmor S. Hamill, in Oakland, on March 25th, 1904, at which time a trustee will be appointed by the creditors and business transacted as may properly come before them.

Paint Your Buggy for 75c.

with Devoe's Gloss Carriage Paint. It weighs 3 to 8 ozs. more to the pint than others, wears longer; and gives a gloss equal to new work. Sold by J. M. Davis & Son. 51-3t

It Was Beautiful!

The Spring Opening and Fashion Exhibit at Stewart's was the talk of the town. Everyone was enthused by the beauty of the gowns, the originality of the hats, the richness of the dress goods, and the new showings of laces, of gloves, of neckwear, and kindred lines. When you go to Baltimore this week, be sure to see the many, many beautiful things at BALTIMORE'S LEADING STORE.

STEWART & CO.,

Lexington, Howard and Clay Streets, Baltimore, Md.

BITTINGER AND VICINITY

A quiet wedding took place at the home of Mr. Jonas Bittiner on last Sunday morning about 11.30 o'clock, when Mr. Bruce Durst, of New Germany, and Miss Maggie Brenneman, of Manadiers Ridge, were united in the holy bonds of marimony, by Rev. G. W. Stroup. Many friends extend hearty congrathlations to the young people.

Mr. G. W. Engle, of Baltimore, was with his family over Sunday.

Messrs. P. G. Engle and P. G. Stark, with their respective wives, were entertained at the home of Mr. G. Will Engle on last Sabbath afternoon.

The sugar season in this section is not yet fairly opened, although two slight runs have already been gathered.

Mr. E. S. Brenneman was on a buisness trip to Grantsville last Saturday.

Mrs. Catherine Bittinger has recently placed a loom in her residence and will be prepared to make carpet for the public, and will appreciate patronage that may be extended her.

Ex-deputy Sheriff Silas O. Wiley is hustling sugar water in his father's camp this spring and he does it with as much grace as he formerly hustled criminals about the county.

KENDALL.

The town of Kendall, which until November of last was Krug, is located on the Youghiogheny River, about half way between Oakland and Confluence, Pennsylvania. It is the Southern terminus of the Confluence and Oakland Branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Years ago A. Knabb & Bro. erected at this place a stave and barrel factory and a large saw mill. The former they still own and operate; the latter they sold to the Youth Manor Lumber Company of Pittsburg, Pa., two years ago. The Yough Manor Lumber Company is owned by the Kendall Brothers, in whose honor the town was named.

Harry, the eldest son of Charles Whitmore, General Manager of the mill and lumber yard here, has returned from Illinois and is conductor on the Manor Land & Oakland Railroad. He is an experienced railroad man and, like his illustrious sire, is a hale fellow.

Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Shultz spent several days of last week with their parents and relatives at Pocahontas, Pa.

J. L. Kendall, vice president of the Yough Manor Lumber Co., came here from his Pittsburg home Wednesday to look after some urgent business matters. He returned to Pittsburg Thursday.

The school at this place will close in two weeks. The term has been successful and Mr. Fike, the teacher, is to be congratulated.

Henry Krug, the principal owner of the barrel factory, makes frequent trips to Pittsburg. Mr. Krug owns a great deal of land in Garrett county.

Dr. A. J. Mason, of Friendsville, was on our streets every day last week. He is very popular with the citizens here where he enjoys a large practice. Dr. Mason is the B. & O. surgeon for the Confluence & Oakland branch of the road.

Mr. and Mrs. Jess Reed were Casselman, Pa., visitors last week. Mr. Reed is supervisor of tracks on the Manor Land & Oakland R. R

No Gloss Carriage Paint Made

will wear as long as Devoe's; no others are as heavy bodied, because Devoe's weigh 3 to 8 ounces more to the pint. Sold by J. M. Davis & son. 51-13

ARMY CAMP ALMOST ASSURED FOR OAKLAND

Proposed Site Visited Last Friday by Assistant Quartermaster-General Heistand.

OFFICER FAVORABLY IMPRESSED.

Accompanied by Mr. Hege, of the B. & O., and a Committee of Oakland Business and Professional Men—Proposition to Rent Land Submitten at Meeting Yesterday.

Last Friday Oakland was visited by Col. Heistand, Assistant Quartermaster-General of the United States Army, and Mr. Hege, representing the real estate department of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, where they were met by a delegation of Oakland's professional and business men.

The purpose of the visit of these gentlemen to Oakland was to inspect the proposed army camp site offered the Government by the citizens of the town and those residing in the community west and north of Oakland who will become directly effected should the matter reach a climax. The plan has been placed before the readers of this paper a number of times, and therefore it only remains to state that the Government desires to establish somewhere in the east an army camp embracing from 25,000 to 30,000 acres, for which two sites are being considered, the one near Oakland and the other in Pennsylvania. The claims of Oakland were fully and ably set forth in a speech delivered in Congress a week or two ago by Col. Pearre, and as a result of his efforts Col. Heistand was detailed to come here and make an inspection.

The party accompanying Col. Heistand drove from here to an elevated point across the river where a good view of almost the jentire tract was obtained and which Col. Heistand stated met every requirement for the purposes for which the land is wanted.

Col. Heistand also stated to the local committee that it is not the intention of the Government to make a purchase of the land this year, as the appropriation has not yet been made for that purpose, but to lease or rent the tract for the month of September if possible to do so, paying the owners from five to fifteen cents per acre rental for the month it is occupied, when 30,000 troops will be assembled for the purpose of maneuvering. If such an arrangement could be entered into, he said, the probabilities are that next year the purchase would be made and the permanent camp established. He suggested that a meeting of those interested and owning land proposed to be utilized be held in Oakland, which was done yesterday afternoon when nearly all the land owners were present. The proposition above outlined was submitted and an agreement in accordance therewith was signed by them, thus securing to the Government the land for use when it is wanted.

While the coming of the troops is by no means definitely settled, Oakland stands a good chance of securing the camp in which event thousands of men will be brought here and as a result farmers will find a ready market for all they can produce. Aside from this the officers will bring their families to Oakland and remain during the entire month which will tax the hotels and boarding houses to their full capacity.

TWO TREES.

Through lonely years an algaroba stood,
  Her only company the wand'ring wind;
And oft she tossed her green boughs toward the wood
  And dreamed that Heaven was fellowship of kind.
One happy day the solitary one
  Awoke to find a little palm tree near,
Whose waving leaves were shining in the sun,
  Whose stately grace that moment made it dear.

Through months and years the twain grew, unafraid,
  And for the palm tree's need the other gave
The shelter of her boughs, their filmy shade.
  The storms they faced as comrades true and brave,
Together drank the sunlight and the dew,
  And ever when the twilight winds did blow
They whispered each to other all they knew
  Of life and love, and waxed in beauty so.

The gardener came; their mingled leaves he saw—
  Too well-beloved the young tree! and straight,
Lest all unmindful of its inner law
  The palm be dwarfed, he moved it from its mate.
Again the algaroba is alone.
  The pangs of parting still are unforgot,
But love sings song of joy in place of moan—
  For she can see, though far, his glorious lot!

O lonely one, dost sorely miss thy friend?
Royal his state—shalt see when life doth end.
Too close thy love did cling about him, so
God took him, for his soul had need to grow.
—Edith Eddy Lyons, in Chicago Advance.

HOW THE SERGEANT FELL IN LOVE

By F. H. MELOON

(Copyright, 1903, by Daily Story Pub. Co.)

POLICE SERGEANT JAMES BRYAN, with the humorous twinkle of the ancient O'Briens in his eye, sat facing me in a restaurant stall.

"I was younger once than I am now," remarked the sergeant, suddenly.

This was a truth I could not deny, though anyone who saw the sergeant at 65 would have placed his age a score of years behind what it really was. With a half laugh the sergeant, who never hesitated at telling a story on himself, proceeded.

"The days when I first got accustomed to life on the force were full of fun and frolic. Some hardship, of course, but for the most part I was about as light-hearted a chap as could be picked out in any county in New Hampshire. I was the same sort of fool that many a young man had been before me and has been since, and when I looked up to the second story window of a house on Essex street and saw Blanche Stirling smiling down at me my heart went faster than ever and I walked giddily for a quarter of a mile thereafter. I should have stopped stock still right on the spot, but as soon as I caught a glimpse of her black-brown hair combed up in a great wave over her forehead and saw her pretty lips part in one of the most taking smiles of pearl I've ever seen the vision vanished behind a curtain and I saw it no more for three or four days.

In the meantime I wore my back collar stud in front, mixed up my cuff buttons, went without my suppers and all that sort of thing trying to get off to catch another glimpse of Blanche. I had learned her name within an hour of the time I first saw her looking down at me and learned, too, that she lived alone with her mother in the upper part of the tenement. As pretty as a picture didn't express anything in speaking of her unless you added that it was a picture by one of the old masters, sir."

"But, sir, if you could see her to-day as she was then, you would understand. As it is I can hardly tell you any more of how she looked to me, and not to me alone, sir, but to others as well, who gazed upon her in the old days.

"In the next week I passed her on the street two or three times and she did not so much as deign to glance at me. I began to think I must have been mistaken in believing I was the object of her smile the week before. But one night as she was walking home unescorted, Blanche Stirling was accosted by a half-drunken fellow. In an instant, as it were, I had him by the collar and he was thrown into the street with no gentle hand. I can be tolerable rough at times, sir." And Sergeant Bryan smiled as he bent his right arm in the manner peculiar to youngsters who show off their "muscle."

"Then came another of those entrancing smiles, and I tell you, sir, I actually felt faint all over. Just the way Elijah must have felt when they lifted him up to heaven in a golden chariot. Blanche thanked me very prettily and invited me to call at the house the following day, if I were off duty, in order to allow her mother the opportunity of thanking me more fully. You may believe that I accepted the invitation with an eagerness that she saw was too real to be assumed.

The man who wouldn't have yielded to that invitation under the same circumstances would have had to have a harder heart than the folks in Seabury, of whom 'tis current rumor that they stone the funerals that pass their doors so that in that place no undertaker can be hired to use an ordinary sort of hearse, sir.

"The next day the Widow Stirling received me pleasantly and I might say almost overwhelmed me with her effusive thanks for what I had done for her daughter, which was a mere nothing, sir, and all in the way of my duty as an officer, not to add as a man, sir.

The days passed on and I met Blanche frequently going with her to theaters and dances and such like and all the while getting deeper and deeper in love—calf love, mind you, for I'd never loved before—and I felt just like a rat in a feather mattress that can't tell where he's at till he's come out of it, sir.

"One night when I passed the house and saw Ned Remich in the sitting room beside Blanche I grew nearly frantic with jealousy. I had not counted on a rival and the appearance of Ned on the street after that always acted on me like a red rag on a goose, sir. Don't look as if I'd made a slip; I use the word advisedly, sir.

"Ned, I can say now, was a good looking fellow with black curly hair cut so that it seemed as if he had a cap on when his hat was off, if you came up behind him. The next time you're back of an orchestra see if you can't pick out some fellow that looks like that, sir. At that time I would have told you Ned Remich looked like a peach orchard out of cultivation, but naturally I see things clearer now. Ned was really a good looking fellow and a good hearted one, too, as I've found out many times since then.

"Between Ned and me the rivalry for Branche Stirling's heart waged fast and furious. We hardly spoke to each other although we had been passing acquaintances before. Blanche never invited us both to the house the same evening and so a direct clash was avoided.

"Every time I called the Widow Stirling sat there as calm and collected as you please with a pleasant nod for me always and an occasional word or two in the conversation. She never left us alone in the room and gave me no chance to speak to Blanche on the subject of which my head and heart were full. I paid both the ladies all sorts of pretty compliments I could think of, but that was about the limit. Several times when Blanche and I were out together at social affairs without the chaperonage of her mother I had started to ask her for her hand, but she had always stopped me one way or another before I could make a direct avowal of my love. Usually she pretended petulancy and, if that appeared about to fail, tears. Against the latter I was powerless. She explained the tears by nervousness and hysteria to which she was liable.

"Ned Remich and I used to glare at each other as you've seen bulldogs do across the street when some one's holding them from each other. It was Blanche Stirling that held us back while at the same time she unknowingly incited us to commit a serious breach of the peach.

"When my passion had about reached its height I found another chance to distinguish myself in the eyes of the Stirling household. Passing the house late at night, I was astounded to see a man trying to fit a key at the front door. I hadn't heard from Blanche for two days, but I knew she was at home. The man acted as bold as might be and I whispered to myself: 'There's a pretty case of sneak thieving that don't go on my beat!'

"With that I up and grabbed him. He started to yell, but I put my hand over his mouth. I wasn't going to let him arouse the Stirlings at that hour of the night. The man fought and struggled, but when he tried to enter into explanations I was feeling that savage I hit him with my club until at least he had to come along quietly. At the station I booked him as drunk and what with the clubbing I'd given him he acted it, too.

"I didn't want to be hard on the poor devil after the way I'd beaten him and I judged that he'd think himself lucky to be let off with a charge of drunkeness after what he'd been attempting to do.

"The next morning when I went down to the station there was a good sized drama waiting for me. The central figures were the Widow Stirling and her pretty daughter Blanche. As I entered their backs were toward me and my prisoner was just being led out of the cell.

Blanche's arms were around his neck in an instant and she was saying something I didn't understand. I was thunderstruck. At last they broke away and she, looking toward me, gave a sudden start.

"Your father, Miss?" I asked.

"No, my husband!" was the reply.

"You could have knocked me down with a chunk of fog I was that weak. The floor seemed to open under me and I rubbed my eyes to see if I couldn't wake up. It was no go. I coughed violently and went into a side room to get a drink of water to clear my throat.

"When I came back the Stirlings were gone and I was called on for explanations, which I gave. The captain of the night watch laughed heartily and long until tears came to his eyes. I looked on but saw nothing to laugh about.

"How I got out of it I don't know, but I was the recipient of many a rude jest for a week or so until I threatened to kill on sight anyone that said Blanche Stirling in my presence.

It seems that her husband had arrived the day before and was coming in late that night when I mistook him for a burglar. Ned Remich was almost as bad off as I was, but the matter soon grew quieter as the Stirlings left town before many days on account of the notoriety they'd gained and were not heard of again by me at least."

Pulling out his watch, the sergeant exclaimed that we had but five minutes in which to reach the theater and we rose hastily, paid our bills and went to watch Rosalind in her Dr. Mary Walker suit work out the tangle of a clever skein.

Risked Life to Save Dog.

A story comes from the Wichita mountains, in which it is stated that John Jackson, a homesteader, leaped into a den of panthers where one of his faithful dogs was being torn to pieces, to save his pet dog from death. The dog was killed, though Jackson, badly wounded, succeeded in stabbing to the heart two of the old panthers and then made his escape from the den.

Germans in Brazil.

About 5,000 of the 240,000 inhabitants of Sao Paulo, Brazil, are Germans. Unlike the Italians, who go back to their native country after earning a competence, the Germans make Brazil their permanent home and help to pay the taxes.

GEN. ESTEBAN HUERTAS.

Gen. Huertas, commander in chief of the military forces of the new republic of Panama, is a gallant little fighter who entered the service as a bugle boy when he was nine years of age. He bugled so well that he attracted the attention of his superiors and was rapidly promoted. For some years the little general has paid considerable attention to politics, and when the late "bloodless revolution" was planned he was on the inside of affairs and became the generalissimo of the baby republic's military establishment. Gen. Huertas has but one hand, having lost the other in battle. He is hardly five feet tall and weighs 107 pounds.

THE WONDERS OF THERMIT.

Melts Both Iron and Steel in Short Order---Burns at Temperature of 5,400 Degrees.

Humanity, which swelters in a heat of 90 degrees, and withers and dies if the mercury runs up 10 or 15 degrees higher, finds it hard to realize a heat of 5,400 degrees. Yet, says the Brooklyn Eagle, that is the heat developed in the combustion of thermit, a heat which welds together pieces of the most ponderous machinery, which makes it possible to mend iron castings weighing tons, which heretofore had to be replaced at great expense of labor and time; which can unite iron rails so perfectly that the jolting can scarcely be seen or felt, and a rail can be made miles long, instead of 50 or a hundred feet at the outside.

This thermit is a compound discovered by Dr. Hans Goldschmidt, of Essen, Germany, who has been lecturing in this country before chemical and engineering associations on this chemical discovery of his that is so full of engineering possibilities; a discovery that, unlike so many scientific discoveries, is not merely interesting to the scientist, but commercially valuable in the industrial world. The thermit is a mixture of finely granulated or powdered aluminum with some metallic oxide, most frequently oxide of iron. This mixture looks not unlike gunpowder, or to a housewife would suggest mixed tea, the light granules being aluminum and the dark ones oxide of iron. In burning this mixture creates a temperature, as Dr. Goldschmidt expressed it in a paper read at the annual meeting of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, "about equal to that of the electric arc light."

FRANKLY OWNED HIS FAULT.

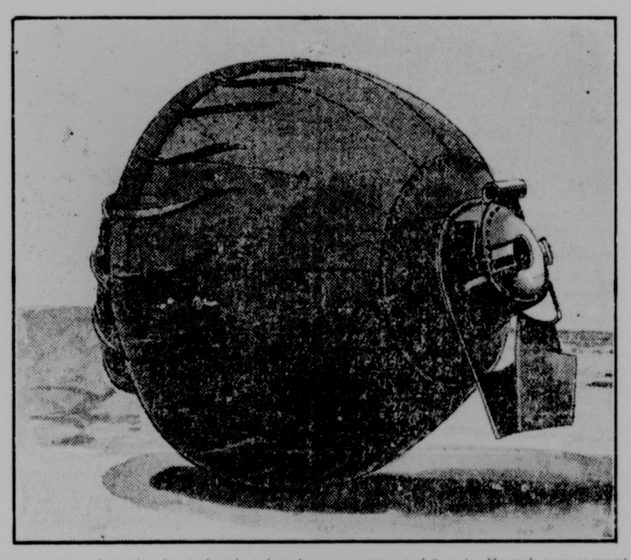
Incident of Recent Occurrence Illustrating French Army Discipline —A Grenadier's Offense.

Although there has been complaint of late about a growing lack of discipline in the ranks of the French army, the demoralization has not, it is believed, progressed seriously, as the following incidents, coming from a French naval port, will illustrate:

A general holding a high command made his appearance a few days ago at the barracks of an infantry regiment, which, in obedience to his orders, was promptly drawn up in the yard. Then he explained the reason in a brief address. He said that as he was walking in the town attired in mufti on the previous day a man belonging to the corps, who was the worse for liquor, accosted him rudely and asked him to stand him a drink. "Let him step out of the ranks," he concluded.

Immediately a bugler emerged, and, saluting, said: "It is I, mon general." The incident is characteristic and apropos of it one is reminded of such an adventure which befell a certain French marshal. A grenadier, who was exasperated at some injustice that had been done him, pointed his pistol at him and pulled the trigger, but it did not go off. Without moving a muscle, the veteran cried: "Four days in the cells for keeping your arms in a bad state." The bugler's honesty can scarcely have failed to be an extenuation of his offense in the eyes of the general.

REMARKABLE NEW SUBMARINE BOAT.



A new submarine boat that has just been constructed for the French government is a decided novelty in marine engineering. The craft is globular in shape and consists of two concentric spheres, one inside the other. The outside sphere acts as a propeller, and is encircled by a keel that not only increases stability but assists in steering. The motor, which is 24 horse-power, is located in the inner sphere. The engine has four speeds and reversing gear, and rotates the outer sphere. The illustration shows the boat on shore all ready for launching it upon its submarine career. Naval officers think highly of the invention.

Falconry in Turkestan.

In a remote part of Turkestan Dr. Sven Hedin, the explorer, a few years ago discovered the ancient art of falconry in full flower. "Among the horsemen were eight falconers," he writes, "two of whom carried eagles, the others falcons, all duly hooded. In this part of the world falconers form an indispensable adjunct in any formal parade or procession. Later in the day they gave us an exhibition of their birds' powers by letting them kill four hares and a deer, all of which were presented to me."

Clever Dog Thief.

It was found the other day in London, that a stolen dog, which failed to identify its owner, had been dosed with aniseed by the thief. Aniseed destroys the sense of smell temporarily. The dog did not recover for two or three days.

Radium Has an "Organ."

Le Radium is the title of a new periodical which is to be issued in Paris ere long. It will contain monthly records of the progress made in the utilization of the costly new substance.

Popular Science

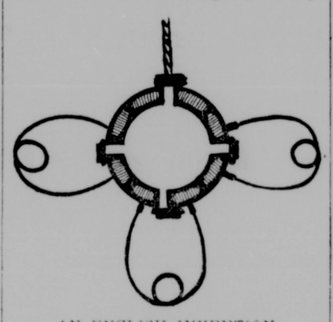
NEW HYDRAULIC PRESS.

Unique Apparatus Used in England for Removing Screws from Steamship Shafts.

In English machine shops a greater variety of hydraulic presses is used than in America. In this country, perhaps the most notable service performed by such apparatus is the forming of armor plates for battleships. A mass of soft steel is forged thereby with almost the facility displayed by a cook in kneading dough for pie crust. One of the kinds of work done abroad by hydraulic power is setting wheels on axles and removing them. A duty which is somewhat akin to this is loosening a screw propeller from the shaft of a steamship, if repairs of either shaft or screw become desirable.

When a propeller is originally put on a shaft it is fastened with pins running inward radially, or with keys wedged in between the shaft and the hub of the screw. Additional security is obtained sometimes by shrinking the hub on. The diameter of the hole through this latter is made a hairbreadth less than that of the shaft, but is temporarily enlarged by heating. When the hub cools it shrinks, and thus takes a firm hold. The need of fastening a screw well is apparent when one remembers that it is expected to rotate with the shaft; and that this latter is often made to turn by an engine of 10,000 or 15,000-horse power.

In taking a screw off from the shaft, then, the first step would be to put the vessel to which it belonged in a dry-



AN ENGLISH INVENTION.

dock and drain off the water so as to expose the hull completely. The next would be to pull out the pins or to drive out the keys from their seats. For this purpose mallets would probably suffice. Finally, it would be necessary to detach the hub of the screw from the shaft by exerting pressure in such a way as to make it slip along the latter. If this shaft had only a slight taper, of course only a little movement in the right direction would serve the purpose, but the force requisite to start the hub would be great.

A passing allusion to the hydraulic apparatus for performing this service is made in Cassier's Magazine, which also supplies the illustration here reproduced. Though no explanation is supplied, one can readily conjecture how the device is used. The bolts which connect the four segments of a circle should be relaxed and one of the joints opened sufficiently to allow the machine to be slipped past the screw, so as to embrace the shaft at a point just back of the propeller. By a chain and suitable tackle the whole mechanism would be temporarily suspended at the stern of the ship from the deck while these operations are going on. The press once being loosely in position right behind the hub of the screw, it should be tightened about the shaft by a proper adjustment of the bolts at the four joints. The thing will not work unless a perfect grip has been obtained.

To understand the final procedure one should take it for granted that the four segments are hollow. Water, having been forced into one of them, quickly distributes itself by the coiled pipes that connect it with the other three. Thus the pressure is equal in all. The two light colored, bean-shaped areas on each segment represent plates which can be made to move away from the surface of the segment by pressure within. These eight plates would bear against the hub of the screw with equal strength and slowly push the latter from its original position.

Two Hundred Miles an Hour.

Some interesting experiments have been carried out with a new monorail system devised by a French engineer, M. Devic. The inventor has built a model upon the scale of one-tenth of what the actual train is to be, and with this train he has attained a speed of 13 miles an hour. The train is to be propelled by electric power and in order that high speed may be attained the inventor relies upon two factors—diminution of weight and a more effective gripping of the drive wheels upon the single track of the railroad. He claims to have designed a rail which will afford the wheels sufficient grip, irrespective of the weight which they are carrying. Further experiments are to be carried out with a much larger model at Nemours to prove the utility and advantage of the system. M. Devic is sanguine of attaining a speed of 200 miles an hour.

High Altitude Kills Germs.

A Swiss scientist has been testing the presence of bacteria in mountain air, and finds that not a single microbe exists beyond an altitude of 2,000 feet above the level of the sea.

BULLET-PROOF CLOTH.

Wonderful Things Related of an Italian Invention Which May Revolutionize Warfare.

The world is at present intensely interested in a new Italian bulletproof cloth, and since the Italian government is negotiating for its use it is of importance that we see just what the results are, although it is necessary to state that the invention remains a secret, and this notwithstanding attempts to discover its details. Thus we shall have to deal with a general description and with the results of experiments.

The armor is a sort of felt, the stuff being capable of adaptation to any form whatever; for example, a breast plate with a collar or a sort of coat which completely envelops the wearer and absolutely guarantees him from gunshot wounds. The thickness of the protector varies from one-sixteenth to seven-sixteenths of an inch, according to the arm the effects of which it is designed to destroy. Against the armor of seven-sixteenths of an inch the regular ordnance revolver with steel covered ball is powerless, and also the gun of the 1891 model charged with smokeless powder. In the numerous experiments which have been made—in firing at a distance of several yards—the ball, whether it be of lead or steel, when it strikes the protector is arrested and deformed, in some cases rebounding and in others being almost reduced to a pulp. Thus there is not only an arrest of the ball, but deformation as well, and in this deformation the force of the ball is converted. While there should be a high degree of temperature at the point touched by the ball, it seems that the ball alone feels the effects, for the protector does not seem to be burnt in the slightest.

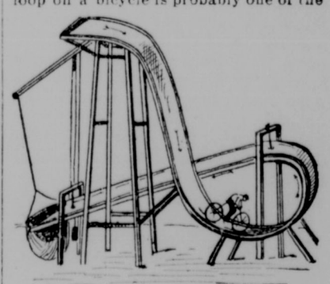
These results are not limited to ballistic effects, for in the recent experiments it was sought to pierce the armor with a dagger driven with all possible force. The point of the arm, however, could not penetrate the felt and was bent into a shapeless mass.

It is natural to suppose that the force of the ball would be communicated to the armor and that this would be driven violently backward, resulting in a disagreeable shock and one which at times would be dangerous to the wearer. To demonstrate the incorrectness of this view Signor Benedetti attached his protector to a horse and fired upon the animal only six feet away with an ordnance revolver, the ball falling at the feet of the horse while, he, freed from his halter, walked away as if nothing had happened. It is to be noted that with the same revolver a piece of steel had been previously pierced. The same experiment was made with a chicken covered with a breast piece of the felt, the cock, after being rid of his new shell, quietly pursuing the even tenor of his way.—Philadelphia Record.

NEW DAREDEVIL FEAT.

Variation of Loop-the-Loop, Invented by Charles R. Culver, a New England Athlete.

If a man really has the desire to make money in a hurry, let him devise some new sensation and spring it on the people, the more dangerous and blood-curdling the better, from the monetary point of view, as hundreds of people will always flock to see some new scheme which seems to give promise of an accident sooner or later. Of course, the majority of these devices are not really as dangerous as they look to be to the outside public, as the performer has the opportunity to practice in secret, with safety appliances which will prevent serious injury until he reaches the point where he can go through his act without feeling the need of taking precautionary measures. Looping the loop on a bicycle is probably one of the

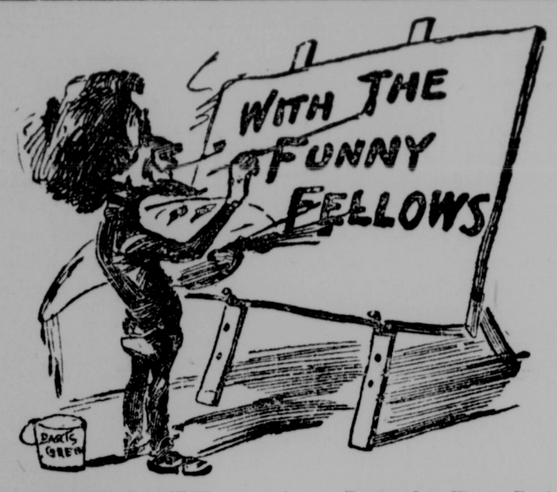


VARIATION OF LOOP-THE-LOOP.

most dangerous feats ever performed, owing to the difficulty of keeping the center of the track while in such swift motion, and to the necessity of stopping the wheel quickly after completing the loop. In the apparatus here illustrated the trouble in stopping the wheels seems to have been eliminated, though possibly not to the complete satisfaction of the rider, who has to dive head foremost into a bag suspended just at the end of the short journey. But that is not the worst of it. He is compelled to enter the bag with his head down and feet in the air and his wheel bottom side up above him, the latter portion of the trip being taken in that position. As soon as the performer enters the bag it is released from the hangings and swings outward on the suspending rope, the counterbalancing weight on the opposite end of the rope aiding in overcoming the momentum with which the man shoots from the track into the bag.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Powerful Force of Beans.

Anatomists, to separate the bones of a skull, frequently fill it with small beans and place the whole in a basin of water. The beans swell and slowly split the skull. The force which the beans are capable of exerting under these conditions is equal to the average pressure in the boiler of a steam engine.



NEEDED AN OFFICE.

"What does he need an office for? He never does any work."

"Well, he's got to go somewhere while his wife does the housework."—Chicago Chronicle.

How It Works.

Prison Superintendent—Here's a lot of official documents showing that the man who has been in cell 90 for the last ten years has been found innocent of the crime for which he was convicted.

Assistant—Hum! What's to be done now?

Superintendent—Kick him out.—N. Y. Weekly.

EXCELLENT TRAINING.

Little Puffkyns (to athletic girl)—I hope I'm not walking too fast for you.—Ally Sloper.

About the Size of It.

Ideals die too fast, 'tis said;
But why should people mourn?
For every one that shuffles off
At least two more are born.
—Cincinnati Enquirer.

No Hurry.

He—This is the fourth time I have come all this way to get your answer. How long are you going to keep me in suspense?

She—Haven't you a 50-trip ticket? —Brooklyn Life.

JUST A FRIENDLY COMMENT.

"Just as the train was leaving the handsomest man entered the crowded car and sat down beside me. Unfortunately, however, he got off at the first station."

"Of course. He couldn't get off before."—Fliegende Blaetter.

A Great Composer.

"It was a mistake to ask that man if he thought America would ever produce a great composer. I am afraid you hurt his feelings."

"I don't see why," responded the musical young woman.

"He is the inventor of a soothing strup."—Washington Star.

Unnecessary Fear.

The Lawyer—I'm afraid I'm going blind.

The Friend—Never mind, old man. So long as you retain your sense of touch you'll be all right.—Judge.

Tramped on Wrong Foot.

"Dear me," said the chiropodist, as the good bishop put his foot upon the hassock, "that's a very bad toe you have. Looks as if it had been mashed."

"I guess it has. I took dinner with Brother and Sister Goodman yesterday, and the lady seems to have thought my foot belonged to her husband."—Chicago Record-Herald.

The Plot and the Hatch.

The author scribbles, deep in thought
The hen has ceased to scratch;
The one is hatching out a plot,
The other plots a hatch.
—Lippincott's.

FULL VALUE.

Amy—My brother, the explorer, was telling me that in some parts of Africa you can buy a wife for a few old sardine cans and beads.

Mr. Crustymugg—Well, a good wife's worth that.—Boston Globe.

Switching Off the Old Man.

Mr. Elder—There is something I want to say to you, Bessie—er—that is, Miss Kutely.

Miss Kutely—Call me Bessie if you wish.

Mr. Elder—Oh, may I?

Miss Kutely—Of course; all old gentlemen call me Bessie.—Philadelphia Ledger.

A HOT RETORT.

Mr. Newwed—This dinner isn't cooked like my mother used to cook her dinners.

Mrs. Newwed—If you made as much money as my father used to make, I wouldn't have to cook dinner.—Chicago Journal.

The Great Army.

All idle men of every kind,
Would soon be worth their salt,
Could they but good employment find
As well as they find fault.
—Philadelphia Ledger.

Careful.

"You say he won't express an opinion on the war in the east?"

"No; he's running for councilman in his ward, you know."

"What has that to do with it?"

"Well, there's one Japanese and one Russian vote in the ward and he wants to catch 'em both."—Philadelphia Press.

Always the Way.

Nodd—Awfully sorry to hear your home burned down. Did you save anything?

Todd—Oh, yes. After some very lively work we succeeded in getting out all the things we didn't want. Town and Country.

Lost Cause.

Old Sixanaite—Why do you feel that your client will lose his case? Have you exhausted every means at your disposal to—

Young Briefly—No; but I have exhausted all the means at his disposal.—Tit-Bits.

Mary's Choice.

"Farmer Sawyer, what is your daughter Mary going to do when she finishes at college?"

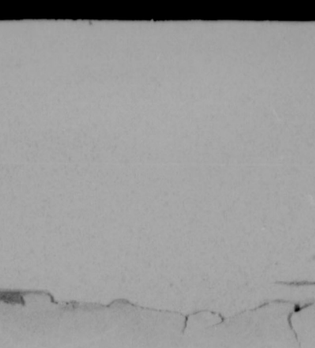
"Wall, I kinder reckon she'll teach school. She thinks she'd like the vacations."—Harper's Bazar.

THE FARMING WORLD

A HEMP BEE BRUSH.

Discovered in California by an Eastern Man and Considered the Acme of Perfection.

While spending the past season in California with several large and experienced bee-keepers I was taught several valuable lessons. One was the making of a bee-brush that is, in my opinion, the acme of perfection. Take 20 inches of one-inch hemp rope; double together,



AN IDEAL BEE BRUSH.

and bind with stray threads of hemp or foundation-wire to the length of four inches, for a hnadle; then fray out the ends of your rope and soak it half an hour in water, and you have a brush that will neither disable a bee nor mar in the least the cappings. When dirty, or daubed with honey, you can wash and wring dry, like any cloth. I have used both whisk and hemp brushes in the management of 500 colonies of bees, and I would not use any other but the home-made article. By the pressure of your thumb you can regulate the width of your brush so as to cover a Langstroth frame at one stroke. You can credit Mr. C. I. Graham, of California, with the above method, for he is the gentleman who taught me.—George Herrick, in Bee Gleanings.

PRODUCTION OF EGGS.

Interesting Experiment to Compare the Value of Different Grains for the Purpose Named.

Some interesting results have been obtained by the technical instruction committee of the Cornwall common council, of England, in an experiment to compare the value of different grains for egg production. Thirty pullets were selected and divided into six pens of five birds each. The nature of the food given to each pen of five pullets and the number of eggs laid is shown in the statement below:

Food.	No. eggs laid in 12 months.
Half maize and half oats	732
Wheat	723
Maize	648
Two-thirds oats and one-third maize	633
Oats	546
Barley	447

The inferiority of oats as a whole ration or even when constituting the major part of it is very marked in these result. Wheat gave much the best results of any single food, while, with the chicken as with all other stock, a mixture of grains gives larger yields than any one single grain. We think very likely the failure to make a better showing on oats alone was due to the fact that the hull makes this such a bulky feed that the hens could not secure sufficient nutriment to make a large egg yield possible.

WITH THE BEEKEEPERS.

Strong colonies protect themselves against robbers and bee-moths.

In rendering beeswax, use a tin, brass or copper vessel. An iron one will darken it.

In making candy to feed bees be careful not to burn it. Burnt candy will kill them.

In France, according to government figures, for the ten years ending with 1901, the average number of colonies was 1,608,412; honey per colony 10 pounds, 11 ounces; wax per colony three pounds.

Rainwater is the right thing to use in melting wax. Well water, especially that where yellow clay or red sand abounds in the soil, contains iron, and this browns the wax, no matter how carefully the melting be done.

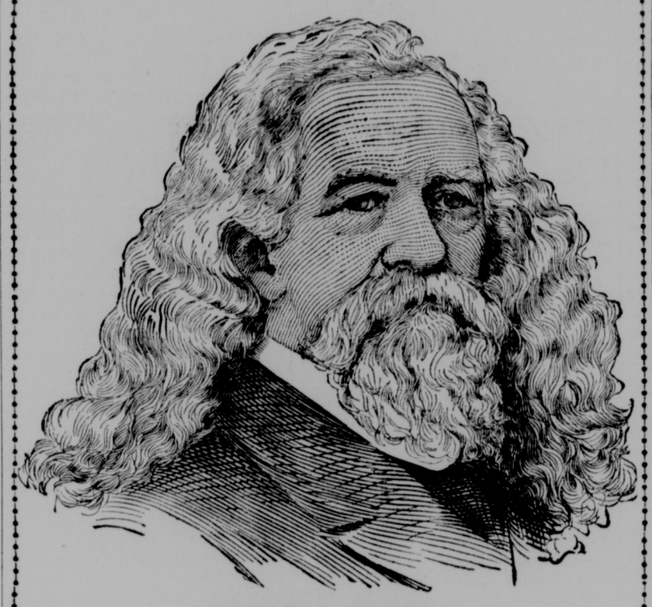
Dr. C. C. Miller says in Gleanings that heretofore the largest yield he ever got from one colony was 192 sections, but last year he got 300 sections from one colony, with a number of other colonies yielding nearly as well. He credits these large yields to the selection of the best stores to breed from, and to the phenomenal flow of white clover, which the bees stored until nearly mid-October.

Feed and Color of Meat.

The appearance of the feed on the color and appearance of poultry meat is of sufficient importance to require careful attention. If the market demands a noticeably white meat and skin in its dressed poultry, the cheapest and surest way to attain this is to use much skim-milk in the diet. The grain ration should be mixed with it, and the drinking vessels constantly provided with a fresh supply. It will require extra good care to keep the fowls healthy on this diet, however. If a yellowish tinge is desired, it may be obtained by feeding a grain ration to which ten per cent. of animal meat has been added, and the whole mixed with water. A grain mixture wet with whey will also give good results.—Prairie Farmer.

A COMRADE OF GENERAL GRANT

Says: "I Do Not Believe Pe-ru-na Has a Superior for Catarrh."



BENJAMIN F. HAWKES.

Benjamin F. Hawkes, of Washington, D. C., Is One of the Three Living Comrades of General Grant in His Cadet Days at West Point.

In a recent letter from 611 G street, S. W., Washington, D. C., this venerable gentleman says of Peruna:

"I have tried Peruna after having tried in vain other remedies for catarrh, and I can say without reservation that I never felt a symptom of relief until I had given Peruna the simple trial that its advocates advise. I do not believe it has a superior, either as a remedy for catarrh or as a tonic for the depressed and exhausted condition which is one of the effects of the disease."
—Benjamin F. Hawkes.

ISAAC BROCK, a citizen of McLennan county, Texas, has lived for 114 years. In speaking of his good health and extreme old age, Mr. Brock says:

"Peruna exactly meets all my requirements. It protects me from the evil effects of sudden changes; it keeps me in good appetite; it gives me strength; it keeps my blood in good circulation. I have come to rely upon it almost entirely for the many little things for which I need medicine.

"When epidemics of la grippe first began to make their appearance in this country I was a sufferer from this disease.

"I had several long sieges with the grip. At first I did not know that Peruna was a remedy for this disease. When I heard that la grippe was epidemic catarrh, I tried Peruna for la grippe, and found it to be just the thing."—Isaac Brock.

Pe-ru-na Used in the Family for Years.

Mrs. E. West, 137 Main street, Menasha, Wis., writes: "We have used Peruna in our family for a number of years and when I say that it is a fine medicine for catarrh and colds, I know what I am talking about. I have taken it every spring and fall for four years and I find that it keeps me robust, strong, with splendid appetite, and free from any illness. A few years ago it cured me of catarrh of the stomach, which the doctors had pronounced incurable. I am very much pleased with Peruna. I am 87 years old."—Mrs. E. West.

Pe-ru-na is a Catarrhal Tonic Especially Adapted to the Declining Powers of Old Age.

In old age the mucous membranes become thickened and partly lose their function.

This leads to partial loss of hearing, smell and taste, as well as digestive disturbances.

Peruna corrects all this by its specific operation on all the mucous membranes of the body.

One bottle will convince anyone. Once used and Peruna becomes a life-long stand-by with old and young.

Mrs. F. E. Little, Tolona, Ill., writes: "I can recommend Peruna as a good medicine for chronic catarrh of the stomach and bowels. I have been troubled severely with it for over a year, and also a cough. Now my cough is all gone, and all the distressing symptoms of catarrh of the stomach and bowels have disappeared. I will recommend it to all as a rare remedy. I am so well I am contemplating a trip to Yellow Stone Park this coming season. How is that for one 71 years old?"

A TRAVELER AT SEVENTY-ONE YEARS OF AGE.

In a later letter she says: "I am only too thankful to you for your kind advice and for the good health that I am enjoying wholly from the use of your Peruna. Have been out to the Yellow Stone National Park and many other places of the west, and shall always thank you for your generosity."—Mrs. F. E. Little.

Strong and Vigorous at the Age of Eighty-eight.

Rev. J. N. Parker, Utica, N. Y., writes: "In June, 1901, I lost my sense of hearing entirely. My hearing had been somewhat impaired for several years, but not so much affected but that I could hold converse with my friends; but in June, 1901, my sense of hearing left me so that I could hear no sound whatever. I was also troubled with severe rheumatic pains in my limbs. I commenced taking Peruna and now my hearing is restored as good as it was prior to June, 1901. My rheumatic pains are all gone. I cannot speak too highly of Peruna, and now when eighty-eight years old can say it has invigorated my whole system."—Rev. J. N. Parker.

Mr. W. B. Schnader, of Terre Hill, Pa., writes:

"I got sick every winter, and had a spell of cold in February, 1899. I could not do anything for almost two months. In December, 1899, I saw one of your books about your remedies. Then I wrote to Dr. Hartman for advice, and he wrote that I should commence the use of Peruna, and how to take care of myself.

"I did not lose one day last winter that I could not tend to my stock. I am sixty-three years old, and I cannot thank you too much for what you have done for me."

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.

ALABASTINE
the Durable Wall Coating, Won't Rub Off;
WHY?

Because it **cements** to, and is not **stuck** on the wall with decaying, animal glue, as are the various so-called "wall finishes," which are kalsomines sold under fanciful names.

You can apply Alabastine.

ALABASTINE

The Only Sanitary and Permanent Wall Coating

ALABASTINE is not a disease-breeding, hot water glue wall finish, furnishing a lodgment and harbor-ground for disease germs; it is a natural, rock-base composition, in white and many exquisitely beautiful tints; in powder form, ready for use by simply mixing with **cold water.** Anyone can brush it on.

ALABASTINE cements to walls, distroys disease germs and vermin, and never rubs off or scales. Other wall coatings, under **fanciful names,** and usually mixed with **hot water,** are unhealthful kalsomines, stuck on the wall with **glue, which soon rots,** nourishes germs of deadly disease, rubs and scales, spoiling walls, clothing and furniture. When it is necessary to refinish, the old coats must be washed off—an expensive, nasty, disagreeable job, making the rooms damp and unfit to live in.

When walls are once coated with Alabastine, succeeding coats may be applied, year after year, without washing the walls, thus saving great expense and annoyance.

Hot and Cold Water Kalsomines Have No Merit

Some dealers try to sell them, buying them cheap, and trying to sell on Alabastine's demand until such time as their customers learn of the imposition.

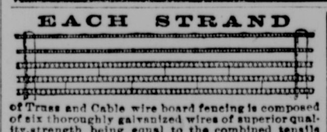
THEY ARE WORTHLESS PREPARATIONS

If you cannot buy Alabastine of your hardware, paint or drug dealer, refuse all imitations, and write us. We will tell you where you can get Alabastine without delay, or sell it to you direct. **$500.00 GIVEN AWAY.** Write for particulars.

Leaflet of dainty tints, hints on decorating, and our artists' up-to-date ideas on beautifying the home, Free. Buy Alabastine only in packages, properly labeled.

Alabastine Company GRAND RAPIDS, MICH. and 105 Water St., New York City.

EACH STRAND



of Truss and Cable wire board fencing is composed of six thoroughly galvanized wires of superior quality, strength being equal to the combined tensile strength of all the wires. We make one strand 2 in. wide and one 4 in. wide. Write for free sample.
The Truss & Cable Fence Co., 620 Cuyahoga Bldg., Cleveland, O.

MOTHER GRAY'S SWEET POWDERS FOR CHILDREN,
A Certain Cure for **Feverishness, Constipation, Headache, Stomach Troubles, Teething Disorders,** and **Destroy Worms.** They **Break up Colds** in 24 hours. At all Druggists, 25 cts. Sample mailed FREE. Address,
Mother Gray, Nurse in Children's Home, New York City. **A. S. OLMSTED, Le Roy, N. Y.**

50,000 Americans Were Welcomed to **Western Canada** during last Year

160 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

They are settled and settling on the Grain and Grazing Lands, and are prosperous and satisfied.

Sir Wilfred Laurier recently said: "A new star has risen upon the horizon, and is toward it that every immigrant who leaves the land of his ancestors to come and seek a home for himself now turns his gaze"—**Canada.** There is

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G. ELIAS & BRO., BUFFALO, N. Y.
AGENTS Wanted.

For Over 60 years
Mexican Mustang Liniment
Has been the STANDARD REMEDY for curing aches and injuries
For Man · For Horses · For Cattle · For Poultry

25 CTS PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS

THE REPUBLICAN.

BENJ. H. SINCELL, Editor and Proprietor

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION:

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THE REPUBLICAN,
Oakland, Md.

THURSDAY, MARCH 17, 1904.

WHO WILL VOTE?

In a political procession on the streets of Elkton, in 1888, a Fourth District banner bore the inscription—"No Free Wool." It was learned later that the banner bearer owned four sheep which the dogs had spared him.

A Democratic stump orator of Cecil, asked with much unction—"Who would do the voting, their owner or the four sheep?"

The question was possibly politically pertinent, and carried its own answer.

A case parallel to this, would arise under the proposed grandfather's clause of the new Democratic suffrage plan. John Doe's grandfather may have been in his grave for a generation, and may have been a reputable citizen. The grand son may be the veriest scalawag, with no electoral qualification save that of residence. And yet he will vote.

Who would vote, the worthy grandsire, or the graceless grandson—or as in the other case—the man or the sheep?—Cecil Whig.

THE CARDINAL VS. CHEAP POLITICIANS

In a letter to a negro minister of Baltimore, Cardinal Gibbons has again shown himself a wise and farseeing prelate. Writing of the "Jim-Crow" bills now before the Maryland Legislature, the Cardinal expressed his strong opposition to them and to the spirit actuating them, rightly pointing out that peace and harmony are impossible where such unjust discrimination prevails. To make a whole race suffer for the delinquencies of a few individuals he considers preposterous; and he adds that it is the duty of every member of a community to avoid any action calculated to create bad feeling and to embitter the lot of the less fortunate race. But this danger of racial hatreds, far deepen and more serious than any hitherto existing, is precisely what a cheap politician of the Vardaman, Tillman and Gorman type does not think about. He is concerned only with his own personal advantage. What the future has in store he recks not.

A MOMENTOUS DECISION.

The decision on the Northern Securities case, handed down by the Supreme court Monday, is a matter of momentous interest to the people of the United States. Seldom in the past has a question of such importance to the domestic history of the county been referred to the highest American legal tribunal for decision. The business interests of the country are particularly concerned in the decision; the great mass of the people, however, also have a very considerable interest in it. No American, proud of the republic and zealous of the preservation of its traditions, could look upon such a gigantic scheme of railroad consolidation as Justice Harlan showed would be made possible and feasible by a decision against the Government in Northern Securities case, with indifference.

The decision, as finally rendered, will quite probably have a restraining influence upon the consolidating zeal of certain large financiers who have showed great enthusiasm for the pleasant task of making money out of "merger" promotions in the recent past. As vindicating the ability of the Federal Government under existing laws to handle the "trust question" efficiently and for the best interests of the country, however, the decision can scarcely be regarded in any other light than one favorable to the cause of real conservatism in this country. In the light of Monday's Supreme court decision the alleged inability for the administration to handle the trust question energetically and honestly must seem essentially ridiculous.

It may be that there will prove to be possibilities of temporary disturbance to the business interests of the country in the decision of the Supreme court on the Northrn Securitier case. In the first place, it may frankly be acknowledged that the decision limits the right of a certain class of corporations to do with their property as the holders of a majority of their stock see fit. The rights of property are not to be lightly tampered with by any country which has an eye to the continuance of its people in conditions of prosperity and happiness. There is a point, however, at which a government, for the protection of its own interests and those of its people, is justified in limiting the freedom of action of semi-public corporations of the common carrier type. It was for the protection of its own interests and those of its people, by preventing undue restraint of trade, that the National Government took legal action against the famous Hill-Morgan railway merger in the Northwest.

If pressed to its utmost limits by a thoughtless and radical government the principle which was affirmed by the Supreme court in Monday's decision would probably result in serious disturbance to the business interests of the country. Fortunately, at the present time there is in the White House a man who, although he has been called an "unsafe" President by men who were shouting for Bryan, free silver and anarchy in 1896 and 1900, is in reality, as Elihu Root has well said, the greatest agent for the conservative preservation of the republic's interests in the country today. This is no time for talking of promiscuous measures of repression against all combinations—good and bad—in the thought that the principle applied to the Northern Securities company by the Supreme court might also be applied to them. The present is a time for conservatism, rather than thoughtless radicalism. Nobody, it is safe to say, realizes this fact better than Theodore Roosevelt himself. In bringing suit against the Northwestern merger, the present national administration showed that the old Democratic plea that the party in power was unable or afraid to handle the trust question frankly and fearlessly, was mere self-seeking falsehood. The administration can now well afford to use care in the way in which the argument which killed the Northern Securities company be further directed, in order that the legitimate business interests of the country be saved from any possibility of that chaos and disaster which might follow a too radical pressing of this argument in many directions to the fullest possible limits.

HIGH POLITICS AT ANNAPOLIS.

Good old-time Democratic peanut politics is on top at Annapolis. It is a fine thing to have a three-fourths majority, or thereabout, in each branch of the Legislature. Under these circumstances, what the caucus says "goes," and the caucus says anything that happens to please its fancy. "Any old thing" in the way of political legislation is good enough, provided it looks sufficient reactionary to remind people of the good old days before the flood. Disfranchise the niggers — never mind how. Use the most extreme expedients that any Southern State has resorted to, under pressure of conditions which have never existed in Marylad, and are in no danger of existing here. Give the registrars arbituary power to decide who shall have a vote and who shall not. "Get the window," and don't be at all particular about appearances. What's the use of "catering to the moral sentiment of the community" when we have got everything our own way?

That is the spirit of those who are steering the big Democratic majority in the Legislature during the present session. Whether the people of Maryland will accept the fruits with the same gaiety of spirit with which its its authors are engaged in turning out the crop is a question that still remains to be answered. As a matter of fact, the people have shown, thus far, no overwhelming desire to take a back seat in American political life, and, in spite of the machinery of the extrssession law, did not elect Govenor Warfield by such a majority as to show that they will tamely accept anything the victorious party may choose to pass off upon them. Our Annapolis correspondence today calls attention to the legislation which it is now proposed to enact as a natural corollary to the Poe Constitutional amendment. As that amendent is, of course, expressly intended for the purpose of enabling the Democratic officers of registration to disfranchise Republican voters—white or black, as they please—it won't do to have the registration boards evenly divided between the parties, since the Republican registrars might retaliate. The whole scheme now on the carpet is, therefore, as follows:

Should the Poe amendment be ratified by the voters at the polls, therefore, and the proposed new election law be passed, it will follow that the registration officials, dominated in every precinct in the State by the political party in power, will have the discretionary power to register or decline to register any would-be voter not protected by the grandfather clause; that is, any man who was not a voter in 1869 or who is not the lineal descendant of such a voter.

But as the Poe amendment cannot be adopted until the general election to be held in the fall of 1905, the Democratic managers feel that some provision should be made to cover the Presidential election of next fall and also the occasion when the amendment itself is to be voted upon. To this end, it is understood the present provisions for the make-up of the official ballot would be changed in most important particulars, the principal feature being the ommission of the party designation.

Maryland is to be congratulated on the high political status that is promised for our State through the glorious victory of the grand old Democratic party last fall, the lofty morality which is henceforward to prevail in our elections, and the noble position of influence and importance which this great Commonwealth is hereafter to occupy in the politics of the nation.

DIED.

BISHOP—At his home in Oakland, yesterday morning, after an illness extending over several weeks, James R. Bishop, aged nearly 86 years. Mr. Bishop was a resident of Oakland for nearly half a century, coming here from Kingwood, where he was born and reared and in which latter town he was united in marriage with Miss Adaline Hall. To this union two children were born, a son and daughter. The former was killed by a horse when he was of tender years; the latter is the wife of Mr. Gilmor S. Hamill, of Oakland. In his early days Mr. Bishop followed the trade of saddling and harness making, but later gave this up and entered the entered the mercantile field, in which he was successful and amassed a small fortune. He was a member of the Presbyterian church. Mrs. Bishop survives him. The funeral will take place Saturday afternoon.

SCHULTZ—At his home in Blaine on last Thursday after an illness of several months, Paul Schultz, aged about 32 years. The deceased was born in Germany and was a carpenter by occupation. Several years ago he married the daughter of Mr. William Browning, of near Oakland. He is survived by his wife and one child. The funeral took place Sunday, the services being conducted by the Knights of Pythias of which the deceased was a member.

NETHKEN—At Bethany, Missouri, on Saturday last, after a brief illness of pneumonia, Frances R. Nethken, aged 61 years. The deceased left here about two weeks ago with his family for the purpose of establishing himself on a farm near Bethany which he recently purchased but was taken ill and died as above stated. He leaves a widow and a number of children. The deceased was an ex-Union soldier and a member of Crook Post, No. 35, G. A. R.

Letter To A. Shartzer

Dear Sir: When you can buy paint for less than Devoe; don't; save your money.

Mr. Aaron Higgins, Plainfield, N J, always used 15 gallons of paint for his house; Devoe took 11.

Mr. Ezra Rathmell, Williamsport, Pa, always used 11; Devoe took 6.

Mr. Burt Young, Girard, Pa, always used a gallon for certain rooms; took half as much Devoe.

Mr. Nathaniel Barber, Canton, N Y, bought 12 Devoe; used less than 6.

You can always buy paint for less than Devoe; don't; save your money.

The wearing counts the same way and doubles the difference.

The cost of painting is by the gallon. Weak paint costs most; most gallons.

Yours truly
F. W. Devoe & Co
J. M. Davis & Sons sell our paint.

SUNNYSIDE.

We are anxious for the return of spring, for it is then that our Union Sunday school will reopen. This school has been very interesting and for many years productive of much good on account of the wise management.

The latest development in bug circles in this community is a kissing bug. The bug is not at all young, and it has been suspicioned by some that it belonged to the kissing variety. It was not until recently however, that it gave unmistaken evidence of its kissing qualities by it kissing passionately and promiscuously. It is of the male sex and at times timid while at other times it is fearless and bold beyond the limits of discretion.

Various classes of people come among us some of which attract our attention to some degree while others pass by scarcely noticed but the most attractive perhaps of all is the "heart troubler."

Our friend George Shartzer, Jr., was a pleasant caller at this place on last Sunday. George used to live among us and while here his conduct was such as to make warm and lasting personal friends. George reports that he is going west right on the lick" but says he cant go so far West as to forget the attraction of the East.

Dr. D. O. McKinley

Will be at Mrs. Wm. Rodeheaver's, near Thayerville, March 7th; at J. B. Lipscomb's, evening of the 8th to evening of the 9th of March; at Mrs. Ellen Lohr's, near Crellin, March 10th; at P. J. Lohr's, near Beckman, March 12th; at McHenry, March 14th; at Friendsville, March 15th and 16th; at Newton Savage's store, March 17th; Hazelton, W. Va., March 18th; at Markleysburg, Pa., March 21st and 22nd. 51-2t.

Subscribe for The Republican

Obituary.

Died, at her home near Deer Park, on Saturday, March 12th, inst., after an illness of a few weeks, from a complication of diseases, Mrs. Rebecca Miller, (*nee* Green), wife of Mr. E. G. Miller, one of our most respected and substantial farmers, living about one mile from Altamont. Mrs. Miller was in her 58th year and leaves surviving her, beside her husband, two sons, one of whom is our fellow townsman, Mr. William B. Miller, and Edward, his brother, who resides near Pittsburg, Pa. Mrs. Miller was a devout member of the U. B. Church for over twenty-five years and her funeral was preached by Rev. Mr. Clary, of Keyser, W. Va., on Monday, 14th inst., in the Lutheran church of this place, where a large congregation had assembled to pay the last sad tribute of respect to this devoted wife, mother and friend. A large number of relatives from Barton and the George's Creek valley attended the funeral. Her remains were interred in the Deer Park cemeterry, beside her mother, who had preceded her to the tomb a few years ago. With our earnest sympathy to the heart-broken husband and motherless sons, we close by saying, peace to her ashes.

A FRIEND.

Hustling Store.

The Hustling Store at Mountain Lake Park wants to close out all clothing, hats, caps, a thousand yards of dark prints, piece goods, etc., at cost and less than cost. There is a large amount of these goods to sell and low prices will be maintained until all are gone. Some extra bargains will be found among these goods. Will offer also at low prices a large and select stock of timothy and clover seed. 52-4t.

COAL.

I am prepared to furnish and deliver to the citizens of Oakland, an excellent quality of

Bituminous Coal,

mined from my mine west of town.

Consumers are well pleased with the Heating Qualities of the product.

Orders left at the store of Thomas Little will be promptly filled.

E. Z. TOWER.

FOR SALE

At Deer Park, Maryland, Main Line B. & O. R R., 2500 Feet Above Tidewater, a Country Place of about 185 Acres.

Thoroughly equipped as a farm and bounded by three county roads, insuring convenience and privacy. It is well adapted to public use such as a sanatorium or to private residences, five sites with beautiful views and appurtenant acres, being reached by its three miles of private pleasure drives through the woods.

The dwelling house was built from plans by Hewitt Bros., of Philadelphia. The plumbing is by Ogelsby, of the same city. It has recently been put in complete order and repainted, and is replete with the modern appliances of a gentleman's residence. It is within ten minutes' walk of postoffice and railroad station and within one mile of the Deer Park Hotel. Its general plan is as follows:

Wide porches surround three faces, terminated, on a level, with billiard room.

I. FIRST FLOOR. Parlor, hall with main stair case, library, dining room and lavatory.

II. BACK BUILDING. Stair case to cellar, in which are furnace, gas machine (supplied by outside gasometer), wine closet, pantry (hot and cold water), back stairs to second story back building. Laundry—3 stationary tubs, hot and cold water in each; ironing stove, fire hose on reel and special boiler. Kitchen, with range, sink and all applicances. Back porch, ten feet from which is ice house practically inexhaustible in summer; servants' bath room, etc.

I. SECOND FLOOR. Two communicating chambers, with bath room; one chamber communicating with its bath room; one chamber communicating with its bath room; total, four chambers with three bath rooms.

II. BACK BUILDING, 2nd FLOOR. Four chambers, two closets, bath room with W. C. adjoining.

THIRD FLOOR. Two chambers, two large lofts.

Every room has gas fixture and eight rooms have open fire-places in addition to furnace registers.

The water supply is unexceptionable, its every source being from springs rising within the confines of the place and all having passed analytical examination. Two tanks (each in contact with outside air) having a combined capacity of 14,500 gallons, a wind mill a horse power and an overshot wheel supplying the motor. Three dams (likewise spring water) contribute the ice supply and two of them are stocked with fish. The out buildings are a barn with stalls for six horses and eight carriages, with ample storage for hay, straw and oats and having a coachman's room, a tenant's house of five rooms, a large cow and sheep stable and numerous sheds, etc.

This property is without incumberance and possession can be given in June, 1904.

Apply to Owner, P. O. Box 2071, Philadelphia, Pa. 2-14&28

Notice of First Meeting of Creditors.

In the District Court of the United States for the District of Maryland.

In the Matter of	In Bankruptcy.
Commonwealth Tanning Company of Garrett County, Bankrupt.	

To the creditors of The Commonwealth Tanning Company, of Hutton, in the County of Garrett, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That on the 1st day of March, 1904, the said Corporation was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and the first meeting of its creditors will be held at the Law Office of Gilmore S. Hamill, in Oakland, Maryland, on the 25th day of March, A. D., 1904, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

ALBERT A. DOUB,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

March 14th, 1904.

PERFECT
Poultry and Garden Fence.

For some time we have been arranging with the factory to manufacture a SPECIAL POULTRY FENCE, one that could be used for fencing gardens, and strong enough, if necessary, to keep out horses, cattle and hogs.

After a careful study as to the requirements, they have designed and built

Perfect Poultry and Garden Fence.

close enough to turn little chickens. It is not a netting, understand, but a good, substantial fence, and made of galvanized steel wire the smallest of which are heavier than the wire used by most fence builders for a regular fence. It is made after the style of our electrically welded field fencing, put up in 10 rod rolls, 3, 4 and 5 feet high, and can be sold at a small advance over the ordinary poultry netting.

For sale by

J. M. DAVIS & SONS, Oakland, Md,

"NEW ROYAL,"

Six Drawer, Ball-Bearing, Automatic Lift, Drop-Head Cabinet

SEWING MACHINE

is conspicuous for its unequaled range of family work, ease of operation, simplicity, durability, workmanship as well as handsome appearance. A machine on which every kind of family sewing can be done with the least physical and mental effort. The most delicate lady need not hesitate to run it, and it is simple enough for a child to use. NEVER GETS OUT OF ORDER.

THE HEAD PARTS of the machine are all case-hardened steel and are made to stand longer and harder every-day service than any other. The contour of the machine is in excellent taste, and this combined with the finest woodwork made, results in an Ideal Perfect Sewing Machine; a delight to the eye of the most fastidious, a thing of beauty and a joy forever.

The New Royal is equal to the best sewing machine made. Is supplied with all latest attachments, etc., and is fully warranted for ten years

SEE IT! TRY IT! BUY IT!

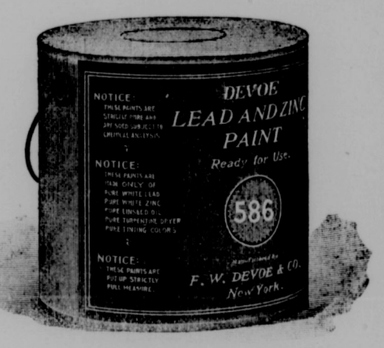
PRICE, $15 TO $25.

FOR SALE BY

J M. DAVIS & SONS,
OAKLAND, MARYLAND.

DEVOE'S
Lead & Zinc Paints

These Paints are the Purest.



These Paints are Full Measure

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK,
OAKLAND, MD., March 8th, 1904.

MESSRS. J. M. DAVIS & SONS,
Oakland, Md.

Gentlemen:—When I built my house, I had it painted with F. W. Devoe & Co.'s paint, and I am very well satisfied with the results. While the paint is a little higher in price, it takes fewer gallons and is cheaper in the end.

I do not hesitate to recommend it to any one.

Very truly yours,
R. E. SLIGER, Cashier.

J. M. DAVIS & SONS, Oakland, Md.

Gentlemen:—After a year's wear, the Devoe & Co.'s paint bought of you for the purpose of painting my house, has proven perfectly satisfactory. It was also used by us in painting the The First National Bank building, and gave good satisfaction.

FRED. A. THAYER,
Pres't First National Bank.

OAKLAND, MD., March 8th, 1904.

J. M. DAVIS & SONS, Oakland, Md.

Gentlemen:—The Devoe Lead and Zinc Paint purchased from you which was used on my house has given entire satisfaction. I have reason to believe it all the company claim. As a former paint dealer I feel confident that pure lead, oil and zinc ground together cannot help proving to be a positive, permanent and satisfactory paint in every particular.

JOSEPH E. HARNED,
Proprietor Oakland Pharmacy.

OAKLAND, MD., March 8th, 1904.

J. M. DAVIS & SONS, Oakland, Md.

Gentlemen:—The Devoe Lead and Zinc paint bought of you and used on my house last year is entirely satisfactory. I had my house painted twice before with lead and oil. By comparison I find that Devoe's Lead and Zinc Paint covers better, takes fewer gallons and in every way is as represented, and I do not hesitate to recommend it to parties who contemplate painting.

JOHN AULT,
Carpenter and Contractor.

FOR SALE BY

J. M. DAVIS S ONS,
OAKLAND, MARYLAND

The Gr rett National Bank

OAKLAND, MD.

Pays 3 Per Cent. Interest on Time Deposits.

D. E. OFFUTT, President.
G. S. HAMILL, Vice-President.
S. T. JONES, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:
DANIEL E. OFFUTT,
GILMOR S. HAMILL,
JOHN M. DAVIS,
GEORGE W. LEGGE,
JOHN T. MITCHELL,
WILLIAM R. STULL,
SCOTT T. JONES.

Capital paid in, - $50,000.00
Surplus and Profits, - 15,000.00

BAUMGARTNER,

THE LITTLE MAN.

Green Groceries, Fruits, Confections, 5 and 10-cent Bargains, Cigars, Tobaccos.
Newspapers and Periodicals.

Baumgrtner, The Littte Man.

Alder Street, Oakland.

The Up-to-Date Grocery,

First National Bank Building, Oakland, Md.

Exclusively a Grocery Store.

CASH OR PRODUSE—One price to everybody and that the lowest consistent with a complete line of High-Grade Groceries.

Everything New, Clean and First-Class.

Fresh Vegetables on THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS.
Largest Line of CRACKERS in Oakland—Fresh Every Week.

W. H. BARTLETT.

Muco-Solvent

is an indispensible household remedy because it is a preventive as well as a cure, and because it arrests development of all contageous germs and bacterial diseases. It cures croup, colds, tonsilitis with its associated ills and all inflamed and catarrhal conditions of the mucous surface. It is a harmless vegetable preparation that may safely be administered to the tenderest babe. If not for sale in your neighborhood, write to

THE PIEDMONT SUPPLY CO.,
Sole Agents for Muco-Solvent. Piedmont, W. Va.

IT IS A MATTER OF HEALTH

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure

THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE

LOCAL AND OTHERWISE

Incidents and Events at Home and Nearby—Personal Mention, Etc.

Mrs. D. Y. Morris, of Kingwood, is here on a visit to relatives.

Preaching at Hutton on Thursday, March 24th, at 8.00 p. m.

Preaching in Deer Park Lutheran church next Sabbath at 11.00 a.

Miss Mary Sloan, of Lonaconing, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Sliger on Second street.

R. E. Sliger was in Piedmont ...y where he was summoned. ... to the illness of his mother.

...art Hamill arrived home Tues... ...orning from Baltimore to spend ...short vacation here with his parents

... bright ... by tasting."

Miss Margaret Sincell, who spent several weeks in the east visiting relatives and friends, returned home Saturday evening.

Mr. Owen Treacy spent Sunday and Monday on a visit to friends in Baltimore, returning to his home here Tuesday morning.

Indications point to a very poor maple sugar yield this season, the weather being entirely unfit for a successful run of water.

Services in St. Mark's Lutheran ch. next Sabbath as follows: Sunday School at 9.30 a. m.; Christian Endeavor, 6.30 p.m.; Preaching, 7.30 p.m.

Miss May Wonn, of Milwaukee, Wis., accompanied by her brother, are in Oakland as the guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Robinson and family.

Attorney John T. Mitchell, who visited Baltimore, Philadelphia and other eastern cities professionally last week, returned to his home in Oakland Thursday night last.

Mr. and Mrs. William Weber, who spent a week or two in Milwaukee, where the latter visited her father and other relatives, returned to their home near Oakland Sunday afternoon.

MUCO-SOLVENT is the remedy which should be used for every sore throat, because it is also a specific for the sore throat which precedes and accompanies diphtheria or scarlet fever. See advertisement in another column.

Mr. D. C. Feather, of Pitcairn, Pa., visited his parents at the Park a few days last and this week and was also a visitor to Oakland Thursday. He holds a very lucrative position with the Pennsylvania Railroad at the above town and returned thence Tuesday night to resume his duties.

THREE CHILDSEN POISONED.

Candy, Highly Colored, Which They Ate, Supposed to be Cause.

Three of the children of Mr. and Mrs. William Thrasher, of Deer Park, aged respectively eight, six and one and one-half years, experienced a narrow escape from death by poison on last Saturday, and it was only by the heroic efforts made by the physician, Dr. McComas, that their lives were saved.

It is thought the children became inoculated with the poison by eating a quantity of candy which was highly colored, in the composition of which arsenic was largely used.

The children were all made extremely sick but they are now out of danger and will recover.

Mrs. C. Felty and daughter Hazel, of Connellsville, Pa., are here on a visit to relatives.

A car on a west-bound freight train was derailed at Hutton Tuesday afternoon and blocked traffic on the road several hours. Trains both ways were compelled to use the South track until the car was replaced on the rails.

Drs. W. H. H. Bixler, of Oakland, and Benj. F. Selby, of Eglon West Va., have formed a co-partnership for the purpose of practicing dentistry in Oakland. Their offices will probably be located in the First National Bank building.

Mr. John W. Willlams, of Philadelphia, advertises in this paper today his beautiful and extensive summer place at Deer Park for sale. See advertisement for description of the property which is considered one of the finest in this county.

Senator Palmer came up to Oakland from Annapolis last Friday night and spent the intervening time between that and Monday evening visiting his family and interviewing those interested in proposed legislation at the State Capital.

Farmers have accomplished but little so far in outdoor work. The ground has been in no condition to plow even on steep hillsides and therefore farming operations are slow. Many of our agricultural friends have their plans well matured and will push things with all possible despatch when spring does arrive.

There are plenty of fresh vegetables in the market but the prices asked stagger the average housekeeper. Green peas and beans are forty cents half-peck; tomatoes, five cents each; cabbage five cents per pound, and other things in proportion. Strawberries have not yet appeared though they are selling in Baltimore and Washington markets at 25 to 30 cents per box.

Cashier Scott T. Jones and his family vacated the upper floor of the Garrett National Bank building on Second street this week, by moving all their houshold effects to the Commercial Hotel property on the same street, which was purchased by Mr. Jones some months ago and upon which extensive improvements have been made.

Messrs. J. M. Davis & Sons, the Oakland hardware and paint merchants, are doing some very effective advertising in these columns and also by well prepared circulars setting forth the merits of different lines they carry in stock. Read the advertisements they are running in these columns at present and patronize them if you want any of their goods.

Here is something worth knowing: When a splinter has been driven deeply into the hand it can be extracted with out pain by steam. Nearly fill a widemouth bottle with hot water; place the injured part over the mouth and press tightly. The suction will draw the flesh down and in a minute or two the steam will extract the splinter and the inflammation together.

A letter received Tuesday morning from Congressman Pearre states that he has sent an order to the Agricultural Department for a consignment of garden seeds to be delivered to this office for distribution among the subscribers and friends of this paper. Our out-of-town patrons should notify us at once of their wants in this particular so that they can receive a supply which will be sent without expense.

Mr. Wallace W. Mitchell, of Waterville, Washington, brother of Messrs. John T. and Edwin L. Mitchell, of Oakland, was here last week for a few days visiting his relatives, going to Listonburg, Pa., Monday where he will make a visit to his mother for a week or two before returning to his Western home. Mr. Mitchell served in the Philippines three years and returning to his native country went to Alaska where he remained two years.

Mr. and Mrs. Herman Creutzberg who resided here three or four years, left Oakland yesterday morning for Cleveland O., from which point they will depart shortly for the West. Their future location has not yet been determined by them. Mr. Creutzberg may go to Honolulu or to Alaska this summer, he is undecided yet which. Wherever they may go the good wishes of their many friends in Oakland will follow them.

VIA THE USUAL ROUTE

Three Prisoners Escaped from the Jail Here Friday Morning.

Jail deliveries in Oakland are getting to be somewhat of an ordinary occurrence and latterly create but little or no comment, owing to their frequency. The jail officials, however, are not held responsible for these happenings as the prison is in such a deplorable state that it is not a question of how long those confined will be kept therein but how soon after they are imprisoned will they make their escape.

The three men who took French leave Friday morning between five and six o'clock were tramps arrested a few days previous for trespassing upon the property of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, the arrests being made at the pumping station here. The cells being filled by other prisoners the Sheriff was compelled to arrange cots outside the cages for the accommodation of these men. Sometime during the night they succeeded in digging or kicking a hole through the rear wall of the jail building and crawled through, thus making good their escape.

Had the rest of the prisoners been outside the cages the probabilities are that the jail would have been emptied. There yet remain ten prisoners awaiting trial at the March term which convenes on Monday.

In Memoriam.

Death is sad at any time, even when it comes and takes away the old who have lived their "three score years and ten," but when it comes and takes the strong, young man, just starting out in life with a young wife of only a few years of married life, it is doubly sad. Yet such was fully realized when train No. 8 on Monday morning brought home the mangled remains of Albert J. King, son of Emanuel D. King, of near Deer Park. Deceased came to his untimely end on March 5th, at Yellow Creek Bridge No. 55 on the Cleveland and Pittsburg railroad in Ohio, by the bridge giving way and deceased and five others were instantly hurled into Eternity. Funeral services were held in the Lutheran church on Monday at 3 p. m., by the pastor, Rev. E. Manges, from the appropriate text—"Truly as the Lord liveth and as thy Soul liveth there is a step between Me and death." This Godly man gave a touching and pathetic account of the friendship of David and Jonathan that called forth the memorable words of the text, and he applied it with such force on this sad occasion that tears came from eyes unused to weep in the large audience present, who had come out on this inclement day to pay the last tribute of respect to a young man they had known from infancy. Deceased leaves a young wife and son about one year old. The widow is a daughter of Mr. Warnick, one of our respected citizens. Words seem to fail us when we most need them to express our sympathy to the bereaved wife and orphaned and fatherless child, but knowing well, from an earthly standpoint, that she has a kind father, mother and two brothers who will ever shelter her from a selfish world but to that one "who sticketh closer than a brother" we would commend her in this the saddest hour of her young life.

And to the father, mother, brothers and sisters of this eldest son, cut down in the strength of his young manhood, words fail us in expressing our heartfelt sympathy; but we hope your loss will be his Eternal gain, and if so, you may all meet in a home beyond the stars.

Albert J. King was born Sept. 28, 1879, and died March 5, 1904, aged 24 years, 6 months and 7 days, and was tenderly laid to rest in the Deer Park cemetery under the management of George J. Walter. The following gentlemen, all close friends of deceased, acted, as pall-peareress: James W. Walter, William Jankey, Joseph H. McRobie, Phillip Hess, Wilfred Chadderton and C. R. Savedge.

The church altar was tastefully decorated with potted flowers, by the young ladies who had been schoolmates of Mrs. King, and the music so appropriate to the occasion was rendered by Mrs. E. F. Droege, assisted by the young ladies' choir of this church.

H.

MRS. CHARLES PAUL.

Frances Friend, daughter of R. E. and Sarah A. Friend, was born near Friendsville Garrett County, Md., on August 30, 1880. She was converted when a little girl and united with the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which she remained a consistent member until called from earth. She was married to Charles Paul on Jan. 26, 1902, and died at their home near Hileman Ridge church, of typhoid fever, March 5, 1904. The funeral services were conducted by the writer, and her remains were buried in the family graveyard near Addison Pa., to await the Archangel's call in the resurrection morn.

She leaves a husband, an infant daughter, and a large circle of other near friends to mourn her loss.

"We loved her on earth, we'll meet her in heaven."

D. A. FRIEND, Pastor.

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Latest all-wool Voiles 36 in. wide, worth 75c and $1.00 per yard for -	48c
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IN EFFECT NOV. 29, 1903.

SOUTHWARD No. 3	No. 1	STATIONS	NORTHWARD No. 2 NOON	No. 4
P. M.	A. M.			P. M.
3 15	7 00* lv	Cumberland ar	*12 00	*7 15
3 44	7 29	Rawlings	11 31	6 43
4 07	7 52	Keyser	11 08	6 20
4 22	8 05	Westernport	10 58	6 08
4 29	8 09	W. Va. C. Junc	10 51	6 01
4 47	8 27	Barnum	10 36	5 45
4 54	8 35	Shaw	10 28	5 37
5 10	8 55	Blaine	10 11	5 19
5 15	9 00	Harrison	10 06	5 15
6 00*	9 50† lv	Elk Garden	*8 10	*4 25
5 49†	9 35† lv	Gorman	†9 35	†4 43
5 55	9 42	Bayard	9 28	4 57
6 06	9 54	Dobbin	9 17	4 27
6 10	9 58	Henry	9 13	4 23
6 38†	10 27†	Thomas	†8 38	†3 53
7 10	10 55† ar	Davis	*8 05	*3 15
6 50	10 37 lv	Douglas	8 33	3 48
7 16	11 01	Hendricks	8 00	3 15
7 19	11 04	Hambleton	7 57	3 12
7 22	11 07	Bretz	7 52	3 07
7 25	11 10	Parsons	7 50	3 05
7 59	11 44	Kerens	7 16	2 31
8 15†	12 00* ar	Elkins	lv *7 00	2 15
	NOON			

No. 25	No. 3	No. 1		No. 2	No. 4	No. 26
P. M.	A. M.	P. M.		P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
3 30§	6 30*	2 30*	lv Elkins ar	*8 20	12 30	*9 15
3 45	6 47	3 47	R.C. Jct	8 03	12 13	9 00
3 48	6 51	2 51	Harding	7 59	12 09	8 57
4 01	7 04	3 01	Junior	7 45	11 55	8 44
4 10§	7 15†	3 15	ar Bel'g'n lv	*7 35	11 45†	*8 35
					A. M.	
	P. M.	P. M		P. M.	P. M.	
	*8 30	12 35*	lv Elkins ar	*9 55	*2 00	
	8 46	12 52	Beverly	9 39	1 44	
	9 10*	1 15†	ar Hutt'e ar	*9 15	1 20	

No. 27.		No. 28.
A. M.		P. M.
8 00* lv	Elkins	ar *4 45
8 58	Fishing Hawk	3 46
9 22	Glady	3 22
10 08	Burner	2 37
10 30* ar	Durbin	lv *2 15
A. M.		P. M.

† Daily * Daily except Sunday. § Sundays only.

H. G. CLARK, Manager. F. M. HOWELL, Gen. Pas. Agent.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber, of Garrett county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett county, in Maryland, Letters Testamentary on the personal estate of

EDWARD CALLIS,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 4th day of August next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 1st day of February, 1904.

WILLIAM CALLIS,
Executor,
Hoyes, Md.

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A YEAR
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ADMINISTRATOR' NOTI...

This is to give notice, that the subscriber, of Mineral county, W. Va., hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett county, Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

JOANNA THOMPSON,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 25th day of August next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 25th day of February, 1904.

H. S. THOMPSON,
Administrator.
Keyser, W. Va.
51-4t

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FROSTBURG, M...
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BENJ. H. SINCELL, Publisher.

OAKLAND, : GARRETT CO., MD.

THE CONVERSION OF BIG SIX

By S. B. HACKLEY

(Copyright, 1903, by Daily Story Pub. Co.)

THE "big meeting" at the schoolhouse "up the creek" was getting in full swing—the preacher, or preachers, for there were volunteer Gospel expounders in plenty, every night exhorted loud and long—the wildest and most reckless among the young negroes wept and trembled in their seats, excitement ran high, and the conversions were many and real.

Jordon Dangerfield, the ring leader of the reckless, was a conspicuous example of the unconverted among the men. No word of argument, no appeal of song, had yet brought him to the "mourner's bench." "Big Six," whose real name was Rachel Curd, was the one woman against whom stones of persuasion and pleading were thrown in vain.

Rachel weighed 300 pounds, and as she boasted she could do the work of a half dozen women, she was more often called by the appellation of "Big Six" than by her rightful name. Jordon was the beau of the county; he was not only the most fascinating among the negro youth, but his ability to make money was greatest. In the hemp-breaking season his nightly bale outweighed any other hand's—in corn cutting time he could cut more corn by day and dance longer by night than any other.

Many a wistful eye was turned toward Jordon, but his heart inclined toward Judy Gates—good little Judy, whose eyes spoke perpetual worship and appeal. She did not care for Jordon's money-making ability—it was Jordon himself, big, black and strapping, that Judy loved as a creature Heaven-sent.

Latterly, however, Rachel Curd had concluded that a combination of Jordon's financial ability and her own would be a fine thing, and she proceeded to "cut out" poor Judy.

She joined herself to the crowd of young people who nightly passed by Judy's humble home on their way to the "meetin'," and she contrived to get Jordon's arm within her own before they reached the cabin, and to rush him along so rapidly, and so flatter his mind with her wily compliments that he forgot even to glance toward the window where Judy was waiting, and there was nothing for poor Judy to do but to creep humbly to "meetin'" in the wake of the gay crowd, with no other escort than "pap" or "mammy."

The meeting went on—while Judy wept and prayed for the salvation of her recreant lover, Rachel further installed herself in Jordon's favor by agreeing with him in his rejection of the Good Tidings. If he mocked the converted, she mocked harder; if he laughed at their entreaties, she laughed louder. Gentle, shrinking Judy, soft-voiced and patient, was no match for Rachel's bluster, and Jordon seemingly entirely won away, was no longer to be sought by Six. He did the seeking now, and accompanied her to the meeting every evening.

The Dotys, Judy's "white folks," had company at the "house." Thus it happened that one Saturday morning when the meeting was well on toward its twentieth night, a big "wash" was set down at Judy's mother's door. When Jordon Dangerfield, en route to the Doty hay fields, passed the cabin, a sound of mighty rubbing fell on his ears. Some memory of the happy times he had passed under the little "leanto," before Rachel Curd had lured him away, came to him, and he paused to look through the hollyhocks at the small woman bent over the tubs.

As he surreptitiously watched the tears that now and then fell on the Doty baby's lace-trimmed white dress, and noted how thin poor Judy's small face had become since the meeting had begun, his heart burned with shame, and presently he was standing by the wash bench with the words: "Judy, kin I hab de honuh o' 'scortin' you tuh de meetin' to-night?" on his lips.

Judy looked up with a start.

"Why—why—Jordon," she stammered, "I—I— Does you rale'y want me go wid you?"

The chains with which Rachel Curd had bound Jordon fell away under the power of Judy's look of reproachful love, and when he found himself treading the dusty road again, his thoughts were as far from Rachel as they were from the hay fork on his shoulder.

A suppressed titter went round that evening, as, accompanied by a female friend only, Big Six, in second-hand finery of wine-colored silk and white-plumed leghorn, came in the schoolhouse and took a seat just behind Jordon and Judy. Judy, in her best dress, a hard-earned and many times washed white swiss, was serenely happy, and all unconscious of the glance that boded no good that fell on her from the weighty Rachel.

"Look at Big Six!" whispered one young wench to another. "Lawd, I wouldn' let losin' uh beau put me in de sulks!"

"I 'clah, she look lak' she mournin'—mebbe she gwine come th'oo to-night!" said the other, derisively.

It proved to be an unusually tumultuous meeting. The "mourner's bench," recently lengthened by the addition of three new benches, filled up. The air became fervid. High above the songs of the younger ones could be heard the happy shouts of the elders; the invitation hymn was sung again and again, and while it rolled upward in melody—unctious, strong—a long-drawn murmur of surprise checked the voices. Big Six had risen and was making her way to the mourner's bench!

A greater wave of excitement swept over the throng; a keen-voiced negress changed the song,

"Ol' Satan thought he had me fas',
But I has broke his chains—I'm free at las'!"

As the congregation took up the refrain the saints all over the house shouted anew in their joy. Some reeled in their excitement and fell over the benches—not a few rolled on the floor in joyful frenzy, and near the door four men were compelled to hold a slim matron to prevent her from overturning the fireless stove and injuring herself in her excitement.

Suddenly Rachel flung up her hands, and her call could be heard above the loudest shouts of the multitude.

"Glory! Glory! Gimme de glory! I'se convince' o' my ongodly deeds. Gimme de glory now!"

"Come on, friends an' gib de hand to de penitent ones!" cried the preacher, and the crowd surged toward the mourner's bench. Rachel stood quiet, her eyes glazed and rolling, evidently unconscious of those who clasped her hands, but when Judy stood in front of her, she was apparently seized with another paroxism of joy.

"COME ON, FRIENDS, AN' GIB DE HAND TO DE PENITENT ONES!"

"Glory!" she shouted, plunging forward, "I got de glory now!" With one hand she struck off Judy's cherished straw sailor and trampled it under her feet. With the other, she gave one mighty jerk, and the white swiss waist was hanging from Judy's trembling shoulders.

"Glory! Glory! I'se boun' fuh Glory now!" she ejaculated, and with lightning rapidity her fat hand dealt a blinding blow in the face of her unfortunate rival. Then lowering her head, like a charging bull, Six literally butted screaming Judy out of the open side door and stamped her disheveled body before the confused negroes realized what she was doing.

Jordon leaped to the rescue, and while willing hands pulled off Six, he lifted the limp and helpless Judy, whose torn dress was dyed with the crimson tide that crept from her maltreated nose. The meeting broke up in confusion. Those who rejoiced most over the apparent conversion of Big Six were loudest in condemnation of her method of announcing it.

"Don' b'lieve dat nig ubbah thought o' bein' converted—she jes' hypocrited to git chanst to hurt Judy!"

This was the universal verdict loudly proclaimed.

Next day Jordon sat by Judy's bedside, his face a map of contrition and anxiety.

"Ef you'll jes' say you kin fuhgive me fuh cotein' dat wicked creetuh, Judy," he whispered, "I'll nubbah ask nothin' else o' you whilst I live!"

Judy looked at him with a little gasp of apprehension.

"I sho' thought you'd ask me marry you now, Jordon!" she said, with a sob in her voice.

"Oh, Judy, darlin', I nubbuh thought I'd dast!" cried Jordon, bending over her with a face full of surprise and delight.

"Kin you mek up yoah mine to marry me ahftuh all whut's happent?"

And Judy answered, happily: "I sho kin!"

A MOTHER'S ROUND.

'Tis a busy round, ah me!
From the dusky of early light,
When the "fairy prince" bids slumber flee,
To the welcome, bounteous night;
For the "fairy prince" and all the rest
Must be warmed and fed, and taught and dressed,
And the house kept fair for my lord to see:
'Tis a busy round, ah me!

'Tis a weary round, ah me!
The pitiless plow of care
Is cleaving furrows sad to see
In a face that once was fair;
And often, alas! there comes a frown,
When the baby pulls the dishes down
And the "fairy prince" goes mad with glee;
'Tis a weary round, ah me!

'Tis a blessed round, ah me!
For the bloom of youth and health
Is on each sweet mouth that kisses me,
And their love is a mine of wealth;
And the "fairy prince" and all the rest
Are safe within home's sheltered nest,
And sorrow moans not through the old roof-tree:
'Tis a blessed round, ah me!

—C. E. Medbery, in Farm Journal.

Difference in Methods.

There is in London only one professorship of Sanskrit, and it is unendowed, says the Church Quarterly Review, while in Germany there are 20 endowed Sanskrit chairs, and yet it is England, not Germany, which is responsible for the welfare of the people of India.

The Eye.

The globe of the eye is moved by six muscles. The wrist contains eight bones, the palm five, the fingers 14. The roots of the hair penetrate the skin about one-twelfth of an inch. Hair is very strong. A single hair will bear a weight of about 1,150 grains.

ADOPT AMERICAN METHODS.

Manufacturers, Farmers and the German People in General Are Taking to Our Ideas

A query frequently raised by the German press is how American manufacturers paying wages at least twice as high as are paid in Germany, are able, in many cases, to produce their wares cheaper than they can be produced here.

The solution of this question is certainly before the German manufacturer as never before. He sees that the cheaper raw material and boundless natural resources of the United States furnish only a partial answer, and that the real solution is to be found in a manufacturing system that rejects traditional methods—a system the keynote of which is to lessen the cost of production; that consigns a machine to the scrap pile as soon as a better one is to be had, and in turn consigns that one to the scrap pile when occasion demands—a system that offers a constant incentive to each man connected with the manufacturing plant to bring out the best that is in him.

The advantages of such a system have been again and again referred to by the German press during the past year. It will undoubtedly be the standard toward which, in the future, the German manufacturer in all lines will strive. He has already accomplished much in this direction. How rapidly and to what extent he may further advance remains to be seen. He will have the advantages of a widely diffused technical training among the German people, the product of a flexible school system which readily adapts itself to the needs of manufacturing and commerce; workmen who specialize easily and who are patient in the mastery of details. In some cases he will perhaps be hampered by the tendency of an academically trained class in a shop to discourage the advancement of those not so trained.

Whatever change of scope or method may occur in the future of German manufacturing, without question the United States will be the model whose methods will be chiefly studied and whose machinery will continue most in demand. Our manufacturers should be able to show that their machinery offered for sale here embodies the latest improvements. If the fact can be demonstrated by actual experience that certain classes of machinery cheapen the cost of production 15, 25 or 50 per cent. over other machinery now in use, that fact will more than ever before commend such machinery in this market. The exact conditions as to skill of workmen, hours of labor, etc., under which such reductions of cost are made should be clearly stated, but not overstated.

No intelligent observer in this part of Germany can fail to have noticed the recent changes in methods and appliances that have been going on in every department of business as well as in other fields.

Farm machinery is rapidly taking the place of hand implements. In a small area of southwestern Germany the number of American farm implements sold each year runs well up into the thousands, showing how the scythe and the sickle are giving way to the mower and the harvester. Modern creamery appliances have gone into every cattle-raising locality. Wood-working and iron-working machinery are forcing hand work to the rear. Hotel elevators—scarcely to be found at all a few years ago—are now used in all the better German hotels. It is but a few years since large apartment houses, with handsome stone fronts, had neither steam heat nor modern sanitary plumbing. Now all such houses are supplied with both. The German porcelain heating stove bids fair to disappear before the heater and the base-burner.

The suburban dwelling house, standing apart with large yard and garden, is a modern innovation in many parts of Germany. A half dozen years ago Mannheim had scarcely a single one. To-day it has dozens of them, costing from $10,000 to $25,000 each.

In footwear, in American fashion plates in tailor shops and American patterns in dry goods stores, in the use of oatmeal and other breakfast foods, in the popularity of grill rooms and grill-room cooking, in the use of rocking-chairs (now offered for sale in every first-class furniture store), in an entire revolution of dentistry and dental appliances, in the increasing popularity of life insurance among well-to-do business men, and in countless other things are to be seen the changes that are taking place.

H. W. HARRIS.

Our Sulphate of Copper in Austria.

The demand for sulphate of copper is decreasing, and the receipts fell from about 36 metric tons in 1901 to 22.4 tons in 1902. The imports from the United States constitute about 70 per cent. of the whole, viz. 15.4 tons. American packing of sulphate of copper has improved, but is still far from being as satisfactory as the British. I believe it would pay our exporters to adopt for foreign shipments the hard-wood barrel. Such barrels would not only be much less likely to burst open during the voyage, but would sell in Austria, when emptied, for more than their cost, while soft-wood barrels can be used only for kindling. It might, at the same time, be advisable to reduce the size of the barrel. For shipments to the interior Trieste importers are compelled to repack the American article, using for this purpose a barrel containing only 550 pounds, on account of the greater convenience in loading and unloading.

FRED'K W. HOSSFELD.

Pearls and Owner Buried.

Two superb pearls of world-wide fame have disappeared from circulation. They belonged to the late Princess Mathilde Bonaparte, were worn by her as earrings and at her express request were buried with her. Some day they may be recovered from her triple coffins, but then they, too, will be dead, for pearls also die just as if endowed with life.

A BICYCLE PROPOSAL

BY JOHN WICKLIFFE GRAY.

Until that summer I had never believed that I was a timid man. But the happenings of a few weeks led me to the conclusion that I had my share and more.

A girl with blue eyes did it. As in most cases where a man has found himself face to face with himself, it was a woman who held the mirror.

It was the old story of scouting at love until I met the one girl, and then I wanted to propose. But what with the doubts that assailed me as to the probable reception of a proposal, and my new-born timidity, I could never gather together sufficient courage at the proper time to give expression to the thoughts that kept me awake at night. I carefully formulated plan after plan to rid my mind of its burden, but one after another they came to naught through my disgusting shyness—cowardice, if you will. I am half inclined to believe that Beatrice knew my condition all the time. But she had a keen sense of humor, and I dreaded that silvery laughter more than a whole regiment of regulars. She could grow serious in a moment, and it was this mood I liked best. But, until that sunny day, when my bicycle helped me through, I had always missed the point. It lacked but four days of my departure from the springs, and I knew to delay might mean to fail altogether.

Delay and defeat were the words that hummed through my brain like a sprocket wheel as we spun down the lane that morning. We were out after an early breakfast, and on that short journey a-wheel I had determined to throw all my chances in the balance and find their intrinsic worth. Just how I was going to begin I had not determined, and I thought that for once I would leave the matter open for the seizure of the first opportunity.

The morning air was crisp and cool. The roadside flowers seemed nodding us a cheery good morning in the light breeze. Now and then from the trees came the call of a bird, and, making a shiny black streak in the air, a crow would bend his flight to a lonely tree in the fields, calling to his mate. Once a rabbit watched us from down the lane with what I imagined was a quizzical expression, and when we had come quite close, sped through the underbrush with the rattle of a dry twig.

Bee and I had said little until we reached the broad pike.

"Want to race?" she called back to me from her point of vantage a few lengths ahead. Now I knew what that meant. Bee was the better rider, for instead of taking a course of indoor physical culture she had adopted golf, tennis and a bicycle as the most enjoyable method of obtaining exercise and health.

"Trying to tease," I said. "But go ahead. I'll do my best. Want to bet anything?"

"No, not when I am certain of the result," she laughed.

I grinned appreciation and asked: "How far?"

"The two mile post," she cried, and we were off.

Bee sprinted, and so did I. But the distance between us remained about the same, and precluded conversation, even had not the pace attained the same end.

Soon the sprockets were singing a steady song to pebbles that spun backward from the rubber tires. We were running at 20 miles an hour down the best piece of road in the section.

I settled to a steady speed, not quite my best, and Bee did the same, saving strength for the last half mile. The wind whistled a merry tune to the time we kept with our pedals. A covey of partridges fled with sharp chirps at our whirlwind advance. I felt and noticed little else beside the trim figure, with flying wisps of brown hair, just ahead of me.

Of a sudden Bee began to draw ahead of me.

"Put your heart into the game," she called back to me, with her head half turned as she spoke. She was laughing out of pure enjoyment of the exercise, and perhaps my probable discomfiture. My pride was nettled, and it must have increased my strength to a considerable degree. Soon I was close behind her, and with the wheels buzzing like mad things, I was even. One more spurt, and by a tremendous effort I was ahead!

"Get your hand in the game," I called back, paraphrasing her own slang. "My heart and your hand," I added by the force of an inspiration, "a match race!"

The second mile post was not more than a hundred yards ahead, and I was beginning to believe I should win. I had no time to look back, fearing a loss of my little gain.

But neither was to have the victory. Bee's front wheel advanced slowly, but surely, until it was even with my handle-bars, and as we arrived opposite the post, we were side by side.

It was a tie!

"You got your hand in," I laughed later under the trees where we were seated.

"Yes," she agreed.

"And my whole heart was in it," I added, cautiously.

The blue eyes looked into mine and seemed to read what was there. And then in the fear that my shyness would return, I said quickly, incoherently:

"Your hand, my heart, a match, the tie—Bee—" and—

Well, our bicycle will accompany us on the honeymoon, even though it be as excess baggage.

A Horrible Probability.

The American novelists at the front in Asia are not being heard from with any regularity, and there is a horrible suspicion on the part of the newspapers which are paying their expenses that they may be writing historical romances instead of forwarding the news.

DOCTORS FALL IN LINE.

Practicing Physicians recognize the unfailing reliability of Doan's Kidney Pills by Prescribing them for Backache, Kidney, Bladder and Urinary Disorders—a tribute won by no other Proprietary Medicine. Four cases cited from "Notes of His Practice," by Dr. Leland Williamson, of Yorktown, Ark.

FOSTER-MILBURN CO., Buffalo, N. Y. YORKTOWN, ARK., Mar. 1, 1904.

Gentlemen:—I have been engaged in the practice of medicine in this section for ten years. This is a very sickly climate, on the Bayou Bartholomew, near the Arkansas River. It is particularly malarious and miasmatic; we meet with many and various abnormal conditions of the human family, prominent among the cases in which I have been called upon to prescribe is kidney disease. Many of these disorders manifest themselves by pains in the back, often extending to other parts of the body; sometimes headache is present, caused by uræmic or chronic uric acid poisoning, soreness in region of kidneys, cloudy, thickened and foul-smelling urine, discharges of pus or corruption; inflammation of the kidneys, extending to the bladder, is caused by excess of uric acid and decomposition of urine. Hemorrhage is sometimes met with, caused by high state of inflammation or congestion.

There is no class of diseases a doctor is called oftener to treat than the variety of kidney diseases, in many of which the patient will have chills or rigors, followed by fever, a result of the kidneys failing to eliminate the uric acid poison from the system. Such cases require the kidneys restored to their natural functions, then the poison and foreign substances are removed—shock to the nervous system averted, and natural health restored.

I have, for some time, been using Doan's Kidney Pills in these many manifestations and with uniform success, curing most cases. I can further say that even in hopeless cases where they have waited too long, Doan's Kidney Pills afford much relief and prolong life. I can recommend the pills in conditions of excessive or deficient secretion of urine, as also in convalescence from swamp-fever and malarial attacks, as verified by the following cases in my practice.

CASE 1.

THOS. ORELL, Bear, Ark., age 60. Pain in back for several weeks, then chills, irregular sometimes, severe rigors, followed by fever. Gave good purgative of calomel and padoph, and Doan's Kidney Pills. After taking four boxes of the pills, patient up and enjoying good health for one of his age.

CASE 2.

MRS. SMITH, Tarry, Ark., age 29, mother of four children. Had female complaint and kidney trouble, manifest by pain in back and urine irregular; sometimes very clear, changing to cloudy, and with much sediment on standing in chamber. Gave local treatment for female complaint and prescribed Doan's Pills; after using six boxes she regards herself as cured.

CASE 3.

BROWN EAKS, Wynne, Ark., age 21, had severe case of malarial hœmataria, or swamp fever. Gave necessary liver medicine, calomel and padoph, and morph.-sulph., to relieve pain, and ordered Doan's Pills for the high state of congestion and inflammation of the kidneys. Recovery resulted in two weeks. Prescribed Doan's Kidney Pills, to be continued until the kidneys were thoroughly strengthened and all pain in back subsided.

CASE 4.

ELIJAH ELLIOTT, Tarry, Ark., age 34. Pain in back and legs and headache. Uric-acid poisoning. Prescribed Doan's Kidney Pills. After taking several boxes pain subsided—urine became normal, or natural, and patient able to resume his work.

These are a few of the typical cases in which I have used Doan's Kidney Pills. In a great many instances I use them alone with curative results, while with some others indicated remedies are associated.

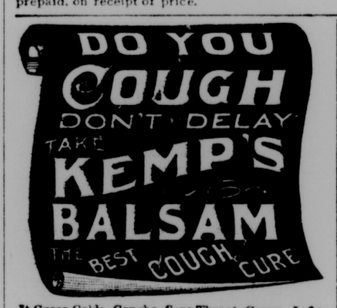
I believe that by the judicious use of Doan's Pills many serious complications are arrested and many hopeless and incurable cases of Bright's disease prevented.

I have often found that one box of the pills is all that is required to effect a cure, but in some cases I continue their use until all symptoms are entirely absent and the cure effectual and permanent. Yours truly,

Dr. Leland Williamson.

YORKTOWN, ARK.

A free trial of this great Kidney and Bladder Specific can be obtained by addressing Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. The regular size is 50 cents per box. If not for sale by your druggist or dealer, will be sent by mail, charges prepaid, on receipt of price.



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HOW HE WAS SAVED.

Influence Exerted by the Plain Talk of a Young Woman on a Railroad Train.

While traveling over one of our western roads in company with a man whom in former years I knew to be given to drink, but was now an active temperance worker, I asked him how he was led to give up the drink. In reply he said:

"Four years ago I got on to a train on this very road, and, to say the least, I was beastly drunk. I really don't know how I got into a seat, but I did. I had been drinking pretty heartily with the boys, and having what we termed a glorious time. At the very next station a young lady came into the car, and for some reason or other selected the seat with me.

"'May I sit here?' she asked.

"'Certainly,' I replied; then turned my face toward the window, hoping by so doing to hide the fact that I had been drinking.

"The train had scarcely got into motion when the young lady fairly took my breath away by asking: 'Do you ever go to church?'

"'Not very often,' I replied.

"'Why don't you?' she said.

"I didn't answer her; I couldn't. And she continued:

"'Are your people living, and have you any sisters?'

"'Yes,' I said.

"'Do they belong to the church?'

"'My mother and sister do,' I replied.

"'And don't they ever ask you to go with them?'

"'Yes, many times.'

"'And why don't you go?' she asked. 'Don't you ever think of the future and of the home God has for us who are

THINK OF THE AWFUL MEANING OF A DRUNKARD'S GRAVE.

faithful? Do you ever think of the dear ones at home who night after night, loving you as their own, away into the silent hour of midnight, weep with bitter tears as they ask God in prayer to help them save you from the dark pathway down which you are going? Think of the future,' she said. 'Think of the awful meaning of a drunkard's grave, and think of a home eternal with God and his loved ones.

"She was only a little slip of a girl, but she sat there and pictured my future as it would be if I kept on. And then, in the prettiest words I had ever heard, she told me of the future I could make if I would.

"They say God has sent angels on earth to live. And I believe it, and that girl was one.

"As we drew near the station where I was to get off, she took my hand and said:

"'I want you to promise me that you will quit drinking.'

"And, drunkard as I was, I gave her that promise. And for a long time after that, whenever I thought of drinking anything, there would come up before me the face of the young lady who had spoken to me so kindly, and I remembered my promise.

"Well," he said, "I have never drunk any liquor since. I have since married, have joined the church and I am living happily.

"Now," he continued, "the strangest part of this story is the fact that I never knew this young lady. I never saw her before this occurrence, and I have not met her since. I do not even know where she lives. But whoever she is, may God bless her—the woman that saved me."—National Advocate.

Coffee Clubs of California.

The coffee clubs in San Jose, Petaluma, Santa Clara and San Diego, Cal., the aim of which is to furnish places of entertainment for young men and boys to keep them from visiting saloons, is soon to be incorporated into a state association. Ernest Fox, who himself was instrumental in establishing these clubs in California and elsewhere, contemplates establishing roadside coffee clubs also. Attractive places with gardens will be fitted up near the ordinary roadhouses and saloons. Light meals and all temperance drinks will be served. He believes that people will patronize the coffee clubs instead of saloons, and that in time the roadside saloon will disappear. The experiment of establishing coffee clubs along the road will be tried first in Santa Clara county.

Learning to Drink.

A zealous Sunday school-teacher, who had gathered up a class of boys hitherto neglected, was one morning talking to them about the great evils of intemperance.

"Boys, I wonder how people learn to drink?"

A bright little fellow said: "I know; by tasting."

PREVENTION OF INEBRIETY.

Efforts Which Are Being Put Forth to Destroy the Awful Work of Intemperance.

The most advanced work in scientific medicine is the discovery of the causes of the disease, and by their removal absolute prevention is obtained. The disappearance of yellow fever in Havana, following the discovery of the germ and its transmission by the mosquito, is a striking illustration. Can inebriety be prevented, from the discovery and removal of the causes, is a question for which an answer has been sought from the earliest times. The widely varying efforts to stop the sale of spirits and punish the person who drank is an attempt to answer this question. The possibility of determining many of the causes, and their removal, and thus preventing the disease, is established beyond question. The tremendous efforts to bring about prohibition by banishing the saloons and stopping the sale of spirits as beverages is an effort to remove causes which are supposed to be active in the formation of inebriety. The legal efforts to suppress drunkenness by fine and imprisonment is based on the theory that the causes are the willfulness of the victim and his reckless disregard of the interests of others as well as himself. Moral suasion by the pledge, prayer, and solicitation, assumes that the victim is a sinner in the need of conversion and change of heart, and when this is accomplished the causes of disease are removed. Another most remarkable effort to prevent inebriety is the legal enactments requiring physiology and hygiene to be taught in the public schools, and the dangers from the use of alcohol made a prominent part of the study. The causes here are assumed to be ignorance and the prevalence of false theories in regard to the nature of alcohol. By teaching exact facts concerning the danger from alcohol this ignorance will be removed and prevention will follow. Another effort in the line of prevention is the medical study of inebriety as a disease, and its treatment in asylums. This is based on the theory that the desire for alcohol comes from a diseased nervous system, and exhausted brain; also that these causes are both active and predisposing to various forms of insanity ending in death. It is claimed that the study of the causes and conditions which develop into inebriety, by the medical profession, is the most effective means to secure prevention. Thus both the medical profession and the public through societies and reform movements, religious efforts, legal and otherwise, recognize the theory that inebriety is preventable and can be stopped and finally broken up the same as other diseases. The causes are undoubtedly far more complex than any one of these efforts at prevention would indicate. Studies along the scientific lines by physicians have already pointed out some of these complex causes. Thus in certain persons there is inherited highly unstable nervous organizations with certain tendencies, which develop into inebriety both with and without temptation.

There are other persons in whom digestive troubles and various toxaemic states merge into inebriety, and also persons who live in centers of excitement in which the brain and nervous system is under constant strain. Here spirits, narcotics and drugs cover up the exhaustion and disease and bring grateful relief. In most cases where spirits are used, there are two conditions present: one of favorable soils, such as heredity and exhaustive brain, and lowered vitality, and the other the toxaemias which are introduced with alcohol, and grow with its use. The prevention depends on a knowledge of these causes and their removal.

The prevention of insanity is already a recognized possibility. Legal and moral measures are being urged to prevent marriage with epileptics, idiots and insane, and thus stop the growth of defectives from which insanity commonly springs. Breaking up the centers of pauperism, bad mental and physical surroundings, actually removes the soil for the cultivation and growth of insanity. These same conditions and causes are prominent in producing inebriety. Thus hysteric states, paranoic mental conditions, are all forerunners and early signal flags of inebriety and insanity. This is the direction towards the discovery of vast regions of causes, the removal of which will be followed by the prevention of inebriety.—Journal of Inebriety.

TEMPERANCE FACTS.

The annual liquor bill of Great Britain is $21.94 per capita.

There are nearly 2,000 women saloon keepers in the United States. New York leads with 348, Ohio has 337, Illinois has 196 and Pennsylvania 183.

The claim that prohibition hurts business is discredited by the figures of assessed valuation in Kansas. In 1891 the total assessed valuation of the state was $161,000,000. In 1892, under prohibition, it had increased to $356,000,000, an increase of 121 per cent.

If a man buys $100 worth of boots and shoes he pays $20.71 of that amount for labor; if he buys $100 worth of furniture he pays $23.77 for labor; if he buys $100 worth of woolen goods he pays $12.86 for labor; if he buys $100 worth of liquors he pays only $1.23 for labor. Therefore, concludes the Year Book, liquor is labor's worst enemy.

The people of the United States spend annually for literature, including newspapers, periodicals and books, a total of $174,965,625. The same people spend annually for malt and alcoholic liquors the enormous sum of $1,074,225,928. Whisky and beer cost annually five times as much as books, newspapers and magazines. And yet we are an intelligent people!

HID GOLD IN A WELL.

Placed There During the Civil War to Save It from the Bushwhackers.

Edwin Curd, of Fulton, Mo., tells an interesting story of the way in which the proprietors of the old Western bank, the first bank in Callaway county, took care that bushwhackers should not get away with their gold deposits in the civil war, says the Kansas City Journal. In an old tobacco warehouse in Fulton stands a big iron safe. It was bought by the bank and shipped by water from St. Louis

WRAPPED IN A SACK AND TIED SECURELY AND PUT INTO THE WELL.

in 1856. It weighs three tons and a half and cost $1,300. It played a leading part in Callaway county financial matters during the civil war and at one time, in 1862, contained $50,000 in gold. Conditions were very unsettled and bands of predatory soldiers and bushwhackers were prowling over the country in every direction committing many outrages, as well as fighting with one another. The officials of the bank, of which Mr. Curd was president, got nervous for fear one of these bands should make a raid on the town, crack the safe and take all their gold. The directors held several consultations and it was at last agreed that Mr. Curd, Col. W. T. Snell and Ed Parker should make a secret disposition of the treasure. One man suggested that it be buried in a haystack, but this scheme was rejected.

"I ventured the idea," says Mr. Curd, "that we drop it to the bottom of a well back of John Bartley's store—it stood where the Adams block is now and the well was on the west end of the lot—and my suggestion was adopted. I wanted to throw the gold into the well loose, but the other two thought it best to put it in sacks for fear it would get so scattered that we would not find it all.

"I told them that I had separated the gold in its raw state from the dirt in California and felt sure that I could find $20 gold pieces in what came out of a well here at home. But they had their way, and the $50,000 was divided into several parts and each part wrapped in a sack and tied securely and put into the well. There it stayed for about two years and when the terror of the war had about subsided and it was thought safe to raise the treasure we tried to bring it up by attaching hooks to the sacks and hoisting it to the surface. But that would not work for the sacks had rotted and the weight of the coin caused them to break and, after all, the water had to be taken out and loose coins gathered together again. The secret regarding where the money was hidden was not known to anyone but the three who placed it in the well—not even by the other directors of the bank. When the well scheme was first broached it was said that the bushwhackers might in some way hear of its being there and would dip the water out and secure the booty, but I told them that while a gang was dipping all the water we could surely get posse enough together to make matters uncomfortable for them."

Bundy's "Whisky Shot."

Lieut. Bundy had a taste for good toddy, and one morning at Kenesaw mountain he had sampled, with other officers, some Diamond B commissary. When he reached his battery he was in excellent spirits. Soon Gen. Geary rode that way and observing the lieutenant's condition, gruffly addressed him: "Lieut. Bundy, you are drunk." Quick as a flash Bundy answered: "Gen. Geary, you're a —— liar!" Said Geary: "You are so drunk you don't know that gun from a hollow log." "I don't eh? Well, I'll show you whether I do or not." Pointing to a group of confederate officers on an eminence a half mile distant, Bundy said: "Do you see that bunch of rebels over there? Now just watch me scatter them." Seizing the trail of a gun, he jerked it around, got the range, adjusted everything to his liking and gave the order to fire. The shell exploded in the midst of the group, who then hastily retired to cover, carrying their wounded with them. Gen. Geary withdrew his offensive remarks, complimented Bundy on his skill and rode away. The writer has heard federals who ought to know say that Bundy fired the shot that killed Gen. Polk.—Kenesaw Gazette.

Sandow, the Strong Man.

An amusing story is told of Eugene Sandow, the man of lion strength. One spring, when he was visiting the south of France, he was robbed of a trunk containing valuables. Hearing who the thieves were and meeting them in the street, he promptly seized them and carried them, without any signs of exhaustion, to the police station.

COOLNESS AND DARING.

Fine Exhibition of Courage When Lightning Got in Amongst Sherman's Ammunition.

"All soldiers," said the captain, in the Chicago Inter Ocean, "talk a good deal about their experience at bloody angles in storming forts, charging breastworks, and in breaking through abatis and other obstructions in front of an enemy. This is natural and creditable, because, as a rule, the great things of war were done in the heat of such conflicts. But the finest exhibition of courage and daring and cool headedness that came under my notice during the war was not in a fight at a bloody angle, nor in the turmoil and excitement of a charge.

"In May, 1864, our brigade was at Resaca and had just changed camp from the north side of the river to the south side when a furious storm broke upon us. Our regiment was not far from the railroad sheds in which were stored the ammunition for Sherman's Atlanta campaign. Boxes of cartridges and shells of all sizes and kinds, kegs of powder were piled high in the large shed, and were closely guarded. We knew that the safety of that ammunition meant the success of Sherman's campaign, and fell in with all the strict regulations looking to its safety.

"On this day as I was busy securing my tent, which had just been pitched, there was a blinding flash of lightning and an appalling crash of thunder. As I looked out from my tent I saw hundreds of men moving off in a crouching position, with faces dazed and eyes turned backward toward what all seemed to regard as a point of common danger. I stepped out and saw that the great pile of ammunition had been struck by lightning, that the boxes on top had been thrown helter-skelter, and that the tow in some of those torn open was burning.

"I knew then why the soldiers of our fighting brigade were running away, and, stunned by the thought of what might happen, I awaited stolidly the explosions that were to destroy Sherman's chances for success in a great campaign, and possibly the lives of myself and all about me. But there was no explosion. I saw a single man scale the pile of ammunition, and another come to his assistance. I saw one of the men snatch the smoldering tow from the box of shells and wave it as a signal to the flying men that the danger was over.

"To my mind the man who climbed up that pile of explosives and put out the fire that endangered Sherman's ammuni-

I SAW A SINGLE MAN.

tion supply did as notable an act as any who fought under Hancock at the bloody angle at Spottsylvania or charged with McCook at Kenesaw. And yet no mention of the act is made in any report. Sherman does not refer to it in his memoirs, and, so far as I know, only one army correspondent made any reference to the incident in his letters, and he did not give the name of the hero of the occasion. Who was he? The world ought to know. I saw the affair at long range. There must be some one living who saw it at close range."

DISOBEYED THE ORDER.

Union Prisoners Were Not Robbed, But They "Traded" Off Their Belongings.

Gen. Longstreet used to tell a good many stories to show that the men of his command always treated captured union soldiers with as much consideration and kindness as was possible under the circumstances. He said that his orders on this point were very strict, and he never knew any of his men to disobey. As he went on to explain how proud he was of the record of his men on this point, a listener employed in one of the departments at Washington interrupted him.

"Undoubtedly your orders were strict, general," he said, "but I happen to know that they were evaded. For example, in East Tennessee you ordered your men to respect the belongings of the prisoners, and this is the way some of them did it. I wore a good pair of army shoes, nearly new. One day a good-natured fellow in gray with no shoes to speak of walked along our line looking intently at the shoes of the captured unionists. He put his foot by the side of mine, and, remarking that I was just his size, added, 'Old Pete (Longstreet) says he will have every man shot who steals anything from a prisoner. To save my life, won't you trade shoes with me? for I must have them shoes.' Of course, I traded, as did other prisoners."

At this Longstreet smiled, but insisted that the story didn't prove anything.

She Thought of Him.

She—Oh, Mr. Borem, how do you do? I was talking to Mrs. Nexdor just now, and I couldn't help thinking of you.

He—And was she discussing me?

"Not exactly. She was commenting on the weather, and just asked me if I could imagine anything more tiresome and disagreeable."—Philadelphia Press.

WESTERN CANADA'S RESOURCES.

Farming Very Successful.

By Western or Northwest Canada is usually meant the great agricultural country west of Ontario, and north of Minnesota, North Dakota, and Montana. Part of it is agricultural prairie, treeless in places, park like in others, part is genuine plains, well adapted to cattle ranches; part requires irrigation for successful tillage, most of it does not. The political divisions of this region are the Province of Manitoba and the territorial district of Assiniboia, Saskatchewan, Alberta and Athabask. At present, however, the latter is too remote for immediate practical purposes.

The general character of the soil of Western Canada is a rich, black, clay loam with a clay subsoil. Such a soil is particularly rich in food for the wheat plant. The subsoil is a clay, which retains the winter frost until it is thawed out by the warm rays of the sun and drawn upward to stimulate the growth of the young wheat, so that even in dry seasons wheat is a good crop. The clay soil also retains the heat of the sun later in the summer, and assists in the early ripening of the grain. It is claimed that cultivation has the effect of increasing the temperature of the soil several degrees, as well as the air above it.

Western Canada climate is good—cold in winter; hot in summer, but with cool nights. Violent storms of any kind are rare. The rainfall is not heavy. It varies with places, but averages about 17 inches. It fails usually at the time the growing crops need it.

The department of the interior, Ottawa, Canada, has agents established at different points throughout the United States who will be pleased to forward an Atlas of Western Canada, and give such other information as to railway rate, etc., as may be required.

That agriculture in Western Canada pays is shown by the number of testimonials given by farmers. The following is an extract made from a letter from a farmer near Moose Jaw:

"At the present time I own sixteen hundred acres of land, fifty horses, and a large pasture fenced containing a thousand acres. These horses run out all winter and come in in the spring quite fat. A man with money judiciously expended will make a competence very shortly. I consider in the last six years the increase in the value of my land has netted me forty thousand dollars."

New Fad in French Society.

The latest thing in "lettres de faire part" in France is nothing less than a divorce notification. A friend of mine received a neatly engraved card recently, writes a correspondent: "Monsieur Paul D. has the honor to inform you that his divorce was pronounced in his favor December 12, 1903, against Mme. Louis R. J." Sincere felicitations were sent immediately.

The Most Common Disease.

Yorktown, Ark., Feb. 29th.—Leland Williamson, M. D., a successful and clever local physician, says:

"There is scarcely another form of disease a physician is called upon so often to treat as Kidney Disease. I invariably prescribe Dodd's Kidney Pills and am not disappointed in their effect for they are always reliable. I could mention many cases in which I have used this medicine with splendid success, for example, I might refer to the case of Mr. A. H. Cole.

"Age 31, greatly emaciated, some fever, great pain and pressure over region of Kidneys, urine filled with pus or corruption and very foul smelling and passed some blood. Directed to drink a great deal of water, gave brisk purgative and Dodd's Kidney Pills. The pills were continued regularly for three weeks and then a few doses every week, especially if patient felt any pain in region of Kidneys. Cured completely and patient performed his duties as farm laborer in four weeks."

Dr. Williamson has been a regular practitioner for over twenty years, and his unqualified endorsement of Dodd's Kidney Pills is certainly a wonderful tribute to this remedy.

Nothing Serious.

"Is it true," asked the Ludlow youth, "that a woman insists on having her own way in everything?"

"I don't know," replied the Cumminsville sage, "but even if it is she changes her mind so often that it breaks the monotony."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Salzer's Home Builder Corn.

So named because 50 acres produced so heavily, that its proceeds built a lovely home. See Salzer's catalog. Yielded in 1903 in Ind. 157 bu., Ohio 160 bu., Tenn. 98 bu., and in Mich. 220 bu. per acre. You can beat this record in 1904.

WHAT DO YOU THINK OF THESE YIELDS PER ACRE?

120 bu. Beardless Barley per acre.
310 bu. Salzer's New National Oats per A.
80 bu. Salzer Speltz and Macaroni Wheat.
1,000 bu. Pedigree Potatoes per acre.
14 tons of rich Billion Dollar Grass Hay.
60,000 lbs. Victoria Rape for sheep—per A.
160,000 lbs. Teosinte, the fodder wonder.
54,000 lbs. Salzer's Superior Fodder Corn—rich, juicy fodder, per A.

Now such yields you can have, Mr. Farmer, in 1904, if you will plant Salzer's seeds.

JUST SEND THIS NOTICE AND 10c

in stamps to John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., and receive their great catalog and lots of farm seed samples. [K. L.]

Hollis—"So you've broken with Bertha Byrd? You used to say she was a peach." Schuyler—"So I do now. But she's of the clingstone variety. Refuses to give up that diamond engagement ring."—Boston Transcript.

TORTURING, DISFIGURING

Humors, Eczemas, Itchings, Inflammations, Burnings, Scalings and Chafings Cured by Cuticura.

The agonizing itching and burning of the skin, as in eczema; the frightful scaling, as in psoriasis; the loss of hair and crusting of the scalp, as in scalled head; the facial disfigurements, as in pimples and ringworm; the awful suffering of infants, and anxiety of worn-out parents, as in milk crust, tetter and salt rheum—all demand a remedy of almost superhuman virtues to successfully cope with them. That Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Pills are such stands proven beyond all doubt by the testimony of the civilized world.

Her Idea of It.

Mrs. Newed—I'm afraid my husband has ceased to love me.

Mrs. Homer—What change do you find?

"None; that's just the trouble. He has quit leaving any change in his pockets."—Chicago Daily News.

Millions of Vegetables.

When the Editor read 10,000 Plants for 10c, he could hardly believe it, but upon second reading finds that the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., than whom there are no more reliable and extensive seed growers in the world, makes this offer. This great offer is made to get you to test Salzer's Warranted Vegetable Seeds.

They will send you their big plant and seed catalog, together with enough seed to grow

1,000 fine, solid Cabbages,
2,000 delicious Carrots,
2,000 blanching, nutty Celery,
2,000 rich, buttery Lettuce,
1,000 splendid Onions,
1,000 rare, luscious Radishes,
1,000 gloriously brilliant Flowers.

ALL FOR BUT 10c POSTAGE,

providing you will return this notice, and if you will send them 20c in postage, they will add to the above a package of famous Berliner Cauliflower. [K. L.]

There Are Others.

Biggs—What is your private opinion of Slykerr?

Diggs—Oh, he's one of those chaps who never think of shaking your hand unless they want to pull your leg.—Chicago Daily News.

$30.00 St. Louis to California $30.00 via The Iron Mountain Route.

These tickets will be on sale daily during March and April, when Pullman Tourist Sleeping Cars will be operated daily between St. Louis, Los Angeles and San Francisco. Particulars from any Agent of the Company. H. C. Townsend, G. P. & T. Agent, St. Louis.

"Name the bones of the skull." The candidate for his medical degree, hesitating, stammers: "Excuse me, sir, it must be my nervousness; but for the life of me I can't remember a single one—yet I have them all—in my head."—London Medical Press and Circular.

Nothing More Dangerous

Than Cutting Corns. The Foot-Ease Sanitary Corn Plasters cure by absorption. Something entirely new. The sanitary oils and vapors do the work. Ask your Druggist to-day. Large box sent by mail for 25 cents in stamps. Sample mailed FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

Miss Gaussip—"I understand that you are as good as married to Miss Roxley. Mr. Bacheller—"Just as good and even better. I'm not going to be married to anybody."—Philadelphia Press.

$30.00 St. Louis to California $30.00 via The Iron Mountain Route.

These tickets will be on sale daily during March and April, when Pullman Tourist Sleeping Cars will be operated daily between St. Louis, Los Angeles and San Francisco. Particulars from any Agent of the Company. H. C. Townsend, G. P. & T. Agent, St. Louis.

Wigg—"I always try to make my money last." Wagg—"I try to make mine first, and then make it last."—Philadelphia Record.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

Many a rich father has discovered that it is easier to get a daughter off his hands than to keep a son-in-law on his feet.—Philadelphia Record.

I am sure Piso's Cure for Consumption saved my life three years ago.—Mrs. Thos. Robbins, Norwich, N. Y., Feb. 17, 1900.

Behavior is a mirror in which everyone displays his image.—Goethe.

Economy is the road to wealth. Putnam Fadeless Dye is the road to economy.

Borrowing is not much better than begging.—Lessing.

Indispensable

For aches from head to foot

St. Jacobs Oil

has curative qualities to reach the

PAINS and ACHES

of the human family, and to relieve and cure them promptly.

Price 25c. and 50c.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children

Bears the Signature Of Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over Thirty Years

The Kind You Have Always Bought

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

PLEASANT FIELDS OF HOLY WRIT

SAVE for my daily range
Among the pleasant fields of Holy Writ,
I might despair. —Tennyson.

The International Sunday School Lesson.

First Quarter. Lesson XI. Matt xiv, 1-12. March 13, 1904.

Copyright, Davis W. Clark.

Jesus Feeds Five Thousand

Prudence suggested retirement. Weariness demanded it. The retreat would also afford the apostles an opportunity to report more minutely to the Master the experiences of their trail-trip two and two through Galilee from which they had just returned. So the boat which had been chartered for Jesus and "waited upon Him" was employed to put the weary toilers beyond the reach of the multitudes that pressed upon them even at meal-times. Head-winds probably drove the little bark near shore, and retarded its progress. Clandestine as the departure had been, it failed of its purpose. An ever-augmenting throng hurried around the head of the lake, and probably apprised some pilgrim caravans to the passover of the coming of the great Nazarene. So, when Jesus' boat ran its keel upon the pebbly shore, there stood five thousand men, not to mention the women and children. So far from being irritated by this foiling of His plans, Jesus' heart was touched to pity at sight of the shepherdless flock, and He began at once to instruct them in many phases of the doctrine of grace. In the absorbing interest of the theme, neither Teacher nor taught observed how the sun was dipping to the western horizon. But the commissary of the apostolic college suddenly awoke to the situation. Five regiments and no stores on hand, or any other country to forage upon. After some questions on Jesus' part, calculated to test his disciples' faith, but to which they respond with phenomenal obtuseness, He prepares to work what, in some respects, was His most remarkable and significant miracle. The material basis of the miracle was paltry in the extreme.

There is a vivid descriptive touch in the Greek which does not appear in our version. Under Jesus' direction the confused throng was resolved into the order of a Frencee parterre. He had them sit platwise, so that they looked, in their high-colored garments, like vertable flower-beds with green turf intervening. After the cheerful grace, which Jesus never omits, He sends him forth to serve. What He breaks off is large far than that which remains. But that which remains is undiminished. And all are fed and filled. As a lesson in frugality, the unused fragments are ordered to be gathered up. Each hesitating apostle holds in his hands the tangible evidence of the reality and magnitude of the miracle wrought.

The Teacher's Lantern

Lovely evidence is here of the implicit confidence which maintained between Jesus and His apostles. They came to Him. They told Him what they had done, what they had taught. They were sure of His sympathy. If they needed correction, they knew it would be done in love. The eldest disciples have no monopoly, however, of Jesus' sympathy. He is touched with a feeling for us too. We can come to him also; to "tell considerateness which Jesus showed for the health and comfort of His toilers, He still feels for those who in this latter day are engaged in His service. Seasons of respite are indispensable for the highest effectiveness. But apostles nor preachers have a monopoly of Jesus' sympathy. It sweeps out to inclose all sorts and conditions of men. Jesus was as compassionate towards the five thousand as towards the twelve. So His Savior-heart goes out toward the great unchurched masses to-day. Five crackers and two dried herring—talk of feeding five thousand with them! But add to the crackers and fish the almightiness of Christ, and the proposition ceases to be ridiculous. The resources of the Church for spiritual sustenance for the thousand millions of earth are palpably inadequate, until the Savior's power and blessing is added to the equation. Then there is enough and to spare. The heavenliness of this miracle is evident in its orderliness. There was no unseemly scramble, inequality, or waste. All was precision, method, order. Grace at meals is one of the sweetest and most impressive services of family religion. We have Jesus' example for it. Paul could observe it in the midst of a shipwreck, there can scarcely be a domestic emergency which would justify its omission. The spiritual significance of this whole scene is finely set forth in Mary A. Lathbury's noble hymn: "Break Thou the bread of life, dear Lord, to me."

* * * * *

In the great throng which followed Jesus along the shore that day, a boy had gumption enough to tuck a lunch in his sash before starting. When he heard that the Master wanted his little store for some purpose, he gladly gave it up. With the boy's gift Jesus worked one of his greatest miracles.

To this day every young person has some gift or talent which, if brought out of hiding and devoted, can be utilized in a practical and helpful way in the spread of the kingdom of goodness and mercy.

Child-Study and Sunday-School Method

The determined effort now making to put the Sunday-school in more perfect accord with the Science of Teaching bids fair to usher in as new and advanced an epoch as the initiation of the "uniform lessons" in 1872. The theory of education which now maintains, resultant from child study, is that the mind is a thing of life, growth, and unity, and that the function of the curriculum is, primarily, to provide nutrition, and secondarily, to provide formal discipline, and this in connection with and not apart from the process of nutrition. There is also recognition of the stages of growth, and the essentially different methods of treatment for the successive stages. The new educational method proposes to have the children of their own motion exercise their own powers. Not drive a certain number of truths into a child's mind, but to have the child go out with an absorbent mind to take up of his own accord and assimilate what is put in his way. The revolution which the adoption of such a proposition would make in current Sunday-school methods is evident. The wholesomeness of it is not less so. In the light of "child study" the average Sunday-school is not a school at all. There are no scholars; no teachers, in the right sense of the world. Current methods do not find the children where they are, but where it is suppose they ought to be. The lesson scheme is not so much an adaption of truth to the stages of growth as an effort to make the circuit of the Bible in seven years. There is not wanting a significant sign of an impending change. Hartford Theological Seminary is the first institution in the world to provide courses of instruction in the psychology of education, as applied to normal classes, Bible classes, and the administration of Sunday-schools. In what is here said, no disparagement of the work of Sunday-school teachers is intended. Praise of this great volume of voluntary, unremunerated toil is idle. A great, patriotic, and religous service is being rendered. But none are more sensitive to the straitened condition of the Sunday-school of today the teachers themselves. Relief is at hand. It will come through the adoption of the new method.

FRIENDSVILLE.

Once more we are greeted by the songs of the spring birds.

O. F. McKee, of Confluence, Pa., was a business caller here last week.

Attorney Speelman, residing at Mill Run, was here on business recently.

R. T. Mountain, of Confluence, Pa., spent several days here last week buying and shipping wheat.

J. W. McCulloh was on a business trip to Cumberland and other cities last week.

Mrs. Ida Frazee is visiting friends at Somerfield.

Miss Agnes and Ida Mason returned from Pittsburg where they have been laying in their millinery goods.

J. W. Haney is one among the many who expects to attend the St. Louis Exposition.

Salathiel Savage is confined to his rooms at this writing.

Rev. Stroup, pastor of the Lutheran church, closed his meeting here on Sunday night with eighteen accessions to the church.

A number of our people attended the quarterly meeting held at Selbysport by the presiding elder, Rev. R. B. Ward, Saturday and Sunday last. Dr. Ward always comes laden with good things for his hearers.

The band mill is again in operation.

J. G. Kolb is preparing to build in the spring.

Every effort has been put forth by by those who favor, as well as by those who oppose, the incorporation of our town. The matter is now in the hands of our representatives and it is hoped that, whatever may be done by them will be for the best interests of the town.

COLONIST FARES TO THE WEST
Via Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

During the months of March and April the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad will place on sale daily, from all stations, ONE WAY COLONIST TICKETS, to principal points in California, Arizona, British Columbia, Colorado, Montana, New Mexico, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Washington, Wyoming, etc., at GREATLY REDUCED RATES.

For tickets and full information, call on or address Ticket Agents, Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

MR. WARFIELD WILL NOT SIGN POE AMENDMENT.

No Doubt that this is Governor's Present Intention—Party Managers are Angry.

That it is Governor Warfield's present intention to veto the Poe disfranchising amendment is certain. That the Democratic party managers are very angry with the Governor is also certain.

Attorney General Bryan has given Governor Warfield a strong opinion to the effect that he undoubtedly has the power to veto the bill for a constitutional amendment, just as any other bill. This opinion is based upon the provisions of the Constitution, which in one section, states that amendments to the Constitution must be in the form of a bill passed by a three-fifths vote in the Legislature, and in another section prescribes that all bills must be signed by the Governor.

The enrolled copy of the bill is not yet before the Governor, and he states that it would be improper for him to say what he intends to do with it until it is presented to him. Then, he says, he will act quickly. It is well understood, though, that he intends to say that he would sign the Bryan bill if passed up to him.

The Democratic leaders say there will be no compromise on the Bryan bill or any other plan. The Poe bill is one they want, and they will have it or none. On this point they are most emphatic. They also assert that they have taken expert legal counsel and are advised that the Governor has no power to veto it. They say that, while it has been customary for Governors to sign Constitutional amendments and his name would look well on it, his signature is not necessary and that the amendment will certainly be submitted to the voters the fall of 1905, regardless of anything he may do.

The foes of the Poe Constitutional amendment and the proposed new election law, which is necessary to give it life, are gathering strength each day. The amendment and the partisan election bill are inseparably linked. Without the 'window' the advocates of the Poe disfranchise scheme have no hope of victory at the polls.

Governor Warfield is an advocate of the amendment to the Constitution drawn by the Attorney General Bryan. The partisan judge system, which, it was announced last Friday, would be included in a bill yet to be introduced, would give the advocates of the Poe amendment an opportunity to force it on the State regardless of their wishes. Governor Warfield has already been approached for the purpose of ascertaining his attitude on such a bill before it is introduced. The result of these talks has been very encouraging to those who are anxious above everything else to see the purity of the ballot preserved. Not only does the Governor according to common rumor, refuse to encourage the plan, but the general tenor of his remarks leads the advocates of a partisan election law to believe that he would veto such a bill without a moment's hesitation.

It is true the Democrats have the necessary two-thirds majority in both legislatives bodies to pass the law over the Governor's veto. It is not thought that the Democratic legislators will do this, however. In fact, there is a strong and independent element in the House, which is getting together in order to defeat such a bill, and the probability is that the Governor will never be called upon to exercise his veto in connection with the election bill.

Public sentiment is gradually becoming aroused against any backward step in preserving the purity of the election law. The idicated attitude of Governor Warfield and the opposition in the House has already created the impression that the partisan law will never be introduced. However this may be, encouragement from fair-minded people will aid materially in helping the independent legislator to withstand the pressure that will be brought to change their attitude. These lawmakers wish to feel that the people are behind them in the fight they propose to make in opposition to the bill, in case it is introduced.

This Constitutional amendment bill has had the effect of pushing Mr. Bryan's plan to the front as the most just and practical one for carrying out the promise of the Democratic platform. Governor Warfield is opposed to the Poe amendment, and Attorney-General Bryan is fighting it openly. Under such conditions even the advocates of the condemned measure can see no hope for it at the polls. Many Legislaturemen, who were willing to drift along with the tide after the Poe amendment had been adopted in a caucus shoved upon them without warning, now say they always preferred Mr. Bryan's plan.

This constitutional amendment will enlist, they say, the full party strength while the other will be fought as bitterly within the Democratic party as among the Republicans.

Money to loan on real estate. Easy payments. Apply to Julius C. Renninger, Oakland, Md. 33 tf

BLOOMINGTON.

Rev. Davis, of the M. E. church, Piedmont, filled Rev. Snedegar's pulpit on last Monday evening. The meeting was held in the interest of Home Missions, and notwithstanding the inclement weather the church was comfortably filled and a nice sum taken up in the public collection. The Methodist choir from Piedmont accompanied the talented and popular minister and rendered some excellent music.

Mrs. Wright, of Tunnelton, mother of Mrs. Edward Warnick, is spending a few days with her daughter prior to the latter's departure, on Thursday morning, for Baltimore, where she goes to enter Johns Hopkins Hospital for treatment.

Mr. Ernest Murphy, who has been ill with typhoid fever, is able to be out on the streets and attend to business.

Mr. George Warnick, the prosperous business man of Bloomington, is confined to his bed on account of an attack of grip.

Mr. James Larew, the popular engineer at the Buxton mine, met with a very painful accident on last Saturday morning while engaged making some repairs to a water pipe in one of the headings of the mine. The blaze from a miner's lamp came in contact with his left eye, burning the organ severely.

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Baldwin returned on Monday from a visit to relatives at Deer Park.

Miss Fannie Kight, of Cumberland, spent part of last week here visiting her aunt, Mrs. Fannie Bartlett.

Messrs. Bert Price and John Dugan, formerly well known residents of this place, now prominent citizens of Blaine, were in town Thursday on business.

Last Tuesday was pay day at Pattison's mine. The day following the employes of the Davis Coal and Coke Company received their monthly allowances, thus adding pleasure and profit to our community.

THE
SECOND NATIONAL BANK
of CUMBERLAND, MD

Designated United States Depository

SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS.
BOXES FREE TO CUSTOMERS.

This Bank Pays Three Per Cent. Interest on Time Deposits.

Capital	$100,000
Surplus and Other Undivided Profits	250,000
Liability of Shareholders	100,000
Additional Security to Depositors	$450,000

LLOYD LOWNDES, President.
D. ANNAN, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:
Lloyd Lowndes, O. C. Gephart,
James Clark, L. M. Shepherd,
John Sheridan, A. Hunter Boyd,
David W. Sloan.

COMMISSIONERS' MEETING.

OFFICE OF THE
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS FOR GARRETT CO.
OAKLAND, MD., March 3, 1904.

The Board of County Commissioners for Garrett county will meet at their office in Oakland on

Tuesday, March 22nd, 1904,

for the purpose of transacting all routine business.

Persons having accounts for 1904 Levy are requested to file same for approval.

Road Supervisors who have not filed their bonds are requested to do so at once.

By order of the Board.
A. G. ROSS, Clerk.

TRUSTEE'S SALE
OF VALUABLE
REAL ESTATE
SITUATE NEAR SWANTON, GARRETT COUNTY, MARYLAND.

By virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court for Garrett county passed in a cause wherein Albert Lewis Miller et al. are complainants and George W. Miller et al. are defendants, the same being No. 1234 on the Equity docket of said Court, the undersigned trustee will, on

SATURDAY,
the 2nd Day of April, A D. 1904,
AT 11 O'CLOCK A. M.

in front of the Court House in the town of Oakland, Garrett county, Maryland, offer for sale at public auction

All those tracts or parcels of Land called "Much To Do About Nothing" and "Elk Lick," containing in the aggregate 822 Acres, more or less,

and being the same property which was conveyed unto Margaret Miller, late of Allegany county, deceased, in a deed from J. W. S. Cochrane and David W. Sloan, trustees, bearing date the 22nd day of October, 1896, and recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 28, folios 410, etc., one of the Land Records of Garrett county.

The property is situated about two miles East of Swanton in Garrett county. The quality of the soil is good and there is much valuable timber on the property. There are also two large glades on the property, making it one of the finest grazing farms in the country.

TERMS OF SALE—As prescribed by the decree, viz.: One-third of the purchase money cash; one-third in six months, and one-third in twelve months, or all cash, at the option of the purchaser. Deferred payments to be secured by the bonds of the purchaser with surety to the satisfaction of the trustee, and to bear interest.

1 4t **J. W. S. COCHRANE, Trustee.**

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher.* **and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.**

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE **CASTORIA** ALWAYS
Bears the Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher.

The Kind You Have Always Bought
In Use For Over 30 Years.
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

Carey's Magnesia Flexible Cement Roofing for Flat or Steep Surfaces

Is suitable for all classes of buildings as it affords thorough fire protection and is a non-conductor of heat and cold. It will last the lifetime of the roof-boards. It is fire-proof and is rated the same as metal or slate roofs. Call or write for samples and prices.

A. D. NAYLOR & CO.,
Agents for Garrett County, Oakland, Md.

First National Bank
OF GRANTSVILLE, MD
Now Open for Business.
EQUIPPED WITH A
Modern Fire and Burglar Proof Safe and Vault.

Offers to its patrons every advantage consistent with sound banking.

Deposits by mail and all correspondence given prompt attention.

We Solicit Your Account.

Paid-up Capital, - - $25,000
Liability of Stockholders, 25,000
Total Liability, - $50,000

PAYS 3 PER CENT.
on time deposits. Interest computed and paid semi-annually.

DIRECTORS.
C. H. JENNINGS,
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G. C. KELLER,
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FRANK WATTS

OFFICERS.
C. H. JENNINGS, - President.
U. M. STANTON, Vice-President.
J. O. GETTY, - - Cashier.

Examiners' Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Examiners, appointed and commissioned by the Mayor and Common Council of Deer Park, Maryland, to take into consideration the proposal to close and discontinue a part of Davis Avenue and Garden Street and also a part of Tillson Street in the town of Deer Park, and lay out and open certain new Streets therein, the first to begin at a point on Davis Avenue and running thence in a northwest course to Hotel Street, and the second to begin on Hotel Street and run in a northwest course to Spiker Street, through the lands of John T. McGraw, will meet for the said purpose on the premises on the 15th day of March, 1904, at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m., and if in our opinion the public welfare and convenience requires the discontinuance and closing of said Avenue and Street and the opening of said proposed Streets, we will then and there proceed to locate and lay out same.

THOMAS J. GARRETT,
JOHN W. LANDIS,
ALEXANDER C. MASON,
Examiners.

Oakland Pharmacy
JOS. E. HARNED, Proprietor.
Drugs, Chemicals, Stationery, Cigars Cameras and Photo Supolies

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber of Garrett county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

ISAAC TURNEY,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber on or before the 25th day of August next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 25th day of February, 1904.

HARRY FRIEND,
Administrator.
Friendsville, Md.
51-4t

FRED A. THAYER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
OAKLAND, MD.

STATE'S ATTORNEY FOR GARRETT COUNTY.

Office in First National Bank Building.

Will be assisted in all important cases by Benj. A. Richmond of the Cumberland bar.

H. W. McCOMAS, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
OAKLAND, MD.
Office at SANITARIUM.
Residence on North Second street.
Office hours, 8 to 10 a. m., 2 to 3 p. m., 8 to 10 p. m.; from June to October and from October to June, 7 to 8.30 p. m.

M. C. HINEBAUGH, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
OAKLAND, MD.
Office and residence, Alder St., east of post office.

W. H. RAVENSCRAFT, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
OAKLAND, MD.
Residence on North Third street.
Office in McComas Building.

DR. J. E. LEGGE,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Offers his Services to the citizens of Oakland and vicinity.
Office in McComas Building, Second street.

DR. D. O. McKINLEY,
RESIDENT DENTIST,
SALISBURY, PENN'A.
Will visit regularly through Garrett county Md., and offers his services to those wishing Dental Treatment. Charges moderate.
P. O. address, Elk Lick, Pa.

DR. R. F. BARTLETT,
DENTIST.
Office in McComas Building, Second street, Oakland, Md.
Special attention given to bridge and crown work.

DR. J. G. ROBINSON, DENTIST,
OAKLAND, MD.
Office at residence on Liberty street.
GAS ADMINISTERED.

GILMOR S. HAMILL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.
Office in Garrett National Bank Building.
Particular attention given to Conveyancing, Investigation of land titles and collection of claims. Loans negotiated.

NORMAN S. HEINDELL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
All business given prompt attention.
Office—First National Bank Building.
OAKLAND, MARYLAND.

EDWARD H. SINCELL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
OAKLAND, MARYLAND.
Will practice in the Courts of Garrett and Allegany counties, the Court of Appeals of Maryland, and the adjoining counties of West Virginia.

THE REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME 28. OAKLAND, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, MARCH 24, 1904. NUMBER 3.

OFFUTT & SONS

Attention, Farmers!

Seed sowing time is here, and if you want to save money and labor, buy

AT OFFUTT'S.

JUST RECEIVED—

1 Car Baugh's Fertilizers,
1 Car A 1 Seed Oats,
1-2 Car Best Timothy and Clover Seed ever brought to Oakland.

☞ Call and examine our goods and get our prices.

Offutt & Sons.

THE MARYLAND GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

The Closing Weeks of Session at Hand and Little Accomplished.

SENATOR U. G. PALMER'S VIEWS

On the Mortgage Tax Measure—Bill Authorizing Issuance of Bonds with Which to Erect New County Buildings—Other Measures.

[From our Special Correspondent.]

STATE HOUSE, ANNAPOLIS,
March 22nd, 1904.

Not a great deal of importance was done at the session last night. Quite a good deal of business, it is true being transacted, but nothing after all of much general interest. Today in the House the House bill came up and in the Senate debates, scraps and wrangles were frequent. In fact at 2 o'clock the reports of standing committees were still being thrashed over, with much stormy weather yet in sight, whereat the Senate wisely adjourned or rather took a recess until this evening.

The members of the Senate began within five minutes of the roll call to find fault with the state printer, a general inclination to be critical because of alleged slowness being manifest. Then unfavorable reports caused a fuss in every incident and a fight on the part of the senator whose pet bill had been nailed down, and in most instances motions put and carried to delay consideration of the measures for this, that and the other reason.

After much time had been consumed in this manner a long debate was provoked by the report (favorably, of course) by the committee on Chesapeake Bay and Tributaries, of what has been facetiously dubbed the Applegarth "Brickbat Bill," which, in spite of the fun which it has caused, is a very practical scheme, and in a little different form from the bill considered today, a most valuable bill.

As it appeared today, however, the bill, intended to secure for the oyster beds the debris of the Baltimore fire, contained in a clause to appropriate $25,000 from the Baltimore fire sufferers relief fund, which caused its killing, in rather a peculiar way. The reason why the $25,000 appropriation clause was inserted was never made clear, since the fact that it was not needed was very soon brought out by its creators themselves, but there it was, reported favorably without the Committee on Finance ever having seen it. In fact it had slipped through to its third reading when caught. It was reconsidered and gotten back before the House, when Mr. Applegarth made a vigorous speech in its favor and urging haste, but after some discussion recommitted to the Finance Committee. In less than a minute, and without mentioning the bill's title, except by number, Mr. Robinson moved that the vote by which bill number 194 had been recommitted, be reconsidered. This was done, few understanding that this was the same bill, and Applegarth, in blissful unconsciousness of it, until the submitting of an amendment to strike out all after the words "A Bill." And that amendment was adopted, too, in spite of Mr. Applegarth, and very much to his disgust.

In the House the Haman bill, unfavorably reported, came up about the time the Senate adjourned, and after much quarreling over it, was gotten before the House by being substituted in its original form for the unfavorable report. A fight was going on over this at three o'clock at which time an Eastern Shore delegate with twenty pages of manuscript was just beginning to read a speech, and when a motion to take a recess was at once and unceremoniously adopted, leaving the twenty page speaker on his feet with a bewildered look on his face.

At the brief session of the Senate on Friday morning the bill to amend the law enabling the qualified voters of Garrett county to determine by ballot whether or not liquor shall be sold in the county, passed that body and now goes to the House, where Messrs. Howard and Harvey will look out for its future career.

At the same session the bill to amend the charter of Deer Park, Garrett county, and authorize the imposition of a license tax on any and all kinds of business within the limits of the town, and the measure to regulate terms of court in Allegany county and provide for employment of a court stenographer, likewise passed.

Other measures, those having already passed the House, at the same session of the Senate went through, as follows:

To incorporate the town of Friendsville.

To prevent the removal of indigent insane persons from any State to Garrett county.

Gov. Warfield on Friday morning signed the "Two Weeks' Pay-Day" bill introduced by Mr. Norris, of Baltimore city. It provides that all corporations and persons employing labor shall pay wages at least every two weeks under a penalty of $100 for each offense. The purpose of the bill is to relieve employes of large corporations from the necessity of dealing with the company stores.

The bill was opposed by the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association and others.

The bill prohibiting the sale of liquor in districts 6, 10 and 12, of Garrett county, has been signed by the Governor.

At Monday night's session of the Senate two bills of interest to Garrett county were passed as follows:

To amend the law relating to the delivery of road supervisors' commissions in Garrett county.

To authorize the voters of Garrett county to pass upon a $125,000 bond issue for the erection of a courthouse and jail.

Before the session Monday night the republicans held a caucus to outline their plan of a campaign on political and other legislation.

The pending partisan election bills were discussed and it was the concensus of opinion that they can be defeated by the aid of the democrats. The oyster bills were also discussed, but the party could not unite on this subject. It was decided to support the educational bill now in the House.

The Governor, despite his declaration to veto, has signed all "Jim Crow" bills thus far passed, and it is the general impression that the same bluster on the partisan election bills will turn out the same way and that if passed he will sign.

When the state educational bill came up in the House last Wednesday, Mr. Howard introduced and succeeded in having adopted an amendment providing that the term in Garrett county shall be seven and one-half months and the minimum pay $200.

The position of Senator Palmer on the mortgage tax repeal bill which he voted against when it first came up and passed the Senate, but which he voted for when later introduced in different form, seems to have caused some dissatisfaction at home, on account of the Senator's not being clearly understood. Mr. Palmer is one of the most faithful and well-liked members of the Senate and no one here questions him on anything. Letters have been received here, however, which led him to believe that he was in error in supposing that sentiment in Garrett was in favor of the repeal of the law, and he now states that he will do everything in his power to have the bill so amended as to meet with the approval of his constituents.

Mr. Palmer made the following statement of his views on the subject this morning.

"In the matter of the repeal of the mortgage tax I voted against it when the general bill came up. I felt that the interest rate in Garrett county is 6 per cent. whether there is a tax on mortgages or not, and as long as the tax would not effect the rate the borrower would have to pay, we might as well get all the support for our government out of the rich man that this tax would afford.

"After it was defeated I am told that one of the Judges of the Court of Appeals had informed a leading attorney in Western Maryland that by loaning his money on 'trust deeds' he would escape the mortgage tax entirely, and that the largest lenders are all beginning to do this and do not pay a cent of tax. I heard the leader of the democratic party in the senate say that he was loaning $300,000 for his clients and that they would not pay another cent of mortgage tax; that he would take the case to the Court of Appeals if the authorities attempted its collection, and that he had every assurance of winning.

"If my constituents can devise some means by which we can make our wealthiest citizens pay this tax as well as those who have only a few hundred dollars to loan, I shall gladly give it my support.

"I am opposed to the principle of making laws that allow the rich and those versed in the intricacies of the law to escape the burden of taxation entirely and put all on the man of only limited means, and hence I favored the exemption of Garrett county from the provisions of the mortgage tax when the Moore bill came up.

"I have consented to let it stand, though, and have so notified the chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of the House. Owing to the fact that its repeal will raise the tax rate, I hope and trust our County Commissioners will devise some way of reaching the man who now escapes the tax under the guise of a 'trust deed.'"

PAUL WINCHESTER.

MARRIED

Bead—Whorral—At St. Paul's M. E. parsonage on last Friday, by Rev. Dr. H. Scott, Charles William Bead, of Piedmont, W. Va., and Mrs. Mary Virginia Whorrel. Mrs. Bead is the widow of the late Bruce Whorrel, of Oakland.

MARCH TERM CIRCUIT COURT IN SESSION.

Mr. John E. Gnagey, of Accident, Is Foreman of the Grand Jury.

JUDGE R. R. HENDERSON'S CHARGE

To that Body was Delivered in a Forceful Manner—The Court Paid Especial Attention to the Condition of the Public Buildings.

The March term of the Circuit Court for Garrett county commenced on Monday morning with Associate Judge Robert R. Henderson, of Cumberland, on the bench. Mr. John E. Gnagey, of Accident, was appointed foreman of the grand jury and the grand inquest was then charged by Judge Henderson, and entered upon its duties.

Gentlemen of the Grand Jury:—You have been selected by the Court, in accordance with law, from amongst the citizens of your county to serve upon the grand inquest of the State for the body of Garrett county. The large body from which your selection as grand jurors has been determined by lot, were selected with special reference to intelligence, sobriety and integrity. The duties you have to perform and the privileges you enjoy are sanctioned by long usage amongst Anglo-Saxon races, and securely enshrined in the respect of a law-abiding people. It is, therefore, an honor to be a grand juror of a county like this, for you are a very important branch of the machinery by which the administration of law is enforced. But the honor, as all honors do, involves high and serious duties and it is to these especially that the Court desires to direct your attention. An experience of several years at the bar has convinced me that courts can add little to the exact, comprehensive and solemn terms of your oath in an attempt to emphasize your duties. If you have taken that high obligation in the spirit and with the full mental comprehension and acquiescence in which it is intended to be taken, no words of mine can add to it. If you have failed to grasp its meaning a mistake has been made in your selection: but I have no fear that such is the case. You will approach the performance of your duties, therefore, with that entire absence of fear or expectation of favor and with that unprejudiced poise of mind which your oaths prescribe, and conduct your investigations with the inviolable secrecy which is one of the most important of your promises.

Upon you rests the decision of the question as to whether any of your fellow-citizens or others are to be brought to the bar of this Court to face criminal charges. This is not an agreeable duty, but it is a very necessary one. You hear but one side of the case, that of the presecutor. It may well be that there may be some explanation of incriminating facts, or that the suspected person has a good defence. Do not concern yourself with it. It is no part of your duty to anticipate the defence. If you are satisfied that the evidence before you justifies an indictment, then find one. The test of the sufficiency of evidence to justify an indictment is that if you yourselves, sitting as a petit jury, and hearing no other evidence than that pronouced before you as a grand jury would convict, then find the indictment, but if you would acquit then it will be a useless expense upon the county and a great hardship and injustice to the accused to proceed further. This simple rule will relieve you of all difficulty and even if persons afterward proved to be innocent are indicted the fault will not lie with you.

If any of you violates the obligation of secrecy this will constitute an offense which will be punishable as a contempt of court and will subject you likewise to indictment. It is not for you to judge whether your proceedings or any of them may be divulged without danger. Your oath is to keep them all secret, and if any leakage of information from your body comes to the attention of the court, summary action will follow. Your obligation to secrecy is not discharged when you are discharged as grand jurors but continues forever. If any one approaches you to discover any of your secrets this, too, is an offense, and should be brought by you at once to the attention of the court.

When you go to your room you would better organize by choosing one or two clerks, to keep a docket of the matters brought before you and a brief transcript of the evidence, which documents are, of course, to be kept entirely secret. You can find no presentment or indictment without the concurrence of at least twelve of your number. The presentments and indictments are voted on separately, and even the State's Attorney must not be present when your votes are taken.

You should take up first the cases of those persons who have kindly consented to remain in jail, if there are any such, and after these are disposed of, then the cases of those who are recognized to appear at the present term, and then all other cases.

Before you adjourn you must examine the county buildings, including the court house and jail, and report upon their condition. I am reliably informed that prisoners have lately escaped from the jail, as has frequently been the case before, and that this is due to the condition of the building. You will determine by your investigation who is responsible for this jail delivery, and if it is due to the condition which the county commissioners, in spite of repeated warnings from the court and grand juries, have allowed the jail to remain in, then you can locate the responsibility upon such of them as are to blame and indict them for a failure to discharge their duty in that regard. The law imposes upon them the duty of keeping the county property in proper condition to subserve the purposes for which it was intended, and they are endowed with ample power to raise the necessary money by taxation. If they refuse or neglect to discharge this duty they should be dealt with precisely like any other public officers guilty of dereliction of duty.

You will be expected to attend court promptly at the hours set for its sessions and to remain in session during the usual and customary hours of sitting. The heavy expense necessarily attendent upon a term of court makes it of great importance for you to waste no time. If witnesses do not attend when duly summoned, you have the power of the court behind you to compel their attendance and to punish them for disobedience of the summons.

You should examine whether the local liquor law for your county has been complied with and present and indict those who may have violated its provisions.

Certain other laws are required to be brought to your attention in an especial manner. The court will simply now enumerate them, but the State's Attorney will present them to you in their order: They are Article 27, section 3 of the Code of Public General Laws, relating to abortion. Article 27, section 47 of the same law, regarding defalcations by public officers charged with the custody of public moneys. Chapter 124, of the Acts of 1902, upon the subject of mining in Allegany and Garrett counties, under which you should summon before you the Mine Inspector to inquire as to the observance of the mining laws by those engaged in mining.

In all matters you will be assisted, as far as you may desire it, by the State's Attorney, and you may call upon the court also for its aid in proper matters.

You have an experienced foreman and the character of the men composing your body leads to the belief that you will execute your duties with fidelity, promptness and efficiency.

The several dockets were then called over and entries made. There are forty cases on the original docket.

ORIGINALS.

17, Philip T. Garthright vs. Conrad C. Michael; dismissed by order of plaintiff's attorney.

22, Same vs. same; dismissed.

23, Same vs. same; dismissed.

TRIALS.

No 1, George W. Seibert vs. Samuel Lakel; trial; Peddicord, Heindell—Mitchell.

7, Albert B. Laraway vs. Harry and Cyrus Holliday; stet; Peddicord—Hamill.

11, John Felty and G. H. Pritchard vs. Jacob H. Gauer and G. W. Harvey; trial; Peddicord—Sincell.

12, Same vs. N. B. Harvey; trial; Peddicord—Sincell.

20, S. G. V. Mattingly vs. P. T. Garthright; slander; trial; Peddicord—Hamill.

21, Same vs. same; malicious prosecution; trial; Peddicord—Hamill.

22, James R. Ray vs I. W. Thompson; trial; Sincell—Hamill.

29, Charles A. Loar vs. Cornelius Kennedy; trial; assult and battery; Peddicord—Hamill, Williams.

34, Gilmor S. Hamill vs. Annie and Andrew Nelson; judgment as per schedule; Hamill.

35, Same vs. Annie Nelson and others; judgment on the rule; Hamill.

36, Nancy C. Welling vs. Charles A. Hesen; balance on note; trial; Hamill—Peddicord.

37, Charles R. Welling vs. Charles A. Hesen; trial account; Hamill—Peddicord.

38, The County Commissioners of Allegany County vs. Joel Bender; trial; Doub—Hamill.

42, John T. Sincell vs. H. C. Sincell, garnishee; trial; Sincell—Peddicord.

43, Henry W. McCorms vs. G. S. Hamill, trustee garnishee; trial; Thayer, Peddicord—Hamill.

45, J. Power Allen vs. W. E. Brown; trial; Peddicord—Renninger.

47, M. Daily vs. Isaac Adams and others; passed; Peddicord, Judge Williams—Richmond, Hamill.

All other cases on the trial docket were continued.

On Tuesday morning Judge Keedy, of Hagerstown, arrived and took his seat upon the bench. The appeal docket was taken up and the trial of cases proceeded with.

APPEALS.

1, John T. Sincell vs John Shartzer; judgment affirmed; Peddicord—Semmes.

2, Parnell, Cowher & Co vs James Dowler; tried before the court and judgment affirmed; Hamill—Mitchell.

3, F G Hyde vs Frank Rawson; tried before the court and judgment affirmed; E L Mitchell—Hamill.

4, J W W Davis vs Norman Bernard; tried before the court and judgment affirmed; Heindell, Peddicord—Hamill.

8, William H McCrobie vs F E Merrill; abated; Peddicord, Heindell—Renninger.

9, George O Miller vs F E Merrill; tried before the court and held sub curia; Heindell, Peddicord—Reninger.

10, Wm E Broderick vs Annie Weninge; settled on terms filed; Heindell—Sincell.

11, I W Thompson vs C C Harvey; tried before the court; judgment reversed and judgment for Thompson; Hamill, Thayer—Heindell, Sincell.

14, Franklin O Glotfelty vs E J Frantz, on trial before the court; Thayer, Reninger—Hamill, Semmes.

The petit jury was discharged on Tuesday until next Monday, when the criminal docket will betaken up.

Court will last about two weeks, Judge Williams and Mr. R. T. Semmes, of the Cumberland bar, are in attendance.

It Was Beautiful!

The Spring Opening and Fashion Exhibit at Stewart's was the talk of the town. Everyone was enthused by the beauty of the gowns, the originality of the hats, the richness of the dress goods, and the new showings of laces, of gloves, of neckwear, and kindred lines. When you go to Baltimore this week, be sure to see the many, many beautiful things at BALTIMORE'S LEADING STORE.

STEWART & CO.,
Lexington, Howard and Clay Streets, Baltimore, Md.

A Preacher Pounded.

On Wednesday, March 16th, the good people of Mountain Lake Park and Loch Lynn came to the M. E. parsonage, bringing a fine lot of such things as were needed to replenish the larder of the pastor and family, amounting in value to about twenty dollars in all. We have a splendid, faithful and loyal people to serve, and their many tokens of kindness endear them more and more to us. May heaven's richest blessings rest upon them, and may they be rewarded a hundred fold in this life and in the world to come life everlasting, is the prayer of pastor and family.

HENRY E. FRIEND, Pastor.

THE REPUBLICAN.

BENJ. H. SINCELL, Publisher.

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A MEMORY.

Like a strain of old-time music
Comes a memory to me,
From the days of boyhood joyance,
Full of dreamy ecstacy;
And I wander far back yonder
Underneath the happy skies
That were bluest on the Friday
When my mother made the pies.

Every day was sunlit silver,
Every night was gold with stars
That should light my ships of promise,
Yet to come across the bars;
But the sunshine and the starshine
Were as nothing in my eyes
In comparison with Friday
When my mother made the pies.

There are days, these days, when music
Lends its rhythm to my thought,
For there's melody in working
Out the plans that must be wrought;
And I labor with my neighbor
To secure the golden prize,
But there's no day like that Friday
When my mother made the pies.
—William J. Lampton, in Good Housekeeping.

Jackson's Moral Scruples.

By Marguerite Stabler.

IT was Holy Week in Taos, where the religion of civilization is engrafted on the practice of barbarism—rank, riotous barbarism. The pueblo is Indian, but within sight is the Mexican hamlet of Los Ranchos de Taos, where the low Truchas Mountains bend in and shut away all outside influences so completely it might be still under the old Mexican dominion. The Indians, who have become somewhat Mexicanized, have, without losing any of their own tribal traits, acquired the religion and some of the superstitions of the Mexican race; the result being an unwholesome complexity. But some of the Indian women, who by a happy chance combine the best features of both races, are almost beautiful in their rigid symmetry of outline, and it was one of these straight-limbed, dark-eyed, brown-skinned beauties who saved Jackson's life.

When Jackson's party had prospected the lower ridge and turned toward the river, Jackson, with his usual pig-headed obstinacy, had elected to retrace his course on a lower level. So, without much regret on either side, they had made a division of the "grub" and parted at the foot of the mountain. And it was in blasting a prospect in this mountain that Jackson had met with his accident. The Indians who had passed him had no respect for a man with his leg blown half away, so, after lying several days with scant food and no shelter, he decided his only course was to make an exit from so inhospitable a world. Accordingly, while his strength still served to accomplish it, he reached for his knife and ran his fingers caressingly along its edge. But even as he did so, trying to imagine what it might be like to step out unbidden into the dark, a fleet-footed young thing, with startled, fawn-like eyes, stopped in her flight and looked wonderingly at the man on the ground. The man watched her, too, as she stood looking at him, and stayed his hand. His mind was somewhat clouded by the fever and pain, but a feeling came over him that if those black eyes would come back and look at him again in that way he might not be in so great a hurry to make his exit. After thinking it over he decided to wait and see if they would come back. It was a thousand pities, he had felt at the time, that a man of his prowess should be forced to sneak out of the world in this ignoble fashion.

Then after many hours of weary waiting, when the shadows began to lengthen and the air to grow cool and the pain in his foot to grow less, the bushes parted, and sure enough the same black eyes bent down and peered at him till the darkness fell between them and cut her off.

That was the beginning. The end was foreordained. With a woman's quick eye she saw what was needed, and the next night Jackson had double rations and a braided mat to sleep under. The knife was put back in his pocket, and the next time it was taken out it was used by a pair of strong brown hands to strip off the bark of a tender sapling and to dig up healing roots and herbs. And when his leg was well enough to admit of his being moved, it was Nita who found a shelter for him, and Nita, black-eyed, strong-limbed Nita, who bore him on her own strong shoulders and laid him on a couch of soft branches. And again it was Nita who brought water and provisions to keep up his strength, and charms and potions to keep the fever out of his leg.

Where Nita came from or to whom she belonged Jackson never troubled himself to ask. He accepted her devotion as a natural compensation for the weeks of disability he was forced to endure because of his misfortune.

After several weeks of careful nursing and plenty of nourishing food, Jackson began to feel his strength returning, and with it a wild desire to be up and away. This enforced inaction had whetted his determination to strike the vein they were prospecting for, and to his delight, the leg he had thought injured beyond hope, proved, when the rude splints were taken off, to be as straight and useful as ever. As soon as he began to feel able to push on again and connect himself with the world beyond the mountains, Nita's care was no longer necessary to him. Then he resurrected from some hitherto unsuspected source in his nature a moral compunction that had not disturbed him in the least when he lay sick and helpless in Nita's hands.

One evening, as he sat watching her deft brown fingers weaving reds and browns into a mat, he tried to speak to her as if he had not planned out the whole dialogue days before.

"Bonita," he said, pointing to the mat.

"Mucha," she answered, in an ecstacy of happiness at his approbation. She raised her great black eyes that had grown deep and earnest since he had known her, and her clear, straight outlines stood out against the sunset sky like a young Greek goddess done in bronze.

Jackson suddenly found himself at a loss for further words and realized he had set himself a difficult task. It would probably be better to "slope" some night and let her find it out for herself; but this new-born sense of moral responsibility would not let him rest at that, so with a highly virtuous air he continued in his broken Spanish: "This is not right, Nita. Malo, malo, Nita mia."

The brown fingers stopped their braiding, and the eyes widened in apprehension. How could she have displeased him?

"This is not good, I tell you," he went on. "This is a sin. You better to home, Nita. You not mi mujer, this is not bueno," he explained, with a comprehensive wave of his hand that included the little shack she had made so habitable for him and the happy life it had sheltered. "I have to go back over the mountain where I came from; so you be a good girl, Nita, and go home."

The mat dropped to the ground, and the brown figure cowered in the dust as the import of his words slowly dawned upon her mind. As for the sin, that didn't matter so long as she had him.

"Me voy contigo," she pleaded. Whenever he was ready to go across the mountain she was ready, too.

Jackson set his teeth. This thing had to be settled, and she might as well be made to understand to-night. The primitive nature, he told himself, did not feel poignantly, and as soon as he was gone she would forget.

"I can't take you with me over the mountain; it would be a sin, I tell you," he repeatedly gruffly.

This, then, was the reason—it would be a sin. Her mind grappled with the argument. He could not take her with him because she was not his wife. But he had never asked her to be his wife, and she could not have let him die alone with no one to take care of him. Jackson felt his spine stiffening with conscious virtue as he proceeded. "Now you go home, Nita, and be good, and don't make a fuss about it, and by and by you will forget all about me."

Go home and be good! She could not go home. But if she had been good, she reasoned, if she had not taken care of him and worked for him, if she had left him alone to die of his wound, then she would have been good.

During the next few days Jackson was bored to death by Nita's weeping and moaning. Like all men, the thing in the world he most dreaded and quailed before was a woman's tears, even though he had been the cause of them. He had hoped her Navajo stolidity would spare a "scene," but instead she gave herself up to her wailing as assiduously as if it had been a death dance; until at last, yielding to the farce and eloquence of his persuasions, she had slipped away as unceremoniously as she had appeared.

And now it was Holy Week in Taos, and Jackson's thoughts were for the time diverted from his own problem in moral ethics by the doings of the Order of Penitentes.

In the little shack, with his limb comfortably bound, Jackson had known little of the life of the natives, and, with his customary indifference to everything outside his own orbit, had never cared enough to ask what the Penitentes were; but there was not one detail of the life he had lived since his lot had been cast among them that his dusky neighbors did not know. And now that he no longer had Nita for a go-between, it did not take him long to find he was held in anything but a friendly light by the natives.

When, after the first day of Nita's absence, Jackson fully realized she was gone, and that he was alone with no one to look after his wants, he began to wonder what had ever possessed him to disturb matters as they stood. The next day he found his foot, without the cooling herbs and careful dressing, was not as well as he had supposed it to be; the necessity of foraging for himself also was not so agreeable as having his wants anticipated. By the third day he discovered his present condition was unendurable, and began to long for Nita to come back, and, recalling her devotion during all the weeks that had passed, had no doubt that she would come.

But while Jackson sat alone in his doorway straining his ears for every rustling twig or hastening footstep, the little group of Penitentes in the Morada welcomed silently the new candidate who came slowly toward them, not dreaming this was to be the cause of the rigors of the order being thereafter forbidden to women. During the days of rigid fasting and scourging that followed there was scarcely a sound uttered, and the little band kept close in the Morada until Holy Thursday, the day for the final purification, came.

In their black-face masks and white sacrificial garments, the Penitentes, all weakened by loss of sleep and long fasting, prepared for their pilgrimage to the cross on the hillside. Their last rite in the Morada had been to lacerate their backs with sharp pieces of metal, which started the blood to flowing freely. As the penitential file began to move, it was preceded by a tall man carrying a huge woodan crucifix, a trio of tom-tom players and a boy winding a sort of rude flute. In the hands of each Penitente was placed, as he emerged from the Morada, a long scourge of braided yucca fibre ending in a thick fringe, which, at the first sound of the flute and tom-toms, he began to wield with all his strength as the penitential file wended its painful way toward the Hill of Calvary.

Under the torture of their quivering flesh the Penitentes reeled and staggered, but kept a rythmic time with the dismal music, and the bleak night wind that whistled across the barren hills, and cut into the aching gashes of the naked backs, bore the mockery of the tom-toms over the mesa to the little shack under the hill.

Onward toward the cross the file continued, weary and faint from loss of blood, but still plying the scourge which was now clotted with blood that made the fringe into knotty ropes.

A few of the women began to falter. Penance and fasting had so weakened their bodies, their spirit, too, began to fail. One who had started among the first, and whose energy in the Morada had been noted by all others, was soon seen to flag under the stress of the heavy climb. Little by little she began to lose ground. Those who had been far behind her at the outset now passed her and left her toiling along. Finally she was the last one in the procession, her footprints marked in blood, but she kept on desperately, knowing that every bleeding step was bringing her nearer the cross and the expiation of her sin. Once, as the air grew black about her, she stumbled and fell, and in accordance with the rules of the order could not be succored, but seeing with half-blinded eyes the cross that was not yet reached, she rallied her failing powers, and with a dogged desperation started on again. The cross must be gained, for therein lay her only hope of expiation.

Round and round the hill in ever varying circles the penitential file wound. The last fainting Penitente marked the distance, as nearly as her failing senses could discern, to two more turns when the goal would be reached. She was now several paces behind her neighbor, staggerig and muttering to herself and unable longer to ply her scourge. Dark wavering shapes arose out of the chaos around her, their hideous height towering between her and the cross. When she threw out her arms in a wild appeal toward the holy summit of the hill, the shapes faltered and fled back into the darkness, but when she looked again the cross, too, wavered and disappeared in lurid blotches of red.

One more round was thus slowly and painfully made, and now only the last and smallest circle of all remained. If she could summon strength enough to crawl the rest of the way she might still reach the cross. Her darkening mind circled about the one thought, keeping time with the tom-toms, "If I can only reach the cross—if I can only—only——"

But the rigors of her fasting, the scourgings, the remorse that had been preying on her spirit, overmatched her powers, Madre di Dois!—she was sinking. Almost within reach of the cross, just in sight of her expiation, and left gying on the outskirts of the last circle, her sufferings all in vain and her cause lost!

With a moan she dropped, almost at the foot of the cross, but with her sin still upon her. She threw out her arms in a last appeal and fell across the long, black shadow that stretched its inexorable arms above her while the procession wound on without her.

Jackson, having given up all hope of Nita's return, had, by some ironical chance of fate, chosen that same night to set out for the mountain. As he slipped out of the shack he turned for a half amused, half regretful, glance behind him at the braided mat left unfinished on the floor, the rude crucifix on the wall, and the poor contrivances toward little creature-comforts devised by Nita's deft hands; then slung his knap-sack and started off.

Guided by the sounds that came in fitful gusts across the mesa, Jackson turned to the direction of the Hill of Calvary. The tragedy was over. All but one had reached the cross and received absolution for their sins.

On the outskirts of the crowd a little group bent above the form of the fallen Penitente. With reverent fingers some one removed the mask from her face, and the flickering light of the torches revealed the agonized, distorted features of Nita, fleet-footed, strong-limbed black-eyed Nita, no longer beautiful, but torn and bleeding, in the hope of expiating her sin in order that she might be worthy to follow the Gringo over the mountain; her features emaciated almost past recognition, and her countenance not stamped with the seal of peace death often leaves.

With a quick glance Jackson saw that Nita was dead. With another glance into the faces before him he saw that the sooner he was on the other side of the mountain the better it would be for him. The long months of banishment he had undergone had been irksome to him, and he was heartily glad to be able to get away. He might still be in time, he hoped, to meet his party somewhere near the line.

Exulting in the strength that came from Nita's long and careful nursing, he threw back his shoulders, filled his lungs with long, deep draughts of the cool night air, studied the heavens a moment, then took his bearings, and struck forth.

The last infant notes of the tom-toms, playing now a triumphant strain, reached him as he descended the farther slope of the hill. With the sounds came also the picture of Nita as he had first seen her, and Nita now lying dead and friendless under the black shadow of the cross. A momont he stood irresolute. Then with a shrug he shook off whatever thought may have prompted the action, as he muttered to himself: "What did the little fool want to make such a fuss about it for!"—San Francisco Argonaut.

A DRUNKARD'S VISION.

Haunting Memories of Better Days Turn His Dying Moments Into Ones of Intense Agony.

A bundle of filthy rags, face swollen and disfigured by vice, eyes bleared and sunken—and this one of God's creatures!

He lies still and quiet, dead to all around him, deaf to the noise and bustle of this New Year's eve, this season of joyousness and of mirth. There are no children in his mockery of a home, no wife to tell the prattling little ones of what New Year's should mean to them, no pleasure for him save in the bottle which has helped him to forget the past. Rousing himself, he places the bottle to his lips; he takes one more drink and then sinks back again, but this time not to forgetfulness.

"My God! why can I not forget?" is his dispairing cry. "One more drink. I must forget!"

Once more he sleeps, and ere long there falls upon his ear a pattering of tiny feet. In the dim light stands a beautiful, fair-haired boy with a bright, merry face. As the man looks, he says: "Who are you, and why do you come when I would forget?"

Then the boy answers in his sweet, childish tones: "Do you not know me? I am the spirit of your childhood days. I am of the time when we played our games of marbles and ball. Our days were spent in frolic and in glee, and at night, do you not remember the sweet-faced woman who took us in her arms and sang such soft, sweet lullabies that we can seem to hear them yet? And on New Year's eve do you not remember as she tucked us into bed she told us of little New Year and when she had heard our evening prayer, she added this petition: 'O, God, keep my boy pure and upright?' Has her boy kept himself pure and upright?"

"I AM THE SPIRIT OF YOUR SCHOOL DAYS."

The voice ceases and the spirit of his childhood vanishes from his sight.

The drunkard raises himself to a sitting posture, and searches again for his boon companion, the bottle. As he does so he hears a boyish whistle, and near him, where the little child had stood, is a boy of perhaps 14 years of age. Like the little child, the boy wears a familiar look, and to him the drunkard puts the same question which he had addressed to the younger child. Then the boy makes answer:

"I am the spirit of your schooldays. Do you not remember we were preparing to leave home for the first time? We are going away to school. You know mother said she wished to keep us at home awhile longer, but we said we did not wish to stay all our days in the dull old place. Do you remember on our last night at home when she came and knelt at our bedside and prayed: 'O, God, keep my boy pure and upright!' Has her boy kept himself pure and upright? Did he not learn to smoke, to bet, to drink while at school? Did he keep himself pure and upright as his mother prayed he might be kept?"

Once more the drunkard reaches for his bottle, but between him and it stands the form of a young and beautiful girl, and by her side is a stalwart youth—a handsome face his seems at first glance, but closer inspection shows lines of dissipation that mar its perfect beauty.

As the drunkard gazes upon these two, the young man speaks:

"I am the spirit of your youth, and this is Mary, sweet Mary, whom you have just won for your wife. Oh! we were proud of Mary, you and I. Do you remember that night when she promised she would give herself to us to keep forevermore? What a gift!—The love of a pure, good woman! We drank again and again, we were so happy."

The two spirits passed on, and with a moan the drunkard mutters: "Can I never forget? Oh, for a drink to drive away these memories!"

The fire dies down and blazes up again, and in its brilliant glow he sees a beautiful room. Great palms and costly flowers are everywhere. Under a canopy of roses stands a young and beautiful woman (the Mary of his youth) and himself. He can hear the bridegroom promise to love and cherish his beautiful bride. Would nothing take these pictures from before his eyes? Where is his bottle? Hark! They are drinking the health of the young couple, and Mary's soft hand touches his as she whispers gently: "I would rather you would not take any more wine, dear."

He hears the bridegroom say: "You did not know me, did you, man? I am the spirit of your young manhood, and you and I are happy to-night with the happiness of a lifetime."

"Happy!" echoes the drunkard. "Oh, for one drink to drive away these visions of my youth!"

A tiny hand touches his, a baby's hand, and as the little fingers grasp his, a baby's voice cooes sweetly in his ear: "Papa, O papa!"

"Who calls me papa? Take her away. I cannot listen to that voice. I cannot look upon that face."

Before the drunkard stands a woman holding in her arms a little child. The woman is worn and weary; the child is moaning a weak, pitiful wail. Its tiny hands are thin and emaciated, and its lips are blue with the cold. The door opens and a man staggers in. The child stretches out its little hands and cried: "Papa, O, papa!" The man, with an oath, plunges forward, and with one blow strikes down the mother and child.

The drunkard starts to his feet. "Who are you, man?"

The man answers: "I am the spirit of yourself, and these are your wife and child. To-day is election day—a glorious day, with free liquor for all who will partake."

The woman lies still and quiet. The little one moans and cries, but the mother will never again in this world hush its cries. It ceases moaning, and all is still, for the souls of mother and child have gone to their Maker.

The New Year's bells ring their melody of hope and cheer, but to the drunkard they seem to echo the words of the mother's prayer of long ago: "Oh, God, keep my boy pure and upright!"

They found him dead, tightly clutching in his hands the picture of a sweet-faced woman in her bridal robes, and wound about the picture was a curl of soft baby hair. They could not loose his fingers from the picture. Thus he lies, unknown and unmourned, but shall one say that he can at last forget?—Mrs. J. T. Crowley, in Union Signal.

FACTS AND FIGURES.

There are 254,498 liquor dealers in the United States.

Reports show that Chicago drank 75,359 fewer gallons of whisky in 1903 than in 1902 and smoked 11,263,009 fewer boxes of cigarettes.

The highest amount charged yearly for a liquor license is $3,500, in Louisiana. The lowest is five dollars, charged in the same state. The license fee varies between these two extremes according to the amount of business done. Illinois is under local option, with a minimum fee of $500.

A certain number of inebriates manifest from the beginning of their treatment pronounced delusions of persecution, believing that the institution and its managers are directly responsible for the continuation of their dangerous condition. Sometimes this is concealed, at others it is outspoken and bold. Frequently these delusions change with the surroundings from one thing to another, but continuously dwelling on the fact that each effort or means to help them is persecution, which they must oppose in every possible way or fail to recover.

Beer Kills Quicker.

Dr. S. H. Burgen, a practitioner of 35 years, in refutation of the generally accepted theory that beer is the least harmful of all intoxicating drinks, says: "I think beer kills quicker than any other liquor. My attention was first called to its insidious effects when I began examining for life insurance. I passed as unusually good risks five Germans—young business men—who seemed in the best health, and to have superb constitutions. In a few years I was amazed to see the whole five drop off, one after another, with what ought to have been mild and easily curable diseases. On comparing my experience with that of other physicians I found they were all having similar luck with confirmed beer drinkers, and my practice since has heaped confirmation upon confirmation. The beer drinker is much worse off than the whisky drinker, who seems to have more elasticity and reserve power. He will even have delirium tremens; but after the fit is gone you will sometimes find good material to work upon. Good management may bring him around all right. But when a beer drinker gets into trouble it seems almost as if you have to recreate the man before you can do anything for him."

BITS OF OPINION.

The lucky man is the one who grasps his opportunity.—Chicago Journal.

"Riches hab wings," said Uncle Eben, "an' some folks 'pears to hab as much trouble managin' 'em as if dey was a flyin' machine."—Washington Star.

In discussing lawyers, one day, Disraeli wittily remarked: "Everybody knows the stages of a lawyer's career—he tries in turn to get on, to get honors, to get honest."

Since the world began it has been the custom of man to hold woman responsible for all his misfortunes and at the same time to accuse her of absolute irresponsibility.—N. O. Times-Democrat.

TRAFFIC TOPICS.

At a cost of $32,500,000 a large central railway station, with 32 tracks, is to be built at Leipsic.

The railway system of East India is to be improved by the adoption of heavier locomotives and cars after the American type.

A new express train now connects Berlin and Vienna in 12 hours 30 minutes. Heretofore the best time was nearly 15 hours.

SKIN HUMORS

Complete External and Internal Treatment

ONE DOLLAR

Consisting of Cuticura Soap

to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales, and soften the thickened cuticle; CUTICURA Ointment to instantly allay itching, irritation, and inflammation, and soothe and heal; and CUTICURA Pills to cool and cleanse the blood and expel humor germs. A SINGLE SET, costing but ONE DOLLAR, is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring skin, scalp and blood humors, eczemas, rashes, itchings, and irritations, with loss of hair, from infancy to age, when the best physicians and all other remedies fail.

Sold throughout the world. Cuticura Resolvent, 50c. (in form of Chocolate Coated Pills, 25c., per vial of 60). Ointment, 50c., Soap 25c. Depots: London, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5 Rue de la Paix; Boston, 137 Columbus Ave. Potter Drug and Chem. Corp., Sole Props.

Send for "How to Cure Torturing, Disfiguring Humors from Infancy to Age."

FREE to WOMEN

A Large Trial Box and book of instructions absolutely Free and Postpaid, enough to prove the value of

Paxtine Toilet Antiseptic

Paxtine is in powder form to dissolve in water—non-poisonous and far superior to liquid antiseptics containing alcohol which irritates inflamed surfaces, and have no cleansing properties. The contents of every box makes more Antiseptic Solution—lasts longer—goes further—has more uses in the family and does more good than any antiseptic preparation you can buy.

The formula of a noted Boston physician, and used with great success as a Vaginal Wash, for Leucorrhœa, Pelvic Catarrh, Nasal Catarrh, Sore Throat, Sore Eyes, Cuts, and all soreness of mucus membrane.

In local treatment of female ills Paxtine is invaluable. Used as a Vaginal Wash we challenge the world to produce its equal for thoroughness. It is a revelation in cleansing and healing power; it kills all germs which cause inflammation and discharges.

All leading druggists keep Paxtine; price, 50c. a box; if yours does not, send to us for it. Don't take a substitute—there is nothing like Paxtine.

Write for the Free Box of Paxtine to-day.

R. PAXTON CO., 4 Pope Bldg., Boston, Mass.

When you think you have cured a cough or cold, but find a dry, hacking cough remains, there is danger. Take

Shiloh's Consumption Cure The Lung Tonic

at once. It will strengthen the lungs and stop the cough.

Prices: 25c. 50c. $1. S. C. WELLS & Co. LeRoy, N.Y., Toronto, Can.

A SILO —ON YOUR— FARM WILL INCREASE YOUR RECEIPTS and CUT DOWN your EXPENSES. We make the BEST. Send for free Catalogue and Price List. O. ELIAS & BRO., BUFFALO, N. Y. AGENTS Wanted.

Women in Politics

By HON. CHAS. ALLING,

Alderman of Chicago.

UNIVERSAL suffrage is right in theory, but suffrage for women property holders is practical and should be granted. That is no more than right and justice and has worked to advantage in other states. Men cannot say that they have made so great a success of municipal and state governments that the women are not needed. The intense ignorance regarding our local affairs can be eradicated by the women. The study of civics in this community is needed. Its duty should commence in the kindergarten, instead of in the eighth grade, when many of the future voters have deserted the schoolhouses for shops and stores.

We have spent millions of dollars for school buildings and millions more for maintenance in order to get good citizenship, yet we do not commence to teach citizenship directly in the school until a large per cent of the pupils have decided to go to work. Most men have some information regarding the progress of the Japanese army in Corea and the probabilities of several international conflicts, but few know anything of what is happening around the corner from his home. He is too busy to ascertain. Every breakfast table in the large cities should be made a school of civics. Then we would have better government in every respect.

Since the women have club meetings I know of nothing more beneficial than discussions of municipal affairs. Women could learn a great deal about officials and methods used by officials, which they could teach their husbands and children. What I have suggested for the women they can do. The universal suffrage of Colorado, Utah, Wyoming and Idaho has demonstrated that women are of benefit in governmental affairs. The humane measures passed by the last Colorado legislature are sufficient to prove my statement.

Cowards Are Not Wanted

By HON. ROBERT M. LA FOLLETTE

Governor of Wisconsin.

I say that the state wants good citizens, but it wants men with something more than passive goodness. It wants manly men, who will stand up in every community and contend for the right. It wants brave men, who will take the field and marshal the forces of public opinion for the public good. Private interest is selfish enough to resent encroachment upon its own prerogatives. But the state must look to the citizen to protect its honor, preserve its integrity, and perpetuate its life.

The state has no use for cowards. The most despicable of all characters is that which surrenders honest belief to compromise with wrong, because it is powerful. The man who is not loyal to his own convictions cannot be loyal to his country. He who would betray the public interest in time of peace would betray the flag in time of war for a sufficient reason. The violation of a public trust is treason to the individual, to the state, and to God.

If bad results can be secured by the united action of bad men, good results can be achieved by the united action of good men, if pursued with the same tenacity of purpose, the same faith in ultimate success. To question this is to question the final outcome of the struggle between good and evil, which has been going on since the world began. It is to doubt the Divine origin, the final salvation of the race.

Prepare for Peace

By RABBI JOSEPH SILVERMAN,

Of Emanuel Temple, New York.

OUR motto, ought to be, not "In time of peace prepare for war," but "In time of peace prepare for peace by peaceful means." It is a great achievement to turn an enemy into a friend by truth, by sweet reasonableness. Israel has been a weak people in comparison with the great nations of the world, but they have held their own, not by force of arms, but by the means of peace. The Bible is replete with injunctions to seek peace; your Bible, my Bible, the world's Bible, and it contains no more beautiful passage than this: "How beautiful when brethren dwell together in harmony." We to-day are in the line of national progress. We are in a state of evolution, and from now on we shall advance by spiritual progress. Men cannot get along by brute force alone and forever.

As long as the nations of the world have armies and navies no arbitration will stand. There must be universal disarmament if we would achieve universal peace. We are making history to-day, and we should have a care to make it aright. There should be disarmament by all powers of the earth, only a sufficient force of soldiers being maintained to assure the internat peace of the countries. By advocating the laying down of the arms of the world we may be to-day laying the corner stone of the great universal republic of the future.

Labor Legislation Needed

By REV. THOMAS E. SHERMAN, S. J.

Son of Gen. William Tecumseh Sherman.

WE MUST reorganize labor throughout the country, or we will have another conflict greater than any the American people has had to contend with. New leaders should be chosen; men who will ameliorate rather than inflame the passions of those who compose the labor organizatins. The civil war resulted because our forefathers were afraid to legislate against slavery. Trouble will come again unless legislation is enacted.

The threats of unionism in Chicago and elsewhere throughout the country to-day are a greater menace to liberty and the foundations of the government than the southern confederacy ever was. There is grave danger around us to-day.

Have we not witnessed in Chicago during the last three months scenes of lawlessness and disorder indicative of peril to our institutions in the future, if not checked? When my duty as a clergyman is interfered with in giving a decent Christian burial to the dead, then, may I ask, is there any government in the city of Chicago? When men have no respect for the dead, surely they have none for the living.

WAR SPIRIT IN JAPAN.

Even the Coolies That Drag Jinrikishas About Are Eager to Display Their Valor.

The jinrikisha coolie, with his little lacquered carriage, does not view the clanging electric railway cars with equanimity. Flesh and blood and muscle cannot compete with the subtle current and the three sen (one and one-half cents) fares, and it is evident that thousands of jinrikishas must go from Tokio streets and hardships fall to the coolies this winter, writes Eliza R. S. Seidmore, in the Chicago Tribune. One such human pony told me:

"Jinrikisha soon be finish," and when asked what he would do, answered:

"Oh, Russia make bobbery, make bobbery, then come war, and plenty jinrikisha go Manchuria. I go Manchuria."

"And kill all the Russians?"

"Sayo de gozarimasu" (that is so, certainly) and he bowed seriously.

With this relief in view, the jinrikisha coolies are contentedly waiting. Any day they may step from the shafts at an hour's notice, and with their blankets and lanterns go to the railway station to be hurried down to waiting transports at Ujina. A coolie corps goes with each regiment, to do the packing and hauling and heavy work that lessens the fighting soldier's power to march and shoot.

On the march to Peking the American soldier, loaded like a pack horse, broke down or threw away his load, as at Santiago, while the nimble Japanese scampered here and there a-soldiering, and came up at the end of each march as fresh and smiling as their tireless leader, Gen. Fukushima. The Japanese coolie did the coolie work, and the jinrikisha transport corps was a mobile, flying force compared to the American four-mule army wagon trains or the British India tonga cart service. The human pony could look after himself, and when there was a stream to ford or a mud slough to argue with two coolies could take the jinrikisha on their shoulders and with catlike tread pass over and leave the irate teamsters hours behind.

The jinrikisha coolie is certainly "the man in the street," and one hears the words: "Roo-sha," "Choreu" (Corea) and "Manchuria" often as he passes a stand of waiting vehicles. They read all the sensational extras, and firmly believe the present depression in their labor market to be the forerunner of a boom, when war-time prices will rule, and they will be assisting in the great revenge.

DIVORCES IN NEW ENGLAND.

One to Every Six Marriages in Maine in 1902—The Number Is Growing.

The National League for the Protection of the Family has been delving into statistics to ascertain the proportion of marriages and divorces in the several states, reports the New York Sun.

According to the latest statistics obtainable there was one divorce to about every six marriages in Maine, one divorce to every 8.3 marriages in New Hampshire, one to every 10 in Vermont, one to every 16 in Massachusetts, one to every 8.4 in Rhode Island, one to every 8.8 in Ohio, one to every 7.6 in Indiana and one to every 11 in Michigan.

Dr. Samuel Dike, the league's secretary, says:

"An interesting arrangement has been entered into by a large proportion of the clergy of Rhode Island, which shows that something can be done toward harmonious action, even where there is a wide divergence of opinion. It is mainly in the line of suggestions which the secretary of the league has been making for several years, and only needed efficient and wise leadership, such as has been shown in Rhode Island, to make it practical.

"Under the lead of Bishop Doane, of Albany, an effort is being made to get the various denominations of Christians of the country as a whole to make some agreements in regard to the action of their ministers in marrying improper persons. This is much slower work than the formation of local plans like that of Rhode Island.

"Some of the denominations have no national bodies empowered to act for all their churches in such a matter. Some of those who have such power meet only once in three or four years, and the diversity of opinion is very great."

One in Three Perishes.

The Gazette Medicale de Paris states that in a theater panic and fire about one out of every three spectators perishes. This was the proportion at the Brooklyn theater fire in 1876, with 400 victims, at Nice, in 1880, with 65 victims; at Smolensk, in 1883, with 380; at the Opera Comique, at Paris, in 1887, with 131; the Exeter theater, n England, with 127 victims, in 1887; at the Oporto theater, in 1888, with 80; and at the Iroquois theater, in Chicago, where 573 perished.

No Use on Him.

A teacher in the public schools not over 100 miles from Wakefield, had occasion to take charge of a pupil from another school, and the pupil was somewhat behind in his studies.

Of the boy's former teacher, she inquired: "Has he taken French?"

"Well," was the reply, "he has been exposed to it for the past two years, but to my knowledge it has never taken."—Wakefield (Mass.) Citizen.

His Letters.

"So you are going to send his letters back, are you?" asked the blond.

"Yes," replied the brunette, with tears in her eyes. "But not until I have copied them all. They will make a splendid book, and I have a lovely title for them already—'The Letters of a Lazy Lover.'"—Cincinnati Times-Star.

LEECHES ARE STILL USED.

Foreigners in Chicago Cling to the Belief That Bleeding Is Good for Many Ills.

The use of leeches, according to a retail druggist in an Italian quarter of the city, is increasing. This, says the Chicago Tribune, is likely to be news to many physicians and certainly to the laity, who have thought that bleeding was a dead medical theory.

The druggist who made the statement had just sold something in a small box to a group of Italians whom he charged 25 cents. Afterwards he explained that it was a leech, and then he added that sales were increasing in drug stores which find their patrons among the foreigners of the large cities.

They are raised mostly in Sweden, where they are cultivated in leech lakes. They are sold at four cents each at wholesale, but the retail druggist adds heavily to the price. "We have to do it," said the druggist. "They die if they get too warm or too cold, and you are out what you paid for them.

"The sale of them is constantly increasing. It is due to the fact that the foreign population of the country is growing all the time. In this country the natives do not look upon bleeding as a cure for all manner of things, but in many foreign countries that is the first thing they think of when anything is the matter with a person. If a doctor isn't around to tap the sufferer, off they go for one of these little bloodsuckers. It's the same way when these folks come to this country. They think of "bleeding" whenever anything happens in the way of an accident, and if one of them gets bruised the first thing he wants is a leech. When one of them gets into a squabble and comes out of it with a black eye, nothing but a leech will do him.

"The demand for these ugly little things is confined almost entirely to the foreign born element in the city, and in a store situated as this one is we must keep a good supply of leeches always on hand. In the stores situated in the fashionable districts I doubt if you will be able to buy a leech. They, however, may keep them in some of these places just to have them in case they are wanted, but it is safe to say they don't sell a dozen in a year. Do we? Yes, indeed. A dozen a day is more like our record. One day last week I sold 33."

PUMPS MILLIONS OF GALLONS.

Mining Company on Lake Superior Has Suction Pump of Immense Capacity.

The largest suction pump in the world is one located at the mines of the Calumet & Hecla Copper Mining company, on Lake Superior. Without being crowded to the limit of its capacity this pump can deliver 2,500,000 gallons of water every hour in the 24. Moreover, it will do the work without making as much noise as is made by the operation of the old-style sewing machine. Outside the doors of the great building which houses it no sound is heard from within, and, standing beside the monster upon the brink of the pit connected with the lake from which the water is taken, almost the only sound is the noise of the suction, as with every stroke more than 1,000 gallons are lifted.

It is a triple expansion pumping engine, with a capacity of 60,000,000 gallons, standing nearly 50 feet in height, and requiring 1,500 horse power for its operation. It has been proved by actual test that the nominal capacity can be easily maintained for an indefinite time without injury or strain, and that pushed to its full capacity, the pump could handle approximately 75,000,000 gallons in 24 consecutive hours.

The duty of the pump is to furnish water for the great stamp mills of the Calumet & Hecla company, which has 22 steam pumps in continuous operation, daily pulverizing 5,000 tons of conglomerate rock into sand so fine that it can be carried way by a stream of swiftly running water.

The pump is housed in a special building near the shore of Torch lake and below the mills, and it forces a steady stream of water to the upper portions of the mill, where innumerable small jets of water play upon the great slime tables and jigs. Here the specific gravity of the fine particles of copper contained in the rock separate the mineral from the worthless sand, and the size and the force of the streams of water are so nicely regulated as to wash away the sand and yet carry with it the minimum of copper.

German Factory Wages.

In a German factory, which employs 2,107 men, making agricultural implements and traction engines, 25 per cent. get 71 to 95 cents a day, 59 per cent. get 95 cents to $1.31, and 16 per cent. get above $1.31. This does not include boys or apprentices, and is for a nine-and-a-half-hour day.

Fine Farming Country.

The Chinese Eastern railway, the southeastern terminus of the great Siberian railway, in its course through Manchuria to its end, at Port Arthur, passes through 1,000 miles of as continuously rich agricultural country as can be found anywhere in the world. Every acre is cultivated.

Confidential Information.

Mrs. Gaddington—I don't like her at all, dear. She is a deceitful woman. The other day she tried to get me to say something against you.

Mrs. Bubblington—She did? How?

"Why, she asked me to tell her, confidentially, what I really thought of you!"—London Tit-Bits.

Never Mind the Cost.

Laura—I don't know, George; it seems such a solemn thing to marry. Have you counted the cost?

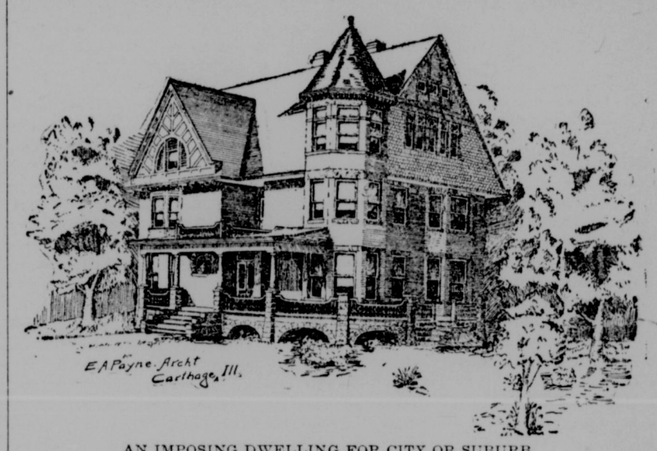
George—The cost, Laura? The cost? Bless me, I've got a clergyman cousin that'll marry us for nothing!—Stray Stories

Art in Architecture

Designed and Written Especially for this Paper

IT is essential to health that the sanitary condition, since the home homes be in every way in a good is where everybody spends the greater part of his or her life. A permanent home should be built with care and planned with special reference to the wants and necessities of the family. Let us have permanent homes built in accordance with the times and most modern styles.

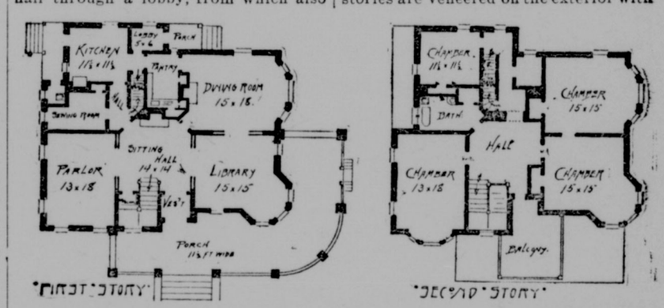
I have the pleasure of illustrating herewith a conveniently planned dwelling in a style of design suitable for a suburban residence. It is well constructed and finished throughout, and when surrounded with ample grounds it is very effective. In the first story the hall, library, parlor and dining-room are so located and connected as to be easily thrown together. The culinary arrangement is deserving of special mention for convenience. The small kitchen, furnished with brick-set range, sink, dresser, etc., is reached from the front hall through a lobby, from which also rises the back stairs, and is connected with the dining-room through the pantry. The pantry is thoroughly equipped. Passage to the rear outside is through an entry porch, and to the cellar from the kitchen inside.



AN IMPOSING DWELLING FOR CITY OR SUBURB.

The principal feature of the interior is the hall and staircase, which is trimmed in oak, the walls being paneled four feet high. The ceiling is heavily beamed, forming deep panels. The hall has a parquetry floor and a staircase with carved newels. The stairway is lighted by stained glass windows, shedding a soft and pleasant light over the upper and lower halls. The fireplace is built of brick and has a hearth laid in mosaic and an oak mantel. The parlor is treated in ivory white and gold in a delicate manner. The library is trimmed in mahogany. The dining-room has a parquetry floor and is trimmed in oak. It has a neatly designed brick fireplace and mantel set in an arched recess.

The second floor is trimmed in white pine finished natural. On this floor are four chambers and bathroom. The chambers are provided with large closets, and the bathroom is wainscoted and furnished complete. Several bedrooms could be provided in the third story if desired.



The materials used are a combination of stone, wood and brick. The foundation walls and underpinning are built of rough faced stone of a light grayish blue color, laid up and neatly pointed in white mortar. The first and second stories are veneered on the exterior with Roman gray pressed brick. The remaining portion of the exterior is covered with shingles. The roof is shingled. The striking feature of the exterior are the towers, balconies, spacious piazza and ornamental chimneys. Cemented cellars under the whole house contain laundry, furnace room and other necessary apartments. The house is heated by hot water and can be erected in most places for from $6,000 to $7,000.

E. A. PAYNE.

HEART PULSATIONS.

Combining of Kinetoscope with X-Rays Will Make Visible the Organ's Beats.

To stand before a kinetoscope and see there produced the actual pulsations of your own heart, to note in the flying squares its location and appearance, and to deliberately count its strokes—that is the startling scientific possibility being made to mankind if the experiments now being made by Dr. M. K. Kassabian, of Philadelphia, are successful.

The result is to be reached by the combination of a powerful Roentgen ray and a specially contrived photographic apparatus operated on the principle of the kinetoscope. This machine, if constructed, would be so timed as to correspond with the pulsations of the normal human heart.

The proposal to thus lay bare the innermost secrets of anatomy was suggested by Dr. Kassabian in a paper read before the convention of the American Roentgen Ray society in Houston hall, University of Pennsylvania. It aroused instant attention, and has been the subject of widespread comment.

Dr. Kassabian was disinclined to predictions when interviewed, but he is earnest in his opinion of its feasibility. Thus far his experiments have convinced him the only problem lies in the construction of a photographic machine adapted to the work.

"The advance in X-ray appliances," said Dr. Kassabian, "together with the skill now being shown in the operation of the machines, makes the moving picture of the heart's action entirely practical. Formerly a single X-ray photograph took from two to four minutes. Now it can be secured in a second or less. The pulsation of the normal heart is 72 strokes to the minute. A photographic machine on the kinetoscope principle would show the dilation and contraction of the heart and the action of the diaphragm with mathematical exactness. It would reveal also the identical location of the heart. I am quite convinced of the feasibility of such photographs.

"As it stands now we have only a single view of the heart, and as the photograph might be taken during either contraction or distention we can never have an accurate view of its size. I consider the idea entirely feasible."

A further possibility of the machine is the recording by the watch how varying emotions react on the heart. Physicians can then determine just what effect excitement, fear, distress, joy, etc., have in accelerating the movement of the organ. Dr. Henry Hulst, of Grand Rapids, is another believer in heart motion pictures and an active experimenter.

Enormous Waste of Power.

Probably the greatest waste of power in this country, outside of the natural water power daily going to waste all over the land, can be found in the Connellsville coke region in Pennsylvania, where the gases from thousands of coke ovens pass off into the air without any effort being made for their utilization. These gases might be used to operate gas engines, just as illuminating gas is made to do at present, and the gas engines could in turn operate the dynamos with which to generate thousands of horse power for commercial use in the adjoining districts. It has already been proved, in the case of the Niagara Falls Power company and another long line in California, that distance is no barrier to the transmission of electric power, and even Pittsburg, with all its manufacturing industries, is not beyond the reach of this enormous quantity of power which is now going to waste.

Moissan Process Diamonds.

Recent experiments with the Moissan process for the artificial production of diamonds has shown that crystals of perfect octahedral form and transparency may be obtained by the fusion of a rock similar to the matrix of the South African diamonds. The crystals, however, are of microscopic size, and no way has yet been discovered to make the diamonds of sufficient size to be sold individually at a profit. If it should be possible to produce these crystals in large quantities, there might be a field for them as an abrading and polishing agent along with emery and corundum.

THE REPUBLICAN.

BENJ. H. SINCELL, Editor and Proprietor

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THE REPUBLICAN,
Oakland, Md.

THURSDAY, MARCH 24, 1904.

IT HAS BEGUN.

Here is a sentence from an editorial in last night's New York *Evening Post*:

"This ready sanction of the 'Jim Crow' law would indicate that Maryland and Mississippi must be bracketed as infected states, and that Warfield, urged on by Gorman, must be classed as a Governor fallen ill of negrophobia."

It is only a beginning of what will be printed all over the world. Maryland, whose population is only one-fifth negro, will figure in the same class as Mississippi and South Carlina, whose population are more than one-half negro. The results will be to keep out settlers and capital.

How does the Maryland Legislature like it?

How does Governor Warfield like it?

How do the people of Marvland like it?

MR. HEARST'S candidacy acquires such standing as it possesses solely upon the assumption that he "has fought the battles of the people against monopolies," and makes such progress as it has made only through the stimulating application of money spent with a lavish hand. There was, of course, nowhere in the country a demand for the nomination of Mr. Hearst until he and his agents created one. He makes his appeal solely to restlessness and discontent. He makes no profession of representing any great national principle. He formulates no policy upon which the business of the government and of the country could be carried on for a single day. He represents the sterile policy of agitation, nothing more. That is to say, Mr. Hearst stands for absolutely nothing but the arraying of a class against class in the United States.

MORTGAGE-TAX REPEAL.

While there peal of the mortgage-tax law has been defeated, a bill practically as satisfactory as that has passed the State Senate, and is now in committee in the House of Delegates, This bill abolishes the State's portion of the tax on mortgages, and as to the local share of the tax accommodates the case to the wishes of the repesentatives of the various counties and of Baltimore city. If passed by the House of Delegates, the result will be that in Baltimore city, and in a number of the counties, this arbitrary burden on a perfectly legitimate and highly desirable class of business transactions will cease to exist. When a person borrows money for the purpose of building a house, it will no longer be necessary either for him or the person who lends the money to pay a penalty of about half of one per cent. a year for the committing of this offense. That is what a mortgage tax really is; it is not a tax, but a fine. Just now, here in Garrett, we should be very anxious to stimulate and reward, rather than to discourage or punish, anybody who is engaged in the enterprise of building up our waste places. The mortgage tax is palpably a hindrance to that great work. To remove the burden and the friction it causes is a clear need of our situation. If the Legislature is not prepared to recognize the abstract justice of repeal by abolishing the tax throughout the State, the main practical object will be accomplished by a repeal bill which covers the case of Garrett county. The more counties included in it, the better.

THE COMMITTEEMAN.

Under the caption of "Governor Lowndes as a Committeeman," the Lonaconing *Star* contains the following editorial in its last issue:

"Maryland Republicans will send as delegates-at-large to the National convention which meets in June in Chicago, Hon. Stevenson A. Williams, Gen. Felix Agnus, Senator McComas, and Hon. W. H. Jackson, Former Gov. Lowndes will be recommended as the national committeeman from this state and consequently declined a place on the delegation to Chicago.

"Governor Lowndes will be a source of strength to the national committee this year. He will take with him into the position a rare knowledge of political warfare and campaign management—not of the sort that invites criticism and brings odium upon the cause in which his ability will be engaged, for Governor Lowndes knows nothing of questionable methods or unbecoming practices. He has seen some hard service and some hot fighting in his own state, but when he won, it was with clean hands; when defeated, there were no vain regrets.

"Governor Lowndes will be of great service to the committee, both as an advisor and as a director. His experience in political matters has been sufficiently extensive to enable him to have a clear and accurate knowledge of public affairs, their effects upon the people and the likes and temperament of all classes of citizens. His association and contact with people of all classes qualifies him to discern their needs and to anticipate their desires. His success in rendering satisfactory service to the people of his own state is attributable to this fact more than to any other.

"Governor Lowndes will make a competent, energetic and resourceful committeeman.

"Better still, he would make a most acceptable successor to the lamented M. A. Hanna as national chairman."

Obituary.

Paul Alfred Schultz was born April 3, 1895. His early home was in Potsdam, Germany. Potsdam is near Berlin and is the summer home of the Emperor. Paul's father was a military man and was desirous that his son should lead a soldier's life. After spending three years in the German army Paul found, however, that military life was to him distasteful and decided to come to America. He first came to South America, his friends think at about the age of twenty-one or twenty-two years. He He spent about a year in South America, then came to Virginia. Twelve years ago he came to Blaine. Finding the people in this part of the country congenial to him, he never traveled farther. June 26, 1901, he was married to Jennie Browning. He died March 10, 1904, having endured a lingering illness of about six months. He leaves his devoted wife and one child to mourn their loss.

Brother Schultz, like other men, had his faults and short comings, we have no doubt, yet judging from the many kind deeds performed in his behalf during his illness, we have reasons to believe that he was loved and respected by all who knew him. Enemies, to the writer's knowledge, he had none.

He often expressed his willingness to die, yet he was anxious to regain his health for the sake of his wife and child. We learn that while he was in Virginia he first came into the experience of Salvation by grace. The writer was several times at his bedside and not once did he express a doubt of his acceptance with God. Near seven weeks before his death he was taken to the hospital at Keyser where he remained until Saturday before his death. When the writer visited him at the hospital he spoke of his return home to his wife and child saying "What a home coming it will be." He was disappointed in his hope for recovery. When brought home on Saturday, he was very much exhausted. In a few moments he rallied and every heart was touched as he reached out both hands beckoning his friends to his side. As his friends were greeting him, he exclaimed, "I am trusting in the Lord." He lingered until Thursday, when with Christ as his shepherd he passed down "through the valley of the shadow of death."

The funeral services were held in the Blaine M. E. Church Sunday morning, March 13. The sermon was preached from the text, "If a man die shall he live again," Job 14.14. Interment was in the Kitzmiller cemetery. He was buried with the honors of the K. of P. Lodge, having been a member of that order at Gormania. The lodges at both Gormania and Blaine came out in full and all must have felt that a friend had departed as his brethern in the lodge dropped their evergreen in the grave, thus paying their last tribute to the memory of their deceased brother.

Paul, thou wast a friend to many on earth. We miss thee, but thanks be to our common Father, our loss is thine heavenly gain. Thy home, whence thou we believe dost look down and bid us with "beckoning hands" to come again to thy side. God grant that we, all thy friends, may one day stand with thee amid the "white-robed throng" on the "right hand." J. E. WELLS.

Reception At Mill Run.

Mr. and Mrs. Archibalds Russell gave a reception on the evening of March 24th at their home at Mill Run in honor of Miss Ida Ralston, a very charming young lady. Those present included Misses Cora Michael, Ruth McRobie, Dollie Michael, Lizzie Linghan, Pearl Shaw, Mae Russell, Ella Wilt, Messrs. Willie Russell, Ali Jarbo, Maurice Fazenbaker, Robert Russell, Ariel Shaw, Bert Linghan, Elbert Michael, and George Linghan.

LOST—On the road between New Germany and Jennings, Md., book off deposit No. 1869 on the Lonaconing Savings Bank. Finder will please return to the bank or to W. E. Swauger, Jennings, Md 3t

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Subscribe for The Republican.

ANOTHER HORRIBLE FREIGHT WRECK

In Which Two Men are Killed and Another Badly Hurt.

FAST FREIGHT TRAIN NO. 97.

Wreck Was Caused by a Huge Stone on the Track Into Which the Train Crashed—Fireman and Brakeman Killed and Engineer Hurt.

Fast freight train No. 97, west bound, consisting of sixteen cars loaded with miscellaneous merchandise, and drawn by engine No. 2055, one of the modern passenger type of locomotives, ran into a rock weighing four or five tons in No. 58 cut, five miles west of Oakland, Tuesday night about 8.30 o'clock, completely wrecking the engine and five or six cars, and killing two men, Fireman Frank Fraley, of Terra Alta, W. Va., and Brakeman J. Wilson Richards, of Cumberland. Engineer G. W. Rice, of Keyser, was badly injured, but will recover.

At the point where the wreck occurred the west bound track is some twelve feet higher than the east bound track, the descent being straight down. The engine was carried over this and with it the two men above named, the engineer seeing danger, but not in time to warn the other men, jumped and thus saved his life. On top of the engine piled the tender and five cars, reducing the former to a mass of broken iron and the latter into splinters.

Fraley and Richards were caught under the derbis. The former was taken out five or six hours later while the latter's body was not recovered until noon yesterday, when it was brought to Oakland and encased in a casket and then sent on to Cumberland.

Engineer Rice was taken to the home of Mrs. Pendergast at Hutton where he was tenderly cared for until the arrival of Dr. Legge who gave him surgical attention and accompanied him home at Keyser on train No. 8 yesterday morning.

Fireman Fraley, of Terra Alta, W. Va., was about 23 years old, married, and leaves two young children. He was a first cousin to Messrs. G. A. and A. T. Fraley, of Oakland.

Brakeman Wilson Richards was married last Tuesday, March 15, to Miss Ella Dora Emmerick, of Ellerslie, Md.

Traffic was entirely blocked all Tuesday night the passenger trains being despatched from Grafton via the West Virginia Central Railway, and those from Cumberland bound for St. Louis over the same road.

The wreck was cleared up entirely late yesterday afternoon and traffic restored over both tracks.

The monetary loss to the railroad company will foot up many thousands of dollars.

WEEDS

Consumption is a human weed flourishing best in weak lungs. Like other weeds it's easily destroyed while young; when old, sometimes impossible.

Strengthen the lungs as you would weak land and the weeds will disappear.

The best lung fertilizer is Scott's Emulsion. Salt pork is good too, but it is very hard to digest.

The time to treat consumption is when you begin trying to hide it from yourself. Others see it, you won't.

Don't wait until you can't deceive yourself any longer. Begin with the first thought to take Scott's Emulsion: If it isn't really consumption so much the better; you will soon forget it and be better for the treatment. If it is consumption you can't expect to be cured at once, but if you will begin in time and will be rigidly regular in your treatment you will win.

Scott's Emulsion, fresh air, rest all you can, eat all you can, that's the treatment and that's the best treatment.

We will send you a little of the Emulsion free.

Be sure that this picture in the form of a label is on the wrapper of every bottle of Emulsion you buy.

SCOTT & BOWNE,
Chemists,
409 Pearl St., N. Y.

50c. and $1; all druggists.

GRANGE ORGANIZED AT SWANTON

Last Saturday by Mr. J. B. Ager, Master of the Maryland State Organization.

Mr. J. B. Ager, Master of the Maryland State Grange organized a Grange at Swanton last Saturday at which the following officers were elected:

Master, Chas. T. Sweet; Overseer, Herman Steiding; Secretary, C. M. Miller; Lecturer, A. F. George; Treasurer, Theodore Beckman; Chaplain, Rev. W. A. Sharp; Steward, Theodore George; Ass't Steward, George Lee; Lady Ass't Steward, Mrs. B. Warnick; Pomona, Mrs. J. L. Fitzwater; Ceres, Mrs. Wm. Sharpless; Flora, Miss Jennie Beckman; Gate-Keeper, Ollie Switzer.

Besides there was plenty of the best material left in the following charter members: John L. Fitzwater, John B. Friend, Albert Wright, Wm. Sharpless, Joseph F. Friend, Jr., Wm. J. Barnard, Henry Barnard, H. B. Warnick, Wm. Chadderton, George Bray, J. M. Conneway and Frank R. Sharpless.

The Grange is the only co-operative organization of a national character which the farmers have, and it has increased in strength more within the last few years than ever before—over 50,000 new members having been added in 1903. This rapid joining of hands to assist and protect themselves is due to several causes, of which might be mentioned the rural telephone lines by destroying a sense of isolation on the farm and cultivating greater intimacy, but more particularly the seeing that all other great industries to decrease their expenses and increase their profits have combined, and feeling that so many of these great combines use their united strength to crush the farmers and all other uncombined industries to the wall.

The Grange is not a combination for such latter purpose, it is not primarily a union of farmers to transact business even. On the contrary it is an organization to look after legislation beneficial to the farmer, national, state and local, to draw the farmer and his family together in social gatherings, so as to give them confidence in one another, to so educate them and their children that they shall feel perfectly at home among the other best citizens of the country, whether upon the public stage, the halls of legislation or the drawing-room of the polite or cultured, to transact business properly, to discuss local affairs so as to shape their trend, to keep posted on prices on what they have to buy or sell and to avoid confidence games and frauds.

During the last thirty years since the Grange was organized by William Saunders, (for over twenty years chief of the horticultural division of our government), one of the grandest men the writer ever met, it has introduced and carried through more valuable legislation to the farmer than all other agencies combined. It is the father of our experiment stations and thus the grand-father of the Farmers' Institute By its influence the Secretary of Agriculture became a member of the President's cabinet. The Grange secured rural free delivery and insists on its extension to every rural home. It advocates national and state aid to road building, postal savings banks, national control of all corporations and combinations, pure food laws and the adding telegraphic and telephonic service to the postal department.

In the subordinate or local granges the meetings are pleasant and social gatherings of all the members both male and female with their elder children and invited guests. The business is conducted privately by the members only, and desirable new members admitted by ballot. There are entertainments for both old and young and often a regular farmers' feast of good things for all. Numbers of the offices are filled by the ladies and no order shows greater appreciation by their sex of this courtesy and acknowledgement of equality—about half the membership being females.

The great and prosperous West, by its rapid growth, its use of the most up-to-date methods and appliances, its application of business principles to farming, is a living example of what the Grange can do for a country or a section of the country.

Perhaps the best treatise on the World's Fair at St. Louis, is that published by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, in an illuminated folder of eighty-four pages, setting forth the attractions of the great fair in a most admirable and complete manner. It contains some sixty-eight views of buildings including maps of St. Louis, the original Louisiana Purchase, and the Worlds Fair Grounds. It is a resume of what may be seen at the Exposition, giving interesting and valuable information in a way that one who starts to read can hardly lay the booklet down until he has read it entire. Aside from its contents, its artistic appearance in the standard colors of the "Royal Blue and Sepia," makes it a thing to be desired. It may be had free on application to any of the Baltimore & Ohio Ticket Agents or by addressing C. W. Bassett, General Passenger Agent, or D. B. Martin, Manager Passenger Traffic, B. & O. R. R., Baltimore.

THE SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY

Of the Organization of A Sunday School in Oakland Soon to be Celebrated.

A few weeks ago Rev. John M. Davis, superintendent of the Methodist Episcopal Sunday school in Oakland, received a letter from Mr. David McCarty, who resides in one of the western states, enclosing the constitution and roll of scholars and teachers of the first Sunday school organized in this section of the country.

The letter accompanying the papers states that the school was organized in the old house on the Porter farm which is still standing and later removed to the school house at the old grave yard adjoining the Totten farm The school house was torn down many years ago. From the school house the Sunday school was removed to the Methodist church in Oakland upon the organization of the church here and the erection of the building.

The school was organized in April, 1829, by the father of David McCarty. The roll of the scholars include the names of but two persons yet living in this section, they being the venerable William White, of Joseph, and Nicholas Merrill.

The papers are all yellowed with age and are highly treasured by all the Sunday school workers.

KENDALL.

The prospects for gentle spring seem bright these days. This has been the hardest and most persistent winter that our oldest inhabitants can remember; but hard as it has been, it will be conducive to a great fruit year—the first for a long time.

D. H. Shank, general superintendent of the Yough Manor Lumber Co., and the Manor Land and Oakland Railroad Co., had several railroad wrecks last week. The loss to the company was slight but the loss of time of clearing up the wrecks was considerable.

Martha, the youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Huff, who has been sick for the last three weeks, has entirely recovered. She was attended by Dr. Mason.

The barrel factory is running in full blast under the skillful management of Harry Krug.

Henry Krug has been absent from his home at this place for the past ten days, looking after his extensive business interests elsewhere.

Geoge Sliger, the champion off-bearer on the large mill at this place, worked six days last week, but says that he is bound to have one day off this week to hunt groundhogs. George says that he would sooner eat groundhog than chicken,

S. A. Kendall, of Meyersdale, Pa., J. L. Kendall, of Pittsburg, Pa., and Judge U. S. Kendall, of Fairmont, W. Va., owners of the Yough Manor Lumber Co., were here Monday and Tuesday looking after their extensive interests.

Everybody around here is rejoicing because the legislature had the good sense to incorporate our sister town Friendsville. Kendall and Friendsville people have interests in common and as we have good prospects for a public highway to connect the two towns we will become practically one and the same town, even though we are two miles a part.

J. H. Black, the hustling life insurance man of Meyrsdale, transacted buisness here several days last week.

Some of young people will attend the Friendsville Normal school this sping.

Conrad Felker met with an accident last week which has disabled him for the present.

There are but few Kendall people attending court at Oaklnd this week, which is complimentary rather than derogatory, as our citizens are respectable and law abiding. But we do not want it infered that those who do attend court are anything else.

Public Sale of Personal Property.

The undersigned will offer for sale at his farm, known as the "Hook Farm," about one mile from Friendsville, beginning at 10 o'clock a. m., on Thursday, March 29th, 1904, the following personal property, to-wit: 1 dark gray horse, 5 years old, 1 black mare, in foal, same age, 3 milch cows, 1 yearling colt, 6 two-year old cattle, 3 yearlings, 4 hogs, and a lot of hay and straw, and a lot of corn, wheat, oats and potatoes, 1 mowing machine (McCormick), good as new, 1 two-horse hayrake, 1 two-horse buggy, 1 spring-tooth harrow, 1 grain drill (Superior), 1 sled, 1 Oliver chilled plow, 1 hill-side plow, 1 shovel plow, 1 double shovel plow, 1 double set buggy harness, new, 1 double set work harness, 1 single set buggy harness, 1 riding saddle and bridle, 1 grain cradle, grind stone, 1 iron kettle, rakes and pitchforks, cow chains and log-chains, 2 cross cut saws and 2 hand saws, 2 strans sleigh bells, crow bars, sledges, 1 cooking stove, 1 heating stove, 2 bedsteads, 1 sewing machine, 1 double-barrel shot gun, 1 cupboard, 1 extension table and a lot of bacon, chairs, glass ware, crocks, carpet, dishes and a lot of other things too numerous to mention.

TERMS.—All sums under $5, cash on day of sale; sums over $5, a credit of six months, with interest, with approved note, will be given purchasers. No property to be removed until terms of sale are complied with.

D. K. HARRING.

SERIOUSLY INJURED AT CRELLIN

A Mill Employe, Struck and Rendered Unconscious for 20 Hours.

Arthur Frantz, a youth of seventeen years, son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph H. Frantz, of Crellin, and employed as an operator on the lath mill of the Preston Lumber and Coal Company's works at the above place, was struck on the side and back of his head by a piece of timber which was ejected by the machine and seriously injured. As a result of the blow he was entirely unconscious for a period of twenty hours. He rallied from the shock, however and is in a fair way to recover. The accident took place last Thursday.

Holy Week Services at St. Peter's Church.

Palm Sunday—Masses at 8 and 10.30 o'clock. The palms will be distributed before the last mass.

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday—Mass at 8 o'clock, followed by a meditation appropriate for the day.

Holy Thursday—Feast of the Institution of the Holy Eucharist. High Mass at 8.30. In the evening at 7.30 a sermon on the Holy Eucharist will be delivered by Rev. D. J. Ryan of the Catholic University, Washington, D. C.

Good Friday—Mass of the Presanctified and Veneration of the Cross at 7.30. Way of the Cross will be read at 3 in the afternoon.

Father Ryan will again deliver the sermon in the evening at 7.30. Subject, "Passion of our Lord Jesus Christ."

Holy Saturday—Morning office and blessing of the Easter water at 8 o'clock.

Easter Sunday—Low mass at 7.30; high mass and sermon at 10.30; night prayers and benediction at 7.30.

House Stoned.

A house situated on the extreme western end of Oak street and bearing an unsavory reputation, was stoned by some unknown person or persons last Sunday evening about nine o'clock. The inmates of the building, several in number shouting for the police alarmed that entire portion of the town. There is hardly a whole pane of glass in the building as a result of the fusilade of stones hurled against it. No arrests have been made in connection with the affair.

Funeral of Mr. Conner.

The funeral of Mr. John Conner, whose death resulted from injuries sustained in an accident Wednesday of last week on the B. & O. railroad, took place from the residence of his mother, Mrs. Levi Conner, on Lee street, Cumberland. Services were held in St. Michael's Catholic church by Father S. J. Clark, assisted by Father Nolan, after which interment was made in St. Michael's cemetery.

Hustling Store.

The Hustling Store at Mountain Lake Park wants to close out all clothing, hats, caps, a thousand yards of dark prints, piece goods, etc., at cost and less than cost. There is a large amount of these goods to sell and low prices will be maintained until all are gone. Some extra bargains will be found among these goods. Will offer also at low prices a large and select stock of timothy and clover seed. 52-4t.

$15.00 Reward.

will be paid for any information leading to the arrest and conviction of the person damaging our store window by scratching same with some sharp instrument. BOLDEN & BROWN.

COAL.

I am prepared to furnish and deliver to the citizens of Oakland, an excellent quality of

Bituminous Coal,

mined from my mine west of town.

Consumers are well pleased with the Heating Qualities of the product.

Orders left at the store of Thomas Little will be promptly filled.

E. Z. TOWER.

Notice of First Meeting of Creditors.

In the District Court of the United States for the District of Maryland.

In the Matter of Commonwealth Tanning Company of Garrett County, Bankrupt.	In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of The Commonwealth Tanning Company, of Hutton, in the County of Garrett, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That on the 1st day of March, 1904, the said Corporation was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and the first meeting of its creditors will be held at the Law Office of Gilmore S. Hamill, in Oakland, Maryland, on the 25th day of March, A. D., 1904, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

ALBERT A. DOUB,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

March 14th, 1904.

The Garrett National Bank

OAKLAND, MD.

Pays 3 Per Cent. Interest on Time Deposits.

D. E. OFFUTT, President.
G. S. HAMILL, Vice-President.
S. T. JONES, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:
DANIEL E. OFFUTT,
GILMOR S. HAMILL,
JOHN M. DAVIS,
GEORGE W. LEGGE,
JOHN T. MITCHELL,
WILLIAM R. STULL,
SCOTT T. JONES.

Capital paid in, - $50,000.00
Surplus and Profits, - 15,000.00

BAUMGARTNER,

THE LITTLE MAN.

Green Groceries, Fruits, Confections, 5 and 10-cent Bargains, Cigars, Tobaccos.

Newspapers and Periodicals.

Baumgrtner, The Littte Man.

Alder Street, Oakland.

The Up-to-Date Grocery,

First National Bank Building, Oakland, Md.

Exclusively a Grocery Store.

CASH OR PRODUSE—One price to everybody and that the lowest consistent with a complete line of High-Grade Groceries.

Everything New, Clean and First-Class.

Fresh Vegetables on THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS.
Largest Line of CRACKERS in Oakland—Fresh Every Week.

W. H. BARTLETT.

Muco-Solvent

is an indispensible household remedy because it is a preventive as well as a cure, and because it arrests development of all contageous germs and bacterial diseases. It cures croup, colds, tonsilitis with its associated ills and all inflamed and catarrhal conditions of the mucous surface. It is a harmless vegetable preparation that may safely be administered to the tenderest babe. If not for sale in your neighborhood, write to

THE PIEDMONT SUPPLY CO.,
Sole Agents for Muco-Solvent. Piedmont, W. Va.

IT IS A MATTER OF HEALTH

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure

THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE

Make Money Cows!

Every cow should be a "Make Money Cow" if you use a "Right Now" Tubular Separator.

TUBULAR SEPARATORS

are the "Right Now" kind—they're up-to-date. **They get all the Cream**—and most of the business. They make the best butter—and the best friends. You want your dairy to pay. You want the best separator made. You want a **TUBULAR.** Get a catalogue, or the book called "Businesr Dairying."

J. E. GNAGEY, Accident, Md.

EASTER OPENING.

Thursday, March thirty-first, and Eriday, April first.

New Hats, Flowers, Trimmings, American Lady Corsets.

The latest in Fancy Notions, etc.

A cordial invitation is extended to all.

MRS. M. L. SCOTT. BALTIMORE STORE.

CONNELL & CRANE.

Spring Opening.

Wednesday and Thursday next,

MARCH 30th and 31st.

DIXON & KELSO

Having contracted for

100 Tons Fertilizer,

will be prepared to give lower prices than ever.

Farmers will Save Money

By seeing them before purchasing.

Yours, Respectfully,

DIXON & KELSO.

Surveyor of the Port Ravenscroft was in Oakland on business last Saturday.

Do you eat? If not, why not? Get the habit. Try White's restaurant, Railroad street.

Mrs. F. H. Babb, of Keyser, West Va., was the guest Tuesday of Miss Nell Offutt at her home on Second street.

Mr. John E. Gnagey, of Accident, foreman of the grand jury at this term of Court, made this office a very pleasant visit Monday evening.

Mrs. M. L. Scott, who was in the eastern cities last week purchasing a spring stock of millinery goods, arrived home Saturday evening.

Major J. M. Burns, of Morgantown, is in Oakland this morning being on his way home from a visit of a week to Washington and Annapolis.

Joe White has opened a first-class restaurant on Railroad street. He will be pleased to serve the general public with all the delicacies of the season.

Mr. J. M. Conneway, was at Swanton last Saturday where he became a member of the Grange organized at a meeting of the farmers held there that day.

Hon. Ferdinand Williams, ex-Judge of this circuit, was in Oakland Tuesday evening on professional business. Judge Williams has many warm friends and admirers in Oakland who are always glad to greet him.

MUCO-SOLVENT is the remedy which should be used for every sore throat, because it is also a specific for the sore throat which precedes and accompanies diphtheria or scarlet fever. See advertisement in another column.

Mrs. C. E. Jaseph, *nee* Nelson, of Evansville, Ind., is here as the guest of her brother Mr. Thomas Nelson. From here Mrs. Jaseph will go to Pittsburg to visit her mother and other relatives.

Mrs. W. Y. Waltz, of Howesville, W. Va., who visited the family of the venerable Rowan White in Oakland several days recently, returned home Tuesday morning. Mrs. Waltz was accompanied by her daughter, Miss Margery.

Attorney Thomas J. Peddicord, who spent the winter in Washington, arrived home Friday afternoon and is engaged in court this week. Both Mr. and Mrs. Peddicord were extremely ill during almost the entire time the latter still being confined to her room in the above city.

Mr. Morgan W. Orr, of Hiorra, W. Va., who with his family occupied the Nelson property last summer, has rented Mr. A. D. Naylor's house on First street and will take possession shortly. Mr. Naylor, with his family, will occupy Crook's Crest, which he purchased some months ago.

A freight breakman, injured at Anderson, a few miles west of Rowlesburg, was brought to Oakland last Thursday afternoon in an unconscious state and taken to the McComas Sanitarium where he was examined and restoratives administered. He rallied and recovered to such an extent as to allow his discharge, going from here to his home at McKeesport the same night.

Mr. Charles D. Smith assistant prosecuting attorney of Parsons, W. Va., spent Sunday in Oakland. Mr. Smith has announced his candidacy for the nomination of the office he now holds as deputy at the primary election soon to be held in Tucker county. He has the best wishes of many Oakland people for his success.

We regret to learn that Rev. S. M. Miller, who has been pastor of the Presbyterian church here two or three years, contemplates resigning his pastorate within a few weeeks and going into another field. Mr. Miller and his estimable family have made many warm friends during their stay in Oakland, all of whom will regret to learn of their intended departure.

Hon. Patrick Finzel, of Finzel, Md., and H. W. Farner, the well known hotel man of Sand Patch, were pleasant callers on Wednesday morning. Mr. Finzel informed us that the Piney Run Oil & Gas company will be ready to start to sink their first test hole about the first of May. The extremely cold weather of the past winter has held them back greatly, but in the meantime the officers have been busily engaged disposing of stock and getting ready to begin operations when spring opens.—Meyersdale Republican.

Mrs. A. L. Dent, of Baltimore, is in Oakland as a representative of the Prisoners' Aid Association of Maryland. Mrs. Dent's visit to Oakland is for the purpose of raising funds with which to carry on the work of the Association, namely, the promotion of the temporal and spiritual welfare of those in prison or lately discharged therefrom, including the inmates of reformatories and almshouses. The recent fire in Baltimore has greatly handicapped the efforts of the officers in raising money with which to proceed with the work, thus explaining why outside aid is being solicited. A great many of the business and professional men of Oakland contributed liberally toward the fund.

At the city election held over in Oakland, Md., this week, the entire Republican ticket was elected. The Democracy didn't get a smell. The *Mountain Democrat*, owned and operated by Editor Litzinger of the Grafton *Leader*, was the organ of the opposition to the Republican ticket, and went down in defeat with the ticket. Bro. Litzinger may be well enough equipped in newspaporial ability to conduct a Democratic journal in Western Maryland spontaneously with the Grafton *Leader*, which he conducts in West Virginia, but he ought to be able to deliver the goods in the town of the state of which he is a resident before he attempts to make politics for a city of a state of which he is not a resident.—Grafton Sentinel.

Meeting of County Commissioners.

OFFICE OF THE
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS FOR GARRETT CO.
OAKLAND, MD., March 24, 1904.

The County Commissioners for Garrett county will meet at their office in Oakland on

Monday, April 11, 1904,

as required by law, for the purpose of making the 1904 Levy. All persons having accounts for same are requested to file them on or before the above date.

By order of the Board,
A. G. ROSS, Clerk.

In purchasing a Writing Machine when you buy the New Model

WELLINGTON.

A practical business-like Typewriter at a reasonale price.

$60.00.

A strictly high-grade, up-to-date machine, combining all the best features of other Typewriters with many vital advantages of its own. The writing is always in sight, the alignment is always perfect, they are built for hard work and plenty of it; are simple in construction and are very rapid. Do not buy a TypeBriter of any kind until you investigate the WELLINGTON.

N. S. HEINDEL, Agent,
OAKLAND, - MD.

WEST VIRGINIA CENTRAL AND PITTSBURG RAILWAY CO.
IN EFFECT NOV. 29, 1903.

SOUTHWARD No. 3 P. M.	SOUTHWARD No. 1 A. M.	STATIONS	NORTHWARD No. 2 NOON	NORTHWARD No. 4 P. M.
3 15	7 00* lv	Cumberland ar	*12 00	4 15
3 44	7 29	Rawlings	11 31	6 43
4 07	7 52	Keyser	11 08	6 20
4 22	8 05	Westernport	10 58	6 08
4 29	8 09	W. Va. C. June	10 51	6 01
4 47	8 27	Barnum	10 36	5 45
4 54	8 35	Shaw	10 28	5 37
5 10	8 55	Blaine	10 11	5 19
5 15	9 00	Harrison	10 06	5 15
6 00*	9 50† lv	Elk Garden	*8 10	*4 25
5 40†	9 35† lv	Gorman	*9 35	*4 40
5 55	9 42	Bayard	9 28	4 57
6 06	9 54	Dobbin	9 17	4 27
6 10	9 58	Henry	9 13	4 23
6 38†	10 27†	Thomas	*8 38	*3 53
7 10	10 55† ar	Davis	*8 05	*3 15
6 50	10 37 lv	Douglas	8 33	3 48
7 16	11 01	Hendricks	8 00	3 15
7 19	11 04	Hambleton	7 57	3 12
7 22	11 07	Bretz	7 52	3 07
7 25	11 10	Parsons	7 50	3 05
7 59	11 44	Kerens	7 16	2 31
8 15†	12 00† ar NOON	Elkins	lv *7 00	2 15

No. 25 P. M.	No. 3 A. M.	No. 1 P. M.			No. 2 P. M.	No. 4 P. M.	No. 26 P. M.
3 30§	6 30†	2 30*	lv	Elkins ar	*8 20	12 30	§9 15
3 45	6 47	3 47		R.C. Jct	8 03	12 13	9 00
3 48	6 51	2 51		Harding	7 59	12 09	8 57
4 01	7 04	3 04		Junior	7 45	11 55	8 44
4 10§	7 15†	3 15	ar	Belg'n lv	*7 35	11 45†	§8 35
						A. M.	
	P. M.	P. M.			P. M.	P. M.	
	§8 30	12 35†	lv	Elkins ar	*9 55	*2 00	
	8 46	12 52		Beverly	9 39	1 44	
	9 10*	1 15†	ar	Hutt'e ar	*9 15	1 20	

No. 27. A. M.			No. 28. P. M.
8 00*	lv	Elkins	ar *4 45
8 58		Fishing Hawk	3 46
9 22		Glady	3 22
10 08		Horner	2 36
10 30*	ar	Durbin	lv *2 15
A. M.			P. M.

† Daily * Daily except Sunday. § Sundays only.

H. G. CLARK, Manager. F. M. HOWELL, Gen. Pas. Agent.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber, of Garrett county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett county, in Maryland, Letters Testamentary on the personal estate of

EDWARD CALLIS,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 4th day of August next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 1st day of February, 1903.

WILLIAM CALLIS,
Executor,
Hoyes, Md.

MEN
CAPABLE OF EARNING
$1,000 TO $5,000 A YEAR
TRAVELING SALESMAN, CLERK, MERCHANT,
NO MATTER WHAT YOUR BUSINESS!

A complete reorganization of the producing department of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York in this section affords a chance for a few good men; eight vacancies in the agency force remain open for men of character and ability; you can find out by writing whether it will be worth while for you to make a change; no previous experience is necessary.

A course of professional instruction given free.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Richard A. McCurdy, President.

HAS PAID POLICY-HOLDERS OVER
635 MILLION DOLLARS.

Address GEORGE T. DEXTER, Superintendent of Domestic Agencies, 32 Nassau St., New York, N. Y. 3-4m

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

This is to give notice, that the subscriber of Garrett county, Md., hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett county, Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

CHRISTENA MILLER,

late of Garrett county, deceased, all persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 24th day of September next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 24th day of March, 1904.

JOHN E. GNAGEY,
Administrator,
3-4t Accident, Md.

J. B. WILLIAMS
FROSTBURG, MD
Cheapest place to buy
MONUMENTS
HEADSTONES AND
IRON FE
Send for prices

LOCAL AND OTHERWISE

Incidents and Events at Home and Nearby—Personal Mention, Etc.

Dr. Gilbert Selby, of Eglon, was in the city Tuesday on business.

Mr. L. L. Savage, of Sang Run, was one among the visitors to Oakland Tuesday.

Attorney D. Lindley Sloan, of Cumberland, was in Oakland on business last Saturday.

Dr. Henry W. McComas is on a visit, professionally, to New York and other cities in the east this week.

Mrs. Chas. F. White, of Hutton, spent Sunday in Oakland visiting her parents, Capt. and Mrs. John M. Jarboe on Alder street.

Mr. Charles Flanigan, of Fairmont, was visiting friends in Oakland Sunday.

Mrs. Nye Duvall, of near Washington, is here as the guest of her parents, Capt. and Mrs. J. M. Jarboe.

Mrs. D. Y. Morris, of Kingwood, who was the guest of relatives here last week, returned home Monday morning.

A social dance was given by the young people of Oakland on last Friday evening in Offutt's Hall which was greatly enjoyed by those present.

The ladies of the Presbyterian church held a social in the parlors of the Glades Hotel last Thursday evening which was highly enjoyed by all present.

Mr. E. A. Weimer, the County Treasurer-elect, has purchased a lot on Oak street and will erect a cozy home thereon during the coming summer.

We have been requested to announce that Rev. Cunningham will preach at the Enlow school house on Sunday evening, April 3d. All invited to be present.

Mr. D. E. Bolden, of Bolden & Brown, who was quite ill all of last week with an attack of lumbago, has about recovered and is again able to attend to business.

The unsightly hole in the street fronting the Ravenscroft building which has been an eye sore nearly all winter, is being filled up and the bricks replaced.

Mr. Emanuel Hershberger, accompanied by his two sons, Messrs. Noah and Samuel, and Mr. U. D. Yoder, all of near Grantsville, were visitors to Oakland last Friday and while here called to inspect the plant of THE REPUBLICAN.

ACROSS HIS PATH

"WELL, my lad, it's good to have you back once more."

"Thanks, Uncle Harvey; it's very kind of you to say so."

"Are you really better?"

"Sound as a drum! Never felt better in my life. There is nothing like New Zealand air, after all."

"So I should judge!" exclaimed Sir Hervey Ralston, a world of affection in eye and voice, as he surveyed the sunburnt face before him.

"Talking of health, you don't look much amiss yourself, Uncle Hervey; which, under the circumstances, is not surprising."

Sir Henry found his sunny smile infectious. "Perhaps not. You will be able to judge for yourself this evening. There is a function at Lady Wolverton's, and, although I am sorry it occurs on the night of your return, I thought you would prefer to come."

Stifling his disappointment, Ralston rejoined: "By all means, Uncle Hervey. I would not have you change your plans on my account for the world. Besides which, I am anxious to make the acquaintance of my future aunt."

Sir Henry laughed. "I never looked at it in that light before. She is younger than you, my boy."

"And so are you in many ways," retorted Ralston, stoutly. "You are a generation younger than most men of 45, Uncle Hervey. You know you are."

The deprecating, almost wistful look called forth by his words was not lost upon the younger man, who hastened to aver: "'I was desperately glad to hear your piece of news; found the letter waiting for me at Santa Cruz. You are much too good to die a bachelor, so I shall kick my heels with a light heart at your wedding, notwithstanding the back seat now in store for yours to command."

The laugh with which he ended was not a natural one, and his lips quivered under the fair mustache. The undivided affection of many years' standing, affection that between uncle and nephew was almost unique, was undivided no longer.

A drive of half an hour brought them to Sir Hervey's house.

"H'm!" observed Ralston, with a glance at the newly painted front. "Festive arrangements beginning early. Which is the happy day?"

"The sixth of April," replied Sir Hervey, leading the way into the house.

"And this is the tenth of February; it will be here in no time."

"I am glad you are back before April, lad. I began to think Dunedin was to claim you as a permanency, and I want you as best man for the occasion."

Hugh Ralston's eyes shone with pride. "I feel honored, Uncle Hervey. Any pretty bridesmaids to the fore?"

"You will probably meet one or two of them this evening. We have not much time to lose. You know your room."

Lady Wolverton's receptions were always well attended. In her position as queen of society in which she moved she had been ably seconded by her daughter, Adelaide, whose engagement to Sir Hervey Ralston she viewed with unalloyed delight. His immense wealth was an undisputed fact, their own property being known only to mother and daughter. How much of the achievement of Sir Hervey's desire had been due to the maternal pressure brought to bear upon the girl was not realized by the latter herself, so subtle and ingenious had Lady Wolverton's tactics been.

"Now for the fray," murmured young Ralston as they mounted the staircase; "the usual crush is evidently in store."

They had entered the reception room, and there, standing under the friendly light of a hanging lamp, Ralston saw the most beautiful girl he had ever in his life beheld.

"Ah!" exclaimed Sir Hervey, the blood coursing through his veins with a rapidity almost boyish. "Come, Hugh, and let me have the pleasure of presenting you; it is one to which I have long looked forward."

Adelaide Wolverton had seen them and was ready with a gracious welcome for the nephew about whom she had heard so much.

"And this is 'Hugh,'" she said. "You must not expect me to call you anything else, for your name has become a household word among us, has it not?" She turned to Sir Hervey, who met the shy, sweet glance with one of gratitude. That these two, whom he loved better than all the world besides, should be friends, was his one desire—a desire that seemed likely to be fulfilled as the evening wore away.

"Tell me," said Adelaide Wolverton some two hours later, "that you do not look upon me as an interloper. I was desperately afraid of you before I saw you."

Ralston laughed. "And what did you fear in me?" he asked.

"I feared your jealousy," was the prompt reply, "for I knew how much you and Sir Hervey had been to each other. Jealous people are so unreasonable, are they not?"

"So I should imagine."

"Ah, the conditional mood. That is delightful. Then you do not bear me any ill will?"

Ralston looked at the upturned face and rejoined: "Ill will? How could I bear you anything but the very reverse?" With grandiloquence he tried to cover his embarrassment, but Adelaide Wolverton was not deceived. She knew, and knew also that Ralston was aware of her knowledge, that their meeting had proved no ordinary one. For love had awakened, a love that would never sleep again.

"I see," she said, slowly unfurling her fan, "your emotion is due merely to gratitude. Mr. Ralston, how long have you been away from England?"

The change of tone and subject was not lost upon Ralston. They had been treading on delicate ground, and, thankful for the deviation, he replied: "Two years this month, but it seems like four—I have seen and done so much in the time."

Turning to the girl beside him he noted the shade of bitterness that had crept over her face, and somehow as he looked he knew that she was not happy in her engagement. A wave of pity for Sir Hervey welled up in his heart, for the baronet idolized his young betrothed.

Sir Hervey Ralston, honorable and clear-souled himself, incapable of subterfuge or pretense, was never ready to imagine evil of any shape in others. And if during the weeks that followed it seemed to him that Adelaide grew more and more impassive, while a spirit of unrest had seized upon his nephew, he strove to see no manner of connection.

And what about Hugh?

At one and the same time had the gates of heaven and hell been opened to him, and he reveled in his bliss, only to writhe in the agony involved. No words on the subject had he and Adelaide exchanged, thus far they had been loyal to Sir Hervey. But Hugh smiled bitterly as he acknowledged to himself the limitations of that loyalty. None knew better than he the subtlety of love's confessions.

On the evening of the last day in March he waited nervously for his uncle's approach to the smoking-room, which had been the scene of many a confidential talk before his voyage to New Zealand. Sir Hervey's step seemed to have lost its lightness, or so it seemed to Hugh, as he listened to its drawing near. He was later, too, in joining him than was his wont. Had any suspicion crossed his mind? Were his thoughts of next week's happiness unalloyed, or were they shadowed by a vague yet unmistakable cloud?

Hugh Ralston wondered, but said nothing as his uncle entered the room. The latter, with his usual precision and neatness, lit a cigar, seated himself, and was soon engrossed in the pages of the evening paper.

Thankful to escape the customary evening chat, Hugh paced monotonously up and down the room, with temples throbbing and the blood surging through his veins. How could he broach the subject that to-night must be faced once and for all?

"My dear boy," said Sir Hervey at length, glancing over the top of his paper, "could you not sit down? You seem restless to-night."

Hugh dropped into the nearest chair. Silence reigned for full five minutes, a silence that Ralston broke by saying, with the composure born of despair: "I cannot stand England after all, Uncle Hervey. I am off again next Saturday. You can do without me on the sixth, can you not?" He laughed a little curiously as he added: "I am hardly a necessary part of the play."

Sir Hervey folded his newspaper, laid it on the table and deliberately adjusted his glasses before looking in his nephew's direction. "Do I understand you aright? You prefer not to be with me on the day of my marriage?"

Hugh Ralston bowed his head.

Sir Hervey rose from his chair and instinctively the younger man did the same, a movement that brought them face to face as the words: "You dare not be with me!" broke from the baronet's lips.

The eyes of the two men met, and the soul of each was read. Then as Hugh leaned on the mantelpiece, burying his face on his arms, with a groan, it was the elder man who proved the stronger, who first brought light into the darkness that had descended.

Hugh was conscious at last of the pressure of a hand upon his shoulder, and as through a vast space and time he heard the voice of Sir Hervey saying: "It is well, my boy. I am not worthy of her, and might not—and should not—have made her happy. You must not blame yourself; far from it. I am going now to Lady Wolverton's and—will—release her." The last words were wrung from lips that were growing pale. Sir Hervey walked slowly to the door. Hugh had never moved.

Turning round as his fingers closed over the handle, the uncle said, imploringly: "Don't, my lad! Don't take it so to heart. I shall get over it, and you—you will be happy, as you deserve to be."

Corn, Corn, Corn.

Were the corn of the seven states loaded on wagons, 40 bushels to the load, and placed so the heads of the horses would come just to the rear end-board of the preceding wagon, and it were possible for this line of march to cover the land and sea, an average year's crop from these seven corn-growing states would make a complete belt of corn wagons six times around the world. Place the crop of 1902 in cars holding 500 bushels each, and allow 40 feet for car and coupling, and we would have a continuous freight train 38,378 miles long. After considering these figures one readily believes that, in the list of cereals, corn stands first in point of acreage, yield and value.—Walter H. Olin, in Four-Track News.

When His Troubles Will Begin.

A Chinaman has been made a lieutenant in a California regiment. His troubles will begin, says the Chicago Record-Herald, when he goes around to ask the colonel's consent to marry his daughter.

ADMIRAL SOTOKICHI URIU.

Admiral Uriu, the hero of the Japanese naval attack on Chemulpo, was among the first of his nation to be educated in the naval academy at Annapolis. He was a close student while there, and acquired a thorough all-round knowledge. Outside of his studies his chief interest lay in religious work. He is not only a Christian in theory, but he has lived his life according to his profession. At Annapolis he was president of the Young Men's Christian association, and often led and addressed meetings. After leaving Annapolis he studied in various technical schools in England and then returned to Japan as an aide in the admiralty.

WERE ENEMIES, ARE CHUMS

Two Neighbors, on Anything But Cordial Relations, Forgot Conventionalities at a Fire.

"It is curious how a fire will make people forget conventionalities," said an M street woman to a Washington Post reporter. "For two years I've lived where I live now, and I've never made the acquaintance of my next-door neighbor. Indeed, what with the birds she keeps and my pet cat, we've gone beyond being mere strangers, and have become almost open enemies. We've looked the other way when we chanced to meet, and the atmosphere has been anything but cordial.

"The night of the fire at the church near us I flew to the window at the first sound of the engines. I couldn't persuade my husband to put on his coat and go with me, so, as fires have a perfectly irresistible fascination for me, I dashed out alone. Almost the first person I saw was an intoxicated negro, and I simply reached out and took hold of a strange woman's arm. She was alone in the crowd, as I was, and we clung together for support for a half hour or so. We talked as if we'd known each other always, and it wasn't until I was chilled enough to think of going home that I really looked at the woman's face. It was my next-door neighbor, and we both laughed when each recognized the other.

"We went off home like old cronies, and had a cup of hot tea together before we parted. I like her immensely, and I hope she likes me. We've been marketing together twice, and once to the matinee. We're going to be chums, and if there hadn't been a fire in the neighborhood, I suppose we'd have gone on forever detesting each other."

Danger of Cremation.

Dr. Braunstein, of Wepperfurth, according to the London Mail, has been arrested on a charge of murdering his wife, whose body was cremated by his instructions. In November the doctor married a lady in Halle, her fortune amounting to £7,500 in ready money. Immediately after the wedding the couple left Halle for a trip abroad, and shortly afterward news was received that the bride had died suddenly. Suspicion was aroused, and the doctor is now accused of poisoning his wife. Owing to the cremation of the remains, however, there is no possibility of the body being examined for traces of poison, and the charge being thus either substantiated or refuted.

Rents in Berlin.

The average yearly price for apartments paid by laboring families in Berlin is $72.

UNABLE TO ACCOMMODATE.

Millionaire Wanted Cash After Banking Hours—Time Locks Wouldn't Yield to Even His Credit.

A well known millionaire hastily entered a few days ago the bank where he carried a large deposit, says the New York Evening Post. He had left his pocketbook home and wanted cash. The bank was sorry, but could not accommodate him. It was past four o'clock, the vaults were closed and the executive staff had gone home.

The subordinate officers held a quick council, and one of them thus described the result:

"We piled up every cent we had in our clothes, then we went through the clerks and had every man in the establishment turn his pockets inside out. The customer was many times a millionaire, and could secure from us any day whatever sum he needed. But the time locks were set, and the best we could do was $50 in cash. He stuffed the roll in his pocket and hurriedly went on his way. We did not even ask for a memorandum, knowing that he detested details, and that a subsequent word with his secretary was all that would be needed to reimburse the bank."

The incident may be taken as illustrating, first, the limit which is drawn in the control of banks by great financiers, of which so much has been lately heard; second, the advisability of presenting checks before three p. m., and, third, the absorbing power of great wealth and credit over the surplus cash of small capitalists.

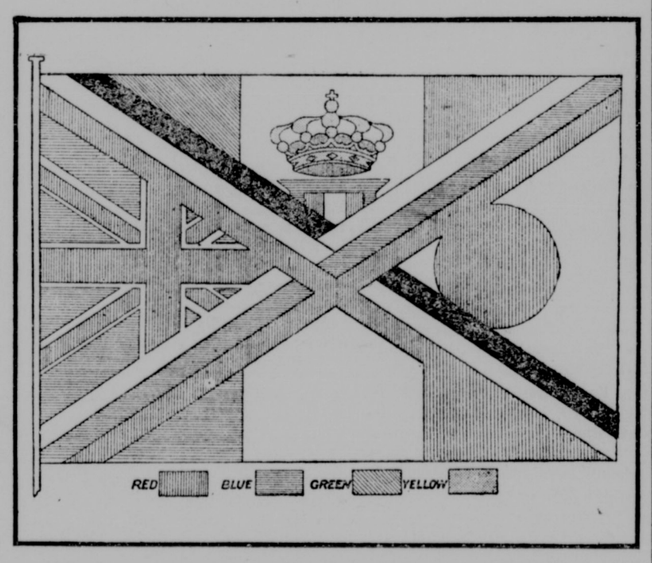
Bulldog Scared Away Guests.

A writer tells how a bulldog scared away the guests bidden to a lady's reception. The hostess was waiting in her parlor. She heard carriages arrive, heard the front gate open, but no guests appeared. "The situation became puzzling. At last the lady of the house went out to see if perchance the paving and the steps had suddenly crumbled away and left an aching void. Not at all. On opening the front door she found herself confronted with the cause of the phantom visitors—Rex, in his most amiable and complacent mood, sitting, peaceful and majestic, on the top step, whither he had dragged his kennel, a featherweight to so powerful a creature, after him. No pedestrian visitor, no card-laden delegate of 'carriage folk,' had ventured to affront that lordly presence."

Typewriting Record.

The world's typewriting record is held by a woman, who has accomplished the remarkable feat of writing 20,400 words in six hours. She had only ten minutes' rest and refreshed herself with pickles and charlotte russe.

AN INTERNATIONAL FLAG.



Six nations have troops stationed in some of the neutral ports of China, and in these cities the Russians, Japs, Germans, French, British and Italians live together in unity. The international clubs in the treaty ports have united on a flag, of which we give a picture. At the top is the green, white and red of Italy, below is the blue, white and red of France, on the left the union flag of Great Britain, and opposite is the Japanese emblem. Downward from right to left is the black, white and red of Germany, and crossing this is the white, blue and red of Russia. The United States and Austria happen to be outside this international comity.

New Excuse.

In the Portland municipal court recently a woman got to the limit of excuses by saying that an apparent drunkenness was in reality only a desperate attempt on her part to break in a pair of new shoes and at the same time to walk on ice. Judge Hill smiled but gave her 30 days.—Bangor News.

BEAUTIFUL SKIN,

Soft White Hands and Luxuriant Hair Produced by Cuticura Soap.

Millions of Women Use Cuticura Soap, assisted by Cuticura Ointment, the great skin cure, for preserving, purifying and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening and soothing red, rough and sore hands, for baby rashes, itchings and chafings, for annoying irritations and ulcerative weaknesses, and many antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves, as well as for all the purposes of the toilet, bath and nursery.

In the Right Place.

"How's the new organist?" asked one of the parishioners.

"Oh, he flirts beautifully," replied the soprano of the church quartet.—Chicago Post.

Moravian Barley and Speltz,

two great cereals, makes growing and fattening hogs and cattle possible in Dak., Mont., Ida., Colo., yes everywhere, and add to above Salzer's Billion Dollar Grass, Teosinte, which produces 80 tons of green fodder per acre, Salzer's Earliest Cane, Salzer's 60 Day Oats and a hundred of other rare farm seeds that they offer.

JUST CUT THIS OUT AND RETURN IT with 10c in stamps to the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., and get their big catalog and lots of farm seed samples. [K. L.]

Club Wag—"Well, good night, admiral." Warrior—"There's a stupid joke. 'Admiral!' Can't you see my spurs?" Wag—"Oh, I thought they were your twin screws."—Punch.

Teosinte and Billion Dollar Grass.

The two greatest fodder plants on earth, one good for 14 tons hay and the other 80 tons green fodder per acre. Grows everywhere, so does Victoria Rape, yielding 60,000 lbs. sheep and swine food per acre. [K. L.]

JUST SEND 10c IN STAMPS TO THE John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., and receive in return their big catalog and lots of farm seed samples.

If we did but know how little some people enjoy the great things they possess there would not be much envy in the world.—Young.

Stops the Cough

and works off the cold. Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. Price 25 cents

Where there is much pretension, much has been borrowed; nature never pretends.—Lavater.

Piso's Cure for Consumption is an infallible medicine for coughs and colds.—N. W. Samuel, Ocean Grove, N. J., Feb. 17, 1900.

Hypocrisy is the necessary burden of villainy.—Johnson.

June Tint Butter Color makes top of the market butter.

It is easier to endure failure than to bear success.—Chicago Tribune.

DO YOU COUGH
DON'T DELAY
TAKE KEMP'S BALSAM
THE BEST COUGH CURE

It Cures Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Croup, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis and Asthma. A certain cure for Consumption in first stages, and a sure relief in advanced stages. Use at once. You will see the excellent effect after taking the first dose. Sold by dealers everywhere. Large bottles 25 cents and 50 cents.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3.50 & $3 SHOES UNION MADE

W. L. Douglas shoes have by their excellent style, easy-fitting, and superior wearing qualities, achieved the largest sale of any shoes in the world.
They are just as good as those that cost you $4 to $5—the only difference is the price.
Sold Everywhere.
Look for name and price on bottom.
Douglas uses Corona Colt Skin, which is everywhere conceded to be the finest Patent Leather yet produced.
Fast Color Eyelets used. Shoes by mail, 25c. extra.
Write for Catalog. W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.

A severe case of Ovarian Trouble and a terrible operation avoided. Mrs. Emmons tells how she was saved by the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I am so pleased with the results obtained from **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** that I feel it a duty and a privilege to write you about it.

"I suffered for more than five years with **ovarian troubles,** causing an unpleasant discharge, a great weakness, and at times a faintness would come over me which no amount of medicine, diet, or exercise seemed to correct. Your Vegetable Compound found the weak spot, however, within a few weeks—**and saved me from an operation**—all my troubles had disappeared, and I found myself once more healthy and well. Words fail to describe the real, true, grateful feeling that is in my heart, and I want to tell every sick and suffering sister. Don't dally with medicines you know nothing about, but take **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound,** and take my word for it, you will be a different woman in a short time."—MRS. LAURA EMMONS, Walkerville, Ont.—*$5000 forfeit if original of above letter proving genuineness cannot be produced.*

Don't hesitate to write to Mrs. Pinkham if there is anything about your sickness you do not understand. No woman ever regretted writing her and she has helped thousands. Address Lynn, Mass.

Live Stock and Miscellaneous **ELECTROTYPES** in great variety for sale at the lowest prices by A. N. Kellogg Newspaper Co., 71 Ontario St., Cleveland.

MORE LOW RATES

IN EFFECT ON THE

NORTHERN PACIFIC

An easy matter for those looking toward the Northwest for future homes or farms, to go there and investigate the country.

During March and April, 1904, the Northern Pacific will sell

ONE WAY SECOND CLASS COLONIST TICKETS

Daily to points on its own lines west of the North Dakota-Montana line, and on connecting lines, at very low rates.

We have **two through** transcontinental trains daily, one leaving eastern terminals in **morning,** the other at **night,** and both equipped with Dining Cars, Tourist Sleeping Cars and Pullman Standard Sleeping Cars, besides the usual day coaches.

At all the more important cities we have District Passenger or General Agents who will be glad to give information in writing or verbally.

Write to some one of us what you want—we will try to help you out, and in the meantime send us six cents for "Wonderland 1904."

CHAS. S. FEE,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent,
ST PAUL, MINN.

MEXICAN **Mustang Liniment** cures Caked Udder in cows.

MEXICAN **Mustang Liniment** is a positive cure for Piles.

AGRICULTURE IN WESTERN CANADA.

Its Grain Fields, Ranching Lands, Dairying Resources.

The Editor of the Wisconsin Agriculturist, who was one of a party of editors of agricultural papers, took a trip through Canada during the past spring, writes to his paper in the following strain:—

The reason of his visiting Canada was to satisfy himself that the reports coming to his paper regarding the wonderful resources of that country were accurate. In view of the wonderful settlement that was going on there, many from this country crossing the line in search of permanent homes, and in view of what he had heard in regard to conditions of soil, water, climate, topography, fuel, grasses, rainfall, markets, etc., and also the influence which these have had on the present and future agriculture, he deemed it necessary to make an extended trip through all of the above territory.

In speaking of the Province of Manitoba, he says:—

"The Province of Manitoba comprises within its limits the far-famed grain-growing valleys of the Assiniboine and Red Rivers. Although called the Prairie Province of Canada, Manitoba has large areas of forests, numerous rivers and vast water expansions.

"The soil is a rich, deep, mould, or loam, resting on a deep clay sub-soil. It is well adapted to wheat growing, giving a bountiful yield of the finest quality, known the world over as No. 1 hard wheat. During the past ten years the growth of wheat and other grains has steadily increased, until now the production, by 35,000 farmers, reaches 100,000,000 bushels. Of the 23,000,000 arable acres in Manitoba, probably not one-half of it is occupied. Cultivated grasses yield about two tons per acre, and native grasses a ton and a half.

"There can be no question but that dairying will become a great industry throughout the north-west, and especially cheese making, as the climate is favorable and similar to that of Ontario.

"Crops grown are wheat, barley, oats, flax, rye, peas, corn, for fodder, brome, potatoes, roots, etc. The soil is very fertile, and moisture ample. The climate is good, and the growing season, while not quite so long as in Wisconsin, matures crops as the sun shines much longer, rising about four o'clock and shines until about nine at night. One can easily read a newspaper at 10 p. m. The long days make growth fast, and push crops to maturity ahead of frost.

"The ranching, the wheat growing, and the mixed farming belts all cross over Assiniboia. The yield and the quality of wheat raised along the main line of the Canada Pacific Railway, at such places as Indian Head and its allied districts, have become famous. Its possibilities are shown by the average of tests made at the experimental farm in 1902, when eleven varieties of the most suitable wheat, sown on April the 19th, were cut in 130 days; and yielded 4,314 pounds of straw, and 43 bushels and 2 pounds of grain per acre. Its mixed farming area is excellent, its range cattle, horses and sheep are the equals of any seen in the north-west, and its treeless portion is underlaid with coal. The town of Medicine Hat is heated and illuminated with natural gas. There are abundant deposits of brick, pottery and fire clays."

Agents of the Canadian Government will be pleased to mail an Atlas to any one interested, and also all other information regarding railway rates, etc.

Rabbit Cannery in Kansas.

It is said that a rabbit cannery will be established in Kansas City in the near future. Rabbits are canned in such a manner that when put on the market they are sold as chicken, lobster, etc. The establishment of this factory will be welcomed by farmers on the shortgrass country, as it would afford a good market for the sale of an animal that is now looked upon more in the light of a pest than anything else.

A Physician's Advice.

Yorktown, Ark., March 7th.—Dodd's Kidney Pills must not be confounded with the ordinary patent medicine. They are a new discovery, a specific for all diseases of the Kidneys and have been accepted by physicians only after careful tests in extreme cases. Dr. Leland Williamson, of this place, heartily endorses Dodd's Kidney Pills "as a remedy for the various forms of the diseases of the Kidneys, pains in the back, soreness in the region of the Kidneys, foul-smelling urine and cloudy or thickened condition of the urine, discharges of pus or corruption, Gout, Rheumatism, Inflammation and Congestion of the Kidneys and all kindred complaints." Continuing, he says:

"I could mention many cases in which I have prescribed Dodd's Kidney Pills with success. For instance, Mr. Robert Weeks, farmer, malaria haematuria or swamp fever three times, kidneys weakened, continual pain and soreness in back, which made him very nervous, had a little fever and sometimes chilly. Urine changeable, but generally very high-colored, an old chronic case who had taken much medicine with little effect. After taking Dodd's Kidney Pills about six weeks, he was entirely cured and had gained fifteen pounds in weight. The last time I saw him, he was the picture of perfect manhood."

If you can convince a man who thinks he is a martyr that he is only a chump, not much more is necessary.—Punch.

Shake Into Your Shoes

Allen's Foot-Ease. It cures painful, swollen, smarting, sweating feet. Makes new shoes easy. Sold by all Druggists and Shoe Stores. Don't accept any substitute. Sample FREE. Address A. S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

They who live on fashion die of folly.—Chicago Tribune.

Hoxsie's Croup Cure,

A positive cure for Croup, Whooping Cough, Pneumonia and Diphtheria. No opiates. No nausea. 50 cts. A. P. Hoxsie, Buffalo, N. Y.

It takes less sense to find fault with all than to be fair with all.—Ram's Horn.

HE WANTED TO FIGHT.

Union Soldier Deserted His Post to Join a Regiment at the Front.

"A good many soldiers," said the doctor, according to the Chicago Inter Ocean, "deserted to keep out of a fight. I never knew but one man who deserted to get into a fight, and his story is worth telling. Peter Mayville enlisted in the Ninth Vermont regiment, which, with 12,000 other union soldiers, surrendered to the confederates under Jackson, September 15, 1862, at Harper's Ferry. Under the terms of the surrender all the enlisted men were at once paroled, and

ONE DARK NIGHT HE SLIPPED OUT OF CAMP.

the Ninth Vermont was sent to Camp Douglas, Chicago, to guard confederate prisoners, until exchanged.

"This was a great disappointment to Peter Mayville, and, as exchange was delayed, the Vermonter became restive, and then rebellious. One dark night he slipped out of camp and never returned. He was reported a deserter, and was so regarded by the men who knew him best. Mayville made his way to Pennsylvania, and enlisted, under the name of Peter Barry, in a regiment on its way to the front. He saw hard service at once, and at Gettysburg lost both arms, and received other wounds. Not believing that he could recover, he told his story to the surgeon, and in the end was sent home to Vermont, in as good condition as was possible under the circumstances.

"Mayville had been something of a character in his home neighborhood, and was very generally known as Peter Newcome. This name was given him because his young Canadian wife, in the year they came from Quebec to Vermont, was constantly complaining to the neighbors when her husband was off carousing: 'Pete no come.' Pete was so persistent an offender that the neighbors came to call him Pete Nocome, or Newcome, and this clung to him after he reformed, and he was better known as Peter Newcome than as Peter Mayville. So when he returned, and, as Peter Barry, was given a pension of $72 a month, there was less comment than there would have been under other circumstances.

"Barry did not deny that he had deserted from the Ninth Vermont, but he made it clear that he deserted because, with fighting going on in front, he could not bear the thought of idling away his time at Camp Douglas. As he could not be exchanged, and as he could not get into a fight as Peter Mayville, because Mayville was a paroled prisoner, he took the bull by the horns, and deserted into a fighting regiment. The pension officials conceded that Mayville's notions as to oath and parole were a little loose, but there was no doubt about the success of his plan to get into a fight. I saw him only a few years ago, a well-preserved, prosperous Vermont farmer, an armless hero to a people, who didn't care under what name he drew a pension."

Nine Pairs of Brothers.

About brothers in companies? In company I, Third Ohio, were nine pairs of brothers: George and Charlie Merrill, Curly and John Vanbrimer, John and Charles Hiskett, John and Charles Benedict, Milo and Simon Welch, Jasper and M. Mann, Joseph and S. K. Moore, Edward and L. Reed. Lieut. Moore was left in hospital at Tigert Valley, W. Va., in October, '61. George and Charlie Merrill lost their lives at the battle of Perryville, Ky.; Curly Vanbrimer lost an arm at that battle; John died in hospital. John Benedict was wounded at the battle of Stone river, and died in hospital. Lieut. Reed was captured on the Streight raid, near Rome, Ga., and was sent to Charleston, S. C., with other officers, to be placed under fire of the union batteries during the bombardment of the city. He escaped and was hid away by an old negro, but was taken down with the yellow fever and died. Three pairs of those brothers (of which the writer is one) are still living. We went through all the battles and marches of the regiment from start to finish. We were in the Streight raid, and were captured by Forrest near Rome, Ga., were paroled and exchanged, and sent to Camp Chase, O.—John A. Duncan, in National Tribune.

She Must Talk.

"What is 'unspeakable joy,' pa?"

"Happiness that woman never knows, my son."—N. Y. Times.

THE SERGEANT'S RETREAT.

Record-Breaking Run of a Union Soldier Under a Rain of Bullets.

I have been reading about the siege of Port Hudson as viewed by a confederate, and the reminder moves me to call up some recollections of my own, writes J. P. Lloyd, in the National Tribune. I remember when the first shell exploded over us—how my feet felt like pulling my body out of danger! How, just then, we were ordered into line of battle and moved up through the woods till we came in sight of the enemy's frightful big guns and their savage infantry with terrible rifles. We were ordered to retire then to the woods, where the confederates shelled us for all they were worth, cutting off great big limbs from the trees, and the limbs fell on us! We couldn't stand it long, and were moved forward into the open ground. There we lay down, and they got a cross-fire on us and let us have shells that exploded among us and solid shot that tore up the whole face of the landscape, and us with it. Then they got a position from which they could rake our line from end to end, and they added grape and canister to our dose, and it was so hot there that we couldn't lie still, and we got up without orders—and we were just as ready to go forward out of that storm, as to go back to escape it. Gen. Dudley rode up and said we were the regiment for him.

Well, we drove the rebs in and we kept them there for 40 days.

I do not doubt that some of our boys will remember one day when we were sent out as alleged sharpshooters. We were to change from one hedge to another several rods nearer the enemy. We started too late, and it was light when we reached the first fence. I thought that we must obey the order to get to the second fence, light or dark, though the order was to get there in the dark. Therefore I said: "Now, boys, we have to get over that open ground mighty rapid, or there won't many of us get there!" and I gave the order to "forward, double-quick!" and ran ahead as I gave the order. By the time I got half way I found the confederate fire was so heavy, and the bullets so thick that I wanted cover the worst way; and I was almost sure that all of my comrades were dead or wounded by those bullets. I threw myself flat behind a small bunch of bushes, thankful for that much to protect me; but the bullets cut all of those bushes down almost as soon and as clear as a farmer could have done it with his brush-hook. I do not doubt that the rebs were sure that I was shot to pieces, for they let up on me. But I fooled them a plenty! I got up like a jack-in-the-box and retreated at a speed that I'm sure has never been beaten by civilized man afoot! Then they scared me worse than ever, for they opened their rifles on me again. I don't greatly doubt that every rifle in that fort was a repeater, and that the entire confederate army was in that fort, just then, every man with a rifle, and that every rifle was fired at me with a rapidity that broke its rec-

A SPEED THAT HAS NEVER BEEN BEATEN.

ord. If I don't think so now, I felt then that that was about the situation. I'd have been willing to sell those zip-zippers for a cent a thousand, for they would have set me up for life, a millionaire!

However, I reached cover, and found all of the detail there! Confound them, not one had obeyed my order to "forward, double-quick." They searched me for bullets and found that the only wound I had suffered was where a bullet made a long cross-cut slit in the side of my blouse!

A Famous Flag.

The war department has received from William Clausen, of New York city, the old flag of the First New York fire zouaves. This was the flag carried by the command in the civil war, and is the emblem which the gallant Col. Ellsworth replaced on the staff of the mansion house at Alexandria, Va., when he removed the confederate flag, for which act he sacrificed his life. Mr. Clausen says he came into possession of the flag as a gift from Andrew Goven, who was treasurer of Ellsworth post, G. A. R., and the custodian of the flag. Mr. Clausen has the documents to prove that the flag is an authentic relic, and he has sent it to the war department with the understanding that it shall be added to the war collection in Cullum memorial hall at West Point.—Washington Post.

Her Part in It.

"He says his wife is largely responsible for his business success."

"Well, she has certainly made it absolutely necessary for him to earn more money."—Philadelphia Press.

HOW TWO BEAUTIFUL WOMEN ESCAPED DREAD CATARRH BY USE OF PE-RU-NA.

Catarrh Robs Women of Health and Beauty. Pe-ru-na Makes Women Healthy and Beautiful.

Miss Amanda Johnson.

Miss Amanda Johnson, Fairchild, Wis., writes:

"I write to tell you how much Peruna benefited me. For a number of years I had pain in my head around my eyes, and I thought it was because my eyes needed treatment, so I went to an oculist and had glasses fitted to my eyes and wore them for some time, but felt no relief whatever. In fact, I felt worse than before, and came to the conclusion that the trouble was not with my eyes, but with my head and that it must be catarrh. As so many of my friends had used Peruna with benefit for this trouble, I thought I would try it. I was not sorry that I did so, for in a short time I began to improve, and in four weeks my eyes were in splendid condition, my general health was much improved and all the catarrh of the head was gone. I was glad to get rid of this trouble and am glad to endorse such a good medicine as Peruna."—Miss Amanda Johnson.

Miss Flora Hauser, 1032 S. New Jersey street, Indianapolis, Ind., writes:

"I think I must have been troubled with catarrh ever since I was very young, aggravated each time I caught a cold. This did not prove sufficiently serious to be obnoxious until last winter. Then my head and nose were so stopped up that I felt I must do something. Peruna was recommended to me by a friend. I used it for four weeks, and found to my relief that it cured me. I have not had a bit of trouble since. My head is clear, and I can safely affirm that Peruna cured me."—Miss Flora Hauser.

No Woman Afflicted With Catarrh Can Be Either Beautiful or Attractive.

Miss Flora Hauser.

Hundreds of Women Cured by Pe-ru-na of Annoying Catarrh.

DR. HARTMAN has probably done more than any other physician toward popularizing a means of escape from the facial deformities, such as watery eyes, twisted nose, offensive breath, dry cracked lips, due to the ravaging effects of catarrh.

He has made chronic catarrh a lifelong study. His remedy, popularly known as Peruna, is the most famous remedy for catarrh in existence.

Probably there is not a man or woman, boy or girl, within the bounds of the United States that has not heard of Peruna. By far the largest majority have used Peruna.

The multitude of people that have been cured of chronic catarrh by using Peruna can never be known.

Many a girl has regained her faded beauty, many a matron has lengthened the days of her comely appearance by using Peruna.

Peruna produces clean mucous membranes, the basis of facial symmetry and a perfect complexion.

The women have not been slow to discover that a course of Peruna will do more toward restoring youthful beauty than all the devices known to science.

While it is true that Peruna cures catarrh wherever located, yet it is advisable for everyone to use Peruna as a preventive and not wait until catarrh has fastened itself in some part of the system.

Peruna acts quickly and beneficially on the inflamed mucous membranes lining the different organs of the body.

Thus it will cure catarrh wherever located.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.

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The acme of bicycle construction, giving the maximum comfort and durability.

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Feel bad today?

Over-eating, working and drinking may have caused it, or you may have caught cold. Makes you feel mean—bad taste—and a headache. Go upon our advice just once and take

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Feel well tomorrow

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FROM ST. LOUIS AND KANSAS CITY, - $15
From Chicago, $25; From Des Moines, $19.75
From Cincinnati, $29.40; From Indianapolis, $26.95

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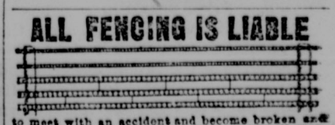

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PLEASANT FIELDS OF HOLY WRIT

SAVE for my daily range
Among the pleasant fields of Holy Writ,
I might despair. —Tennyson.

The International Sunday School Lesson.

First Quarter. Lesson XIII. March 27, 1904.

Copyright, Davis W. Clark.

Review of the First Quarter

On the background of the Scripture narrative of the past three months nine persons stand in high relief. There is a back group—Herod, Herodias, and Salome. This is the Herod (Antipas) who mockingly clothed Jesus with royal robes and sent Him back to Pilate—the Herod who took a post-graduate course in the art of luxury at Rome, and finished it by his incestuous and adultrous connection with Herodias. The latter had ambition as her ruling vice. For it she had discarded her rightful but untitled husband, and married one who already sustained the relation of uncle and brother-in-law to her, though by doing so she displaced a loyal wife from her husband's side. Salome, Herodias's daughter by her first husband, seems only to have been a paragon of voluptuous beauty, skilled in the lascivious dance of the Orient.

From such bad company it is a relief to turn to the four apostles whom Jesus called. Three of them—Peter, James, and John—are destined to become very conpicuous in the narrative of the New Testament. It is honor enough for Andrew, however, that he brought his brother, Simon Peter, to Jesus.

Above all who have been named, John the Baptist is the towering personality. In his person and mission he seemed the last effort of Providence to awaken the Hebrew nation. Had he never uttered a word, his very self would have been a sermon. His plain fare and coarse raiment were a protest against purple and fine linen and faring sumptuously every day. He took some jutting rock for a pulpit, and had the whole heavens for a sounding-board and a river for a baptismal laver. Add to these scenic incidents the most searching speech that ever fell from human lips, and is it to be wondered that a whole nation went out to hear him, and went down into his font, confessing their sins? He was no reed, bowing obsequiously under the breath of imperialism. The burden of his preaching was the immanence of the kingdom of God. The application was a call to repentance and thorough reformation: the sign was baptism.

But a greater than John the Baptist appeares. When Jesus comes, all the persons of this narrative fade as the stars do when the sun rises. The only recorded incident of Jesus' boyhood is found in this narrative. It is only only one incident; but it analyzed it will be found to be the whole period in epitome—the spirit, traits, acquirements of Jesus before entering upon His public career. In the rapidly-shifting scenes of the vivid narrative, Jesus appeared as a candidate for baptism, and in this connection we have His second recorded utterance, "Suffer it to be so now." This first word of His publiministry identifies Him with humanity. It is as if He had said, "What is obligatory upon man is binding upon Me." From this radiant scene of inauguration Jesus is hurried to the somber place of his temptation. There, in His human soul, and with His human resourses, Jesus fought to a finish a subjective moral battle which included in its issues all the principles of His public career. The rejection of Jesus at Nazareth is His rejection by the nation in epitome. The synagogue had judicial prerogatives. Each was a little independent republic: each could pronounce sentence for a penal offense. This is exactly what the synagogue of Nazareth did. It excommunicated Jesus on the spot; it cast Him out judicially; it proceeded to put him to death in a legal manner. Jesus did not elude His enraged neighbors by either striking them with blindness or making Himself invisible to them. "He passed through the midst of them." They saw Him as He passed, but were powerless to detain Him.

Next in interest to the persons are the places named in the course of these lessons. The home of Jesus had a beautiful setting of physical scenery. Nazareth, with its white homes and abundant foliage, has been described as a handful of pearls in a goblet of emerald. Hermon, Tabor, Carmel, the sea, and Esdraelon were in sight. The impression made upon Jesus' mind is evident for its reproduction in His parables. From the provincial town we are transported to the ecclesiastical metropolis and to the golden and marble temple that could accommodate a quarter of a million worshipers. It was here, no doubt, that, the Messianic idea first dawned in Jesus' boyish consciousness. Next we go down to the bank of the most sacred river in the word—the Jordan—the scene of Jesus' baptism.

The Forty-day Mountain is the place marked by an ancient tradition as the scene of Jesus' temptation. The place is singularly in harmony with his experiences. It is "pathless desert dusky with horrid shades." The denuded rocks and reddened soil scorched by a burning sun, and "the sulphurous sea stretching like a shroud over the accursed cities—all this land of death mute and motionless as the grave—formed a fitting scene.

Macherus was the impregnable fortress-palace overlooking the Jordan Valley, where Herod Antipas kept his court, and gave the banquet to his officers, at which Herodias baited her hook with her daughter's modesty, and went angling in the pool of drunken revelry. Here John the Baptist was martyred.

The Sea of Galilee is an insignificant little pond, seven by fourteen miles, but when one considers the events which transpired there, it rises to be easily the most sacred and important sheet of water on the globe. For example, in this series of lessons it is at Galilee that the miraculous draught of fishes is taken; the disciples are called; the storm is calmed; and the five thousand are fed. On the shore of this lake stood Capernaum (City of Nathum), one of nine cities, the sites of which have all been defined. This was the city lifted to heaven by Jesus' residence there. The glittering fragments of the centurion given marble synagogue, with the conventional twisted foliage ornamentation greet the eye of the modern travelor, and remind him of the doom which Jesus pronounced on account of the spiritual obtuseness of its population. In passing there is an illustration of how Jesus sought places where the people were massed. Practically His entire public ministry was in Galilee. Josephus may exaggerate when he says that there were two hundred and fifty cities there of fifteen thousand each; but recent exploration shows that the territory was so thickly built over at that date as to make it practically a continuous village.

Child-Study and Sunday-School Method

When Correggio overlaid the dome of Parma with the frescoes which make its common plaster more precious than gold, for every figure of prophet or apostle he gave us a number of happy, cherub-like children, unconsciously, perhaps, he was copying the bible. A child's face peers out of almost every page. We see the boy Ishmael fainting near the angel-pointed fountain, Joseph in his iridescent coat, Moses in his wave rocked cradle, Samuel answering God's call in the mystic shade of the tabernacle, two boys raised to life—one by Elijah, the other by Elisha; the children singing "Hosanna" on Jesus' approach; the lad with five barley loaves and two fishes; Jesus healing a boy and the daughter of the woman of Tyre, and raising the daughter of Jairus; placing a child in the midst of the disciples. The series closes with the most significant of all—a child in Jesns' arms. We may well marvel at this prominence of childhood in the Bible. They are far from being overlooked. Promises and commands are given to children; rewards are offered. More miracles are worked upon children than any other one class of persons. We may well ask, "Why this prominence?" It can not be accidental. It must be designed. If we find the child in the Bible, the natural inference is that the Bible is for the child. Putting children in possession of their heritage in the Bible is the legimate and supreme function of the Sunday-school—a function which it is performing more intelligently and successfully than ever since its first institution. All workers in this department of the Church ought to know their calling, the importance and dignity of it. They should appreciate the honor and seek to make full proof of their ministry. This they are undoubtedly doing as never before.

Announcement.

The undersigned announce that they have bought out the Bayard Supply Company and will take possession on April 1st. The stock now in the building will be greatly increased by the addition of new and seasonable goods in all lines.

The patronage of the general public is desired

We have been in business in Dobbin our friends will receive at our new store the same cordial treatment accorded them at Dobbin.

SHAFFER & FRANTZ 1t*

Paint Your Buggy for 75c.

with Devoe's Gloss Carriage Paint. It weighs 3 to 8 ozs. more to the pint than others, wears longer; and gives a gloss equal to new work. Sold by J. M. Davis & Son. 51-3t

Subscribe for The Republican

DEER PARK.

We certainly were surprised last Saturday evening when the Deer Park Concert band came out and played us a fine selection. It was enjoyed.

Mrs L. D. Thrasher spent a few days in Oakland last week.

Miss Bessie Diehl, who has been spending part of the winter at Mr. Ed. Smouse's, has returned home to Truesdell Heights.

Mrs. James Griffin was an Oakland caller last Saturday.

Miss Nannie Roadaheaver, from Clover Dell farm, spent last Sunday with her friend, Miss Jessie Taylor.

Miss Mamie Steinhart is visiting Mr. and Mrs. William Hennen.

Rev. E. Manges paid a visit to Mr. S. P. Specht, last Saturday night and also preached a very interesting sermon on Sunday morning.

Miss Nellie Thrasher, who is teaching the Chadderton school, spent Sunday at her home in this place.

Mr. Earl Browning, of this place, left last Monday morning for Ocean Mines.

Mrs. T. W. Taylor, who has been spending a few days with friends and relatives in Terra Alta, W. Va., returned home last Wednesday morning.

Miss Emma Glotfelty and brother James spent a few days at home near McHenry last week on account of the illness of their mother, Mrs. Mahlon Glotfelty, but we are glad to say she is improving.

There has been a couple sled loads of our young folks attending big meeting at Mt. Lake Park.

We are sorry to say that Mrs. Shaffer is ill at her home in this place.

Miss Nellie Enlow of near Oakland, spent Sunday with her sister, Mrs. John Speicher.

Rumor says there is going to be a wedding near Deer Park before long.

Mr. Laurence Hennen, who is staying in Cumberland, spent a few days home last week.

Miss Florence Thrasher entertained a number of her friends Saturday evening with games.

Only one more week of school and some I suppose are glad of it.

Mr. Herbert Browning, Principal of the Deer Park school, was an Oakland caller Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Brison Welch, from McHenry, were in town on business last Thursday.

Mr. James Glotfelty was an Oakland caller last Friday.

Mrs. Albert King and William Warnick and family left for their home in Ohio last Monday.

Miss C. Victoria Pysel, from Maple Heights, near this place, spent last Wednesday night with her friend Miss Ida Thrasher.

Mr. Gay Wheeler was an Oakland caller last Tuesday.

Mr. W. R. Coglan was an Oakland caller last Monday.

Mr. Frank Wheeler, of Pittsburg, spent Sunday with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Wheeler, of this place.

Mrs Eckerman has been very ill at her daughter's, Mrs. William Hennen, of this place, but we are glad to say she is improving.

Miss Katherine O'Donnell, of Mt. Lake Park, is visiting her friend Miss Osa Fisher.

We are sorry to say Mr. Joe Lashorn is not any better, but we hope he will soon improve.

MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK.

Mr. Joseph Forward made a business trip to Washington, D. C., on train No. 46 Monday afternoon last.

Mr. S. B. Harvey and family have moved on the farm recently purchased from Mr. Edward O'Donnell.

Mr. William Landon and family will vacate in a few days the Michaels cottage and move into Lakeview cottage.

Mr. Upton Cuppett will move into the Michaels cottage on April 1st.

James Jarboe, Jr., has gone to New Mexico.

L. J. P. Squires and family, of Moore's Hill, Ind are recent arrivals at the Park. They expect to be here one year and will occupy Hawthorne cottage.

We are glad to report the Hicks House open for business, Mine Host Dunn and wife arriving here last Thursday.

Rev. Meredith, of Newburg, W. Va., has been assisting Rev. Friend in his protracted meetings at this place. Rev. M. is an excellent speaker.

E. W. Williams and family, of Clarksburg, W. Va., are negotiating for the Ryan cottage for the coming summer.

Mrs. L. Reid has returned home from a visit among relatives at Fairmont, W. Va.

Call For your Letters

Miss Grace Cunningham, W. B. Bowman, Miss Jessie Jaycox, Mr. M. C. Totten, (2) Orpha V. Glotfelty.

No Gloss Carriage Paint Made

will wear as long as Devoe's; no others are as heavy bodied, because Devoe's weigh 3 to 8 ounces more to the pint. Sold by J. M. Davis & son. 51-13

BITTINGER AND VICINITY

Scientifically, spring begins today, but experimentally the conditions prevalent here are far from spring like. The whole scene without is wrapped in a sheen of ice, a heavy sleet is upon the trees, while from out the branches a robin may now and again be heard pouring forth a cheerful melody, giving the only touch of spring to the dreary scene.

An unusual run of water came to the sugar makers in this section, on last Sunday, and a few camp owners were out gathering to prevent large quantities from going to waste.

Dr. Stroup and family, of Friendsville, are visiting Mr. Stroup's parents, Rev. and Mrs. Stroup, at this time.

Mr. Peter G. Stark, who was drawn upon the jury, went to Oakland on Sunday to be present for court opening on Monday.

Mr. E. F. Durst, of Grantsville, is caring for Mr. Stark's interests here while the latter is absent.

Perhaps no feature of THE REPUBLICAN is more thouroughly apprectated by its readers at this time than the weekly letters from the state capital. We find that through these letters many persons are enabled to gather a better idea of the work of the Assembly than could be had from any other medium. The masterly speech made by Senator Palmer, and published in THE REPUBLICAN has called forth many complimentary remarks, and is approved in the strongest termsby the Republicans of this district.

The operations of thieves in this community are becoming more and more obnoxious, and the way meat, apples, flour, ground feed and grain are being carried off is terrorizing the community, and it is hoped the criminals will soon be caught.

"Frits" sat on the snaggy end of a nail keg, down in the corner grocery, and buried his mournful countenance in the depth of his toil hardened hands and soliloquised: "Blamed if I don't b'lieve that thar cider had pizen in it, an' twixt them blamed dorgs keepin' me way from the gals, an' the wimen tryin' to pizin me wid hard cider, it's a pesky poor show fer me in these parts, an' I reckon I'll go out West an' marry that rich Dutch gal and let Bittinger go to blazes" and he kicked the postmistresses' yaller dog through the window, and bit off a fresh chaw.

Money to loan on real estate. Easy payments. Apply to Julius C. Renninger, Oakland, Md. 33 tf

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SECOND NATIONAL BANK
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Designated United States Depository

SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS.
BOXES FREE TO CUSTOMERS.

This Bank Pays Three Per Cent. Interest on Time Deposits.

Capital	$100,000
Surplus and Other Undivided Profits	250,000
Liability of Shareholders	100,000
Additional Security to Depositors	$450,000

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James Clark, L. M. Shepherd,
John Sheridan, A. Hunter Boyd,
David W. Sloan.

TRUSTEE'S SALE
OF VALUABLE
REAL ESTATE
SITUATE NEAR SWANTON, GARRETT COUNTY, MARYLAND.

By virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court for Garrett county passed in a cause wherein Albert Lewis Miller et al. are complainants and George W. Miller et al. are defendants, the same being No. 1254 on the Equity docket of said Court, the undersigned trustee will, on

SATURDAY,
the 2nd Day of April, A D. 1904,
AT 11 O'CLOCK A. M.

in front of the Court House in the town of Oakland, Garrett county, Maryland, offer for sale at public auction

All those tracts or parcels of Land called "Much To Do About Nothing" and "Elk Lick," containing in the aggregate 822 Acres, more or less,

and being the same property which was conveyed unto Margaret Miller, late of Allegany county, deceased, in a deed from J. W. S. Cochrane and David W. Sloan, trustees, bearing date the 22nd day of October, 1896, and recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 28, follos 410, etc., one of the Land Records of Garrett county.

The property is situated about two miles East of Swanton in Garrett county. The quality of the soil is good and there is much valuable timber on the property. There are also two large glades on the property, making it one of the finest grazing farms in the country.

TERMS OF SALE—As prescribed by the decree, viz.: One-third of the purchase money cash; one-third in six months, and one-third in twelve months, or all cash, at the option of the purchaser. Deferred payments to be secured by the bonds of the purchaser with surety to the satisfaction of the trustee, and to bear interest.

1 4t **J. W. S. COCHRANE, Trustee.**

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signatnre of Chas. H. Fletcher. **and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.**

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE **CASTORIA** ALWAYS
Bears the Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher.

The Kind You Have Always Bought
In Use For Over 30 Years.
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

Carey's Magnesia Flexible Cement Roofing for Flat or Steep Surfaces

Is suitable for all classes of buildings as it affords thorough fire protection and is a non-conductor of heat and cold. It will last the lifetime of the roof-boards. It is fire-proof and is rated the same as metal or slate roofs. Call or write for samples and prices.

A. D. NAYLOR & CO.,
Agents for Garrett County, Oakland, Md.

First National Bank
OF GRANTSVILLE, MD

Now Open for Business.

EQUIPPED WITH A
Modern Fire and Burglar Proof Safe and Vault.

Offers to its patrons every advantage consistent with sound banking.

Deposits by mail and all correspondence given prompt attention.

We Solicit Your Account.

Paid-up Capital, - - $25,000
Liability of Stockholders, 25,000
Total Liability, - $50,000

PAYS 3 PER CENT.
on time deposits. Interest computed and paid semi-annually.

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U. M. STANTON,
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ELI STANTON,
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J. S. HERSHBERGER,
FRANK WATTS

OFFICERS.
C. H. JENNINGS, - President.
U. M. STANTON, Vice-President.
J. O. GETTY, - - Cashier.

Examiners' Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Examiners, appointed and commissioned by the Mayor and Common Council of Deer Park, Maryland, to take into consideration the proposal to close and discontinue a part of Davis Avenue and Garden Street and also a part of Tillson Street in the town of Deer Park, and lay out and open certain new Streets therein, the first to begin at a point on Davis Avenue and running thence in a northwest course to Hotel Street, and the second to begin on Hotel Street and run in a northwest course to Spiker Street, through the lands of John T. McGraw, will meet for the said purpose on the premises on the 15th day of March, 1904, at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m., and if in our opinion the public welfare and convenience requires the discontinuance and closing of said Avenue and Street and the opening of said proposed Streets, we will then and there proceed to locate and lay out same.

THOMAS J. GARRETT,
JOHN W. LANDIS,
ALEXANDER C. MASON,
Examiners.

Oakland Pharmacy
JOS. E. HARNED, Proprietor.

Drugs, Chemicals, Stationery, Cigars Cameras and Photo Supplies

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber of Garrett county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

RUDOLPH YODER,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber on or before the 24th day of September next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under our hands this 24th day of March, 1904.

EMANUEL HARSHBERGER,
NOAH E. HARSHBERGER,
Executors,
3 4t Grantsville, Md.

FRED A. THAYER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
OAKLAND, MD.

STATE'S ATTORNEY FOR GARRETT COUNTY.

Office in First National Bank Building.

Will be assisted in all important cases by Benj. A. Richmond of the Cumberland bar.

H. W. McCOMAS, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
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Office at SANITARIUM.
Residence on North Second street.
Office hours, 8 to 10 a. m., 2 to 3 p. m., 8 to 10 p. m.; from June to October and from October to June, 7 to 8.30 p. m.

M. C. HINEBAUGH, M. D.,
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OAKLAND, MD.

Office and residence, Alder St., east of post office.

W. H. RAVENSCRAFT, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
OAKLAND, MD.

Residence on North Third street.
Office in McComas Building.

DR. J. E. LEGGE,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Offers his Services to the citizens of Oakland and vicinity.
Office in McComas Building, Second street.

DR. D. O. McKINLEY,
RESIDENT DENTIST,
SALISBURY, PENN'A.

Will visit regularly through Garrett county Md., and offers his services to those wishing Dental Treatment. Charges moderate.
P. O. address, Elk Lick, Pa.

DR. R. F. BARTLETT,
DENTIST.

Office in McComas Building, Second street, Oakland, Md.
Special attention given to bridge and crown work.

DR. J. G. ROBINSON, DENTIST,
OAKLAND, MD.

Office at residence on Liberty street.
GAS ADMINISTERED.

GILMOR S. HAMILL,
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AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.

Office in Garrett National Bank Building.
Particular attention given to Conveyancing, Investigation of land titles and collection of claims. Loans negotiated.

NORMAN S. HINDELL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

All business given prompt attention.

Office—First National Bank Building.
OAKLAND, MARYLAND.

EDWARD H. SINCELL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
OAKLAND, MARYLAND.

Will practice in the Courts of Garrett and Allegany counties, the Court of Appeals of Maryland, and the adjoining counties of West Virginia.

THE REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME 28. OAKLAND, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, MARCH 31, 1904. NUMBER 4.

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The best, and most comfortable, and finest style shoes in the world are the

W. L. DOUGLAS
$3.00, $3.50, $4.00,

AND KING QUALITY
$3,50 and $5,00 for Men.

LA FRANCE, For Ladies,

are the "QUEENS" of Ladies' Shoes.

We have an immense stock, all styles and shapes and will be glad to show them.

See Them in Tan and Patent

—A T—

Offutt & Sons.

EASTER OPENING.

Thursday, March thirty-first, and Eriday, April first.

New Hats, Flowers, Trimmings, American Lady Corsets.

The latest in Fancy Notions, etc.

A cordial invitation is extended to all.

MRS. M. L. SCOTT. BALTIMORE STORE.

The Up-to-Date Grocery,

First National Bank Building, Oakland, Md.

Exclusively a Grocery Store.

CASH OR PRODUSE—One price to everybody and that the lowest consistent with a complete line of High-Grade Groceries.

Everything New, Clean and First-Class.

Fresh Vegetables on THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS.
Largest Line of CRACKERS in Oakland—Fresh Every Week.

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BAUMGARTNER,

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Green Groceries, Fruits, Confections, 5 and 10-cent Bargains, Cigars, Tobaccos.

Newspapers and Periodicals.

Baumgrtner, The Littte Man.

Alder Street, Oakland.

THE MARYLAND GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

The Session Will Close Monday Next at Midnight.

LEGISLATURE EXCEEDINGLY DULL

About the Only Promise Made By the Democrats Fulfilled Was the Passage of the Disfranchisement Amendment—Garrett County Legislation.

[From our Special Correspondent.]
STATE HOUSE, ANNAPOLIS,
March 29th, 1904.

This week and Monday of next week sees the end of the General Assembly of 1904, unless, as is highly improbable, an extra session should for any reason be called. The old familliar last-week-hustle has pervaded the atmosphere for a week or more already, so everyone down here is entirely aware of the near approach of the session's close, and few are not glad of it. Old timers say of it that this has been one of the dullest if not the dullest session within their memory, and few to contradict the statement are to be found. Much has been done in the work of keeping up with the important drudgery of clearing away the files, certainly both houses are to be congratulated, for nothing in this regard justly lays this session nor the officers of this assembly open to criticism. For little else, however, will it be remarkable, and it will hardly be denied that much that has not been done was hoped and expected by many of this General Assembly.

True, the disfranchisement amendment has been passed, and on that score at least the Democratic managers need not feel that they promised much which they did not do. But even here on this single matter of this amendment the Governor and his party are badly at odds, and none would be very much surprised if the one man most responsible for the ultimate defeat of this amendment, is not the Governor himself, the man whom all would have justly expected from his remarks of a few months ago to find in the front ranks of the bill's enthusiasts.

The present status of the amendment is this and it was determined last Friday. It has been announced for some time that Mr. Warfield would not sign what is known as the Poe amendment, which has passed both houses and which is the very nearest and closest dodge known to get around the 15th amendment, and which Mr. Warfield objects to most because it disfranchises all non-property owning negroes, and at this time has not entirely given up hope that such a bill may be put through.

It is safe to say that it will not be, especially now because of the action of Friday, when on Mr. Gorman's motion the amendment was placed in the keeping of the clerk to the court of appeals, once and for all settling the question of whether or not the Governor shall veto the measure. The provisions of that bill are considered very drastic and for the reason that they are so complete that under the operation of it, should it ever become a law or a part of the constitution, no negro can vote.

The Haman bill, loaded with amendments so that Mr. Haman himself dosn't know his pet project passed the house today, leaving the snarl no nearer a settlement than before, for the Wilson bill which has passed the senate is as different from the bill which today passed the house as the original bill was from these two measures. It is not anticipated that much good will come from this session's oyster legislation.

The repeal of the mortgage tax too is having all sorts of a stormy passage, a committee having been put on from the two houses today in order to find out a way to get together on this most important measure. As it was the senate refused to concur in the house's amendments and the final disposition of the matter is now up to the compromise committee.

The election bill, the three judges bill, the elimination of the party designation on the ballot bill and the registration bill have all passsd the senate, resting on the house files before striking out into the rough waters ahead. For the house is likely to be a very stormy place for those bills, with its complete lack of organization and powerful opposition. The democrats in the house itself are anything but a unit on the advisability of these measures, and the Governor's opposition is reported to be pronounced.

Last week the first real genuine flurry of interest occured which has marked this session, that is if the senatorial fight be not counted, and possibly excepting the Baltimore county road bill fight as well. Delegate Feaga held up the democratic majority boldly and successfully by demanding the full reading of all bills, in order to force the recommittal of a local bill which he did not want to pass without his home delegation's first having passed on it. The Lewis road bill, the home measure which he was after reposed in his desk too before he let up in his filibustering tactics, a practice which the majority members for some hours were fearful would become prevalent.

Mr. Palmer's bill, introduced last Thursday, to authorize the Governor to appoint an additional justice of the peace for Jennings, in the Third district, was favorably reported today, but amended so as to apply to Friendsville, in the Second district instead of Jennings, in the Third.

Howard's bill, amending the Garrett county license law, introduced in the Senate on Wednesday last by Mr. Palmer, was today reported favorably. This measure was incorrectly stated in the last letter and applies only to district No. 5 and provides for 12 recommenders instead of 7, and they shall reside within one mile of the saloon instead of three. As this bill repeals a section of the old local option law it was necessary to recite that title in the bill, and was confused in making up the letter as providing for local option in Garrett county.

Howard's county commissioners' bill was similary treated today by the senate.

Mr. Howard's bill providing for suits in the defendant's district, pased the senate today. Of course this has already passed the house.

PAUL WINCHESTER.

Letter to A. T. Mathews

Dear Sir: Here's a bully one.

Mr. Dooley (not of Chicago), painter, Lancaster, N H, got the job of painting the Episcopal parsonage. He was used to a paint, as pure as Devoe, but weak and short-measure—he didn't know it was weak or short-measure. Dooley surveyed the iob, and said it would take 20 gallons.

Mr. L. F. Moore, our agent, offered to give 10 gallon Devoe. Accepted of course.

Eleven gallons did it; the 10 plus 1.

Mr. Moore isn't painting parsonages on shares this year!

Yours truly
F. W. Devoe & Co

J. M. Davis & Sons sell our paint.

TIME WELL SPENT.

What a Granger Has to Say Concerning Farmers and Farm Methods.

The following communication was prepared and handed into this office a few days ago by a leader of the Grange movement in this county who requests its publication:

Farmers must remember that this is an age of organized effort, an age of rapid changes, and the methods of our fathers, however successful in the past, will not succeed now. New methods, new systems, thought and brain culture, must be applied in keeping with the changed conditions, to insure success. What the farmer needs now is, not more physical labor, but more thought. The farmer who expects to keep to the front must do so by the power of knowledge—cultured brain, not muscle. That farmer will succeed best who will spend one-fourth of all the hours he devotes to labor to mental labor, to thinking of and devising plans for conducting his business. The farmer who will spend a half day each week in attending the meeting of a good Grange will have his mind so quickened and sharpened by coming in contact with other minds that he will make and save more money in the course of the year than he would if he devoted all of his time to physical labor, to say nothing of the social pleasures to himself and family of meeting with his neighbors and their families.

All work and no play not only makes Jack a dull boy but makes a dense farmer. It is among such that confidence men and frauds in general find their victims. They work the hardest, live the poorest and it is seldom their children remain on the farm. Ask them if they take a good farm paper and they say they can't afford it—*two cents a week for the best.* Ask them to go to a Grange meeting once a week and they reply they hav'nt time, and yet these same men will pay $65 for a stove that they could get for $35 from a merchant, and take a half more time to do some kinds of work than a brother granger who has discovered how to do it.

Grange Meeting.

Swanton Grange No. 149, will meet at May's Hall at 2 o'clock Saturday afternoon, April 2nd, 1904. All members are requested to be present. Officers are to be installed.

Elizabeth Grange will meet at the Mosser House at 2 p. m. on Saturday.

Subscribe for The Republican

CIRCUIT COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Second Week of the March Term Is Drawing to a Close.

REPORT OF THE GRAND JURY

Was Made Friday Morning and That Body Discharged—No Recommendations Concerning Present Public Buildings—Criminal Business.

The Circuit Court is still in session with Judges Henderson and Keedy on the bench.

Since our last report the following cases have been concludad:

APPEALS.

14. E. J. Frantzvs. Franklin Glotfelty; suit for damages for failure of warrantee of a horse; on trial at last report; concluded and judgment reversed and judgment for $70 for plaintiff; plaintiff to pay all costs.

TRIAL DOCKET.

1. Geo. W. Seibert vs. Samuel Lakel; trespass; tried before the court; judgment for the plaintiff for $25 and costs; Peddicord—Mitchell and Sincell.

11. John Felty and G. H. Pritchard vs. Jacob H. Gauer and George W. Harvey; submitted to court to be tried without a jury at July term; Peddicord—Sincell.

12. Same vs. Nathaniel B. Harvey; same entry; Peddicord—Sincell.

20. Stephen G. V. Mattingly vs. Philip T. Garthright; continued at cost of defendant; Peddicord—Hamill.

23. Charles F. White vs. Andrew Shartzer; removed to Allegany county; Peddicord—Hamill.

27. John Shartzer vs. E. H. and H. C. Sincell; continued; Peddicord—Semmes.

28. Charles H. Loar vs. C. Kennedy; tried before court; judgment for the plaintiff for $750 and costs; Peddicord—Hamill and Williams.

CRIMINAL TRIALS.

5. State vs. Fred Born; stet.

6. Same vs. Same; tried before the court; verdict guilty of larceny; Thayer—Hamill, Jr.

7. State vs. Wesley Bowers, concealed weapons; plea of guilty confessed and fined $1 and costs; Thayer.

10. State vs. James G. Glotfelty and others; disturbing religious worship; plea guilty and fined $5 each and costs; Thayer.

11. State vs. John Rice; house breaking; tried before the court; held subcuria; Thayer—Hamill & Hamill.

14. State vs. Edgar Washington; house breaking; plea of guilty confessed; Thayer.

15. State vs. Benjamin F. King; perjury; jury trial; verdict not guilty; Thayer—Hamill and Williams.

18. State vs. James Vincent; assault with intent to murder; plea of guilty; 2 years in penitentiary; Thayer.

22. State vs. A. B. Laraway; obstructing public highway; trial before the court; guilty; fined $1 and costs; Thayer—Peddicord.

23. State vs. John Shartzer of A; malicious destruction of property; plea of not guilty confessed by State.

CRIMINAL APPEAL.

1. John Sweeny vs. State; disorderly conduct, plea of guilty; $5 and cost; Thayer—Sincell.

GRAND JURY REPORT.

To the Honorable Judges of the Circuit Court for Garrett County, Maryland:

The Grand Jury have the honor to report that they have thoroughly examined all the witnesses brought before them; have investigated each case and infraction of the law brought to their attention, and where the evidence justified against offending parties indictments have been returned.

In performing these duties 101 witnesses have been examined,—presentments have been made and —indictments found.

We beg the Court will accept our grateful acknowledgements for its timely instructions and patient forbearance in the discharge of our duties, and thank our State's Attorney for his prompt assistance.

In conformity with the law and the direction of the Court we have visited the public buildings.

The care and the neatness with which the records are kept in the office of the County Clerk are especially commendable.

The office of the County Treasurer and the office of the Orphans' Court were also open to our inspection and both showed that they were as well kept as the limited space would allow.

In the office of the County Commissioners we found that the assessment books are left standing on a table exposed to dirt and dust. We recommend that they be protected not only from dust and dirt but from possible destruction or loss by fire; otherwise this office was also in a commendable condition.

We visited the jail and found nineteen prisoners where there was only room for four. They were as well provided for as the limited room would permit. Most decidedly the county has outgrown the jail we have, in size and modern ideas of the sanitary conditions required in public buildings and render it a disgrace to our county.

Notwithstanding a bill has been introduced in the legislature embodying the recommendations of our last Grand Jury regarding the jail and courthouse, we feel that the County Commissioners have been derelict in many minor matters about the premises. The walks have been allowed to become very much dilapidated, the eave troughs have not been renewed causing the drip to wash the mortar out of the side of the building, the fencing about the premises is unsightly and insecure and the windows and doors in the Clerk's office badly out of repair.

Having as far as we are able concluded the duties for which we were assembled, we respectfully ask our dismissal at your hands.

All of which we respectfully submit.

J. E. GNAGEY, Foreman.

D. W. DORSEY, }
C. T. SWEET, } Clerks.

FRIENDSVILLE.

We are in the midst of a cold wave again.

J. W. McCullough is away in the interests of his business.

R. C. McCandlish, cashier, is at the county seat at this writing.

J. H. Cuppett and C. V. Guard, two of our prominent business men, were in Oakland a day or two last week.

Peter Kenny, of Mt. Savage, is employed as stenographer by the Bear Creek Lumber Co.

Mrs. Mary Frantz, of Johnstown, Pa., is visiting friends at this place.

Mrs. Geo. W. Kemp, of Harnedsville, Pa., is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. E Bishoff, at this writing.

Miss Nina Wright, of Uniontown, Pa., it paying a visit to her relatives in this town.

Examiner Browning was a caller here last Saturday.

Orland Dunham, took his departure Monday for Keyser, W. Va. where he will attend school.

Wm. Holman, who has been in Pensylvania for some time past, in spending a week or two with parents here.

Carrie L. and Earl W. Frantz spent Saturday and Sunday with friends near Hoyes.

Mr. Alvin Lowdermilk, one of Garrett's progressive school teachers, leaves to-day for California, Pa., where he will spend the term.

Floretta, the little daughter of W. W. Savage, is seriously ill at this writing.

Rev. D. A. Friend is preparing to build here in the near future.

D. K. Harring, and family are making preparations to leave here here for one of the southern states, where they will make their future home.

A new company has been organized, known as the Friendsville Milling Co., and will be ready to begin operations by Sept. 1st.

Easter services will be held here in the Methodist and Lutheran churches, next Sunday.

KENDALL.

Arthur Lowman, general yard foreman, has returned after a visit of two weeks with relatives at Brookville, Pa.

D. H. Shank, Superintendent of the Yough Manor Lumber Co., spent Sunday with his family at Confluence, Pa.

Rev. Donechi delivered a very interesting sermon on Sunday last.

John Hostetter contemplates going into the farming business.

Judge U. S. Kendall made a flying trip recently to Fairmont, W. Va., on very important business.

Mr. Harry Krug is visiting friends at Oil City, Pa.

John Michaels, trimmer man on the large saw mill of this place, has moved to White Rock.

After a very successful term our school closed on Friday, under the management of Professor T. A. Fike.

The Yough Manor Lumber Company has several new buildings under construction.

S. A. Kendall, President of the Yough Manor Lumber Company, spent a couple of days at Swallow Falls, Md., looking after business interests.

H. K. Friend spent Monday at Swallow Falls.

Uncle John Patton secured a position of sawing with Groves Bros., on the goat farm.

Chief Engineer D. D. Carothers, of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, confirms the report that the company will build four spurs on the 17 mile grade. This has been one of the worst grades in the country, and has resulted in many fatalities, a large number of which occured within the past few months. Mr. Carothers says that surveys are being made for the spurs, so that the grade will be bettered considerably for operation and safety.

THE REPUBLICAN.

BENJ Publisher.

OAKLAND. : GARRETT CO., MD

"LIKE AS A FATHER."

Sent up to bed in the dark, alone,
Where all of the corners were weird and dim
And the shapes and the shadows waited him
At every turning—my little son.
Sent for some childish mischief done
At the hour when childish hearts are high
With joy of the evening's revelry—
And his fault at worst was a tiny one!

A wistful moment his feet delayed,
Waiting to let my face relent,
And then, a pitiful penitent,
His faltering, frightened way he made;
But up in the stairway's deepest shade
I heard him pause where the shadows crowd
And whisper, "Father," and sob aloud,
"Father, go with me. I am afraid!"

Quick as his calling my answer leapt,
Strong as his terror my shielding arms
Folding him close from the night's alarms,
Sheltered and comforted while he wept;
And up in the nursery's light I kept
A tender watch until he smiled again,
Till the sobs of his half-remembered pain
Lessened and hushed, and the baby slept.

Father of love, when my day is done
And all of my trespasses written in,
Not for a thoughtless or willful sin
Send me out in the dark alone;
But so as I remembered by little son,
Come to the prayer of my pleading breath
And lead me safe through the night of death,
Father of light, when my light is gone!
—Nancy Byrd Turner, in Youth's Companion.

"The Long Arm."

BY KEIGHLEY SNOWDEN.

AGAINST his will Col. Sale was playing one more hand. He played at all times very quietly, so far as a card table manner is concerned, and to-night he was sometimes mildly humorous. His preoccupation could not be imagined. But it deepened during the final rubber, and, far away in thought from Piccadilly, he heard the Strid roar at Bolton, in lovely Wharfedale. That was a place where a man might easily seem to die by misadventure.

The game being ended, he pushed the cards away with a smile. Some sense of embarrassment lay upon the other players. His luck had been worse than common, he was a pleasant officer, and everybody knew him to be "hipped." He wrote in his neat hand upon the back of visiting cards an "I O U" for each member of the party, while they were paying cash or checks. His refined and tranquil face was flushed a little; the act brought home to him a very disagreeable sense of his position.

He reverted to a conversation which had passed before the game began. "You are all very good fellows to wait," he said. "I'm sorry. I have not at all the same faith in my chances."

His sensitiveness provoked a friendly murmur and some high encouragements. When a man is "off his luck" he cannot do better than go away and forget it. In the high priced club where the colonel played above his purse worse luck than his had been known to right itself.

Col. Arthur Sale was a man of no excesses but this of gambling; middle aged, a good soldier, with some reputation as a traveler and a sportsman. While yet a lieutenant he had made two independent journeys in the Soudan about the time of the first mahdi's rise to power. His resolute courage had been attested then and since; the regularity of his life was of late confirmed by a happy marriage, and men knew him for a nice sense of honor and excellent temper, taste and social tact. These last qualities were best observed in his duller moods, when a special gentleness appeared in him.

Few men were better liked, and, as commonly happens, not the most imaginative among his friends could suspect what he had it in mind to do. He was going to Yorkshire "for a month's fishing." But, for some time now, the position must have seemed to Col. Sale to have a hopeless look. He had lost hard upon £5,000 in a few months; his means were narrow, and, after calling in all but insurances, he was in debt for three impossible thousands still.

To give up honor and life was doubly futile. But what had determined him was the necessity of saving something for his wife and boys. He said goodby to them in the morning. Let those who share his temperament be Col. Sale's judges. Granted his point of view, there must have been something beautifully tender and brave in the light farewell, and yet one does not care to think of it.

Pass to certain reflections of the journey. They had some bearing on the sequel. With only a few days to live, and with the sense of mastery which every calm resolution gives, Col. Sale was more than usually clear headed, although his heart labored, and scenes from the old past ran mostly in his thoughts. In particular he was struck by recollections of a college friendship and of a boys' conversation which pointed to his present case. It was the most intimate and lasting friendship he had known, and he would have liked to say good-by to Jack Alleyn. Dear old fidus Achates, matter of fact and gay and kind. What in these last few years had become of him? He might even have shown a better way with debts of honor. He always did know the right thing to do, and did it with a turn of the hand. When they were mere boys, Jack once boasted lightly that he would undertake—

Ah, happy time! In a flash the scene returned. It was in the great holidays, on a night of sentiment and philosophy, things they did not know by any such names, and talked nevertheless on all occasions. There was a badger. While it was out they had stopped the earths, and they lay among bracken and rocks on the edge of a Yorkshire moor waiting for it. The moonlit dale was romantic, but not Jack, and they were talking ghosts. Touching to remember how the dear fellow's chaff had never hurt him! But Jack provoked him to say—he recalled quite freshly the mood in which he spoke bantering, but still with a delightful, creepy sense of committing himself to something risky:

"All right, old chap, but if ever I get into Queer Street"—innocent word in those days!—"and have to shuffle off this mortal coil, I'll let you see. I'll be an apparition myself and make a friendly call in search of sympathy. 'Go away,' says you, 'you're an imposition. Besides, I never feel for spectres.'"

It startled the colonel to see himself half aware of the end so very long ago. Fate! Thought stood still at the great, surefooted mystery. And what Jack Alleyn said was far from serious, like the end of that night's adventure.

"Rot!" it was rather a favorite word of his. "I can go one better, sonny. I'll undertake to make my call on you before you do the shuffle."

How lightly life is looked at before we come to live it, and still one plays the man! But is not this, thought Col. Sale—alone with his soul now—is not this the great and ultimate test, that manhood be true to the boy's inspirations?

The notion held him. If, indeed, we must all "give an account of the deeds done in the body," was that a test he could undergo himself sans peur et sans reproche? He quaked; the standard boyhood sets is high. He had not tried to pull it down, thank God, but inspirations, or only aspirations, the review of them now in a long reverie depressed him; he had to brace his courage and play the man at last. And it pleased him, because of the shattered ideals, to snatch at one light word which he might yet fulfill. If such things were, he would keep his engagement with Jack.

The purpose leaped into his mind and gave him the shiver and thrill he had sometimes found in situations of quiet peril.

Mr. Jack Alleyn is well known in Liverpool, though not by the name I have given him. He was to have been a soldier with his friend; he became a cotton merchant. As for this friendship of which the story tells a singular outcome, it had endured, of course, through long separations, with meetings rather more infrequent since the mid nineties than before. It was the summer of this year, and Jack had not seen his old chum at all since the war in South Africa. But he had longed to do so, and to him, as well as to the fighting man, that threat of a "friendly call" had recurred, though not his own jesting answer. It had even recurred more than once when scanty news made him fearful, but he would have been immensely surprised to see it fulfilled at any time. He is among the most practical of men. The colonel was right—Jack would have known a better way with debts of honor.

In the house where Col. Sale was a guest he enjoyed the perfect liberty of an old and dear comrade. It was not until the fourth day that he could think of his purpose, resolutely. The Wharfe was in spate then, after rain among the hills, and he went out to fish with worm below those woods in which the Strid is situated. His host being no fisherman, Col. Sale took with him, by an arrangement made overnight, an old water bailiff of whom he was fond.

They reached the Strid about the luncheon hour. The spate had fallen and left the rocks exposed, and the place looked more than ever fitting for his design, a suicide to be accomplished without suspicion in another man's presence. Col. Sale took a dram with him and ate a sandwich, and they watched the water thunder down. It is a boiling white cataract between gray walls of granite and below it a long, deep pool lies. All had gone well for the colonel's evasion. It was the old man himself who had suggested that some of the upper reaches should be tried, as he knew them best, and the rocks were slippery.

"What was that old tale of the 'bootless bene?'" the colonel shouted in his ear. "Isn't it here the boy jumped across, Tib?"

"Tried it," his companion answered. "See yo' that rock at points across an' dips. That's wheere 't wor. Fro' th' other side it's simple, but not this, for no man alive."

"I'll go and look at it," said the colonel.

He finished a second sandwich and then rose, leaving Tib to gather up the tackle. He was a little nervous, but felt no hesitation, no doubts of himself, and, without a glance either at the fierce water or about him at the paradise which these fine woods resemble, he carefully scrutinized the rock in face. His leap must look like a real attempt. Presently he turned away, satisfied, and waited for the old man's eye. He waved a hand.

Old Tib shouted, but it was not for this that Col. Sale, with the first step desperately taken, stood rooted where he was. He had seen Jack Alleyn's face above the opposite brink, a few paces down stream.

Jack advanced quite slowly, until his pert little figure showed complete, from Panama hat to brown shoes. He was looking intent at first, as if he had not recognized his friend, but his red face relaxed in the funny little smile down his nose that Sale knew. He danced a little dance above the torrent, came out on the point of the dipping rock and dropped over.

Col. Sale let him speak the first word. It was a dumb show, like everything else he had done in the cataract's roar, and, for the first time in life, the man who would have relinquished life so boldly was at a loss from fear. Jack's living and warm grasp gave him a great shock, moreover. Instantly he drew Jack away, but with a hand which became so viselike, and with such evident nervousness, that his friend was shocked at the change in him. Privately Jack swore at the war for it, yet thought it strange in such a gallant man. He was pulled up to the fringe of a wooded bank before the colonel spoke.

"My dear old chap! What brings you here? How the deuce did you find me?"

The little cotton merchant continued to act facetiously. "Ah," said he, pushing a chest out, "blow me if I can tell you that! Genius, I think. The British army lost a very good man when I stopped growing, Art. * * * Had you seen me? Were you going to jump up that silly rock?"

"Jove, how you startled me!" the miserable man ran on. "Do you know, I had you in mind at that moment, as if I should see you directly. * * * How long are you here? Where are you staying, old Jack? * * * Wasn't that strange, though?"

Jack thought his friend's behavior stranger. He was not unaware of the card play, rumor of which had reached as far as Liverpool. "'Devonshire arms,'" he said, laconically. "Got any fish?"

"Not very many." Poor old Sale. How sick he looked! "But now that you're here—wait a minute, I'll let old Tib go home."

He came back smiling and with his natural color, and Jack was uncommonly funny about the war. It did not surprise the jester that his friend put no more questions with respect to the manner of their encounter. He was a good deal touched, for, on the other hand, Sale's affectionate cordiality confessed relief from a great distress. They went down to the hotel, and there the afternoon was whiled away with talk of old times, as if no mystery had spun fine threads between them.

It was over the after dinner smoke that both men came to an awkward silence. For Jack, at any rate, this was not endurable; he waited for some more intimate talk, hoping good from it, and then set about with deliberation to put his friend at ease.

He said, very quietly: "I know what you're thinking of Art."

The colonel controlled himself with difficulty. He had little doubt left just at that moment that Jack had seen through his bad acting, but he looked up, saw him admiring the ash of his cigar, and still kept silence, dreading the word that would shatter self-respect.

"You're as superstitious as ever; wondering what the deuce that 'coincidence' portends of my turning up so adroitly. Oh, I know you of old!" He laughed gently. "My dear fellow, I'm sorry to disabuse you, but it's simply no coincidence at all. I've been hunting you about town for a week, off and on; got your address from you're wife, and here I am, on a most prosaic business mission! But confess. You've been thinking it odd all day, haven't you?"

The comfort of this was worth a settlement of all debts. But, as an explanation, it did nothing to shake a saved man's faith in the supernatural.

"Well, yes," he replied to the challenge.

"Just so. You're the same old dreamer, and it isn't good for the nerves, Art. * * * Are you game," proceeded Jack, in his very quietest tones, "to do a big journey nowadays? One of your old adventures?"

Col. Sale gazed at his friend with strange eyes.

"It's this. You know the state of the Egyptian fiber market? Or, of course, you don't; that wouldn't interest you. Egyptian fiber is at tenpence a pound, and that's a famine price; perfectly frightful! In Liverpool we've formed the Imperial Cotton Growing Extension association, pooling a little capital to look for new fields and promote enterprise. I hope it'll do some good. What we want now, as soon as ever we can lay our hands on him, is the right sort of man to go down the railway route from Cairo to the cape—taking his own time about it, of course—and spy out possibilities. Well, I told the other directors about you and the mahdi. I'm to ask you if you'll undertake the trip, old chap. It's dangerous, I know, but what they offer to do, apart from cost of equipment and all that, is to put down £2,000 a year for, say, three years, and I am empowered to pay it into your bank if you consent."

The man for whom this miracle was worked leaned forward to put his face in his hands. Jack saw his chest heave.

"What do you say, O, Benedick, the married man? Will you go on this wild goose chase for us, or would you rather fish and play bridge at home?"

"You know I'll go," said the colonel, at length. "God bless you, Jack!" But still he hid his face. "When did you hear about my bridge losses?"

"My dear fellow! Not so bad, is it? Why, when I got to town I heard of them, of course."

Tennyson errs. There are times when half a truth may be of all lies the whitest.

"Then you are right; it was not a coincidence at all." The colonel's eyes were shining as he uncovered a face composed and stern. "It was God's hand, old friend. I'll prove it to you. * * * Jack, if you had been an instant later I was a dead man."

"Thanks," said the incorrigible Jack. "I rather took credit for my own exertions."—London Sketch.

BLUE FOX FARMING.

On an Alaskan Island a Wisconsin Business Man Has 1,500 Animals Whose Fur Is Worth from Ten to Eighty Dollars Each.

George T. Scove, after an absence of nearly six years on an isolated island off the Alaskan coast, is in Manitowoc, Wis., spending the winter with relatives. He is the son of H. M. Scove, a former well known shipbuilder, and was born and educated in Manitowoc. In 1898 he went to Alaska and acquired some mining property, on which he prospected for a year, and then associated with him Charles L. Mann, of Milwaukee, the latter taking a half interest in the mines, with the stipulation that Scove should engage in the blue fox farming business with parties having equal ownership in the mines and the new industry.

Scove preempted Patterson island, located off the southeast coast of Alaska, 60 miles north of the international boundary line. Scove then went to Prince William sound and purchased 66 pair of the best breed of blue foxes and took them to Patterson island by water, a distance of several hundred miles. Here he had shacks and fish shanties erected. The foxes, though used to a more northerly climate, thrived, but High island, adjoining Patterson island, separated by a channel only 100 yards wide, was an attractive spot for the foxes, and they swam across and inhabited High island. He then found it necessary to purchase this island, too, to save his stock.

The foxes care for themselves, with the exception of their feed. They subsist entirely on fish and berries. During the salmon run large quantities are caught at the mouths of inlets and are smoked and preserved for the season. Other varieties, such as halibut, cob, dog fish, shark and flounder, are caught during the summer months.

The foxes have regular feeding places on the islands, and receive their "rations" every afternoon.

During the five years the 66 pair have increased to over 1,500 foxes. The fur is one of the most expensive in the market today, and brings a price of from $10 to $80, according to the quality, size and color of the fur. The color ranges from a maltese to a dark navy blue. London is the general market for blue fox furs, which are used extensively in dress trimmings.

NEW CURE FOR LOCKJAW.

Midway Men Invent Electronometer Which They Hope Will be of Great Use in Nervous Diseases.

Capillary electronometer is the name of a new instrument delicate enough to register the minute discharges of electricity in nerves and muscles. The invention will greatly aid the cure of lockjaw, they hope, and be of great use in nervous diseases. It is a device conceived by the research workers in the physiological laboratory at the University of Chicago, its inventors being C. C. Guthrie, E. P. Lyon and F. H. Rieske.

A fine glass tube with a hole in it no larger than a capillary gland on the back of a human hand is the mechanism of the instrument. The tube at one end contains mercury, which penetrates the small extremity of the tube. The tube rests in a cup of acid, and the two are joined by platinum wire.

All life action is chemical and electrical, the inventors believing, and by the action of the electrical discharge from a moving muscle on the mercury in the tube the amount of energy expended may be gauged.

This Is Miraculous.

Manhattan, Kans., March 14.—One of the strangest cases that has ever been heard of in Riley Co. is that of the three-year-old daughter of Mr. Jonas Brubaker of this place.

Some time ago the little girl took whooping cough, which was followed by pneumonia. When the pneumonia left her, she was taken down with malaria fever with at times symptoms of Spinal Meningitis.

The family doctor brought her safely through these troubles, but after the fever Bright's Disease set in and the doctors gave her up. Her father tells the rest of the story:

"We began to give her Dodd's Kidney Pills and after she had taken about three and a half boxes, she was entirely cured. Now she is well as any child, running and playing as if nothing had ever been the matter with her. The doctors said she was beyond the reach of medicine. Dodd's Kidney Pills certainly saved our little girl's life, when she was so far into the chronic stage of Bright's Disease that we thought nothing could save her."

One Big Braid.

Towne—Her hair is positively golden.

Browne—So they say, but it seems very strange to me. I knew her when she was a little girl.

"Well?"

"Well, it was merely plaited then."—Philadelphia Press.

10,000 Plants for 16c.

This is a remarkable offer the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., makes. They will send you their big plant and seed catalog, together with enough seed to grow

1,000 fine, solid Cabbages,
2,000 delicious Carrots,
2,000 blanching, nutty Celery,
2,000 rich, buttery Lettuce,
1,000 splendid Onions,
1,000 rare, luscious Radishes,
1,000 gloriously brilliant Flowers.

This great offer is made in order to induce you to try their warranted seeds—for when you once plant them you will grow no others, and

ALL FOR BUT 16c POSTAGE,

providing you will return this notice, and if you will send them 20c in postage, they will add to the above a package of the famous Berliner Cauliflower. [K. L.]

"Pa, how much is Mr. Rockefeller worth?" "Oh, about a billion dollars, my son." "How much is that in doughnuts, pa?"—Town Topics.

Fastidious.

"The front porch is dreadfully dirty, Maria."

"Yes, I know. But the new girl says she won't wash it off until her trunk comes."

"And what has her trunk to do with it?"

"She says she always wears her best stockings when she washes porches."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

ECZEMA ON HANDS.

Red, Rough Hands, Itching, Burning Palms and Painful Finger Ends —One Night Treatment.

Soak the hands on retiring in a strong, hot, creamy lather of Cuticura Soap. Dry, and anoint freely with Cuticura, the great skin cure and purest of emollients. Wear, during the night, old, loose kid gloves with the finger ends cut off and air holes cut in the palms. For red, rough, chapped hands, dry, fissured, itching, feverish palms, with shapeless nails and painful finger ends, this treatment is simply wonderful. Complete external and internal treatment for every humor from pimples to scrofula, from infancy to age, consisting of Cuticura Soap, Ointment, and Pills, may now be had of all chemists for $1.00.

Not Bigoted.

Brown—I thought you were a vegetarian, but I hear you eat mutton.

Robinson—I am not a bigoted vegetarian. I only eat the meat of such animals as live on vegetable food.—Stray Stories.

Salzer's Home Builder Corn.

So named because 50 acres produced so heavily, that its proceeds built a lovely home. See Salzer's catalog. Yielded in 1903 in Ind. 157 bu., Ohio 160 bu., Tenn. 98 bu., and in Mich. 220 bu. per acre. You can beat this record in 1904.

WHAT DO YOU THINK OF THESE YIELDS PER ACRE?

120 bu. Beardless Barley per acre.
310 bu. Salzer's New National Oats per A.
80 bu. Salzer Speltz and Macaroni Wheat.
1,000 bu. Pedigree Potatoes per acre.
14 tons of rich Billion Dollar Grass Hay.
60,000 lbs. Victoria Rape for sheep—per A.
160,000 lbs. Teosinte, the fodder wonder.
54,000 lbs. Salzer's Superior Fodder Corn—rich, juicy fodder, per A.

Now such yields you can have. Mr. Farmer, in 1904, if you will plant Salzer's seeds.

JUST SEND THIS NOTICE AND 10c

in stamps to John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., and receive their great catalog and lots of farm seed samples. [K. L.]

"Smithers has an auto with the biggest record in the state." "Speed, accidents, or mangled pedestrians?"—Cincinnati Times-Star.

$30.00 St. Louis to California $30.00 via The Iron Mountain Route.

These tickets will be on sale daily during March and April, when Pullman Tourist Sleeping Cars will be operated daily between St. Louis, Los Angeles and San Francisco. Particulars from any Agent of the Company. H. C. TOWNSEND, G. P. & T. Agent, St. Louis.

There is nothing new under the sun. Radium, for example, is merely the latest old thing that has been discovered.—Puck.

Save the baby with Hoxsie's Croup Cure. The only cure and preventive for Membranous Croup, Pneumonia and Diphtheria. No opium. No Nausea. 50 cts.

A woman is never too good to be true.—Chicago Daily News.

Piso's Cure cannot be too highly spoken of as a cough cure.—J. W. O'Brien, 322 Third Ave., N., Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 6, 1900.

A propensity to hope and joy is real riches; one to fear and sorrow, real poverty.—Hume.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

A big head has no show against a big heart.—Ram's Horn.

Putnam Fadeless Dyes are fast to light and washing.

The coming man is usually one who has already arrived.

He Didn't Have to Prove It.

The other day a stranger stepped off the train at Hopkins and said to a man on the depot platform: "Can you tell me who is the best lawyer in this town" "I am," replied the man on the platform, without hesitation. The stranger seemed somewhat disconcerted by this display of egotism and gently said: "Excuse me, sir, but I should like to have you prove it." "Don't have to prove it, sir," answered the man on the platform. "I admit it. I am the only lawyer in the town sir." And immediately the stranger got a lawyer and the lawyer got a client.—Kansas City Journal.

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Bragg—"I owe nothing to any man." Newitt—"Oh, yes you do." Bragg—"No, sir!" Newitt—Oh, yes. You owe an apology to every man who has to listen to you blow."—Philadelphia Press.

It Cures While You Walk.

Allen's Foot-Ease is a certain cure for hot, sweating, callus, and swollen, aching feet. Sold by all Druggists. Price 25c. Don't accept any substitute. Trial package FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

"De man dat thinks he knows it all," said Uncle Eben, "is kep' busy wonderin' how so many foolish people kin prosper."—Washington Star.

RESTORED TO HEALTH.

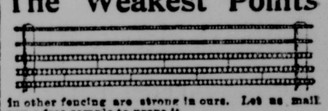
Many weak, suffering women do not know that their kidneys are sick. Backache tells of sick kidneys and so do urinary disorders. Sick kidneys make bad blood, and bad blood makes bad digestion, heart palpitation, dizzy headaches, nervousness, sleeplessness, sciatica, rheumatic pains and constant depression.

Can't be restored to health until the kidneys are cured. Read how one woman was restored by using Doan's Kidney Pills:

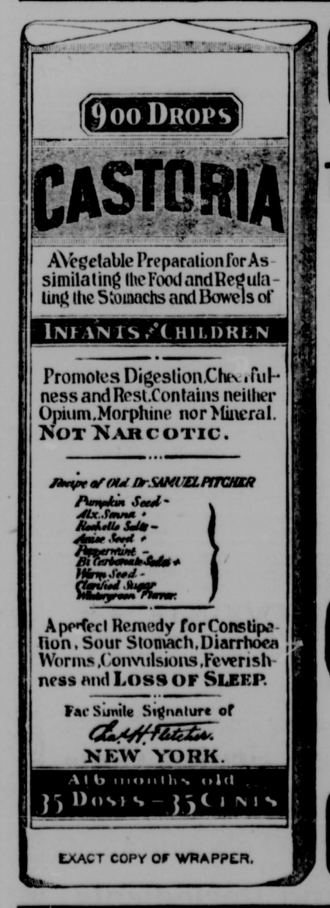
Mrs. H. A. Van Sickle, 311 6th Ave., S. W., Roanoke, Va., says: "Kidney trouble was hereditary in our family and I had been so continually afflicted with the disease that I began to despair of even temporary relief. Sometimes I suffered so severely that I was confined to my bed. The aching in my back was intense and the kidney disorder caused an excess of uric acid in my blood which impaired my digestion. I was compelled to deny myself of many of the little delicacies of diet. The doctors diagnosed my case as congestion of the kidneys. I had about given up hope when I began using Doan's Kidney Pills, but I took only a few doses when their curative powers were proven to my satisfaction. I have never been without them in the house since."

Doan's Kidney Pills are sold by all dealers; price, 50 cents; or mailed on receipt of price by Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. Write for free trial.

The Weakest Points



In other fencing are strong in ours. Let us mail you a free sample to prove it.
The Truss & Cable Fence Co., 620 Cuyahoga Bldg., Cleveland, O.



CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.
In Use For Over Thirty Years
CASTORIA
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

Right Along
A good thing lives and takes on new life, and so

The Old Reliable
St. Jacobs Oil
keeps right along curing
Pains and Aches.
Price 25c. and 50c.

WAR REMINISCENCES

A DEFEATED MULE RIDER.

Jim Said It Was "Easy When You Know How," But He Got the Lofty Toss.

When the First Connecticut H. A. placed their batteries in position at the defenses back from Harrison's Landing, on the James river, after the notable "seven days' retreat," the writer went one day to a spring in a field outside the breastworks, for water. Feeding in an adjoining field, I noticed a remarkably fine mare mule, and, having lost my horse a few days previously, I thought it a good chance to supply myself with a mount, writes Walter T. Sage, in the National Tribune. I therefore quietly approached, and had little difficulty in capturing Mrs. Mule, somewhat to my surprise, as she appeared to be quite young and high spirited. As she had nothing but a rope about her neck, I took a turn about her lower jaw, and, leading her to the fence, jumped on her back. I professed myself to be quite an equestrian, but I had barely touched her back before I found myself on my back, on the ground. Mightily astonished and full of anger at the ease with which it was done, I again led her to the fence, and, making careful preparations, I again mounted her, but had no chance to get my heels together under her belly ere I once more went sailing through the air, coming down with a force that convinced me that I'd had a "genteel sufficiency," as the saying goes. While thinking over the mule's ability as a first-class contortionist, I remembered the many boastful utterances of our darky wagon driver, Jim, who really was a remarkably good driver, and I thought there was some prospect of fun ahead, so I led Mrs. Mule to camp, tied her to a tree in rear of camp, and hunted up Jim, first informing my comrades of the fun at hand, as well as the men in the infantry supporting the batteries and arranging that they should gather around, apparently by chance. I offered Jim if he would break in the mule so I could ride her, a five-dollar bill, and he was as vain as a peacock over my flattering mention of his abilities as a rider, and promptly assured me he could "certainly do it for shuah." We held the mule, and Jim saddled her, and after a little skirmishing around, and cinching her up tightly, he put on his great Mexican spurs, and, taking a short, thick whipstock from his wagon, he mounted, while half a dozen of us held her firm. Jim locked his spurs together under her belly, and with a broad grin and the remark of how "easy it was to ride a mule, if you only knew how," told us to let go. For about two minutes we hardly knew where Jim and the mule were, or what they were doing, but concluded they had something to do with the cloud of dust that was rising so thickly all about us. Presently the dust commenced to settle, and we discovered them in pretty near the same position in which we had last seen them, Jim still in the saddle, the mule's legs braced out, and she now refusing to move in any direction, although Jim now used both whip and spur. This

JIM AND THE MULE.

lasted so long, and we jeered and chated poor Jim so unceasingly, that he finally became careless or reckless of consequences, and allowed his legs to hang loosely, his heels unlocked from their hold. It was but a moment, now, before Mrs. Mule realized that her time had come, and was not slow to take advantage of it, for we saw a huge black shape go sprawling over our heads and land in the deep sink dug in rear of the company kitchen.

As Jim straightened up out of his disgusting bath, and clambered out, smeared from head to foot, the expression on his face was enough to convulse a corpse, and at the roar that went up from the hundreds who had witnessed the feat, Jim turned up his eyes, and, with a muttered curse at the mule, he hastened off to his wagon, and was never, to my knowledge, known to boast of his prowess as a rider of vicious horses or mules. The writer had no further use for such a playful animal, so turned her loose.

As to Shakespeare.

Fuddy—It does not seem as though there was anything that Shakespeare didn't know?

Duddy—That's so. Why, he knew by heart lots of good things I have got off myself.—Boston Transcript.

Which Was Far Worse.

Williamson—Does your wife always have the last word?

Henderson—Well, if she doesn't, old fellow, she looks it.—Smart Set.

BIG WHISKERED COLONEL.

Stirring Incident of Stone River Battle in Which a Strange Character Figured.

"That does not surprise me," said the captain, in the Chicago Inter Ocean. "I was in the regular brigade at Stone river and my mind has been ever since in a state of confusion as to certain things that happened in Palmer's front on the 31st of December, 1862. There was no trouble about our own line. Wherever the regular brigade went it stood like a rock. At one point we had been formed to check the confederate charge that had shattered two or three fighting brigades representing as many divisions.

"We were posted so as to have a view of the ground fought over and the scene was exciting and confusing. We saw one of Palmer's brigades hurled against the confederates in such fury as to break the confederate line. We saw one of the charging regiments, isolated, spread its thin line to check a heavy column of confederates charging toward us at regimental front. The colonel commanding the isolated regiment wore a

AT A GALLOP IN PURSUIT.

heavy flowing beard and he and the other field officers were good riders and were well mounted. But when the confederate column struck the union regiment it seemed to me that the colonel and his men were literally swallowed up.

"The confederate column did not stop. It came rushing on like a great machine, running over and crushing the life out of the regiment in its front. We saw the colonel and his horse go down in the instant that the lieutenant colonel, major and lieutenant were blotted out of the picture. As the confederate column swept on the field behind it seemed covered with dead horses and men. But as the confederate column came nearer us we saw men in blue running with it on the flank, and a little later saw this line of blue diverge, form, and blaze away at the men with whom they had been running.

"Then, looking back over the field, we saw men clustering like partridges about a something which a minute later became the whiskered colonel and his horse. It seemed incredible, but I'll be hanged if that colonel didn't mount his horse, out there in the rear of the confederate line, and gathering his men about him start at a gallop in pursuit of the fellows who had run over him. He hadn't more than 50 men with him, but he seemed to think he was chasing the whole confederate army right into our hands. The confederates, moving not directly against our front, but obliquely, as if projected against a point to our left, came upon us like an avalanche, but the regular brigade gave them such a reception that they veered off and the big whiskered colonel, with his partridge formation of fighters, was persuaded to give up his rear chase and come through our lines just in time to escape a second charge that left scores of our men dead in line.

"Now many of our boys never saw this big whiskered colonel at all, and never believed that he came to our lines in the rear of a charging confederate column, but I watched him through the glass, from start to finish, and his rear chase of a confederate brigade, 50 times as strong as his own force, was one of the most mysterious happenings at Stone river. I never saw the man again and I don't know who he was."

HE GOT THE WHISKY IN.

Clever Scheme, But the Inventor Spent a Week in the Guard House.

A book could be written on the very curious devices resorted to by soldiers to smuggle whisky into camp. The first incident of this kind came under my notice while we were at Paducah, Ky., in January, 1862, preparing for the advance against Donelson, says a writer in the American Tribune.

A soldier of the Twenty-first Illinois infantry, Grant's old regiment, started out from camp with a coffee pot, explaining to the officer in charge of the guard that he was going after milk for a comrade who was not feeling very well.

On his return the officer suspected the man had whisky in the pot, but the man persisted that it was milk, and to prove it he poured a quantity through the spout, and was permitted to pass on. That night there was a general drunk in the soldiers' quarters, ending in a free fight.

An examination discovered the fact that the man had put a little milk into the spout of the pot, sealing the inside of the opening with bread and filling the body of the vessel with whisky.

That soldier spent a week in the guard house thinking over his misdirected talents for strategy.

Different Now.

Young Husband—When I used to kiss you, you slapped me.

Young Wife—Well, you won't get slapped now unless you forget to kiss me. —Illustrated Bits.

Popular Science

USEFUL GERMAN DEVICE.

It Prevents Most Effectively Fires from Locomotive Sparks and Is Now in General Use.

The constant danger of widespread and disastrous forest fires and other conflagrations and the deplorable losses of property and life which occur each year from such causes in the United States lend a practical interest to the best methods employed in other countries for averting similar dangers.

Forest fires in Germany are comparatively infrequent for three reasons: First, the country has a rainfall so copious and uniform that periods of drought which render woodlands easily inflammable are relatively rare; second, where railways traverse tracts of pine forests strewn with the dry, fallen needles of the previous year, they are generally ditched and diked along both sides of the line so as to confine a fire to a small and easily controlled area; and, third, because every precaution which inventors can devise to arrest locomotive sparks and prevent them from escaping into the air is practiced on the state railways and enforced on all private and corporate lines.

Until recently it was not apparent that the German engines were in this respect much, if any, in advance of those of other countries. The problem here, as elsewhere, has been to devise a metallic network fine enough in mesh to effectively sift the glowing sparks from the blast of a locomotive without so obstructing the draft as to compromise its steaming capacity. Hitherto the bars or filaments of network spark arresters have been mainly round and fixed in place—conditions which always entail

THREE TIERS OF GRATE BARS.

more or less danger of choking and clogging whenever the space between bars or meshes is small enough to really prevent the escape of sparks and glowing embers of dangerous size.

These requirements have led to an ingenious improvement invented by a German engineer named Heydemann. It has been in use during the past two years on the state railways of Mecklenburg, with such success that it has been adopted for trial on the Hessian and several corporate lines, and has become therefore a subject of current public interest. The device consists of a series of three grates set one above another in a square iron or steel frame of such size and form as to fit into the smoke chambers of the locomotive. The arrangement of three tiers of grate bars will be shown by the diagram.

Each bar is about two inches wide by one-tenth of an inch thick, and is ingeniously set into the frame so as to be held in place against any shock or pressure and at the same time to be free to expand or contract with changing temperatures. As shown by the diagram the middle tier or grate contains twice as many bars as the top and bottom tiers, and the arrangement of bars and spaces is such that while a free passage is secured for the gases of combustion no spark or ember more than 0.16 inch in thickness can escape, and these are so small that they are self-extinguished within a few feet after escaping into the open air and cause no danger. This ingenious arrangement of the bars, together with the readiness with which they expand and contract under varying temperatures, acts to dislodge the adhering particles and prevents the arrester from becoming clogged, at the same time permitting a draft so open and free that the steaming capacity of the engine is said to be visibly greater than with any other type of spart catcher heretofore used in this country.—Dean B. Mason, U. S. Vice and Deputy Consul General at Berlin.

ETHER AFFECTS PLANTS.

Scientific Tests Prove That It Hastens Their Development and Shortens Winter Rest.

By a series of experiments Dr. J. Johannsen, professor of vegetable physiology at the Copenhagen agricultural college, has established the fact that under the influence of ether or chloroform plants shorten their period of hibernal rest and develop foliage and blossoms from two weeks to as many months before the normal time.

Prof. Johannsen found that plants are most susceptible to the influence of anaesthetics toward the end of their period of rest, and that no noticeable results can be obtained if plants are subjected to the influence of ether or chloroform before they have entered upon the period of rest or after they have begun their spring activity.

Lilacs, etherized at the end of July, after they had reached their rest period, but while they were still in leaves, lost their foliage rapidly and at once began to develop new leaves. In five to eight days they had new foliage and a few days later were in full bloom, while lilacs not treated with ether did not develop to maturity until 20 or more days later.

Chloroform seems to act more energetically than ether and its use is preferable from an economic point of view. Some florists in France and Germany have already begun to make practical use of the accelerating effect of anaesthetics upon plants and have obtained gratifying results with lilacs, snowballs, azaleas, deutzias, glycinium, and many other flower-bearing shrubs.

NEW PRECIOUS STONE.

Kunzite, a Beautiful Lilac Gem, Discovered by an Expert of the Geological Survey.

Kunzite is the name of a new precious stone that has been discovered by one of the experts of the United States geological survey. Do you know what kunzite is? If you do not, George F. Kunz, its discoverer, can tell you.

Kunzite is the principal gem discovery of the year which ended a month ago, and Pala, in San Diego county, Cal., is where it was found.

Crystals of great size and beauty have been obtained, and the stone has been cut into very beautiful gems for jewelry, and bids fair to become popular.

Kunzite is a beautiful lilac color, and comes under the head of spodumene, sometimes called triphane. Spodumene is a silicate of aluminum, and is found in colors varying from gray, yellow and greenish white to an emerald green and purple.

In a forthcoming volume on mineral resources to be published by the geological survey considerable space will be devoted to this new gem. This volume will also contain a great deal of valuable information concerning the development of the mining of precious stones in this country.

New discoveries of very fine rubellite and other tourmalines have also been made at Pala and in other parts of California. Topaz, both white and pale blue, has been identified for the first time in that state.

It was found at Coahuila in distinct and beautiful crystals, the dimensions of the largest being three-quarters of an inch by one inch. Magnificent spessartite garnets were obtained near Ramona, in San Diego county.

Outside of California prospecting and development work have been carried on in a few scattered districts.

Turquoise has been mined in several places in New Mexico, Arizona, Nevada and California, and many gems of great beauty have been found.

The sapphire mines of Montana were worked last year by three different companies, two of which developed fine blue gems in Fergus county, and the other multi-colored stones in Granite county.

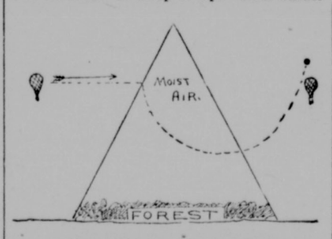
In North Carolina prospecting for beryl and amethyst was continued. Some of the government geologists believe that diamonds are to be found in Indiana, and the matter has been discussed in scientific papers.

WHY DOES IT DROP?

A Question That Has Puzzled Aeronauts for a Long Time Explained in a Simple Way.

Every year, more and more interest is taken in the science of ballooning, and, with an ever increasing number of aeronauts pursuing their investigations, the mysteries of such air-sailing are one by one, steadily if slowly, being solved.

For a long time one curious phenomenon puzzled all voyages by air. When a balloon, in the course of a trip, passed over a forest, it was sure to descend from its former elevation, and a good supply of ballast had then to be thrown out in order to keep it up. This small



A PROBLEM IN BALLOONING.

diagram reveals the reason for such behavior of the aerostat.

As the arrow shown indicates, we will suppose that the balloon seen in position on the left is being carried through the air towards the point occupied by the balloon on the right. And on the way the course through the air passes over a forest, also indicated. The dotted line, denoting the elevation of the balloon in its flight, shows what will happen. Over the forest the balloon will drop, as the dotted line indicates. Ballast will be thrown out to keep the balloon-car from the tree-tops, and after leaving the forest the balloon, now lighter, will rise higher than before.

Why does the balloon drop when over the forest? Because, as the "pyramid" marked over the forest shows, there is above all such collections of vegetation a high prism of moisture-laden air, caused by the abundant transpiration of the trees and bushes. And, entering that mass of damp air, the buoyancy of the balloon is much reduced, and naturally it descends.

The Weight of Children.

Some curious experiments have been made at one of the royal philanthropic institutions in Copenhagen. For some years back the 70 boys and girls in the place have been carefully weighed every day in groups of 15 and under. Thereby it is proved that the children gain weight mostly in autumn and in the early part of December. From that time till the end of April there is scarcely any increase in weight. More remarkable still, there is a diminution till the end of summer.

English Bank Note Paper.

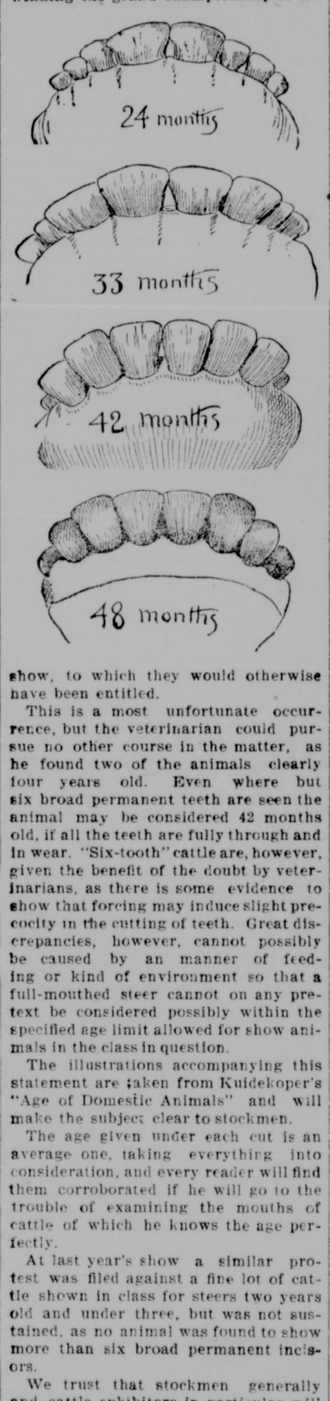
It is not every one who is aware that a Bank of England note is not of the same thickness all through. The paper is thicker in the lefthand corner to enable it to retain a keener impression of the vignette there, and it is also considerable thicker in the dark shadows of the center letters and beneath the figures at the ends. Counterfeit notes are invariably of one thickness only throughout.

AGRICULTURAL HINTS.

TELLING AGES OF CATTLE.

It Can Be Done with Almost Absolute Exactness by the Teeth of Domestic Animals.

One of the great sensations of this year's International was the turning down of a pen of 15 head of Aberdeen-Angus steers, two years old and under three, by the official veterinarian. A protest had been filed against this grand lot of cattle and was based upon the allegation that they were over age. To settle the matter the official veterinarian, acting for the exposition management, examined the mouths of seven head of the lot of 15 cattle, and made his report to the effect that two of the eight were over three years old. This decision sustained the protest and threw the pen of cattle out of the competition, thus preventing them from winning the grand championship of the



show, to which they would otherwise have been entitled.

This is a most unfortunate occurrence, but the veterinarian could pursue no other course in the matter, as he found two of the animals clearly four years old. Even where but six broad permanent teeth are seen the animal may be considered 42 months old, if all the teeth are fully through and in wear. "Six-tooth" cattle are, however, given the benefit of the doubt by veterinarians, as there is some evidence to show that forcing may induce slight precocity in the cutting of teeth. Great discrepancies, however, cannot possibly be caused by an manner of feeding or kind of environment so that a full-mouthed steer cannot on any pretext be considered possibly within the specified age limit allowed for show animals in the class in question.

The illustrations accompanying this statement are taken from Kuidekoper's "Age of Domestic Animals" and will make the subject clear to stockmen.

The age given under each cut is an average one, taking everything into consideration, and every reader will find them corroborated if he will go to the trouble of examining the mouths of cattle of which he knows the age perfectly.

At last year's show a similar protest was filed against a fine lot of cattle shown in class for steers two years old and under three, but was not sustained, as no animal was found to show more than six broad permanent incisors.

We trust that stockmen generally and cattle exhibitors in particular will study the accompanying illustrations carefully and make their exhibits conform to them at future shows. Action to this effect may be taken by the management showing dentition departures from standard types will not be eligible to exhibition. It would be well in the premises for exhibitors to make themselves familiar with the subject and see to it that their animals intended for showing have teeth corroborating statements made relative to dates of birth. Many desire to have it believed that forcing materially effects dentition and changes the normal appearance of the mouth, indicating age, but it may be regarded as certain that no full-mouthed steer will be allowed to compete in classes for cattle three years old at future meetings of the International.—Farmers' Review.

Treating Seed Potatoes.

Recent investigations made at the Ohio experiment station show that a disease, heretofore but partially recognized, injures potato tops severely at times. This is the potato rosette, and this disease appears to be general. Seed treatment in 1903 has increased the yield where the disease prevailed from 25 to 125 per cent. on a light crop. Bulletin 145, just published, gives the second series of results in treating for this trouble. Formalin at the rate of one pint in 30 gallons of water, is the solution used. Immerse the seed potatoes in this for two hours, after which the tubers may be dried and cut for planting. This bulletin will be sent to all citizens of the state who may apply for it.—Ohio Experiment Station, Wooster, O.

Hang blankets over the poultry house window on extreme cold nights.

Miss Agnes Miller, of Chicago, speaks to young women about dangers of the Menstrual Period.

"To Young Women:—I suffered for six years with dysmenorrhea (painful periods), so much so that I dreaded every month, as I knew it meant three or four days of intense pain. The doctor said this was due to an inflamed condition of the uterine appendages caused by repeated and neglected colds.

"If young girls only realized how dangerous it is to take cold at this critical time, much suffering would be spared them. Thank God for **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound**, that was the only medicine which helped me any. Within three weeks after I started to take it, I noticed a marked improvement in my general health, and at the time of my next monthly period the pain had diminished considerably. I kept up the treatment, and was cured a month later. I am like another person since. I am in perfect health, my eyes are brighter, I have added 12 pounds to my weight, my color is good, and I feel light and happy."—Miss Agnes Miller, 25 Potomac Ave., Chicago, Ill. — *$5000 forfeit if original of above letter proving genuineness cannot be produced.*

The monthly sickness reflects the condition of a woman's health. Anything unusual at that time should have prompt and proper attention.

DOLLAR HUMOR CURE

From Pimples to Scrofula From Infancy to Age

To those who have suffered long and hopelessly from Humors of the Blood, Skin, and Scalp, and who have lost faith in doctors, medicines, and all things human, CUTICURA Soap, Ointment, and Pills appeal with a force hardly to be realized. Every hope, every expectation awakened by them has been more than fulfilled. More great cures of Simple, Scrofulous, and Hereditary Humors are daily made by them than by all other Blood and Skin Remedies combined, a single set, costing but one dollar, being often sufficient to cure the most distressing cases when all else fails.

Sold throughout the world. Cuticura Resolvent, 50c. (in form of Chocolate Coated Pills, 25c. per vial of 60), Ointment, 50c., Soap, 25c. Depots: London, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5 Rue de la Paix; Boston, 137 Columbus Ave. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props.

Send for "All About the Skin and Scalp."

When the little folks take colds and coughs, don't neglect them and let them strain the tender membranes of their lungs, Give them

Shiloh's Consumption Cure The Lung Tonic

It will cure them quickly and strengthen their lungs. It is pleasant to take,

Prices, 25c., 50c., and $1.00.

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BENJ. H. SINCELL, Editor and Proprietor

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Oakland, Md.

THURSDAY, MARCH 31, 1904.

REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE TO MEET APRIL 6.

Mr. John B. Hanna, chairman of the Republican State committee, on Saturday issued the call for the meeting of the committee on April 6 at noon in the Royal Arcanum Hall, Baltimore. The committee will decide upon the time and place for holding the state convention for the selection of delegates to the national convention.

The state convention must take place at least a month after the meeting of the committee and the same time before the national convention, so that the convention will probably take place some time early in May. The national convention meets in Chicago, July 21. It is settled that the state delegates will be solid for Roosevelt.

GIVE THE CHILDREN A CHANCE

Sitting in a bad position all day, breathing air contaminated by forty or more sets of lungs working there by the hour and scolded more or less one third of the time, as the teachers are easy or hard to please, the school child gets used to submission. He sits quietly while he knows that wrong is done all about him. He learns to cheat in examination. He practices sly deceit. He sometimes does worse.

Let us bring our children up so they will grow naturally. Let us instruct them incidentally and not primarily. Let the school exercises be planned to meet the wants of the child's mind rather than try to make the mind conform with the prearranged system.

Let there be a campaign against the liar, the sneak, the thief, the impure, the undeveloped and the envious, and let it be begun before they are mature and hardened.

FULL SCHEME TO CONTROL MARYLAND NOW REVEALED.

The Democratic managers have at last given to the public their complete plans for making Maryland "solid" for their party for years to come.

The first step is the Poe suffrage amendment which on its face is intended to eliminate the negro but which in reality makes it possible for partisan boards of registry to arbitrarily refuse to register anyone who does not pass a satisfactory "examination" as to the meaning of any portion of the Constitution of the United States. This scheme is opposed by both Governor Warfield and Attorney General Bryan, because of the obvious opportunity for fraud.

The next step proposed is to do away with the present admittedly fair system of bi-partisan Boards of Registry and Judges of Election and give the majority party two-to-one. This bold move has aroused such a storm of protest over the State that it is said the Democratic managers may not push it through. Governor Warfield is fearful of the effect on his party and it is said is strongly opposed to the change. The next move is to postpone the general registration of voters from this year until 1906, when it is hoped the other two plans will be enacted into laws.

Another move is to remove the party designation in certain parts of the State where it will work the most injury to the Republicans and leave it on where it will help the Democrats.

Maryland has already suffered enough fraud by Democratic manipulation of our election laws. Thousands have been distranchised either by inability to read or by inability to correctly vote a complicated ballot. Trick ballots and other glaring frauds have been practiced and contested elections in Baltimore and other parts of the State have been the result. The Democratic Governor and Attorney General promised during the campaign to remedy some glaring defects in the law and especially to provide that the intent of the voter should govern in counting the ballots. Nobody hears of anyone making a bona fide effort to redeem this pledge. Like the cruel Egyptian task-masters, they, on the contrary are making the people's burden heavier than before. Justice and right are forgotten in their lust for power. The mills of the gods grind slowly but surely. Our people are honest and brave and manly—when once aroused to the full import of the schemes being worked they will sweep these conspirators against pure elections from power and the people will come to their own again.

SHORT RUN.

Short Run has not been heard from for quite a while and we wish to imform the readers that an earthquake or a cyclone has not passed over this section effacing us from the topography of God's county.

A storm, resembling somewhat a cyclone, honored us with its presence Tuesday evening, scattering fences, sugar buckets and most everything else loose at both ends, but its ravages left us still intact as a community with nothing seriously injured, except the third commandment which was broken next morning when sugar makers went out to find their trees wasting their sweetness on the ground and the cattle up to their knees in the wheat fields.

Sugar making is sung by the robins. The recent warm spell, with the thermometer at eighty, caused some anxiety, but the following freeze and snow are what makes the dollars come rolling home and the hearts glad.

Those who have camps are so "sweet" that the only way to get down to normal is to eat pickles and drink hard cider and those unfortunate in having none visit those who have thus taking opportunity to "sweeten up" for their respective belles and beaux. Thus, between the two, most of the sugar made is eaten, but it is freely given by our hospitable farmers.

One of our most distinguished guests at the sugar camp was Mr. Low Hoffman, of Gormania.

Miss Stullenbarger, of Elk Garden, is visiting relatives in this vicinity.

Mr. Benj. Paugh, of the Glades, spent a night with his sister, Mrs. J. T. Harvey.

Dr. Millen and Prof. A. S. Lee, both of Blaine, were interested spectators of Wilson's camp recently.

Mr. J. H. Wilson is at Oakland as a juror during court.

The coal mines are not running full time at present.

Saturday evening we noticed an object making a brown streak toward Deer Park. Sunday late we beheld the same object approaching more slowly and with difficulty, halted it. It turned out to be a brown horse and a driver and the haste in going was found to be occasioned by the serious condition of the driver's heart. The possessor of that troublesome organ hails from Elk Garden.

One of the most successful terms of school ever held at Short Run closed Friday. Miss Cora Weimer, the teacher, deserves all the praise and we can not speak of her in terms too high. She leaves the school in excellent condition for her successor who, we hope, will be herself. The last day was spent in a convivial union of teacher, pupils, expupils, trustees and patrons and in sight seeing. Lessons were heard in the forenoon after which dinner was spread consisting of all the good things that can be res urrected from a farmer's cellar and prepared by farmers wives and daughters. Music was furnished during the meal by a large graphophone provided with the latest records. After dinner, of course the boys and girls must have a game of "Pig" so they repaired to the bridge and left the older folks alone to talk about the weather, of its effects upon the coming fruit crop, of sugar making and about various topics equally interesting. A short afternoon session was held during which gifts and prizes were distributed and the school closed to spend the remainder of the day sight seeing on the Huckle-berry Rocks.

Rocks are quite common in this vicinity, especially in the roads, but the Huckle-berry Rocks are somesomething out of the ordinary and are worth anyone's time to see. Some of the young children never saw them before and they presented a picturesque appearance as they cautiously gathered around the ice-clad chasms pointed out by Miss Weimer. After two hours of exploration, the teacher announced that "school was out" and all went home declaring they had never spent a better day, nor a more profitable term of school.

HICK.

Estray Notice.

There came to my place near Barnum, W. Va., recently a ewe sheep and a lamb, which are marked. The owner will pleas come farward, pay all costs and damages and take the same away.

OTHO J. PAUGH. 1-3t

For Sale.

A cottage at Mountain Lake Park, Md.; 12 rooms, kitchen and attic; is used as a boarding house, and has good patronage; splendid location, near Auditorium. Also, 10 acres of good land one-half mile south of Mt. Lake Park, all cleared except 1½ acres. For further particulars address or call on F. P. ARNOLD, Mt. Lake Park, Garrett county, Md. 49-26t

Call For your Letters

Miss Susan M. Thomas, Orpha Glotfelty, Bell Huffman, Mrs. Hattie D. Fory, J. J. Speck, Mr. H. Runten, Geo. Brant.

COURT HOUSE BONDING MEASURE

Text of the Bill Introduced in the Legislature Authorizing the Issuance of Bonds.

In the House last week Mr Howard introduced the following bill:

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the question of whether or not the County Commissioners of Garrett county shall issue bonds to an amount not exceeding one hundred thousand nor less than seventy five thousand dollars for the purpose of purchasing lots and furnishing and building or erecting a court house at Oakland, the county seat of said county, and a new jail and furnishing the same at a cost not to exceed the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, which shall be submitted to the registered qualified voters at the Congressional election to be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday of November in the year nineteen hundred and four; the said ticket to be voted and to be printed on the congressional ballot to be used at said election. The ballot to be used in said shall have printed on them "for the issue of bonds" or "against the issue of bonds," and shall be counted and returned as other election returns are counted and made.

SECTION 2. And be it enacted, That if it shall be found by the returns of said Judges of election that a majority of the votes cast in said county are for the issue of said bonds, then it shall be the duty of the County Commissioners of Garrett county, within nine months after said election, to issue said bonds to an amount not exceeding one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, in sums not less than one hundred nor more than one thousand dollars each, and shall bear interest not to exceed five per centum per annum, and within nine months after said election, if it shall be decided by the ballots cast at said electionthat said bonds shall be issued the said County Commissioners shall issue bonds, which bonds shall be signed by the president of the Board of County Commissioners, and to be countersigned by the clerk to said Board, and the said bonds shall be made payable in the following manner, that is to say five thousand dollars each and every year, beginning with the year 1907; and they shall have coupons attached for the semi-annual interest, payable respectively on the first day of February and the first day of August in each year; the said bonds shall be dated as of the first day of August, 1905, and shall be forever exempt from all taxation for any purpose, and shall have printed on them a reference to the act authorizing the issue thereof.

SECTION 4. And be it enacted, That said bonds shall be issued to mature at such date as shall not require the payment thereof of more than five thousand dollars in any one year, but none of said bond shall be issued to mature before the first day of August, 1907.

SECTION 4. And be it enacted, That in order to pay the interest on said bonds, the County Commissioners shall annually, beginning with their levy laying session in 1905, levy on the assessable property of the county sufficient amount to pay said interest until the said bonds shall respectively mature; and for the payment of said bonds, they shall, beginning with the year 1907, levy on the assessable property of said county, the sum of five thousand dollars to pay said bonds, which shall be paid in the order of their serial number, beginning with serial number 1 and in their successive order.

SECTION 5. And be it enacted, That of the whole issue of said bonds so authorized or so much as may be necsary, the said County Commissioners shall immediately after signing the said bonds, as herein before provided sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, which said sale of said bonds shall be made upon due notice by publication in such newspaper or newspapers as the said County Commissioners shall deem proper and necessary.

SECTION 6. And be it enacted, That the proceeds arising from the sale of said bonds shall be applied by the County Commissioners of said county for the purchase of such lots and the erection and furnishing of a new court house and jail building at Oakland, the county seat of said county, and for no other purpose; and for the building and furnishing of said court house and jail, the said Board of County Commissioners shall contract by sealed bids, for which contracts advertisements shall be made in such newspaper or newspapers as the said County Commissioners shall deem proper, giving notice of the time and place of the public opening of such bids, and they shall require such bidder to file with their bids a good and sufficient bond with a surety or sureties to be approved by them in such penalty for the faithful performance of the contract thereunder as they may deem proper, and upon the opening of such bids, the said County Commissioners shall award the contracts to the lowest responsible bidders, but they shall have the power to reject any and all bids.

SECTION 7. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK.

Born, to Mr. Mrs. Steve Mattingly, Thursday of last week, a girl baby.

L. A. Rudisill made a business trip to Piedmont Friday and Saturday last.

Mr. R. G. Richardson, of Piedmont, has purchased the lot north by his store building, at this place. Consideration, $400.

Martin Severs, formerly of this place, is an employee of the B. & O. R. R. at Piedmont staton.

Mrs. W. M. Enlow and family have moved to Tarra Alta.

Mr. C. W. Hopkins, agent for Mrs. K. E. Davis' property is having new roofs put on several of the houses.

Mrs. S. L. Allen, of Baltimore, Md., was a guest of Dr. and Mrs. Laughlin last week.

OPPOSES ARMY CAMP SITES.

General Chaffee Finds Fault With Nearly All Recommended.

FILES OBJECTION WITH SEC'Y TAFT

The Oakland Site Not Considered By Committee When it Made Its Report to Congress—Our Chances Yet Good.

The army camp site is still a living issue with the people of Oakland notwithstanding the recommendations made by the Committee on Military Affairs of the House which filled its report on the 23rd inst. wherein no mention was made of the local site.

A letter received by the editor from Col. Pearre states that the recommendation was slipped through the committee when a bare quorum was present and in the absence of the chairman, Congressman Cooper, and that he intends to fight its adoption on the floor of the House when it is brought up.

That Oakland still has a chance to secure one of the sites is still an open question and is somewhat strengthened by the presence here on last Friday and the inspection of the ground proposed to be used by Col. H. O. S. Heistand, Assistant Adjutant General, and Capt. Moss, aide to Gen. Corbin. This was Col. Heistand's second visit to the Oakland site and his impressions as to its desirability were not changed in the least degree.

A telegram under date at Washington on the 28th inst. says concerning the sites recommended by the Military Committee:

"Secretary Taft has forwarded to the Senate Military Committee with his approval a letter written by General Chaffee, Chief of Staff, in opposition to certain features of the bill providing for the purchase of camp sites for military maneuvres at Conewago Valley, Pennsylvania, at Fort Douglas, Wisconsin, at the Henry ranch in California, and at Fort Sam Houston, Taxas.

"General Chaffee favors the general scheme of large maneuvering camps, but does not consider it wise to select them arbitrarily at this time. He suggests that an appropriation of $2000000 be made for such camps, and that their selection be left to the War Department after further investigation of the snbject. General Chaffee says the upset price of $50 an acre allowed for the ground of Conewago is $15 an acre more than the value placed upon the ground by an army board a year ago. The sites in Wisconsin and in Texas are opposed on the gound of their remoteness, and the Henry ranch site on the ground of its alleged unhealthfulness.

"General Chaffee says he is satisfied that the sites mentioned in the bill have not been sufficiently examined to justify their purchase, and he suggests the appointment of a board of army officers to make the necessary examinatoin. The Chickamauga Park site meets with his appoval, and he advocates the purchase of ground for the extension of that park."

BITTINGER AND VICINITY

The village school at this place closed on last Friday, after a successful term of six months. The teacher, Mr. E. S. Brenneman, deserves much commendation for the untiring efforts towards the advancement of the school, and the zeal manifested in the daily discharge of the professional duties of his high calling points strongly to the possibility of that gentleman attaining a high place in the ranks of the educators of the county.

Miss Ida Ralston, who taught a successful term in the Inskip school, returned to her home at this place last Saturday.

Dr. Russel Bover, of Accident, was in this section on professional duties last Saturday.

Mr. Peter G. Stark's and family were visiting Mr. Stark's aged step mother, who is ill at her daughter's home, near Avilton.

Mr. Simon Maust was on a buisness trip to Grantsville last Saturday.

Last week brought for our enjoyment three or four delightful days, the mercury going up almost to summer heat, but this week begins with a return to wintry conditions.

Reports at this time shows that about one half of an average sugar crop has been gathered with prospects of a satisfactory yield yet to come.

W. A. Althers is now engaged painting the interior of Jonas Bittinger's residence.

Dr. C. B. Stroup returned to Friendsville Monday, his family being unable to accompany him on account of the illness of their little child.

Mr. William Ralston is visiting his parents this week.

No Gloss Carriage Paint Made

will wear as long as Devoe's; no others are as heavy bodied, because Devoe's weigh 3 to 8 ounces more to the pint. Sold by J. M. Davis & son. 51-13

EASTER AND BOREAL WEATHER.

Rain, Wind, Low Barometer, Snow and Much Colder Promised by Hicks.

Rev. Irl Hicks, in his forecast for April makes the following predictions:

Storms of rain, wind, low barometer and high temperature, will have given place to snow, rising barometer and much colder in all western sections as April comes in. Cold, northerly winds, with frost and freezing northward, will follow about the 1st to the 3rd, progressively from west to east. If frost reaches far into central to southern sections at this time our readers should not be taken wholly by surprise. Careful and impartial observers must have discovered that the Easter full moon is almost invariably attended and followed by severe and disagreeable squalls and boreal weather. The present case we believe will prove no exception to the rule. Plants and tender vegetation should be protected against the probability of killing frosts during the first three or four days in April.

About the 4th to the 6th falls a reactionary storm period, during which time falling barometer, change to warmer, with more rain and storminess will be probable. Hail storms will be most natural at all the April disturbances, and sudden drops of temperature should not surprise any one after all the well-defined storm movements.

The vulcan storm period, central on the 10th, will bring a series of pronounced storms. The culmination of these storms will fall about Sunday, the 10th, to Wednesday, 13th. Look for high temperature, low barometer, with rain, hail and thunder, progressively from the west to east, on the 11th, 12th and 13th. Rapid rise of barometer and change to quite cool will follow behind storms, but a reaction to storm conditions will suddenly return, and from the 15th to the 17th it will again become very warm, progressively, the barometer will again fall to low readings and decided storms of rain, hail and thunder will occur along paths of low barometric pressure. The sudden revolutions of Venus from hot to cold will be felt at this time and at each disturbance during the rest of the month. Tornadic disturbances should be apprehended, if very low barometer, high temperature and abnormal humidity prevail at this time.

A regular Vulcan-Venus perturbation will be central on the 21st, extending from the 19th to the 23rd.

The barometer will drop low and the temperature rise very high as this period progresses, resulting in many vicious thunder and hail storms on and touching the 21st, 22d and 23rd. The normal tendency to April thunder showers will grow into decided and far-reaching rainstorms, with dangerous winds and possible tornadoes during the progress of these disturbances. The inevitable change to much cooler, with frosts general over central and northern sections, will follow up the western flanks of these storms. Late snow squalls need surprise no one, as the high barometer follows low areas at these April periods.

One of the most decided and perhaps violent storm periods of the month, extends from about the 26th to 29th. This period is nearer the center of the Venus disturbance, is in a Mercury perturbation, with Moon on the celestial equator, in perigee and full. We warn our readers to watch the barometric conditions and storm developments at this time. Very general and severe storms are more than probable. This is a time when destructive hail storms are almost a certainty in many sections. Abnormal downpours of rain will also visit central to southern regions. The month will go out with high barometer, cold winds and frosty nights northward.

WEEDS

Consumption is a human weed flourishing best in weak lungs. Like other weeds it's easily destroyed while young; when old, sometimes impossible.

Strengthen the lungs as you would weak land and the weeds will disappear.

The best lung fertilizer is Scott's Emulsion. Salt pork is good too, but it is very hard to digest.

The time to treat consumption is when you begin trying to hide it from yourself. Others see it, you won't.

Don't wait until you can't deceive yourself any longer. Begin with the first thought to take Scott's Emulsion. If it isn't really consumption so much the better; you will soon forget it and be better for the treatment. If it is consumption you can't expect to be cured at once, but if you will begin in time and will be rigidly regular in your treatment you will win.

Scott's Emulsion, fresh air, rest all you can, eat all you can, that's the treatment and that's the best treatment.

We will send you a little of the Emulsion free.

Be sure that this picture in the form of a label is on the wrapper of every bottle of Emulsion you buy.

SCOTT & BOWNE,
Chemists,
409 Pearl St., N. Y.

50c. and $1; all druggists.

For Sale Cheap.

A small farm containing fifty acres located four miles northeast of Deer Park, Md.; forty acres cleared; good title; good water; small orchard and new unfinished dwelling house. Splendid opportunity for a new beginner. Price $500; $200 cash and the balance to suit purchaser. Address Lock Box 96, Oakland, Md. 51—3t *

Paint Your Buggy for 75c.

with Devoe's Gloss Carriage Paint. It weighs 3 to 8 ozs. more to the pint than others, wears longer; and gives a gloss equal to new work. Sold by J. M. Davis & Son. 51-3t

A Place for Kilgour.

Mr. William Kilgour, lately appointed assistant state fish commissioner by Governor Warfield, will shortly move permanently to Garrett county.

Spring Time in the Carolina.

Resorts of Camden, Southern Pines and Pinehurst is delightful. All out door sports, golf, tennis, polo, riding, fine hotels. Three daily trains. Through sleepers and parlor cars. Dining cars on all trains. For descriptive booklets, address W. E. Conklyn, Gen. Agt., Seaboard Air Line, 1411 Chestnut St., Phila., Pa. 51-5t

Meeting of County Commissioners.

OFFICE OF THE
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS FOR GARRETT CO.
OAKLAND, MD., March 24, 1904.

The County Commissioners for Garrett county will meet at their office in Oakland on

Monday, April 11, 1904,

as required by law, for the purpose of making the 1904 Levy. All persons having accounts for same are requested to file them on or before the above date.

By order of the Board.

A. G. ROSS, Clerk.

FOR SALE

At Deer Park, Maryland, Main Line B. & O. R R., 2500 Feet Above Tidewater, a Country Place of about 185 Acres.

Thoroughly equipped as a farm and bounded by three county roads, insuring convenience and privacy. It is well adapted to public use such as a sanatorium or to private residences, five sites with beautiful views and appurtenant acres, being reached by its three miles of private pleasure drives through the woods.

The dwelling house was built from plans by Hewitt Bros., of Philadelphia. The plumbing is by Ogelsby, of the same city. It has recently been put in complete order and repainted, and is replete with the modern appliances of a gentleman's residence. It is within ten minutes' walk of postoffice and railroad station and within one mile of the Deer Park Hotel. Its general plan is as follows:

Wide porches surround three faces, terminated, on a level, with billiard room.

I. FIRST FLOOR. Parlor, hall with main stair case, library, dining room and lavatory.

II. BACK BUILDING. Stair case to cellar, in which are furnace, gas machine (supplied by outside gasometer), wine closet, pantry (hot and cold water), back stairs to second story back building. Laundry—3 stationary tubs, hot and cold water in each; ironing stove, fire hose on reel and special boiler. Kitchen, with range, sink and all applicances. Back porch, ten feet from which is ice house practically inexhaustible in summer; servants' bath room, etc.

I. SECOND FLOOR. Two communicating chambers, with bath room; one chamber communicating with its bath room; one chamber communicating with its bath room; total, four chambers with three bath rooms.

II. BACK BUILDING, 2nd FLOOR. Four chambers, two closets, bath room with W. C. adjoining.

THIRD FLOOR. Two chambers, two large lofts.

Every room has gas fixture and eight rooms have open fire-places in addition to furnace registers.

The water supply is unexceptionable, its every source being from springs rising within the confines of the place and all having passed analytical examination. Two tanks (each in contact with outside air) having a combined capacity of 14,500 gallons, a wind mill a horse power and an overshot wheel supplying the motor. Three dams (likewise spring water) contribute the ice supply and two of them are stocked with fish. The outbuildings are a barn with stalls for six horses and eight carriages, with ample storage for hay, straw and oats and having a coachman's room, a tenant's house of five rooms, a large cow and sheep stable and numerous sheds, etc.

This property is without incumbrance and possession can be given in June, 1904.

Apply to Owner, P. O. BOX 2051, Philadelphia, Pa. 2-14&28

COAL.

I am prepared to furnish and deliver to the citizens of Oakland, an excellent quality of

Bituminous Coal,

mined from my mine west of town.

Consumers are well pleased with the Heating Qualities of the product.

Orders left at the store of Thomas Little will be promptly filled.

E. Z. TOWER.

The Garrett National Bank

OAKLAND, MD.

Pays 3 Per Cent. Interest on Time Deposits.

D. E. OFFUTT, President.
G. S. HAMILL, Vice-President.
S. T. JONES, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:
DANIEL E. OFFUTT,
GILMOR S. HAMILL,
JOHN M. DAVIS,
GEORGE W. LEGGE,
JOHN T. MITCHELL,
WILLIAM R. STULL,
SCOTT T. JONES.

Capital paid in, - $50,000.00
Surplus and Profits, - 15,000.00

Muco-Solvent is an indispensible household remedy because it is a preventive as well as a cure, and because it arrests development of all contageous germs and bacterial diseases. It cures croup, colds, tonsilitis with its associated ills and all inflamed and catarrhal conditions of the mucous surface. It is a harmless vegetable preparation that may safely be administered to the tenderest babe. If not for sale in your neighborhood, write to

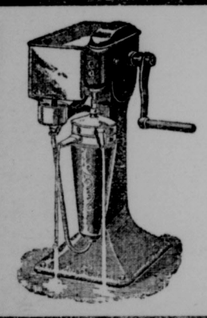
THE PIEDMONT SUPPLY CO.,
Sole Agents for Muco-Solvent. Piedmont, W. Va.

CONNELL & CRANE.

Spring Opening.

Wednesday and Thursday next,

MARCH 30th and 31st.



Supply Can low as the Door Knob

Whenever you see a separator with a snpply can as low as the door knob you know it's

A TUBULAR—the only one!

The bottom feed makes it possible. It's a fine point about the Sharples Tubular—one of the many it has over the "has beens." Ask for a catalog telling about **the don't break your back kind**—the Sharples Tubular Separators.

J. E. GNAGEY, Accident, Md.

THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE

Absolutely Pure

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

IT IS A MATTER OF HEALTH

LOCAL AND OTHERWISE

Incidents and Events at Home and Nearby—Personal Mention, Etc.

Mrs. Chas. F. White, of Hutton, was in Oakland yesterday as the guest of relatives.

Mrs. Parley DeBerry, of Terra Alta, was here shopping yesterday for a few hours.

Editor Litzinger, of the Grafton *Leader* spent Sunday and Monday in Oakland with his family.

Miss Annie Bell, who taught the Bayard school, returned home Monday afternoon.

Mr. F. M. Reynolds, of Keyser, was in Oakland last Friday on professional business.

Lloyd Lowndes, Jr., of Cumberland, was in Oakland yesterday on business before the Court.

Preaching in the M. E. Church at Deer Park Sunday, April 3rd, at 7.30 o'clock p. m.

Mrs. Thomas J. Peddicord returned fr... Washington, where she spent the winter, last Friday evening.

Mr. G. A. Bolden, of Grafton, spent Tuesday and yesterday in Oakland and at Crellin with relatives and friends.

Mrs. Geo. W. Haulenbeek leaves Baltimore for "Upland's" near Deer Park, on No. 3 train Saturday, reaching her mountain home on Sunday morning.

Among the visitors to this office on Friday were Messrs. Edward Shope, of Selbysport and Peter G. Stark, of Bittinger.

Miss Nellie Sloan, of Lonaconing, is in Oakland as the guest of Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Sliger at their home on Second street.

Mr. Daniel Annan, cashier of the Second National Bank, Cumberland, was here yesterday eyening as the guest of Judge Robert R. Henderson.

Postmaster and Merchant Joel Diehl, of the Cove, who was here Monday attending Court, paid this office a brief visit Monday evening.

Mr. Thomas J. Peddicord is arranging to move his office from the McComas building on Second street to a suite of rooms in the First National Bank building.

Judge Ferdinand Williams, of Cumberland, is in town this week where he appeared as counsel in a number of cases being tried before the Circuit Court.

Miss Elizabeth Weber, who spent a few weeks in Cumberland on a visit to friends and relatives, returned to her home near Oakland Tuesday afternoon.

The office of the Preston Lumber and Coal Company was moved Tuesday from its old quarters in the Ravenscroft building to rooms in the Garrett National Bank building on Second street.

Mrs. Julius C. Renninger, who spent a week or two in Washington, returned home Monday afternoon. She was accompanied by her aunt, Mrs. Burkhardt, who will be her guest a week or two.

Services will be held at the M. E. church, Mountain Lake Park as follows: Preaching at 10.45 a. m.; Sunday School at 2:30 p. m., on Sunday, April 3rd, and prayer meeting Thursday evening at 7.30.

Mr. Bruce Blocher, one of Garrett county's popular and energetic young men, was the guest of friends here yesterday on his way to Chicago, Ill., where he has accepted a very desirable position.—Frostburg Paper.

Nathan R. Selby, of Selbysport, was in Oakland last Friday and Saturday on busisness. Mr. Selby recently purchased the Jonas Frazee property at the above town and contemplates making some needed improvements after which in all probability a first-class store will be opened to meet the demands made in that section by the citizens.

THREE INCIPITENT BLAZES

And Damages of a Minor Character Resulted.

Within the past three or four days the citizens of Liberty street have experienced three fires, but in all cases the blazes were discovered in their incipiency and put out before any great damage to any of the property affected resulted.

Friday the roof of Mr. Julius C. Renninger's residence was found to be on fire, having caught from a spark blown across the street from burning underbrush and about the the same time a bed mattress that was upon the porch roof at Mr. E. H. Sincell's residence, adjoining that of Mr. Renninger's was also discovered to be on fire. With a bucket of water both blazes were extinguished in a moment.

Tuesday evening the roof of Mr. G. S. Hamill's residence on the same street was set on fire by sparks emitted from a chimney. The blaze was gaining some headway when discovered by Mr. James Delawder who claimed to the top of the house and tore the burning shingles away.

The many Oakland friends of Joseph King, of near Gorman, were pleased to see him in town yesterday, he having recently recovered from a very severe attack of illness.

Mr. Wm. R. Brydon, one of the most prominent citizens of Garrett county who resides at Bloomington, and who suffered since early in the winter from a slight stroke of paralysis, is rapidly recovering his health.

Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Orr, of Kingwood, arrived here Tuesday evening to superintend the removal of their household goods from the Nelson property to the Naylor property which will be occupied by Mr. Orr and his family this summer.

Mr. W. McCullough Brown, of near Bayard, was an Oakland visitor Tuesday where he inspected a number of houses for some friends who desire to come here from Philadelphia and Baltimore to spend the summer.

The time to go after business is all the time. A business man must be alert and improve every opportunity. A carefully planned system of advertising will do more to acquaint the people with the store and its methods and its goods than any thing else.

The friends of Rev. E. Manges will be glad to learn that his daughter Miss Corinna, residing with her brother at Hummelstown, Pa., who has been ill with typhoid fever a week or two, is somewhat improved and that strong hopes are entertained for her recovery.

Cashier R. C. McCandlish, of the Friendsville Bank, accompanied by Messrs. D. H. Custer and John H. Cuppett, also of Friendsville, were in Oakland last Friday where they attended the meeting of the creditors of the Commonwealth Tanning Company held at the office of Attorney G. S. Hamill.

A number of leading farmers met at Oakland on Wednesday preparatory to applying for a charter for a Grange at Oakland. A meeting was called for Tuesday evening, 7.30, sharp, at the Court House. All producers of soil products are requested to be present to help select good officers.

The schools throughout the county—those that did not lose any time during the scholastic year—closed on last Friday afternoon. The schools compelled to close during the epidemic of diseases which prevail in many sections of the county, will remain open until the time thus lost has been made up.

In St. Mark's Ev. Lutheran church in Oakland services will be conducted as follows: Preaching this (Thursday) evening at 7.30; preaching and preparatory services Friday evening at 7.30; preaching and communion services Sunday morning at 10.30 Easter service Sunday evening at 7.30; Council meeting Monday evening at 7.30 o'clock.

Many of the merchants expect a good spring business while others seem to doubt what they may expect. The result will be largely due to the careful work and vigorous advertising of the merchant. People will respond to the effort of the careful merchant. Putting good business ideas into advertising space will help a merchant to talk intelligently to a great many people and there are few instances in which profits will not follow.

Prolific Winter Layers.

Mrs. Ross Compton, near Grantsville, Garrett county, has gathered 179 dozen of eggs from about 60 hens since Jannary 1 last, from which she has realized $45.20 in a little less than three months. The expense in feeding these fine winter layers was not much felt, as the Compton farm is one of the finest in the county. This ought to be an inducement for some persons to embark into the poultry and egg production. But little capital is needed and the labor light and easy. Some skill and care are called for. With Mrs. Compton the business is almost a science.

MEETING OF THE CREDITORS

Of the Commonwealth Tanning Company Held last Friday.

A meeting of the creditors of the Commonwealth Tanning Company of Garrett county which was adjudged bankrupt by United States District Judge Morris in Baltimore early in this month, was held at the law office of Gilmor S. Hamill in Oakland last Friday when a majority of the creditors were present either in person or by proxy.

The meeting was presided over by Referee in Bankruptcy Albert A. Doub, of Cumberland. Among those present at the meetiug were Samuel G. Maxwell, of Titusville, Pa., president of the corporation; U. G. Palmer, its manager; O. C. Crane, of the Terra Alta Bank; F. M. Reynolds, of the Keyser Bank; R. C. McCandlish, of the Friendsville Bank, and representatives of various other financial institutions of Maryland, Pennsylvania and West Virginia.

The creditors elected Messrs. Fred. A. Thayer, of Oakland, Davisson Armstrong, of Frostburg, and F. M. Reynolds, of Keyser, trustees.

Messrs. F. A. Thayer and E. H. Sincell, of Oakland, who were appointed receivers by Judge Morris, will make sale of the property at an early date.

NEW COMPANY CHARTERED

Which Will Operate Near Oakland With a Capital Stock of $25,000.

Yesterday Secretary of State William M. O. Dawson, of West Virginia granted a charter to the Preston Glass Sand Company which is capitalized at $25,000. The corporation will operate over in Preston county, West Va., on lands recently purchased from the Preston Lumber and Coal Company, upon which a fine body of almost pure silica has been discovered. The incorporators are J. M. Orr, of Oakland; P. C. Stemple, of Kingwood; C. N. Orr, of Hiorra; Ira E. Robinson and G. H. Kunst, of Grafton.

DIED.

COOPER—At his home in District No. 10, this county, of a complication of diseases, March 23rd, Charles Cooper, aged about 32 years. The deceased leaves a mother, father and six sisters. He was a moral young man, well liked by all who knew him. His funeral was conducted by Rev. I. W. Abernathy, the interment being made in the home burying ground.

Public Sale of Personal Property.

I will offer at public sale at my farm near Schell, W. Va., on the 14th day of April, the following property: 3 cows, 3 two-year old heifers, 2 yearling steers, 23 head of sheep, 2 hogs, mowing machine, horse rake, farm wagon, plows, harrow, household furniture and other articles too numerous to mention. A credit of 6 months will be given on all sums of five dollars or over, by purchaser giving note with approved security and bearing interest from day of sale; under five dollars, cash on day of sale.

4 JOSEPHUS HARVEY.

May Be Life Cripple.

Mr. A. J. Frazee, of Garrett county was recently thrown from a load of hay. His hip was mashed and it is feared he may never walk again without crutches. Mr. Frazee is a brother of Charles F. Frazee, East End, Pittsburg. He was formerly a well known coffee salesman. In 1891 Mr. Frazee went to live on his farm in Western Maryland.

THIS SPACE WILL BE TAKEN NEXT WEEK BY

H. L. DAUGHERTY,

In First National Bank Building.

A. D. Naylor & Co. are now prepared to furnish anything in the vehicle or implement line at the lowest prices, having received this season six car loads of vehicles and farm wagons and also one car of implements. 3t.

Drs. W. H. H. Bixler and Benj. F. Selby, who have formed a co-partnership for the purpose of practicing dentistry, have secured rooms in the First National Bank building and will occupy the same within a few days. The rooms will be fitted up expressly for these two gentlemen and will contain all the conveniences necessary for the successful practice of their profession.

Never mind, this condition of life will not last forever. There are pessimists who live on the dark side of things and who hunt misery with a club every time they move. You can never get any encouragement from them, nor can they be cured. Shake them and hunt up the sunny fellows. There are plenty of them to be found anywhere and they are worth their weight in gold. The business situation is brightening up all around; prosperity has not deserted us and life is worth the living.

New Shoe Store

—AT—

DIXON & KELSO'S.

JUST RECEIVED THEIR

Spring Stock of Shoes and Slippers.

Sole Agents for the noted Lewis A. Crossett Shoes for Men. Also Drew, Selby & Hamilton, Brown's (American Lady) Shoes for Women.

All $3.00 Shoes for $2.75.

OUR OXFORDS are up to date and prices are as always the lowest—from $1.00 to $2.50.

BOYS SHOES from 87c to $2.75.

Anything you want in Misses' and Children's Shoes and Oxfords.

Yours, to please,

DIXON & KELSO

P. S. Will pay 90c per bushel for Potatoes.

In purchasing a Writing Machine when you buy the New Model

WELLINGTON.

A practical business-like Typewriter at a reasonale price.

$60.00.

A strictly high-grade, up-to-date machine, combining all the best features of other Typewriters with many vital advantages of its own. The writing is always in sight, the alignment is always perfect, they are built for hard work and plenty of it; are simple in construction and are very rapid. Do not buy a TypeBriter of any kind until you investigate the WELLINGTON.

N. S. HEINDEL, Agent,

OAKLAND, - MD.

Holy Week Services at St. Peter's Church.

Holy Thursday-Feast of the Institution of the Holy Eucharist. High Mass at 8.30. In the evening at 7.30 a sermon on the Holy Eucharist will be delivered by Rev. D. J. Bryan of the Catholic University, Washington, D C.

Good Friday—Mass of the Presanctified and Veneration of the Cross at 7.30. Way of the Cross will be read at 3 in the afternoon.

Father Ryan will again preach in the evening at 7.30. Subject, "Passion of our Lord Jesus Christ."

Holy Saturday—Morning office and blessing of the Easter water at 8 o'clock.

Easter Sunday—Low mass at 7.30; high mass and sermon at 10.30; night prayers and benediction at 7.30.

Returned to Oakland.

Mr. Daniel L. Conneway, who removed from Oakland with his family a few years ago and went to reside at Fairmont, West Va., arrived here Tuesday night and expects to locate again in Oakland, he having purchased the Nelson property located on the outskirts of town. Mr. Conneway is yet undecided what business he will engage in.

Go South or Southwest

Via the Seaboard Air Line Ry. Two daily trains from Washington with Pullman Sleepers and a la Carte Dining Cars. The best service to Atlanta, Brimingham, New Orleans, Savannah, Jacksonville and Tampa. For Industrial, Resort or Manatee Booklets, Address W. E. Conklyn, Gen. Agt. 1411 Chestnut St., Phila.

LOST—On the road between New Germany and Jennings, Md., book off deposit No. 1869 on the Lonaconing Savings Bank. Finder will please return to the bank or to W. E. Swauger, Jennings, Md 3t

Subscribe for The Republican.

Now is the Time. Don't Wait!

We have all the Latest Scientific Appliances for doing Work.

PLATE & BRIDGE WORK A SPECIALTY.

GOLD, SILVER, AMALGAM, PORCELAIN, } FILLINGS.

Teeth Extracted and plates put in same day.
Modern Work at Modern Prices.
ADVICE FREE.

BIXLER & SELBY,
First Nat'l Bank Building, Oakland.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber, of Garrett county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Garrett county, in Maryland, Letters Testamentary on the personal estate of

EDWARD CALLIS,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 4th day of August next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 1st day of February, 1903.

WILLIAM CALLIS,
Executor,
Hoyes, Md.

J. B. WILLIAMS CO.
FROSTBURG, MD.
Cheapest place to buy
MONUMENTS
HEADSTONES AND
IRON FE
Send for prices

UNCLE HENRY ON REFORM.

This world ain't just as I would make it if
I could have my way;
Life ain't exactly as I'd take it, if I could
have my say;
I know a hundred things at least that I
would change about
If I could rule o'er man and beast and fling
the troubles out,
And yit, now since you ask, I don't know
just where I'd begin—
There'd be so much to judge and weigh be-
fore you started in.

I know things ain't just as I'd like 'em, I
know there's evil here,
But where and when and how to strike 'em
and make 'em disappear—
There's where the rub comes in; somehow
the minute that you start
To change affairs, why, there's a row, and
things git ripped apart;
The more I think I'd do if all this world was
just my own
The more there seems to be that I'd just
kind of let alone.

The men that find the wrongs and fight 'em,
as far as I can find,
Don't seem to git much, when they right
'em, but kicks from them behind;
I'd like to help along some way to fix things
here below,
So only doin' right would pay and sin would
have to go;
But, seein' how the ones who change things
here are hammered at,
I guess I'll just be good myself and let it
go at that.

—S. E. Kiser, in Chicago Record-Herald.

Three Times and Out

By ELENORA E. REBER

JOHN BENTON was in despair. He had borne up twice under a like affliction, but the third was a little too much even for one of his proven long-suffering disposition. His trouble consisted in nothing more nor less than the fact that his sister, who had been his housekeeper but one short year, had just told him of her intention to marry Timothy Martin.

"Great Scott, Millie, I thought you said you would not marry if I brought you out here."

"I did, John, but 'wise men sometimes change their minds,' and you know that is every woman's prerogative, especially in a case like this."

"But what am I to do?"

"Send for Janet."

"Not I. I have brought the last sister I am going to out here, just to have them marry when I begin to think they are going to stay by me."

"Well, then, why don't you marry some one yourself and be sure of always having a housekeeper?"

"Sure of nothing. She would probably elope with the first strange settler that took a claim within 25 miles. Tim Martin can't give you half as good a home as you have here, Millie," he continued. "You'd better stay with me."

"I know, Jack, his house isn't much more than half as big as yours, and there isn't a tree anywhere near it, and maybe he won't ever have as many acres in his farm as you have, but I love him, Jack, dear," she whispered into her brother's ear, "and I know I shall be happy with him, and I know that I couldn't be happy, now, without him. You don't understand, Jack, how it is. I wish you would fall in love with some nice girl, then you would know. I will come over every week and clean and bake and help you all that I can, but I—I can't stay."

And then John stroked her hair gently and told her it was all right, and said he would get on well enough, for Millie was his favorite sister, and he could not bear to see her distressed.

"Martin is a good fellow and doing well, and if she must marry I would rather it would be him than any of the others I know around here. But it is rather hard on me, just the same," he thought.

John Benton was one of the first settlers in that section of the country, and he had the best location the land around afforded. A creek cut his farm in two, and he had acquired several sections skirting the stream on both sides, thus getting running water for his cattle, and also securing a little timber, and some of the wild fruits which grew along the stream. It was a really beautiful place, and he had built good, substantial buildings upon it, instead of mere skeletons, as most people did at first. When everything was ready he asked his oldest sister to come out and live with him. She did so and stayed with him two years, then married a neighbor. Another sister was invited to take her place in his home, and she, too, married after a time. Now Millie was also preparing to follow in their footsteps.

"I would marry some girl if I knew one who could keep house decently and who would be willing to go into it on a business basis; but these girls are so silly and care more for a little sentiment than they do for a good home. There isn't anyone around here that I'd want, though, and I can't go traveling around the country looking for one, so I suppose I might as well settle down into a confirmed bachelor, and learn to do my own housework," he mused to himself that evening.

The next morning he was driving across the country on an errand to a neighbor's when there suddenly came into view on a little knoll in front of him a woman, who, when she arrived at its top, looked around in every direction, then, seeing him, waved her hand and started toward him.

"Some tenderfoot who is lost," mused Benton, as he drove toward her.

"How do you do," the woman, who proved to be a young and pretty one, said, as she came within hearing distance. "I wonder if you can tell me where I am. I am boarding at Mr. White's, and I guess the unbroken whiteness of this prairie must have confused me, for I am lost. I started for the schoolhouse, but I am sure I have gone farther than it is from the house."

"You don't mean to say that you have walked all the way from White's this morning?" exclaimed John, touching his cap to her. "Why, that is five miles. Aren't you nearly frozen?"

"No, I am not cold," she answered, "but I feel as though I had walked ten times five miles."

"Well, you can't walk back, that's sure, and if you will allow me I will take you over. It won't be a great deal out of my way."

Although he spoke thus questioningly, he alighted to assist her into the sleigh, for there was obviously no other course open to her than to accept his offer.

"I am John Benton," said the man, by way of introducing himself. "That is my home you see back half a mile. Perhaps you've heard Mr. White speak of me."

"Yes, I have heard your name, Mr. Benton. I am Miss Thurston, the teacher. I am awfully sorry to put you to so much trouble. It was stupid of me to get lost, and I thank you for your kindness from the bottom of my heart."

"Don't mention it, Miss Thurston; it's no trouble at all. And you are certainly not to be blamed for getting lost, for even old settlers do that frequently."

"But hadn't you better let me drive back to the house, to get warm, and let my sister make a cup of tea for you," he said, growing suddenly solicitous.

"Thank you, Mr. Benton, that is kind of you, but I am really not cold, and I shall be late at school as it is."

What she thought to herself was: "It is bad enough to be obliged to accept his help when I am an utter stranger, without putting myself under heavier obligations. Besides, there is no telling what kind of an old maid his sister may be, nor what she might think of this exceedingly unconventional, if unavoidable, affair. She would probably imagine I had designs on her handsome brother, for he certainly is a good looking man, and as polite as he can be. Of course, I really ought to fall in love with him after such a romantic meeting," then suddenly realizing whither her thoughts were trending, she actually blushed. Fortunately for her, he was too much interested in his own thoughts to see the change of her color. He, too, was thinking strange things, but for some reason which he did not try to analyze, he did not care to interrupt his reverie.

"She is a fine looking girl,' he thought to himself, "and plucky, too, to walk so far through the snow, though it is easy to see that she is pretty nearly tuckered out. She has just the color of brown eyes that I like, and the hair blowing about her temples is beautiful. I suppose there are half a dozen young chaps in love with her already, who will try to win her. A girl can't be in this country a week before every young claim jumper in the region knows it and commences to pester the life out of her, and she has to marry one of them to get rid of the crowd."

Really, it almost made him angry to think of it. "And, of course, they won't have any more sense with a girl like her; what on earth would she want with such fellows as they? I wonder if anyone has asked her to go to that entertainment at the Gray schoolhouse? It's four miles out of my way, but I've a mind to ask her! That isn't half so far as some of them go for a girl!"

He did not drive rapidly, and he did not think all this at once, but sandwiched his thoughts between sentences. When he arrived at the schoolhouse and he helped her out of the buggy, her hand rested a moment in his, and then and there he made the quickest resolution of his life, and the most important, namely, that if her heart was not already in the keeping of another he would win it. He was not sorry when they found the scholars had gone home again, evidently thinking that she was not coming that day, and they went in, while John stirred up the fire, insisting that she must warm herself before he took her on to Mr. White's.

Miss Thurston protested at his putting himself to so much trouble for her and insisted that she could walk back, but he would not hear of it. Perhaps it is not surprising that, under these circumstances, their acquaintance progressed very rapidly, and when John asked if he might call on her she said she would "be very glad to have him, for he seemed already like an old friend."

Well, that was the beginning, and it does not take much imagination to see what the end would be if he had his way about it, and he did.

If there had been enough people round about who knew how frequently John availed himself of the privilege she gave him, and how often they went sleigh riding, there would have been much wagging of tongues. Mrs. White, however, was not a gossip and saw few people, while John's sister looked wise and said nothing, for Miss Thurston had won her heart as well as his, and when her school was out John announced to Millie that she need not plan to come over and cook and bake for him after she was carried.

"Three times is out," he said, "and—"

"And you've made up your mind that it is better to risk an elopement than another sister. Well, you are wise," she finished for him.—Prairie Farmer.

The Trouble.

"I wonder why Mr. Oldbow goes to see Miss Frocks after she has rejected him so emphatically," remarked Hojack.

"Just to pass away the time," suggested Tomdik.

"But the reason he was refused was that he had already passed away too much time."—Detroit Free Press.

Too Much from Johnson.

Liza Jackson—Whut fur did yo' quit Jim Johnson?

Mirandy Snow—Dat nigger said Ah wuz de pussonfication uf irresistibleness, an' Ah pay rent fo' dat house, an' ain't gwine to let no pusson call me dat, eben ef Ah is er nigger.—Butte Inter Mountain.

THE SOMETHING-WRONG PUZZLE

A PLAINS ENCAMPMENT.
What Is Wrong with the Picture?

EARLY WORK IN METALLURGY

Great Skill Had Been Attained by Artisans Mentioned in the Bible.

"On the subject of emtallurgy the Old Testament is our best authority, and the accounts we there find lead us to believe that considerable skill had been attained by the very earliest nations," said a writer in the New Orleans Times-Democrat. "Tubal Cain was, we are told, a great worker in metal. Among the earliest allusions to works in metal in the books of Moses is the mention made of the presents offered to Rebecca: Abraham's servant gave her, 'And it came to pass, as the camels had done drinking, that the man took a golden earring, of half a shekel weight, and two bracelets for her hands of ten shekels' weight of gold,' and spoke to her of his master's riches, particularly mentioning silver. 'And the Lord hath blessed my master greatly, and he is become great; and He hath given him flocks, and herds, and silver, and gold, and men-servants and camels, and asses.' Gen. 24, 22-35.)

"The accounts of the ornaments and utensils in the history of Jacob, and of Joseph, and in various other passages of the books of the Old Testament prove in like manner the extensive employment of metals at that time; and their being applied to purposes of luxury indicates that considerable progress had been made in the art; long use naturally preceding any attempt at refinement. The earliest recorded names of sculptors (and they are metal workers) are in the Old Testament. One was Bezaleeb, of the tribe of Judah, who was filled with the spirit of God, in wisdom, and in understanding, and in knowledge, and in all manner of workmanship, to devise cunning work, to work in gold, and in silver and in brass, and in cutting of stones to set them, and in carving of timber; with him is associated Aholiab, of the tribe of Dan. They were the artists appointed to execute the work of the tabernacle. (Exodus 31.)

"Among the Egyptians also the employment of metal was known in times prior to any historical record; and it is probable that the metallurgical knowledge possessed by other countries was derived directly or indirectly from this source; indeed, in proof of this, the casting of the golden calf by the Israelites may be cited. The Asyrians and Babylonians attained very great proficiency in the arts connected with metallurgy, for works in gold and bronze decorated the gardens of Semiramis, representing a variety of subjects. The artificer employed by Solomon in the decoration of the temple was Hiram, a native of Tyre. He was a widow's son of the tribe of Naphtali; for he cast two pillars of brass, of 18 cubits high apiece. (1. Kings, 7.) The Phoenicians art has been immortalized by Homer with the distinguished title of 'The Sidonians, the Skilled Workers.' India furnishes some curious examples, such as idols and utensils. The Greeks displayed exquisite taste in their specimens of statuaries and were highly celebrated for the superiority of workmanship."

His Present.

"John," she said, "your little wifey has been saving up her money to buy you a nice present."

"Good little wifey," he replied. "What is it?"

"A smoking jacket," she explained. "And I saved the money all myself out of the house allowance. Wasn't I thoughtful?"

"Splendid!" he exclaimed.

"What did you do with that I brought home last night?" he asked in some surprise.

"Oh, that's what I saved the smoking-jacket money out of," she answered, "and there wasn't any left."—Chicago Post.

Wise Stroke.

Hotelkeeper—The guests are kicking about codfish balls.

Cook—Well, I don't see what we are going to do. I have made up an extra large quantity.

"I have an idea. I'll spell it backwards on the bill of fare, and when they run up against "sllabhsifdoc" they'll think it's a newly imported tidbit."—The Gateway.

Flour Trade in Far East.

Flour from Harbin, Manchuria, is driving American flour from the far eastern market.

"NO TIPS" ON INVITATION.

Suggestion from England Which Might Well Be Adopted by American Entertainers.

"Tips?" said a well-to-do man the other day, according to the New York Sun. "They are getting beyond the means of ordinary folks in decent society. I visit nearly every Sunday in spring, summer and autumn the country house of some wealthy acquaintance, and I give you my word the tips are never less than eight or ten dollars, and I recall one house where they amounted to $15.

"That means from Saturday afternoon to Monday morning. If I give the butler at any of my friends' houses less than five dollars he takes the first opportunity to make me uncomfortable; and all the other servants must be treated in like fashion, though the tip need not be so large.

"The thing is worse here than in England, because tipping is systematized there and it is not here. If you are merely a visitor at an English country house and do not shoot or fetch along a horse or an automobile, your tips can be kept within a reasonable limit. But here you are exposed to a tipping competition with men who have no notion of the value of money.

"I saw not long ago a card of invitation to the house of a titled Englishman on which was engraved: 'It is requested that no gratuity be given to the servants.' Why can't something of the sort be done here? Would it not minister to the dignity of a rich man to make an agreement with his servants to give them a suitable tip for every guest that comes to the house, and then request the guests to give no tips?

"Such an arrangement would be no serious tax upon the host. Moreover, it would save his guests from occasional embarrassment and give his hospitality a less sordid air."

MUCH TIME WAS WASTED.

For Years He Had Wound Every Night a Clock That Would Run Eight Days.

Next to his prayers, the most regular and unfailing duty that old Mr. Snipes performed was the winding up of his clock.

As he explained to his chums, "That clock is the pride of my life. For 35 years, man and boy, have I wound him up every night nigh upon ten o'clock, and always before 11. I couldn't sleep without going of it; I'd as soon, or sooner, go without my food than miss doing of it."

It was quite a mania with him, and his good wife, sharing his pride in the timepiece, naturally aided his madness on the one theme, says Ally Sloper.

One evening they had a new acquaintance to supper, who happened to be a watchmaker.

"Excuse me a minute," said Mr. Snipes, at ten-thirty, "while I wind up the clock.

The jeweler looked at it. "That's rather a nice clock," he said.

"I should think it is," cried Mr. Snipes. "It's the pride of my heart. So it is of the missus's—ain't it, matey?"

"That it is," said his complacent spouse.

"Man and boy," went on Mr. Snipes, commencing his usual story, "man and boy for 35 years have I wound up that clock every night regular between ten and 11——"

"Every night?" struck in the jeweler.

"Ay, man, every night!" echoed Mr. Snipes.

"Well, of all the born idiots!" returned the other. "Why, how many weeks of your life have you wasted? It's an eight-day clock!"

Be Sure of Yourself.

Do not attempt to do a thing unless you are sure of yourself, but do not relinquish it simply because some one else is not sure of you.—Steward Edward White.

Wages in Spain.

Within the last three quarters of a century the wages paid to the laboring classes have risen in Spain only 15 per cent. They now average 45 to 52 cents a day.

More Likely to Be Believed.

Any wise little fish begins business on a small scale.—Chicago Daily News.

Intemperance in Business

By REV. B. L. McELROY,
of Columbus, Ohio.

THERE is an intemperance widespread and deadly that finds many of its victims among business men. Sagacious men who have watched the movement of life for a generation, dread this form of intemperance expressing itself in a high-strung life of endless excitement when men become "besotted with the cares of this life."

In both business and professional circles men are playing themselves out by the excesses in which they indulge. This intoxication arises either from success or the desire for it. Lack of moderation here often renders men ridiculous, even if not making them base. Generally it sends them on to impossible ventures, imperiling themselves and many others. Once a victim of this subtle form of intoxication, a man is about certain to launch upon a life that would suggest a delirium. Every city has its annual tragedies, bound up in the prose of honorable business life, and this want of control furnishes a larger quota than any other cause.

A new crusade in the interest of commercial sobriety is decidedly in order. He is a poor spectator of passing events who has not marked the downfall of many a one attempting to play the part of "a high roller." This intemperance is manifest also in the eagerness displayed for social preference, a harmful and ignoble ambition, surely, when it prompts to overreaching. Because of this mania the social world to-day is full of adventurers, adventuresses, and adventuring families, people who feel the necessity of keeping up appearances, even if "on the installment plan."

WEAPONS OF THE JAPANESE

Among Them the Sword Is the Most Important and Is Finely Made.

In the Detroit Museum of Art is an interesting collection of war implements of Old Japan. The collection was made by Mr. Frederick Stearns in Japan some 15 years ago, when comparatively few tourists from this quarter of the world visited that country, and when Japanese cities were surfeited with the implements which were supplanted in 1870 by the introduction of modern methods of warfare and the abolishment of the feudal system, says the Detroit Tribune.

Two complete suits of armor are in the collection. One of these dates back from the sixteenth century; the other is of more modern date, but exactly like it in all its parts. A complete suit of armor as worn by the Japanese soldiers of the higher class previous to 1870 consists of a helmet, chain mail in parts and breast armor, together with two hip pieces. Chain mail pantaloons, lined with silk brocade, protect the thighs. They are worn under the hip pieces. An iron mask covers in some cases the entire visage, in others only the nose, cheeks and chin, allowing the eyes to be uncovered, and these are protected by the broad helmet. The shoulders are protected by two pieces with fine bronze open-work mountings. Upon these are fittings in which in battles a small flag is fastened bearing the crest or monogram of the wearer. Chain or armor sleeves protect the arms. The back of the hand is protected by embossed iron. A body piece covers the chest and back, held together by tyings of heavy silk green braid. In the back of this are two sockets for the banner pole. The helmet is made of heavy lacquered iron. Two cresis branch from the front in a moon-shaped manner and between them a bronze disk representing the sun. A pair of sandals completes the outfit. This armor is exceedingly heavy and looks impregnable to such weapons as were used.

The lance and bow were noble weapons, but the sword outranked them. A sword with the Japanese in feudal times was the most important of all weapons in war and for personal use. Iyeyasu, who was the first great Shogun of Tokugawa, 1610-1630, termed the sword "The Soul of the Samurai." To him it was the most important of his possessions.

Upon this weapon the Japanese lavished all the resources of their art. The forging of the blade became a high art, and its experts won great honor and fame; the making of a famed blade was a subject of meditation and prayer; upon the scabbard was lavished all the laquerer's skill; to the guard and other metal mountings were given an infinite variety of lessons from nature and her creatures and from the religious and symbolic legends. The higher classes wore two, and the children of these classes commenced in early youth to wear wooden ones. The proper use of the sword was made a part of the system of education, and the ceremonies attending its use in everyday life were most elaborate and minute.

The abolition of the Shogunate in 1868 was soon followed by a decree abolishing the wearing of the sword; hence, there came into disuse hundreds of thousands of beautifully decorated weapons, which have been distributed all over the world by purchasing tourists, and thousands, deprived of their ornaments, have been converted into more peaceful forms, such as knives, tools, etc.

A time was in Japan when a man's station could be determined by the sword he wore at his side. A person magnificently garbed with an ordinary weapon would be adjudged of low degree, while a poorly dressed person wearing a fine sword would be extended distinguished homage. A fortune was invested in arms. A rich noble often possessed 1,500 swords, some of them costing $1,400, and the daimios vied with each other in owning elegant specimens of the armorer's craft. All the metal work of Japan, the beautiful designs, and exquisite hammering, are due to the many wars. The ornamentation of the guard and sword's accessories have been the craze of tourists and collectors for 30 years.

GRAND OPERA IN EUROPE.

Not So Much Money in Music There as in Great Britain and America.

London and New York are practically the only important cities in which opera pays its way. On the continent of Europe, although most opera houses are subsidized, the money comes from the privy purse of the sovereign, and not from the national or municipal funds or rates. In Vienna the opera house, which cost £500,000 to build, is supported personally (and at a rumored cost of about £70,000 a year, although no official figures are available) by the emperor, who also gives nearly £25,000 a year to the opera house at Buda-Pesth. And yet the Imperial Opera company of Vienna is not to be compared with that at Covent Garden.

At Munich the regent of Bavaria pays for the old Residenz theater a subvention of £12,500 a year out of his own pocket, besides covering any deficit. At Wurtemberg the king pays the deficit, which amounts to about £15,000 a year. In Berlin the subsidy of £54,000 a year is granted "from the private means standing at the disposal of the king." At Weimar the deficit is paid partly by the monarch, partly by the government. In Russia the czar personally backs the opera house and theaters at a cost last year of about £300,000, a certain proportion of which, however, is paid as pensions to retired artists. Prices of seats vary from 5s. to 15s. 6d. a night. At Dresden the king of Saxony gives a subvention of £31,000 a year and also pays a deficit of about £15,000 annually. In all these cases it will be observed that the money comes out of the private pocket of the monarch, and the opera may indeed be considered as one of the expenses of maintaining a court.

Apart from republican France, only in the smaller countries—such as Belgium, Denmark, Egypt, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland—are the opera houses subsidized by the state, and the amounts paid are comparatively small. In Norway the subsidy—the very trifling one of £1,100 for both opera and drama—is paid by the municipality. And it is the same in Italy, although the land of song needs comparatively little subvention, for the populace are practically all opera-goers. There has been no subsidy at all necessary at Rome since 1898.

In France subsidies are an old custom, although they have not been provocative of enterprise. For example, at the Paris grand opera the manager receives a yearly subvention of £32,000. Yet the repertory is wretchedly small.

Auto for Farm Work.

The following is the record of a gasoline tractor used in England for drawing agricultural machines: Six acres of grass cut in three hours and 40 minutes, using 5½ gallons of gasoline; three acres of grass cut in one hour and 35 minutes, using three gallons of gasoline; two and one-tenth acres of land, with hard surface, plowed to an average depth of seven inches, in five hours and 50 minutes, using a double-furrow plow, and consuming 7¾ gallons of gasoline; 19 acres of wheat harvested in ten hours, using 8½ gallons of gasoline. The cost of the machine is said to be $1,500.

Said Maid to Mistress.

"Where have you been, Jane?"

"I've been to a meeting of the Girls' Friendly Society, ma'am," was the maid's reply.

"Well, and what did the lady say to you?"

"Please, ma'am, she said I wasn't to give you warning, as I meant to. She said I was to look up—you as my thorn—and bear it."—New Yorker.

Diamond Polishers.

Of the diamond polishers in Amsterdam, 90 per cent. are of the Hebrew faith. They look on this occupation as one on which they have a traditional claim. The work is so hard on the eyes that few can keep at the finer grade after their fortieth year; thereafter they expect their children to support them.

Paper Air-Cushions.

Air cushions made of stout paper are used in Japan.

OPINION OF THE EDITOR OF "NEBRASKA FARMER".

He Expresses His Approval of American Immigration to Canada.

During the Winter months the head of the family consults with the other members as to the prospects for the future, and doubtless one of the most interesting topics discussed is that of moving to some district where it is possible to more easily secure what is necessary for a comfortable existence; where it is an easy matter to become possessed of sufficient farm land to assure a competence for the future. This, not only interests the head of the family but every individual member of it.

Having before me the knowledge where he can secure a home with the expenditure of but little money, it is well for him to obtain all information possible regarding the productiveness of the land in the country that he may select. For several years past a large number of Americans have removed to Western Canada and as nearly as it can be ascertained almost all of these have expressed themselves satisfied with the conditions that exist there. During the past Summer a number of the Editors of Farm papers throughout the United States made a personal visit on a tour of inspection and the reports of these gentlemen prove interesting reading. Mr. H. E. Heath, Editor of the "Nebraska Farmer," a paper enjoying a wide circulation as well as the confidence of its subscribers, after giving some idea of the extent of this wonderful country says:

"Western Canada is the last unoccupied and unimproved good agricultural land in America available today."

He then discusses its possibilities for raising live stock and the advantages it possesses for dairying, farming and wheat growing, and says: "What has been said about the country as to the ability of the soil, the yield of wonderful crops of wheat, is quite justified."

To quote further from Mr. Heath, he says, referring to climate:

"These people (skeptical ones) do not know or realize that altitude more than latitude makes climates; that large bodies of water, both fresh and salt, that never freeze over, exert a wonderful influence on climate. Another influence on climate, more potent than those named above, which applies more to the Alberta district, is the warm Chinook breeze from the Pacific Ocean, which is 600 or 700 miles nearer than Colorado or Wyoming, besides the Rocky Mountain range is not nearly so high nor half so far from the ocean as it is down in the States.

"In further considering the climate of the Canadian prairies, we should not lose sight of the fact of the influence of the rains; the total average rainfall for the season is but 13.55 inches for the territories, and 17.32 inches in Manitoba, and that the amounts falling between April 1st and October 1st are respectively 9.29 inches and 12.87 inches, or about three-fourths of the entire rainfall. From the middle of June to the middle of July there are over two hours more daylight in every twenty-four hours than there is in Nebraska. The main reason why Western Canada wheat grows to such perfection is the effect of solar light, or longer period of sunshine it gets each day. This is what makes seeds or grain more perfect, grown in this country than elsewhere. This extraordinary rapid growth of vegetation under the influence of this long continued sunshine exceeds anything known in lower latitudes. * * *

"We do not wish it understood that wheat alone is the main product of this country; it leads in that, yet it is destined to become famous for its cattle, horses and sheep and for its dairy products. We saw more and larger bands of cattle and sheep grazing in Assinibola and Alberta than we ever saw on the western plains of the United States. One band of cattle numbering 5,000 head were grazing on the rich grass and sheep without number."

The Government of the Dominion of Canada is still using the same energetic efforts which have been used for the past 5 or 6 years to settle up these western prairies, and on application to any Agent of the Canadian Government the settler will be able to secure a certificate entitling him to a low rate which will give him the opportunity of visiting any portion of Canada's grain producing domain.

A MOORISH EXHIBIT.

Some of the Attractions North Africa Will Send to St. Louis Fair.

Rudolph Aaronson, who has just returned from the interior of Morocco, closed arrangements with J. W. S. Langerman, the manager of the Moroccan exhibition at the St. Louis world's fair. Over 200 natives have been secured. They include Razenli, the famous Moorish brigand who captured Harris, the correspondent of the London Times, and 122 hermaches, to illustrate the hatchet and shell play; 20 expert Moorish riders, for the power play; 12 Moorish women, for harem dancing girls, snake charmers, musicians, eunuchs, 50 horses and 40 grayhounds.

A Missouri Love Letter.

The "devil" of a north Missouri paper received a love letter the other day, and the foreman got hold of it and read it. This is what it said: "Dearest of All—At last I know you are thee onley person on earth for me. Darling, iff you don't come to me soon I'll die. I adoor you. When you come out tonite bring that box of chocolates or I'll black bothe yure eyes. Now mind. Yure loveing Lizzie."

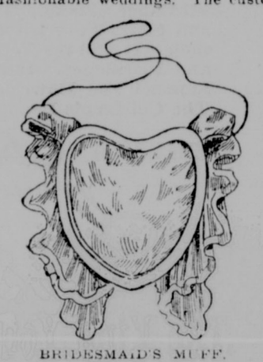
American Apples for France.

In eight months the French have bought 6,000 tons of American chopped apples for cider-making.

LATEST ENGLISH KINK.

Bridesmaid's Muff Supplants the Bouquet That Has Been in Use for Many Years.

If we cannot have brand new ideas to meet the demand of this novelty loving age we can have adaptations of old fashions that answer the purpose just as well as if they were really new comers. Such an adaptation—and a pretty one, too—is that of substituting a muff of dainty design and elaborate workmanship for the regulation bouquet, which for many a day has been dutifully carried by the bridesmaids at fashionable weddings. The custom,



BRIDESMAID'S MUFF.

which originated a century or more ago, was revived this season, meeting with especial favor in King Edward's land. Things of beauty, indeed, are these bridal muffs, delicately perfumed and harmonizing with the color scheme and accessories of the wedding. Sometimes they are of a choice variety of fur, but as often as not fur is introduced to produce an effect of contrast or is omitted altogether, satin, soft and lustrous, mingled with embroidery and frills of chiffon or lace being substituted. Heart shape is the preferred one for muffs of this sort, the accompanying sketch showing the effect. Fashioned of pearl white satin, the outline is accentuated and softened by full frills of mousseline de soie, large bows of satin ribbon adding the final decorative touch. A handsome chain lends an extra touch of the glorification to the bridesmaid's muff.

The muff is of ordinary shape, particularly the "granny" type in vogue at present, is adapted to this form of embellisment and garniture, satin as a background or hand painting serving admirably for foundation material.—Brooklyn Eagle.

THE WIFE'S ALLOWANCE.

Necessity of Asking for Every Penny She Spends Is Humiliating to American Women.

Next to love, the most important, often the most importunate, question between a man and his wife is money. To the young and romantic this may seem a sordid condition. Love, in their view, means bonbons and long-stemmed "American beauties." Later on, when they learn that it also means taxes and coal bills, shoes, pew rent and groceries, they will see why it is that the most beautiful superstructure must have a firm financial foundation.

Then will come, or at least ought to come, the question of an allowance for the wife—a very modern question in the opinion of the many, and a foolish one in the view of the old-fashioned and conservative. It is true that it is raised more often than it used to be. The reason is that women's views of life, especially of married life, have advanced. Many were self-supporting before marriage, and many more might have been so if they chose. To them the exchange of financial freedom for absolute dependence is not attractive. They had the control of money before marriage; they reasonably desire the control of at least a little after marriage.

To men of sympathetic imagination this question may never present itself. They supply unasked not merely the wife's known and expressed needs, but, realizing their own fondness for a new tie or the occasional entertainment of a friend at luncheon, they appreciate a woman's need of funds for which she need not account.

The other type of man—the type which pays the regular bills and takes no thought of extraneous wants—should remember that married life is often compared to a partnership. It is not necessary that both partners draw equal sums from the profits of the business, but even the junior partner expects to use his small share as he pleases. If he is worthy to be a member of the firm he will not take advantage of his position, nor draw more than the business will stand.

The Youth's Companion truthfully says that the necessity of asking for every cent she spends is humiliating to any woman of sensibility. She wants her allowance, as Burns said of wealth:

Not for to hide it in a hedge, or for a train resplendent,
But for the glorious privilege of being independent;

and if she has it she will use it, in most cases, wisely, and both she and her husband will be happier.

Removing Mildew Stains.

Mildew stains can be removed from black woolen goods by washing in a dilated solution of javelle water. Try a sample of the goods first in order not to get the solution too strong, otherwise it will take the color out along with the stains.

MAGIC MEAL CHEST.

How a Humble Piece of Pantry Furniture Became Bewitched Under Strange Circumstances.

It was in the latter part of the seventeenth century that the meal chest which has always been in the Spofford family and now owned by Mrs. Orin Spofford, of Georgetown, Mass., became bewitched under the most peculiar circumstances.

The meal chest is an ordinary one and was kept in the attic of Mr. Moody Spofford's house at Rowley Hill, filled with meal which was used in the family. Hannah Hazen, who was employed in the family, was of good, respectable family and lived in the town, the only thing known against her being the information obtained from the children that she had been trying to coax fortune through experiments practiced by the old-time superstitions.

The statement of the proceedings has been extracted from a written account of Dr. Jeremiah Spofford, who was asked to prepare it, and which was corroborated by a dozen witnesses, all of whom were present. It was one afternoon, while Hannah sat in one of the chambers quietly spinning, that she became annoyed by strange sounds, which seemed to come from the side of the house, and for which she was unable to account. They seemed to be from the sides of the walls, and responded to each and every pound of her fist on the laths.

She became so frightened that at last Moody Spofford, who was passing the house was called in, and he in turn was amazed at the sounds. He carefully examined the walls, striking them with a hammer to see whence came the sounds, but finding no loose lath, was perplexed all the more, as every blow which he gave was followed with another of equal sound. The jar of the spinning wheel was incapable to produce the noise, and, at last, unable to fathom the mystery he gave it up and left for his home.

He had, however, not been long home before he was for the second time called to the house, but again was he baffled. Had this happened during the time of the witchcraft excitement, Hannah's chances of dying a natural death would have been small, but as it was the mystery only excited the curi-

HANNAH WAS FRIGHTENED.

osity of the neighbors, for when later she was sent to the attic on account of the trouble down stairs, to sift meal to her amazement the chest, which was filled to the brim with meal, commenced to jog away two inched at a time, until it had reached the corner, and after a little it became so excited that when her dress touched it it flew to the ceiling and also went over the stairs.

This was too much for the family, and the children fled in fear to the neighbors, telling them the wonderful feats that were happening to the house. Curious people gathered in large numbers and soon grew so excited that poor Hannah was set to work touching everything to see how it worked. The door latch flew up with great rapidity when she touched the door, and even the farmer's heavy workbench when touched jogged rapidly over the floor. When, however, a horseshoe was fastened over the door the latch stopped its antics and the table ceased to move.

Excitement was at its height when the owner of the house walked in, disgusted at the commotion, sent the neighbors to their homes, summoned the ministers and had prayers said over the girl. The next day was the Sabbath, and all was quiet in the household. Monday, as soon as Mr. Spofford had left the house, the neighbors for a second time gathered and the same performances were gone through, this time three large men, Dr. Amos Spofford, David Thurston, Esq., and Capt. William Perley, all sat on the chest, and yet with their united weights did it rise nearly to the ceiling and start to turn a corner.

The master of the house, suspecting that the work might be renewed, came home, and the ministers were for the second time called for prayers, and the matter was stopped through the sending away of the girl who was at the bottom of the trouble, and who seems never afterward to have been gifted with the same power.

Ever after the chairs, tables and meal chest kept to their own places, and although the matter was quieted down, yet the witnesses could not be silenced through its being an optical delusion which had occurred while they were in the room.—Boston Globe.

An Empress' Furs.

The dowager empress of Russia is the owner of the finest collection of Russian sables in the world, and she has given some exceedingly valuable presents of this beautiful fur to her sister, Queen Alexandra. When traveling, and for winter sledge drives, the empress often wears a mantle which has a lining valued at $50,000. It was made of skins collected for her by the governor of a polar province, where the taxes are paid in furs.

28 Army Generals Send Letters of Endorsement To The Inventor of the Great Catarrh Remedy, Pe-ru-na.

Brigadier-General King of Confederate Army,

Writes: "I unhesitatingly state that I am convinced Peruna is a medicine that will effect all the cures that is claimed for its use."—J. Floyd King, Washington, D. C.

General Smalls, Beaufort, S. C.,

Writes: "I have used Peruna for catarrhal trouble and find it beneficial and to be all that it promises, and freely give it my unqualified recommendation."—Robert Smalls.

General Abbott, of Washington, D. C.,

Writes: "I am fully convinced that your remedy Peruna is an excellent tonic. Many of my friends have used it with the most beneficial results for coughs, colds and catarrhal trouble."—Ira C. Abbott, 906 M St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

Captain Yarnell, of Washington, D. C.,

Writes: "Your medicine, Peruna, I believe to be the best medicine for catarrh on the market. I have taken only a small amount, and can see very beneficial results."—W. G. Yarnell, 2322 Lincoln street, N. E., Washington, D. C.

General McBride of U. S. A.,

Writes: "I have no hesitation in recommending Peruna to all persons who are afflicted with catarrhal troubles."—J. D. McBride, 450 Pennsylvania Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C.

General Longstreet of the Confederate Army,

Writes: "I can testify to the merits of Peruna, both as a tonic and a catarrh remedy. Peruna enjoys the greatest reputation as a catarrh remedy of any medicine yet devised."—James Longstreet, Gainesville, Ga.

General Noske of O. V. U.,

Writes: "I commend Peruna to those who are troubled with colds producing catarrh as a most efficacious cure and as a good general tonic."—Chas. F. Noske, 213 B. St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

General Erwin's Recommend.

"Many of my friends have used Peruna as a dyspepsia remedy with the most beneficial results."—John B. Erwin, Washington, D. C.

Brig.-General Schell Benefited.

"Peruna is indeed a wonderful tonic, and for coughs and colds I know of nothing better."—F. M. Schell, Washington, D. C.

General Duffield of the Union Army,

Writes: "I have used Peruna in my family and have found it a valuable medicine, and take pleasure in recommending it to all who suffer from catarrh of the stomach or who require a tonic of efficiency."—The Cairo, Washington, D. C.

General Butler of South Carolina,

Writes: "I can recommend Peruna for dyspepsia and stomach trouble. I have been using your medicine for a short period and I feel very much relieved. It is indeed a wonderful medicine besides a good tonic."—M. C. Butler.

Brigadier-General Kirby

Writes: "I can recommend Peruna to all those who are afflicted with catarrh."—General D. T. Kirby, Washington, D. C.

Gen. Powell, Hecker Post No. 443,

Writes: "After using one bottle of Peruna I became convinced of its curative qualities, and continued its use to date. All symptoms of catarrh have disappeared, yet I continue its moderate use as a preventive, and an old man's tonic."—W. H. Powell, Belleville, Ill.

Gen. Sebring of the Confederate Army,

Writes: "I can cheerfully recommend your valuable remedy Peruna as a very excellent tonic, and also good for coughs, colds, catarrh, and general debility."—W. H. Sebring, 133 W. 4th St., Jacksonville, Fla.

General Lumax of Washington, D. C.,

Writes: "I can cheerfully recommend your remedy as a permanent and effective cure for catarrh, colds and to any one who needs an invigorating tonic to build up their system."—L. L. Lumax, 1603 19th St., Washington, D. C.

Gen. Payne of Washington, D. C.,

Writes: "I join with my comrades in recommending Peruna to my friends as an invigorating tonic to build up the system."—Gen. Eugene B. Payne, 407 4th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

General Talley of Pa., Vol. U. S. A.,

Writes: "Your Peruna has been used by me and my friends as a relief for catarrhal troubles with the most beneficial results. I am so convinced of the efficacy of Peruna that I do not hesitate to give it my recommendation."—Wm. Cooper Talley, 713 D St., N. E., Washington, D. C.

General Bigelow Cured.

Gen. J. G. Bigelow, 151 C St., N. W., Washington, D. C., writes:

"Peruna has made me well and it has given me more than ordinary strength and spirit for work."

Gen. O'Beirne of Washington, D. C.,

Writes: "As many of my friends and acquaintances have successfully used your Peruna as a catarrh cure, I feel that it is an effective remedy, and I recommend it as such to those suffering from that disease as a most hopeful source of relief."—James R. O'Beirne, 290 Broadway, Washington, D. C.

General Chase, Ass't Adj. General, G. A. R.,

Writes: "The excellence of Peruna as a cure or relief for catarrhal disturbances is well established. Many of my friends have been benefited by its use."—B. F. Chase, 28 Harrison St., Anacostia, D. C.

General S. S. Yoder of Ohio,

Writes: "I have found Peruna to be a wonderful remedy. I only used it for a short time and am thoroughly satisfied as to its merits."—S. S. Yoder, Washington, D. C.

General O'Connor of U. V. Legions,

Writes: "If you are suffering from catarrh or physical debility, immediately commence the use of Peruna. It has been of the greatest benefit and service to many of my friends."—Dennis O'Connor, 738 32nd St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

Gen. Wright of the Confederate Army,

Writes: "I take pleasure in recommending Peruna. It is a remarkable medicine and should be used by persons who are in need of a good tonic and by sufferers from catarrh."—Marcus Wright, 1724 Corcoran St., Washington, D. C.

Gen. Hawley of Washington, D. C.,

Writes: "I have used Peruna and find it very beneficial for kidney trouble and especially good for coughs, colds and catarrhal troubles."—A. F. Hawley.

Gen. Urell of Spanish War Veterans,

Writes: "Many of my friends have used Peruna with beneficial results as an effective remedy for catarrh."—M. Emmet Urell, 813 12th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

Other Army Generals who praise Peruna are:

Brigadier-General Cook of Washington, D. C.
General Sypher of Washington, D.C.
General Middleton, Hancock Regiment, U. V. U., Washington, D. C.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.

Pessimists are usually old bachelors who are glad of it.—Chicago Daily News.

"I hear Miss Fly-a-way has eloped with the butler." "Ah! Won by waiting."—Princeton Tiger.

"John was on his ear today." "Angry?" "Learning to skate."—Pennsylvania Punch Bowl.

Industry keeps the body healthy, the mind clear, the heart whole, and the purse full.—C. Simmons.

The prize goes to a dentist in a town not many miles away who advertised "a set of teeth for sale cheap; slightly shop-worn."—Yonkers Statesman.

English Instructor—"Do not use the word 'rough house.' It is too colloquial." Student—"How would 'jagged domicile' do?"—Harvard Lampoon.

Rob—"Say, Bob, loan me $100, will you?" Bob—"Why, man, have you lost your senses?" Rob—"Nope; at least not my sense of touch."—Yale Record.

He—"Darling, we are now one." She—"I know it. And it's such a pleasure to think that when I spend any money I am doing it for you, too."—Town Topics.

Cholly—"Such vulgah persons, they talked forevah about twade, don't y' know." Miss Peppry—"And what did you talk about?" Cholly—"Nothing." Miss Peppry—"The idea! how egotistical!"—Philadelphia Press.

"And you have finally decided the momentous question?" "Well, no er—not exactly. We have decided to get married, but whether we'll board, keep house, or live in a flat, is still in the air."—Baltimore News.

"We want a man for our information bureau," said the manager, "but he must be one who can answer all sorts of questions and not lose his head." "That's me," replied the applicant. "I'm the father of eight children."—Philadelphia Ledger.

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are sufficient to support a population of 50,000,000 or over! The immigration for the past six years has been phenomenal.

FREE Homestead Lands

easily accessible, while other lands may be purchased from Railway and Land Companies. The grain and grazing lands of Western Canada are the best on the continent, producing the best grain, and cattle (fed on grass alone) ready for market.

Markets, Schools, Railways and all other conditions make Western Canada an enviable spot for the settler.

Write to the SUPERINTENDENT IMMIGRATION, Ottawa, Canada, for a descriptive Atlas, and other information; or to the authorized Canadian Government Agent—

H. M. WILLIAMS, Law Building, Toledo, Ohio.

WORMS

"I write to let you know how I appreciate your Cascarets. I commenced taking them last November and took two ten cent boxes and passed a tapeworm 16 ft. long. Then I commenced taking them again and Wednesday, April 4th, I passed another tape worm 28 ft. long and over a thousand small worms. Previous to my taking Cascarets I didn't know I had a tape-worm. I always had a small appetite." Wm. F. Brown, 184 Franklin St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Best For The Bowels Cascarets CANDY CATHARTIC THEY WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP

Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good, Do Good, Never Sicken, Weaken or Gripe, 10c. 25c. 50c. Is sold in bulk. The genuine tablet stamped CCC. Guaranteed to cure or your money back.

Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or N.Y. 504

ANNUAL SALE, TEN MILLION BOXES

Salzer's National Oats

Greatest oat of the century. Yielded in 1903 in Ohio 187, in Mich. 231, in Me. 255, and in N. Dakota 310 bus. per acre. You can beat that record in 1904!

For 10c and this notice

we mail you free lots of farm seed samples and our big catalog, telling all about this oat wonder and thousands of other seeds.

JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO. La Crosse, Wis.

MOTHER GRAY'S SWEET POWDERS FOR CHILDREN,

A Certain Cure for Feverishness, Constipation, Headache, Stomach Troubles, Teething Disorders, and Destroy Worms. They Break up Colds in 24 hours. At all Druggists, 25 cts. Sample mailed FREE. Address A. S. OLMSTED, Le Roy, N. Y.

Mother Gray, Nurse in Children's Home, New York City.

PATENTS 48 page book FREE. highest references. FITZGERALD & CO., Box B, Washington, D. C.

Receivers' Sale

OF A VALUABLE

Tannery Plant

REAL ESTATE

AND

Personal Property

In Garrett County, Md.

Under and by virtue of an order of the United States District Court for the District of Maryland, passed on the 29th day of March, 1904, in the matter of The Commonwealth Tanning Company of Garrett County, bankrupt, the same being No. 1105 on Docket "E" of said Court, the undersigned Receivers in Bankruptcy were by said order directed to make sale of the real estate and personal property belonging to said bankrupt, located at Hutton, Garrett county, Maryland, and we hereby give notice that on

TUESDAY,

The 12th Day of April,

1904, at the hour of 11 o'clock a. m., on the premises at Hutton, Garrett county, Maryland, will offer at public auction to the highest bidder the following property, to-wit:

1st. All those THREE LOTS OF GROUND containing.

10 Acres and 17 Perches,

more or less, situated at Hutton aforesaid, and fully described in a deed for the same to the said defendent from Samuel G. Maxwell and wife dated the 3rd day of July, 1902, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 42, follos 224, etc., one of the Land Records of Garrett county, Md.

2nd. All the right and privilege to lay water pipes, etc., and the right to dig and construct any ditch or trough whereby or wherein water may be drawn or any kind of waste matter may be discharged from or carried away from the tannery hereinafter described and which right of way is also fully described in the aforementioned deed of conveyance.

3rd. All those TWO LOTS OF GROUND located at Hutton aforesaid and contiguous to the abovementioned lots of ground, containing

Five and Three-fourth Acres,

more or less, and fully described in a deed for the same to the said defendant from Patrick M. Casey, et al., dated the 5th day of May, 1902, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T. No. 42, folios 248, etc., one of the Land Records of Garrett county aforesaid.

4th. All that other lot of ground conveyed by the last abovementioned deed from Patrick M. Casey et al., to the said The Commonwealth Tanning Company, containing

5 Acres and 28 Perches,

more or less which three last mentioned lots of ground lie contiguous to each other and also adjacent to the first abovementioned parcels of land.

5th. All those other TWO LOTS OF LAND lying contiguous to the abovedescribed lots of ground at Hutton aforesaid, and containing

2 Acres and 107 Perches.

more or less, fully described in a deed for the same to the defendant from Elizabeth Palmer, dated the 12th day of June, 1903, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T. No. 46, folios 242, etc., one of the Land Records of Garrett county, Md.

The abovementioned lots and parcels of land lie in one body and comprise what is known as

THE COMMONWEALTH TANNING CO.'S LANDS

at Hutton, Garrett county, Maryland.

The improvements consist of a—

Complete Tannery Plant

with a daily capacity of Three Hundred Sides of Sweet Hemlock Sole Leather, and now in active operation.

The plant comprises a—

Complete Beam House, Hide Mills, Sweat Pitts, Yards, Loft, Rolling Room, Hide House, Leech House (Containing Twelve 12,000-gallon Leaches), Bark Mills, Pumps, Boiler House containing two Boilers of 220 h. p., Engines, Belting, Shafting, Office, Switches, Standard Railroad track Scales, Bark Sheds with a large quantity of Bark, Bark Extract, a large number of Carboys of Vitriol, Oils and other Materials used in tanning leather; also the Liquors in the yard and the tanning equity in the stock in process.

The Tannery is equipped with a complete

ELECTRIC LIGHTING OUTFIT

and the whole plant is in first-class condition with a daily output at the present time of its maximum capacity.

The stock in process belongs to Swift & Co., of Chicago, Ill., and is being tanned upon contract with said owners, which contract it will be necessary for the purchaser or purchasers to fulfill and complete.

The other improvements consist of—

SIXTEEN DWELLING HOUSES,

all in first-class condition, some of which are heated throughout with steam and lighted with electricity.

The entire plant, both real and personal will be offered as a whole.

TERMS OF SALE—Cash on day of sale.

FREDERICK A. THAYER,
EDWARD H. SINCELL,
Receivers in Bankruptcy.

For furthor information apply to the Receivers, at Oakland, Md.

PLEASANT FIELDS OF HOLY WRIT

SAVE for my daily range
Among the pleasant fields of Holy Writ,
I might despair. —Tennyson.

The International Sunday School Lesson.

Second Quarter. Lesson I. John XX, 11-18. April 3 1904

Copyright, Davis W. Clark.

Easter Lesson

Easter lilies are silver trumpets announcing the joyous festival of the Christian year. The universal human heart gladly responds to the summons and makes its pilgrimage to the empty tomb near to Calvary. There immortal hope is rekindled, and the world's Dead March changes to a Hallelujah Chorus. Hail to Easter!

Our first meditation is naturally upon the entombment. It should be noted that the deepening gloom in which the life of Jesus closed is relieved by several significant incidents. Loyal affection provided Him with a suitable room in which to eat the last meal with His disciples. An angel supported Him in Gethsemane; Herod, Pilate, and the Centurion affirmed his innocence, His disciples, with the women and his mother stood near enough to the cross for the sufferer to see their tears. But the climax of these mitigating incidents is reached in the attention which the dead body of Jesus received. It would have gratified His implicable enemies if no discrimination had been made between the body of Jesus and the malefactors with whom He had been crucified; if His corpse, like theirs, could have been rudely tossed into some adjacent pit. From such dishonor the body was unexpectedly rescued, and, according to prophecy, a grave made for him with the rich.

Joseph of Arimathea—a man of rank, wealth, influence, a Sanhedrist, but no sharer in the foul crime of the illegal condemnation of Jesus—suddenly throws off the mask of secrecy, and, to the surprise of his late associates, reveals himself a disciple. He goes still further, and, penetrating to the presence of Pilate, asks the privilege of doing the last offices for the Crucified.

The procurator would not hesitate to grant such a small boon to the body of one whose pure and lofty spirit had not failed to make its impress upon even his materialistic nature. He only expresses surprise at the early death of Jesus, and, calling the centurion who presided at Calvary, has the report officially confirmed, thus unconsciously adding an important link to the irrefragable chain of evidence as to the resurrection of Jesus.

Joseph, clothed with an authority which it would be idle to dispute, leaves Pilate's presence. His servants are waiting for him in the courtyard of the palace. Together they hasten to the scene of the crucifixion. Nicodemus hearing of Joseph's mission to Pilate, is moved by the illustrious example to cast off his disguise also; and providing himself with myrrh and aloes, such a quanity as would serve for a kingly burial, he sped his way with his attendants to Calvary.

The nails may have been drawn, the body lowered, and the cross left standing, as it usually depicted in the masterpieces; or the cross may have been lifted from its socket, and laid upon the ground, and the body detached. However that may be, the body is probably laid upon the bier which has been brought for the purpose, covered with a sheet, and lifted to the shoulders of the servants. Joseph and Nicodemus—noble mourners—follow in that funerl procession unparalleled. The distance is very short to Joseph's new rock-hewn tomb in the garden near to Calvary.

In the cool vestibule of the sepulcher the bier is set down. Water is brought from some neighboring pool or fountain. That precions casket of clay so marred, is laved with sacred care. The brow, lacerated by the thorny crown, the back corrugated by the merciless scourge, the wounded hands and feet, the pierced sides, the blood-clots and death-sweat, all dissolved and washed away, and the body thoroughly dried, they begin to swathe the limbs and torso with broad linen bands, sprinkling copiously the powdered spices in every fold. Last of all, they cover that serene and holy countenanee, imprinting it no doubt, with a kiss of undying affection. The task being finished, they carry the enswathed body from the antechamber to the grotto and lay it gently upon its stony berth in the wall. All haying come out of the crypt, but one thing remains to be done—the rolling of the great millstone against the door of the sepulcher, and the placing against it in turn of the lesser stone.

So the body of Him who made earth and sky is entombed. Through the Passover Sabbath that holy form rests on its rocky couch, embalmed in the fragrance of the flowers of the garden, as well as unguent's love had provided. On the dawn of the Sabbath the fear which had grown insupportable drove the Sanhedrists to Pilate again. It was hard for him to concede the request which they had made concerning the man still living, but to one to whom death ended all, the petition concerning one already dead, seemed a matter of entire indifference. With a toss of the head he bade them do as they pleased with a dead body. Thus another link was forged in the chain of evidence, for their lives were the forfeit of it if the seal was broken, or the body removed. The record is charmingly artless. It is transparently true. The women, not knowing how complete the embalment had been, at the very earliest hour practicable take additional spices and run to the sepulcher. Thev are so precipitate that they forget the heavy stone which would make their entrance to the tomb impossible. Had thev forgotten Jesus' oft-made declaration that He would rise from the grave? Certainly not, but evidently they, with all the disciples, gave it a spiritual interpretation. And the apparent desecration and robbery of the tomb were an overwhelming surprise and grief to them. But the open tomb was converted into a bureau of information for His troubled disciples. White-liveried attendants were there to point them to the place where the Lord lay, and the grave clothes laid in such orderly fashion as to preclude the idea of a hasty and clandestine removal, and to annonnce the blessed truth: "He is risen."

The Teacher's Lantern

Easter has been called the Queen of Festivals and the Christian Passover.

* * * * *

On the morning of the third day the seal was broken, the stone rolled away, and the body gone. Friend and foe alike admitted this. Some circumstances transpired against which even the world-famed disciple of the Roman soldier proved inadequate. The only historically credible account of that circumstance is based upon the testimony of the disciples. The only sufficient explanation of the bewilderment of the guards, the surprises of the disciples, and the consternation of the Sanhedrists is found in the resurrection of Jesus.

* * * * *

There have been many remarkable recognitions which have become matters of history, but it may be doubted whether Mary's recognition of the risen Savior has ever been surpassed in pathos and importance. The time, the first Easter Sunday; the place, the tomb in the garden near to Calvary; the Person, Jesus, who was dead, but alive forever.

An unnecessary mystical meaning has been attached to the words of Jesus to Mary, "Touch Me not." They certainly do not mean that Jesus was literally not to be touched. He allowed the other women to clasp His feet. He commanded Thomas to thrust his hand into His side. Probably all that Jesus meant was, "Do not cling to Me as if it was your last opportunity—I am going to ascend to My Father immediately."

* * * * *

Under the "old covenant" two golden angels stood *vis-a-vis* looking into that holiest of shrines, the ark. Under the "new covenant" two living angels stood *vis-a-vis* looking at the place where Jesus body lay. The empty slab of the sepulcher was just as significant as blood-sprinkled golden mercy-seat. The presence of angels desire to look into." All the higher intelligences are interested in the things which concern the destiny of man.

* * * * *

With refrence to the resurrection of Jesus, there have through all the ages between two Voices. The Voice of Denial has always been wavering and changeable. It has advanced one theory after another. Each virtually denies the sufficiency of the preceding. In striking contrast to this is the Voice of Faith. It is a steady unchanging affirmation. What it said nineteen hundred years ago it says now—"The Lord is risen!" One century proclaims it to another until now twenty centuries join in the affirmation, "The Lord is risen indeed!"

* * * * *

Reasoning forward from cause to effect, nothing short of some such event could have inspired the leaderless disciples to go forward to found the Church. It is in this sense that Pressense savs, "The empty tomb of Jesus was the cradle of the Church."

* * * * *

Reasoning backward from effect to cause, noting the universal extension of Christianity in so brief a time, it must be admitted that the new faith was sealed by some supernatural event. In this sense it has been said, "It is infinitely easier to admit that the Church was the offspring of a miracle than that it was born of a lie."

Money to loan on real estate. Easy payments. Apply to Julius C. Renninger, Oakland, Md. 33 tf

STATEMENT showing the condition of the Hartford Fire Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn.:

Total Income	$10,523,326 69
Total Disbursements	9,129,498 52

ASSETS.

Real Estate Owned by Company	$ 900,238 90	
Mortgage Loans on Real Estate	734,369 70	
Loans secured by Collateral	4,800 00	
Stocks and Bonds Owned by Company	9,359,717 44	
Cash in Office and in Bank	479,074 50	
Agents' debit Balances	1,028,300 60	
Bills Receivable—		
Printing plant	24,187 32	
Interest and Rents due and accrued	11,755 14	
Market value Real Estate over Book Value	40,261 10	
Market Value Bonds and Stocks over Book Value	924,157 41	
Uncollected Prem's	1,170,000 00	
All other Assets	19,091 47	
Gross Assets		14,542,952 28
Total admitted Assets		14,542,952 28

LIABILITIES.

Net Unpaid Losses and Claims	$ 954,822 82	
Unearned Premiums	8,053,542 59	
Return Premiums	179,687 80	
Commissions or Brokerage	167,103 20	
Total Liabilities		9,355,155 41
Surplus to Policy Holders		5,187,796 87
Capital Stock Paid Up $1,250,000 00		
Surplus to Stockhol's	3,937,796 87	
Amount at Risk in U. S. Dec. 31, 1903	1,295,543,832 00	
Amount Written in Maryland during 1903	7,601,732 00	
Premiums in Maryland in 1903	99,459 00	
Losses Paid in Maryland in 1903	63,961 00	
Losses Incurred in Maryland in 1903	78,991 00	

State of Maryland, Insurance Department, Commissioner's Office, Baltimore, Feb. 13, 1904.

I hereby certify, that the above is a correct copy of the Statement of the Hartford Fire Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., to December 31st, 1903, now on file in this Department.

LLOYD WILKINSON,
Insurance Commissioner.

F. A. THAYER, Agt., Oakland, Md.

WEST VIRGINIA CENTRAL AND PITTSBURG RAILWAY CO.
IN EFFECT NOV. 29, 1903.

SOUTHWARD No. 3 P. M.	SOUTHWARD No. 1 A. M.	STATIONS	NORTHWARD No. 2 NOON	NORTHWARD No. 4 P. M.
3 15	7 00† lv	Cumberland ar	†12 00	†7 15
3 44	7 29	Rawlings	11 31	6 43
4 07	7 52	Keyser	11 08	6 20
4 22	8 05	Westernport	10 58	6 08
4 29	8 09	W. Va. C. June	10 51	6 01
4 47	8 27	Barnum	10 36	5 45
4 54	8 35	Shaw	10 28	5 37
5 10	8 55	Blaine	10 11	5 19
5 15	9 00	Harrison	10 06	5 15
6 00†	9 50† lv	Elk Garden	†8 10	†4 25
5 49†	9 35† lv	Gorman	†9 35	†4 43
5 55	9 42	Bayard	9 28	4 37
6 06	9 54	Dobbin	9 17	4 27
6 10	9 58	Henry	9 13	4 23
6 38†	10 27†	Thomas	†8 38	†3 53
7 10	10 55† ar	Davis	†8 05	†3 15
6 50	10 37 lv	Douglas	8 33	3 48
7 16	11 01	Hendricks	8 09	3 15
7 19	11 04	Hambleton	7 57	3 12
7 22	11 07	Bretz	7 52	3 07
7 25	11 10	Parsons	7 50	3 05
7 59	11 44	Kerens	7 16	2 31
8 15†	12 00† ar	Elkins	lv †7 00	2 15

NOON

No. 25 P. M.	No. 3 A. M.	No. 1 P. M.		No. 2 P. M.	No. 4 P. M.	No. 26 P. M.
3 30s	6 30†	2 30† lv	Elkins ar	†8 20	12 20	s9 15
3 45	6 47	3 47	R.C. Jct	8 03	12 13	9 00
3 48	6 51	2 51	Harding	7 59	12 09	8 57
4 01	7 04	3 04	Junior	7 45	11 55	8 44
4 10s	7 15†	3 15ar	Belg'n lv	†7 35	11 45†	s8 35

A. M.

P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
†8 30	12 35†	lv Elkins ar	†9 55	†2 00
8 46	12 52	Beverly	9 39	1 44
9 10s	1 15†	ar Hutt'e ar	†9 15	1 20

No 27. A. M.		No. 28. P. M.
8 00† lv	Elkins	ar †4 45
8 58	Fishing Hawk	3 46
9 22	Glady	3 22
10 08	Burner	2 37
10 30† ar	Durbin	lv †2 15
A. M.		P. M.

† Daily * Daily except Sunday. s Sundays only.

H. G. CLARK, Manager. F. M. HOWELL, Gen. Pas. Agent.

THE

SECOND NATIONAL BANK

of CUMBERLAND, MD

Designated United States Depository

SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS.
BOXES FREE TO CUSTOMERS.

This Bank Pays Three Per Cent. Interest on Time Deposits.

Capital	$100,000
Surplus and Other Undivided Profits	250,000
Liability of Shareholders	100,000
Additional Security to Depositors	$450,000

LLOYD LOWNDES, President.
D. ANNAN, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

Lloyd Lowndes, O. C. Gephart,
James Clark, L. M. Shepherd,
John Sheridan, A. Hunter Boyd,
David W. Sloan.

TRUSTEE'S SALE

OF VALUABLE

REAL ESTATE

SITUATE NEAR SWANTON, GARRETT COUNTY, MARYLAND.

By virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court for Garrett county passed in a cause wherein Albert Lewis Miller et al. are complainants and George W. Miller et al. are defendants, the same being No. 1254 on the Equity docket of said Court, the undersigned trustee will, on

SATURDAY,

the 2nd Day of April, A D. 1904,

AT 11 O'CLOCK A. M.

in front of the Court House in the town of Oakland, Garrett county, Maryland, offer for sale at public auction

All those tracts or parcels of Land called "Much To Do About Nothing" and "Elk Lick," containing in the aggregate 822 Acres, more or less,

and being the same property which was conveyed unto Margaret Miller, late of Allegany county, deceased, in a deed from J. W. S. Cochrane and David W. Sloan, trustees, bearing date the 22nd day of October, 1856, and recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 28, folios 410, etc., one of the Land Records of Garrett county.

The property is situated about two miles East of Swanton in Garrett county. The quality of the soil is good and there is much valuable timber on the property. There are also two large glades on the property, making it one of the finest grazing farms in the country.

TERMS OF SALE—As prescribed by the decree, viz.: One-third of the purchase money cash; one-third in six months, and one-third in twelve months, or all cash, at the option of the purchaser. Deferred payments to be secured by the bonds of the purchaser with surety to the satisfaction of the trustee, and to bear interest.

1 4t **J. W. S. COCHRANE, Trustee.**

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher.* **and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.**

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE **CASTORIA** ALWAYS
Bears the Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

Carey's Magnesia Flexible Cement Roofing for Flat or Steep Surfaces

Is suitable for all classes of buildings as it affords thorough fire protection and is a non-conductor of heat and cold. It will last the lifetime of the roofboards. It is fire-proof and is rated the same as metal or slate roofs. Call or write for samples and prices.

A. D. NAYLOR & CO.,
Agents for Garrett County, Oakland, Md.

First National Bank

OF GRANTSVILLE, MD

Now Open for Business.

EQUIPPED WITH A

Modern Fire and Burglar Proof Safe and Vault.

Offers to its patrons every advantage consistent with sound banking.

Deposits by mail and all correspondence given prompt attention.

We Solicit Your Account.

Paid-up Capital,	$25,000
Liability of Stockholders,	25,000
Total Liability,	$50,000

PAYS 3 PER CENT.
on time deposits. Interest computed and paid semi-annually.

DIRECTORS.

C. H. JENNINGS,
U. M. STANTON,
G. C. KELLER,
ELI STANTON,
W. A. HITCHINS,
J. S. HERSHBERGER,
FRANK WATTS

OFFICERS.

C. H. JENNINGS, - President.
U. M. STANTON, Vice-President.
J. O. GETTY, - - Cashier.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

This is to give notice, that the subscriber, of Garrett county, Md., hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett county, Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

CHRISTENA MILLER,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 24th day of September next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 24th day of March, 1904.

JOHN E. GNAGEY,
Administrator.
3-4t Accident, Md.

Oakland Pharmacy

JOS. E. HARNED, Proprietor.

Drugs, Chemicals, Stationery, Cigars Cameras and Photo Supplies

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber of Garrett county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

RUDOLPH YODER,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber on or before the 24th day of September next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under our hands this 24th day of March, 1904.

EMANUEL HARSHBERGER,
NOAH E. HARSHBERGER,
Executors,
3-4t Grantsville, Md.

H. W. McCOMAS, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
OAKLAND, MD.

Office at SANITARIUM.
Residence on North Second street.
Office hours, 8 to 10 a. m., 2 to 3 p. m., 8 to 10 p. m.; from June to October and from October to June, 7 to 8.30 p. m.

M. C. HINEBAUGH, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
OAKLAND, MD.

Office and residence, Alder St., east of post office.

W. H. RAVENSCRAFT, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
OAKLAND, MD.

Residence on North Third street.
Office in McComas Building.

DR. J. E. LEGGE,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Offers his Services to the citizens of Oakland and vicinity.
Office in McComas Building, Second street.

DR D. O. McKINLEY,
RESIDENT DENTIST,
SALISBURY, PENN'A.

Will visit regularly through Garrett county Md., and offers his services to those wishing Dental Treatment. Charges moderate.
P. O. address, Elk Lick, Pa.

DR. R. F. BARTLETT,
DENTIST.

Office in McComas Building, Second street, Oakland, Md.
Special attention given to bridge and crown work.

DR. J. G. ROBINSON, DENTIST,
OAKLAND, MD.

Office at residence on Liberty street.
GAS ADMINISTERED.

GILMOR S. HAMILL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.

Office in Garrett National Bank Building.
Particular attention given to Conveyancing, Investigation of land titles and collection of claims. Loans negotiated.

NORMAN S. HEINDELL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

All business given prompt attention.

Office—First National Bank Building.
KLAND, MARYLAND,

EDWARD H. SINCELL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
OAKLAND, MARYLAND.

Will practice inthe Courts of Garrett and Allegany counties, the Court of Appeals of Maryland, and the adjoining counties of West Virginia.

FRED A. THAYER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
OAKLAND, MD.

STATE'S ATTORNEY FOR GARRETT COUNTY.

Office in First National Bank Building.
Will be assisted in all important cases by Benj. A. Richmond of the Cumberland bar.

THE REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME 28. OAKLAND, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, APRIL 7, 1904. NUMBER 5

OFFUTT & SONS

The best, and most comfortable, and finest style shoes in the world are the

W. L. DOUGLAS
$3.00, $3.50, $4.00,

AND KING QUALITY
$3,50 and $5,00 for Men.

LA FRANCE, For Ladies,

are the "QUEENS" of Ladies' Shoes.

We have an immense stock, all styles and shapes and will be glad to show them.

See Them in Tan and Patent

—AT—

Offutt & Sons.

The Up-to-Date Grocery,

First National Bank Building, Oakland, Md.

Exclusively a Grocery Store.

CASH OR PRODUSE—One price to everybody and that the lowest consistent with a complete line of High-Grade Groceries.

Everything New, Clean and First-Class.

Fresh Vegetables on THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS. Largest Line of CRACKERS in Oakland—Fresh Every Week.

W. H. BARTLETT.

BAUMGARTNER,

THE LITTLE MAN.

Green Groceries, Fruits, Confections, 5 and 10-cent Bargains, Cigars, Tobaccos.

Newspapers and Periodicals.

Baumgrtner, The Littte Man.

Alder Street, Oakland.

No more Macerated Money.

Manufacturers of souvenirs of Washington will no longer be permitted to make busts of Lincoln and build likenesses of other great men of macerated currency in which small fragments of real green money are conspicuous. That expression, "made from a $500 bill," has caught the eye of so many Washington visitors, will now sink into disuse. Hereafter, no macerated currency will go out of the Treasury Department, unless it is ground extremely fine and then bleached. The matter was taken up bs Secretary Shaw on a complaint from the division of the Comptroller of the Currency.

Subscribe for **The Republican**

Very Low Rates To Washington and Return Via Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Account Knights Of Columbus Meeting.

On account of the Knights of Columbus meeting at Washington, D. C., the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad will sell Excursion Tickets from all stations on April 11th, 12th and 13th, valid for return until April 18th, 1904, inclusive.

For tickets and full information, call on Ticket Agents, Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

Lutheran Church Services.

Rev. E. Mages, the pastor, will conduct services in the Deer Park Lutheran church Saturday evening at 7.30 o'clock. On Sunday Communion at 11 a. m. and preaching at 7.30 p. m.

NEW CITY OFFICIALS TAKE CHARGE OF AFFAIRS

Mayor McComas Administered Oath to Recently Elected Officials.

MR. DIXON CHOSEN AS COUNCILMAN

To Fill Vacancy Caused by Disqualification of Mr. Naylor Who Has Removed Outside the Corporate Limits—Council Proceedings.

Monday evening of this week the recently elected Councilmen of Oakland were sworn into office by Mayor Henry W. McComas who had subsequently subscribed to the oath before Clerk of the Circuit Court at his office in the court house.

The new members, Messrs. Harned, Helbig and Lawton immediately entered upon the discharge of their duties.

Mr. A. G. Ross, one of the hold-over members of the body was elected president, and Mr. John C. Dunham, who has been Clerk for many yaars, was again chosen to fill that position.

Mr. A. D. Naylor who had been Councilman for a year, having been disqualified as such by removing outside the corporate limits, tendered his resignation and, by authority vested in them by the Charter the members of the Council elected his successor by ballot. Messrs. D. M. Dixon and George Fleming were nominated to fill the vacancy. Each received two votes, when the president of the body, having the deciding ballot, cast it in favor of Mr. Dixon.

Mr. E. H. Sincell, as attorney, presented to the Council a franchise seeking the right to lay pipes and maintain a sewerage system within the town.

Mr. Fred T. Martin asked that the franchise for the same purpose granted him at a former meeting of the Council and which expired on April 1st, be extended. Both propositions will be acted upon at a special meeting to be held to-night.

The electric lighting franchise presented by Mr. D. E. Offutt, seeking the right to maintain the privilege of lighting the town for a period of twenty years, was presented and laid upon the table.

Mayor McComas presented his message in which he nominated Mr. N. S. Heindel attorney for the town; A. B. Gonder, police justice; John Sweeney, day policeman, and William Broderick, night policeman.

Among other matters the Mayor recommended that the streets, alleys, etc., be thoroughly cleaned at once; that the Council be as economical as possible in its expenditure of funds; that the Council as a body inspect all streets, alleys, walks, etc., at an early day; that should Council decide to make any permanent improvements that work be begun at once; that electric lights be placed at certain points.

Council elected Mr. G. W. Legge the collector and Col. A. G. Sturgiss treasurer.

The advisability of purchasing a lot upon which to erect a municipal building was discussed but no decision was reached.

The paving bill of C. Kennedy amounting to $2300 was orderd paid.

Resolutions of Respect.

At a meeting of the Sessions of the Oakland Presbyterian Church the following preamble and restiution was adopted.

WHEREAS, It has pleased our Heavenly Father to remove from our midst Brother James R. Bishop, who for more than thirty years has been a ruling elder in our Church; therefore,

Resolved, That while it is with deep regret we record his departure from this life we humbly resign ourselves to the will of Him who doeth all things well, and while our hearts are made sad by the severance of these earthly ties we can with the eye of faith pierce the overshadowing cloud of gloom and see beyond the glories of an eternal existence freed of all the perplexities and disappointments incident to the material world; and while the dealings of Almighty God are inscrutable to us and His ways past finding out we are encouraged to believe that He will reveal Himself to us in our inner lives and give us grace sufficient to enable us to accept with becoming resignattion on whatever in the perfection of His plan we may be called upon to endure.

A Card of Thanks.

The family of Mr. Louis M. Skipper desire to return their heartfelt thanks to the many kind friends and neighbors who assisted them during the sickness and after the death of Mrs. Fanny May Lewis, who departed this life March 25th.

CIRCUIT COURT PROCEEDINGS.

After a Session of Two Weeks it Adjourned Last Saturday.

The following cases were disposed of since our last report.

CRIMINAL APPEALS.

2, State vs. Albert Brown; assault and battery; verdict guilty; motion by traverser for a new trial. Thayer—Hamill.

3, Albert Brown vs. State; assault and battery; dismissed per order of State's Att'y. Hamill—Thayer.

4, Charles H. Barger vs. State; clinging to freight cars; appeal dismissed. Renninger, Offutt and Heindel—Thayer. 2 months in House of Correction.

5, John Allen vs. State; clinging to freight cars; appeal dismissed. Renninger, Offutt, Heindel—Thayer.

6, Joe Stengle vs. State; vagrancy; tried before the court; verdict not guilty. Renninger, Offutt, Heindel—Thayer.

7, George Reynolds; vagrancy; tried before the court; verdict not guilty. Renninger, Offutt, Heindel—Thayer.

8, Charles O'Brian vs. State; vagrancy; tried before the court: verdict not guilty. Renninger, Offutt, Heindel—Thayer.

9, Joseph Taylor vs. State; clinging to freight cars; appeal dismissed. 3 months in House of Correction. Renninger, Offutt, Heindel—Thayer.

10, Edward Cahill vs. State; clinging to freight cars; appeal dismissed; 4 months in House of Correction. Renninger, Offutt, Heindel—Thayer.

CRIMINAL TRIALS.

12, State vs. Arthur Mauck; larceny. stet per order of State's Att'y. Thayer—Hamill.

13, State vs. George W. Lohr; forgery; tried before the court; verdict guilty. Thayer—Hamill.

15, State vs. George Marvel; false pretenses; cont'd. Thayer—Hamill.

16, State vs. Arthur Mauck; false pretenses; plea of guilty confessed. 2 years and 6 months in penitentiary.

19, State vs. George Marvel; false pretenses; continued, Thayer—Hamill.

20, State vs. Charles Welling; larceny; tried before the court; verdict not guilty. Thayer—Hamill and Hamill.

21, State vs. McClellan, William and Samuel L. Rodeheaver; assault with intent to murder; jury trial; verdict guilty of an assault and battery. Each sentenced to pay a fine of $20 and one-third of the costs.

Fred Born, convicted of larceny sentenced to confinement in the Maryland penitentiary for one year.

Porter Buchannon; plea of guilty of larceny—paroled.

John Rice, convicted of house breaking; sentenced to confinement in the Maryland penitentiary for 2 years and 6 months.

George W. Lohr, convicted of forgery, sentenced to confinement in the Maryland penitentiary for one year.

Edgar Washington, confessed plea of guilty of house breaking, sentenced to confinement in the penitentiary for three years.

APPEALS.

15, John Shartzer, receiver, vs. B. H. Sincell; continued at the cost of the appellant. Semmes—Gonder and Heindel.

16, John Shartzer vs. B. H. Sincell; continued at the cost of the appellant. Semmes—Gonder and Heindel.

TRIALS.

28, Charles H. Loar vs. Cornelius Kennedy; satisfied. Peddicord—Hamill.

29, Charles H. Loar vs. Cornelius Kennedy; judgment satisfied. Peddicord— Hamill and Williams.

36, Nancy C. Welling vs. Charles A. Hesen; cont'd. Hamill—Peddicord.

37, Charles R. Welling vs. Alex. Hesen; continued. Hamill—Peddicord.

41, John T. Sincell vs. Henry C. Sincell, garnishee; continued. Sincell—Peddicord, Semmes.

43, Henry W. McComas vs. Gilmor S. Hamill, trustee, garnishee of Amanda Bray; continued. Thayer and Peddicord—Hamill and Renninger.

44, Charles H. Lohr vs. The Mayor and Town Council of Oakland, garnishee of Cornelius Kennedy; dismissed. Peddicord—Hamill.

46, J. Power Allen vs. Wilson E. Brown; continued at the cost of the defendant. Peddicord—Renninger and Semmes.

47, Michael Dailey vs. Isaac Adams et al; passed. Peddicord—Hamill and Richmond.

Letter to F. G. Hyde.

Dear Sir: If you paint two houses alike with two different paints, and one alike with two different paints, and one takes twice as much paint as the other, you know which paint to buy after that—so far as go-far goes—don't you?

One of these paints is Devoe; the other is any average paint. The worst are worse than that; the better are not much better; no other paint than Devoe is anywhere near Devoe in go-far. Devoe is go further; the rest are go-short go-middling and go-three quarters.

Yours truly
F. W. Devoe & Co

J. M. Davis & Sons sell our paint.

Money to loan on real estate. Easy payments. Apply to Julius C. Renninger, Oakland, Md. 33 tf

STEWART & CO.
BALTIMORE.

The
EDWIN C. BURT
Celebrated
SHOES AND OXFORD TIES.
FOR WOMEN.

We're ready with dozens of smart Spring Models, showing many novelties, correct, dressy and insuring greatest possible wear and comfort.

They are the Ideal Shoes; All Styles, $3.50.

Made with as much hand work as the "hand made custom shoes" that are sold elsewhere at $5.00 the pair.

Mail Orders Receive Very Careful Attention.

STEWART & CO., Lexington, Howard and Clay Sts., Baltimore.

NEW BANK BUILDING, NEW STORE, NEW STOCK, NEW STYLES,

OPENING,

Saturday, April 9th.

H. L. DAUGHERTY.

Real Estate, Loans, Insurance.

I Sell Farms, Dwellings and Business Houses.

Hotels, Lots, Coal, Timber and Oil Lands.

Write today, giving a description and price of the property you want to sell and I will try to sell it for you.

Do You Want to Buy?

Write me what you want, and the price you are willing to pay, and I think I can get it for you and save you money.

I have some attractive bargains to offer in hotels, houses and farms.

I Sell Insurance That Insures.

Life, Accident, Health, Fire, Plate Glass, Steam Boiler, Fly Wheel, Burglar, Employers and General Liability.

I offer you thirteen years of successful experience in the real estate business. If you have property to rent or sell,

No Matter Where It Is,

I will be glad to take the matter in hand.

FOR SALE.—**A fifty Acre Farm.** One mile south of Mountain Lake Park. Forty acres under cultivation; two streams of water passing thro' land; $55 expended in the choicest fruit trees; two story frame house, seven rooms; good well, also spring; barn 24x55 feet; wagon shed, grainery. Worth looking at. Write me for price and terms, or call on the premises and see Mr. Levi Schnopp, the owner.

FOR SALE.—An opportunity of a life-time. Nine room house at Mountain Lake Park; porch on east and north side of house; house furnished; good well on kitchen porch; the house is well located; good condition; and think of it, the house and furniture goes at $1,200. The house rents for $150.

FOR SALE.—A splendid business stand at Mountain Lake Park, with a stock of saleable merchandise. A rare opportunity to step into a well located business.

FOR SALE.—One acre of ground, just outside corporation of Oakland; house 32x38, two stories, 8 rooms and reception hall; Heated with hot air; good well; stable for three horses, buggy shed, wagon shed, and hay loft; wash house, 16x28, one and a-half story; oak, pine and fruit trees. A very desirable property. For terms and price write me, or call on owner, Mr. John Ault, on the premises.

FOR SALE.—Two lots at Mountain Lake Park; east fronts; fine outlook; near public grounds; worth $400; can be bought for $250; a decided bargain.

FOR RENT or SALE.—Dundee Hall, Loch Lynn Heights. A delightfully located and well arranged house. Double parlor with fire places, dining room, kitchen, fifteen bed rooms, nine of them with fire places. Good well of water. Large verandas. Stable for two horses and carriage. Special inducement to a good tenant.

L. A. RUDISILL,
News Building,
Mountain Lake Park, Maryland.

MARRIED

WOLF—BROWNING—At St. Peter's Catholic church on Monday morning at five o'clock, Mr. Joseph Wolf, of Oakland, was married to Miss Flora, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John S. Browning, who reside several miles west of town. The groom was attended by Mr. Edward Helbig while Daisy Browning, sister of the bride, was bridesmaid. Shortly after the ceremony a wedding breakfast was served to the wedding party after which they departed for the points east where they will remain a week or more, visiting Washington, Philadelphia and New York.

Electric Line to Oakland.

Agitation has begun looking to the construction of an electric line from Terra Alta to Oakland, and we believe such a road would be a paying investment. Especially during the summer months is there an immense amount of travel between the two points and there would be considerable more could the people go and come when they please instead of having to wait for a train.

If sufficient capital can be interested in this venture we predict it would be a money maker.—Terra Alta Republican.

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THE REPUBLICAN

BENJ. H. SINCELL, Publisher.

OAKLAND, : GARRETT CO., MD

Maloney's Political Manager

By W. M'LEOD RAINE

(Copyright, 1903, by Daily Story Pub. Co.)

"DO YOU think Bob Maloney will get the nomination for state senator?" asked a delegate from the First.

The other politician shook his head.

"Guess not. Maloney's struck twelve o'clock. Ostrander's got a lead pipe cinch on it. You see, Bob's one of these reform fellows who don't believe in treating. That ain't politics, and Ostrander does politics seven days in the week."

"I'm not so sure about it. Young Maloney is a hustler. I'd a dashed sight rather see him get in than the other man. Ostrander is a pretty poor apology for a man, and Bob is as straight as a string."

"That may be all so, but you'll see who wins. It will be the man who knows how to play the game of politics."

Bob Maloney nodded smilingly as he passed the two men at the entrance of the convention hall.

"Think I've struck twelve, do they? Well, if I have the gong is due to sound thirteen next time. I'll show these fellows I'm not all in by a good deal. If Meyer holds the First precinct for me as he promised, Ostrander will be nominated to stay at home. I've got to

"THAT LETS MALONEY OUT GOOD AND PLENTY."

win. There are no two ways about that. I told Maurine I was going to win, and I believe she is making a test of it."

She was. Maurine Ostrander sat well back in the gallery of the convention hall and watched young Maloney closely. He was apparently brightly indomitable, but she read a troubled mind behind his smiling energy. "This is my busy day," was written all over his manner. He flitted from one delegate to another while the chairman was delivering the usual opening panegyric on what his party had done and would do. Decidedly this alert young man with the good shoulders had plenty of force. She glanced from him to her brother and back again. There was no shadow of doubt in her mind as to which of them would make a better representative of the people.

A fragment of whispered talk reached her from under the eaves of the gallery.

"Notice how Ostrander jobbed young Maloney? He had four delegates from Mapleville thrown out. Claimed some irregularity. He's working hard to get Meyer to throw him some votes from the First. He'll get them, too. If Meyer hasn't been bought, I miss my guess. The plan is to adjourn the district convention till two o'clock so that Ostrander can get in his fine work during the recess."

"That lets Maloney out good and plenty, then," answered the second man, as they moved away. "Ostrander will spend the time treating in the saloons."

Maurine's blood pounded. She looked at her brother and asked herself whether he would stoop to take an unfair advantage, and in his shifting eyes and furtive glance she found her answer. Shame surged through her, and with it a great sympathy for the clean young man who would win fairly or not at all. She felt she must warn him, must let him know that the man on whom he depended was about to play him false. On the back of her card she penciled a note and sent it to Maloney by a boy. She watched the boy push his way through the crowd to him, and then noted the sudden animation with which his eyes swept the galleries for her. At last his glance found her, and he nodded smilingly to reassure her.

But he lost no time in hunting up Meyer, and something in Meyer's shifty manner confirmed a suspicion which had already been lying dormant in his mind. He determined to trust Meyer only so far as he could see him. He knew that the man from the First precinct dare not openly betray him, but that he might contravent an adjournment for that purpose. To frustrate this Maloney had a secret talk with Heisman and other delegates from the First. If Meyer meant to play false, Maloney proposed to see that Meyer would have no goods to deliver when it came to the critical moment.

The routine business of organization occupied the morning, and at noon adjournment calls were issued for the different district meetings. Ostrander, tugging at his yellow mustache which covered his weak mouth, was plainly nervous and anxious. His eyes traveled from Meyer to Maloney, then swept across the other delegates. Maloney, on the other hand, appeared quite at his ease. He was stationed at Mr. Meyer's elbow, and that gentleman clearly did not relish his close proximity.

"Move that we adjourn to meet at 2:15," cried one Ostrander delegate.

"Second the motion," said Meyer, feebly.

Heisman had the floor in an instant, to let Maloney's followers know that it was a test vote. Bob Maloney himself followed in opposition to the motion. Meyer, pledged to support Maloney by his instructions, had to fall into line on the vote which followed.

The count stood: For adjournment, 32; against adjournment, 36. Five minutes later Robert Maloney was nominated for sate senator by a vote of 41 to 27. Ostrander, with a badly damaged smile, moved that the nomination be made unanimous.

That evening Bob Maloney called on Maurine Ostrander.

"I suppose congratulations are due," she said, demurely, after they had found seats.

He leaned back in his chair and viewed her critically.

"Yes, I suppose so. But I'm wondering to whom they are due—you or me."

"I don't see what I have to do with it," she said.

"Well, for one thing, you nominated me."

"Did I, really?" she asked, with shining eyes. "Really and truly, Bob?"

"Really and truly, Maurine. Of course I was prepared for an attempt to adjourn, but I wasn't quite ready to believe that Meyer dared back it. If you hadn't put me on to him he would have forced an adjournment and I would have lost out."

"Of course I'm sorry my brother lost," she said.

"But you're glad I won?"

"Oh, well—yes."

"That's good. By the way, I'm thinking of getting married. I can do better work for my constituents as a married man."

A blushful silence.

"If I can get the girl to see it my way."

"Doesn't she?"

"I haven't asked her yet. I wish I knew what she thought."

She had nothing to say to that.

"I expect I had better ask her. Don't you think so, Maurine?"

"I—don't—know."

"It's the best way to find out. Here goes. Maurine, I'm not worthy of you by a long, long way. But I love you, and that counts for something. Do you happen to care for me, Maurine?"

She nodded yes, and then Maloney beat time and murmured his college yell as a paean of victory. The rest is a very common story.

THE INEVITABLE.

Oh, this earth is a very disheartening sphere,
Just why 'twas set spinning was never quite clear.
But it rushes through space on the cannon-ball plan,
And we poor struggling mortals stick on if we can.
Oh, it turns on its axis to make night and day,
And at every turn there's the mischief to pay;
But in spite of its changes, its doubts and its fears,
There are laughter and song that may conquer the tears.

So here's to the earth! Both in sorrow and mirth,
We must sleep, we must wake, we must breakfast and sup with it.
Of pleasure it shows a deplorable dearth,
But it's all that we've got. So we'll have to put up with it!

The mire and the snow drift are thick on the land,
But alas, we're obliged to have some place to stand.
The wind shakes our teeth as we struggle for breath,
But with no air at all we would all choke to death.
Oh, the warmth is too hot and the cold is too chill,
But without any weather at all we'd be ill,
So let's be of cheer though these troubles won't halt,
Our conscience is clear for it isn't our fault.

Then here's to this earth, for it holds in its girth
The price, and we'll gather and drink off a cup with it.
The company's trouble is more than it's worth,
But it's all that we've got and we'll have to put up with it.
—Washington Star.

AUTO RIDING IN WINTER

Handles May Be Warmed by Electricity and the Vehicle Made Very Comfortable.

Automobilists are not very enthusiastic in the winter season because of the discomforts that attend riding. The handles of the conveyances are extremely cold and the drivers suffer acutely when the mercury stands in the neighborhood of zero. It is only those who use the machine for business purposes who will stick to it in winter. It is not a difficult matter to wrap up the body warmly enough, and the face can be protected against the biting wind by the shielding devices which have been invented, but it is not so easy to protect the hands from the cold. In spite of the covering of gloves or mittens the fingers are liable to become numbed with the cold, a state of affairs especially dangerous for the driver of a high-speed car, who is compelled to be on the alert for emergencies and act instantly when they arise.

To meet this condition of affairs a New Jersey man has invented an electrically heated handle, which the chauffeur has only to grasp tightly in his hand to derive the benefits of the radiation from the interior. The construction is such that the heat is reflected outward from the conductor, the radiator filling the central space and being completely surrounded by the conductor wires. The cover is of nonconducting material and and is perforated at frequent intervals to allow free radiation.

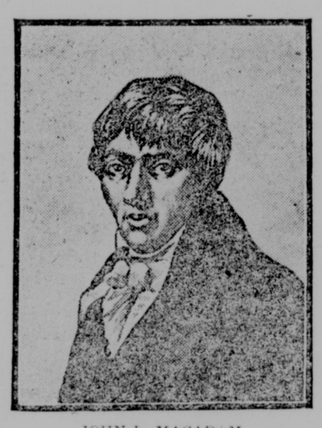
AGRICULTURAL HINTS.

MACADAM ROAD BUILDING.

Cost Depends Largely on the Ease with Which Suitable Stone May Be Secured.

Among the men whose names will live as long as civilization exists is that of John L. Macadam, the road builder. Not only has his name become a part of the English language, but the kind of road which he built has been adopted by all civilized nations. The ancient Romans built stone roads, but they were very different and vastly more expensive than the macadam roads of modern times. They built a substantial foundation of rock, sometimes several feet in depth and then covered it with a pavement of large flat stones. This kind of road will outlast any other. Indeed some parts of the Appian way, the building of which was begun three centuries before Christ, are still in use, and in good repair. It remained for John L. Macadam, a modern Englishman, to prove that the great expenditure of time and money required in the building of the old Roman roads was largely wasted. He demonstrated that a smooth hard enduring road could be built of crushed stone a few inches in depth properly spread and compacted on a foundation of earth.

The main points in successful macadam road building are (1) that the foundation be properly constructed and drained; (2) that the surface of the road be slightly curved so as to shed water; (3) that the surface of the finished road be made hard and smooth and as nearly waterproof as possible. The last of these qualities is secured by spreading on the stone in layers, beginning with a layer of the largest fragments and finishing with a layer



JOHN L. MACADAM.
(The Inventor of the Modern System of Hard Roads.)

of very fine crushed stone with which some sand is often incorporated. Each layer is well compacted with a heavy roller.

Although the expense of building macadam roads is trifling compared with that of constructing a stone-paved road like that of the Roman emperor, Appius Claudius, it is still so great as to form the principal obstacle to macadamizing modern highways. The cost, of course, depends largely on the ease with which suitable stone may be secured. Where the material has to be transported by rail for a considerable distance the cost is greatly increased. Some of the Massachussetts highways have cost $8,000 to $10,000 a mile; while in some other states good macadam roads have been built for $1,500 to $3,000 per mile.

Some friends of the good roads movement hesitate to join in the demand for national aid because they are appalled by the enormous expense involved in macadamizing the entire road mileage of the country. Such persons are laboring under a mistake. The national aid bills now before congress do not propose to construct any particular kind of road. They simply propose to "improve the public roads," and provide for "investigations and experiments to determine the best kinds of road material and the best methods of road building." In a recent article Representative Brownlow says:

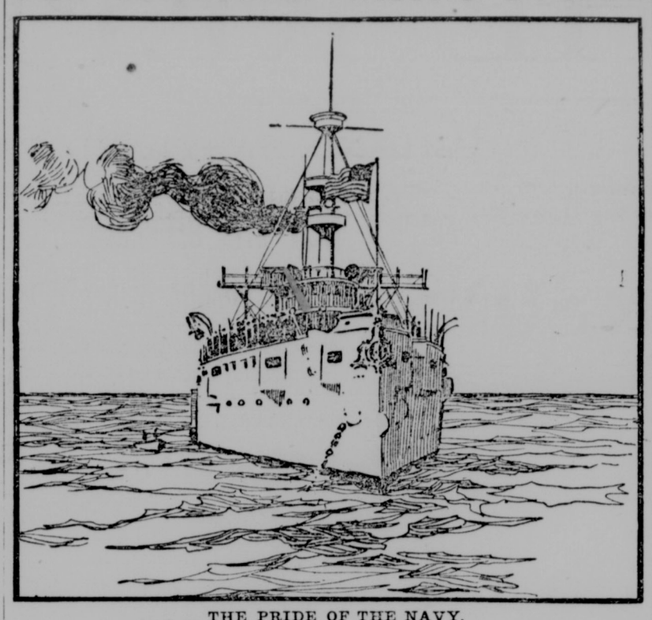
"My own individual opinion is that some of the principal thoroughfares ought to be macadamized. Well informed road experts have estimated that if one-tenth of the road mileage of the country were macadamized and the other nine-tenths were improved in other and cheaper ways, using the best local materials available, the cost of hauling the farm products of the United States to market would be reduced one-half."

If this estimate is correct, the saving to the farmers would be enormous, and would in a few years be sufficient to cover the entire expense of making the improvements. Besides lessening the cost of hauling, good roads will bring the people of the rural districts pleasures and benefits which can not be measured in money.

The Profitable Dairy Cow.

With all our wisdom and skill in breeding, no one has yet produced a cow that will make as much milk from discomfort as she will from comfort. An animal of extreme hardiness may be produced; but good, paying cows are not built on those lines. They are an elaboration of the fittest; not specimens of animal hardihood. Which do you want?—Midland Farmer.

THE SOMETHING-WRONG PUZZLE



THE PRIDE OF THE NAVY.
What Is Wrong with the Picture?

SAVED BY AN APT REPLY.

Quick Wit of a Newspaper Reporter Won with an Angry Woman on Murder Bent.

"The nerve of newspaper men frequently keeps them from serious trouble, as well as getting them into it," remarked Representative Livingston, of Georgia, while talking to a group of friends in the cloakroom," relates the Washington Times. "As a whole they are generally a pretty clever lot and prepared for any emergency, and I suppose that they make about as few mistakes as the average run of men.

"I shall never forget an incident which happened several years ago in Atlanta, and I laugh now every time I think of it. A dashing young woman came to Atlanta and engaged the swellest suite of rooms at the Kimball, and she sported diamonds as large as walnuts and drove a four-in-hand. It was given out that the young beauty was Miss So-and-So, the cattle queen of the west, and that she had money enough to burn up a stock yard of wet cows.

"Ed Bruffey, of the Constitution, had an idea that the woman was a fake, and he soon had the wires hot with messages making inquiries about her, the result being that he got a corking good story to the effect that the woman was the rankest kind of humbug. Bruff printed the story next morning and it caused a genuine sensation, but the woman never lost her grip, driving out that afternoon with her four-in-hand.

"Late that night Bruff was in the lobby of the Kimball talking to the night clerk when the 'cattle queen' swished down the steps and, walking up to Bruff, asked if he was responsible for the story in the Constitution.

"'I have that honor,' was his reply.

"'Then, sir, I am going to kill you,' almost yelled the woman, as she drew a gun from the folds of her dress.

"This didn't alarm the little newspaper man in the least, but, lifting his hat, he quietly remarked:

"'Fire away, madam; I had rather be killed by a pretty woman any day than to die a natural death.'

"Bruff won out, for the woman laughed and retreated upstairs."

Artful Dodgers.

A Maine country doctor tells this story on himself:

He responded one night to a note left at his door by a farmer asking him to go as soon as possible to see his little boy, who was ill with a very bad cold. The doctor gave one look at the child, and asked severely:

"Don't you know that your boy is coming down with the measles?"

"Yes," replied the wife, "I knowed it."

"Then what in the world did you mean by saying he had a bad cold?" asked the doctor.

The woman hesitated a moment; then, looking at her husband, she said, hesitatingly:

"Neither me nor him knowed how to spell measles."—Office Cat.

His Busy Season.

Kind Lady—Why didn't you learn a trade when you were young?

Plodding Pete—'Cause I'm er geologist by profession, ma'am.

"And don't you work at it?"

"Only when de judge sends me to de rock pile, ma'am."—Chicago Daily News.

Friendly to the Last.

Clancy—Oi t'ought yez said, Grogan, thot yez wuddin' see me licked whin Oi stharted thot foight?

Grogan—An' it's me wurrud Oi kept, Clancy. Whin th' Dutchman got yez down Oi turn me head, an' looked th' ither way.—Butte Inter-Mountain.

Japanese Gardens.

Give a Japanese a back yard ten feet square and he will have a Chinese garden, with any number of paths of glittering white quartz. But give a prosperous Japanese a few acres—one acre—round his house in the suburbs, and he will make an attractive landscape garden.

Australia's Public Debt.

Australia has a huge public debt, amounting to $278 for every man, woman and child, while the United States shows only $11 per capita.

FLYING REPTILES OF OLD.

Winged Creatures of Enormous Size Were Once More Common Than Birds.

We are apt to think of reptiles as creeping and crawling things, forgetting that there was a time when flying reptiles were more common than the birds. These reptiles, the pterodactyls, or flying-dragons, not only flew, but some of them reached a size much greater than that of any bird, for the largest birds do not fly, says St. Nicholas. The South American condor sometimes measures as much as 10½ feet from tip to tip of outstretched wings, and it is quite possible that the finest examples of the albatross may measure a little more. But the great pterodactyls which flew about the sea that in the days of old reached from the Gulf of Mexico to the Rocky mountains, measured as much as 20 feet, the width of an average city lot, across their wings.

Most of us have seen an eagle flying, and we can appreciate the size of this ancient dragon by remembering that it was nearly three times the size of an eagle. It was not, however, three times as heavy, for the body of this strange reptile was so small and its skeleton so wonderfully light that the entire animal is thought to have weighed not more than 25 pounds, or only about as much as a large condor. One of the largest bones of the wing, two feet long and two inches through, was, as Prof. Williston tells us, no thicker than a sheet of blotting paper, and the great head, with a beak over three feet long, was equally light. This great toothless beak is believed to have been used for snapping up fishes; and we can imagine this huge creature sailing swiftly over the sea, now and then swooping down to pick up a fish as deftly, for all its size, as a real swallow.

But what did Ornithostoma—this is the animal's name—do with his wings and beak when he made an occasional visit to the land? One would think they must have been very much in his way, and that the animal was as awkward on the shore as he was graceful in the air. And how did he start to fly? With such enormous wings, we think Ornithostoma must have dwelt on cliffs about the sea and launched off them as the gannets do from Bird rock. This great flying reptile lived some 6,000,000 years ago; the sea over which it flew long ago disappeared, and the mud into which its bones sank became chalk, and from the formation of these great chalk-beds the time at which Ornithostoma existed is called the cretaceous period.

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Instantly Relieved & Speedily Cured by Baths with

Cuticura SOAP

And gentle anointings with CUTICURA OINTMENT, purest and sweetest of emollients and greatest of skin cures. It means instant relief and refreshing sleep for tortured, disfigured, itching, and burning babies, and rest for tired, fretted mothers, when all else fails.

Sold throughout the world. Cuticura Resolvent, 50c. (in form of Chocolate Coated Pills, 25c. per vial of 60), Ointment, 50c., Soap, 25c. Depots: London, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5 Rue de la Paix; Boston, 137 Columbus Ave. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Proprietors.

Send for "How to Cure Every Humor."

THE REPUBLICAN

BENJ. H. SINCELL, Publisher.

OAKLAND, : GARRETT CO., MD

Maloney's Political Manager

By W. M'LEOD RAINE

(Copyright, 1903, by Daily Story Pub. Co.)

"DO YOU think Bob Maloney will get the nomination for state senator?" asked a delegate from the First.

The other politician shook his head.

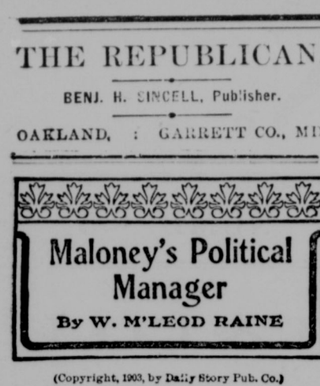
"Guess not. Maloney's struck twelve o'clock. Ostrander's got a lead pipe cinch on it. You see, Bob's one of these reform fellows who don't believe in treating. That ain't politics, and Ostrander does politics seven days in the week."

"I'm not so sure about it. Young Maloney is a hustler. I'd a dashed sight rather see him get in than the other man. Ostrander is a pretty poor apology for a man, and Bob is as straight as a string."

"That may be all so, but you'll see who wins. It will be the man who knows how to play the game of politics."

Bob Maloney nodded smilingly as he passed the two men at the entrance of the convention hall.

"Think I've struck twelve, do they? Well, if I have the gong is due to sound thirteen next time. I'll show these fellows I'm not all in by a good deal. If Meyer holds the First precinct for me as he promised, Ostrander will be nominated to stay at home. I've got to



"THAT LETS MALONEY OUT GOOD AND PLENTY."

win. There are no two ways about that. I told Maurine I was going to win, and I believe she is making a test of it."

She was. Maurine Ostrander sat well back in the gallery of the convention hall and watched young Maloney closely. He was apparently brightly indomitable, but she read a troubled mind behind his smiling energy. "This is my busy day," was written all over his manner. He flitted from one delegate to another while the chairman was delivering the usual opening panegyric on what his party had done and would do. Decidedly this alert young man with the good shoulders had plenty of force. She glanced from him to her brother and back again. There was no shadow of doubt in her mind as to which of them would make a better representative of the people.

A fragment of whispered talk reached her from under the eaves of the gallery.

"Notice how Ostrander jobbed young Maloney? He had four delegates from Mapleville thrown out. Claimed some irregularity. He's working hard to get Meyer to throw him some votes from the First. He'll get them, too. If Meyer hasn't been bought, I miss my guess. The plan is to adjourn the district convention till two o'clock so that Ostrander can get in his fine work during the recess."

"That lets Maloney out good and plenty, then," answered the second man, as they moved away. "Ostrander will spend the time treating in the saloons."

Maurine's blood pounded. She looked at her brother and asked herself whether he would stoop to take an unfair advantage, and in his shifting eyes and furtive glance she found her answer. Shame surged through her, and with it a great sympathy for the clean young man who would win fairly or not at all. She felt she must warn him, must let him know that the man on whom he depended was about to play him false. On the back of her card she penciled a note and sent it to Maloney by a boy. She watched the boy push his way through the crowd to him, and then noted the sudden animation with which his eyes swept the galleries for her. At last his glance found her, and he nodded smilingly to reassure her.

But he lost no time in hunting up Meyer, and something in Meyer's shifty manner confirmed a suspicion which had already been lying dormant in his mind. He determined to trust Meyer only so far as he could see him. He knew that the man from the First precinct dare not openly betray him, but that he might contravent an adjournment for that purpose. To frustrate this Maloney had a secret talk with Heisman and other delegates from the First. If Meyer meant to play false, Maloney proposed to see that Meyer would have no goods to deliver when it came to the critical moment.

The routine business of organization occupied the morning, and at noon adjournment calls were issued for the different district meetings. Ostrander, tugging at his yellow mustache which covered his weak mouth, was plainly nervous and anxious. His eyes traveled from Meyer to Maloney, then swept across the other delegates. Maloney, on the other hand, appeared quite at his ease. He was stationed at Mr. Meyer's elbow, and that gentleman clearly did not relish his close proximity.

"Move that we adjourn to meet at 2:15," cried one Ostrander delegate.

"Second the motion," said Meyer, feebly.

Heisman had the floor in an instant, to let Maloney's followers know that it was a test vote. Bob Maloney himself followed in opposition to the motion. Meyer, pledged to support Maloney by his instructions, had to fall into line on the vote which followed.

The count stood: For adjournment, 32; against adjournment, 36. Five minutes later Robert Maloney was nominated for sate senator by a vote of 41 to 27. Ostrander, with a badly damaged smile, moved that the nomination be made unanimous.

That evening Bob Maloney called on Maurine Ostrander.

"I suppose congratulations are due," she said, demurely, after they had found seats.

He leaned back in his chair and viewed her critically.

"Yes, I suppose so. But I'm wondering to whom they are due—you or me."

"I don't see what I have to do with it," she said.

"Well, for one thing, you nominated me."

"Did I, really?" she asked, with shining eyes. "Really and truly, Bob?"

"Really and truly, Maurine. Of course I was prepared for an attempt to adjourn, but I wasn't quite ready to believe that Meyer dared back it. If you hadn't put me on to him he would have forced an adjournment and I would have lost out."

"Of course I'm sorry my brother lost," she said.

"But you're glad I won?"

"Oh, well—yes."

"That's good. By the way, I'm thinking of getting married. I can do better work for my constituents as a married man."

A blushful silence.

"If I can get the girl to see it my way."

"Doesn't she?"

"I haven't asked her yet. I wish I knew what she thought."

She had nothing to say to that.

"I expect I had better ask her. Don't you think so, Maurine?"

"I—don't—know."

"It's the best way to find out. Here goes. Maurine, I'm not worthy of you by a long, long way. But I love you, and that counts for something. Do you happen to care for me, Maurine?"

She nodded yes, and then Maloney beat time and murmured his college yell as a paean of victory. The rest is a very common story.

THE INEVITABLE.

Oh, this earth is a very disheartening sphere,
Just why 'twas set spinning was never quite clear.
But it rushes through space on the cannon-ball plan,
And we poor struggling mortals stick on if we can.
Oh, it turns on its axis to make night and day,
And at every turn there's the mischief to pay;
But in spite of its changes, its doubts and its fears,
There are laughter and song that may conquer the tears.

So here's to the earth! Both in sorrow and mirth,
We must sleep, we must wake, we must breakfast and sup with it.
Of pleasure it shows a deplorable dearth,
But it's all that we've got. So we'll have to put up with it!

The mire and the snow drift are thick on the land,
But alas, we're obliged to have some place to stand.
The wind shakes our teeth as we struggle for breath,
But with no air at all we would all choke to death.
Oh, the warmth is too hot and the cold is too chill,
But without any weather at all we'd be ill,
So let's be of cheer though these troubles won't halt,
Our conscience is clear for it isn't our fault.

Then here's to this earth, for it holds in its girth
The price, and we'll gather and drink off a cup with it.
The company's trouble is more than it's worth,
But it's all that we've got and we'll have to put up with it.
—Washington Star.

AUTO RIDING IN WINTER

Handles May Be Warmed by Electricity and the Vehicle Made Very Comfortable.

Automobilists are not very enthusiastic in the winter season because of the discomforts that attend riding. The handles of the conveyances are extremely cold and the drivers suffer acutely when the mercury stands in the neighborhood of zero. It is only those who use the machine for business purposes who will stick to it in winter. It is not a difficult matter to wrap up the body warmly enough, and the face can be protected against the biting wind by the shielding devices which have been invented, but it is not so easy to protect the hands from the cold. In spite of the covering of gloves or mittens the fingers are liable to become numbed with the cold, a state of affairs especially dangerous for the driver of a high-speed car, who is compelled to be on the alert for emergencies and act instantly when they arise.

To meet this condition of affairs a New Jersey man has invented an electrically heated handle, which the chauffeur has only to grasp tightly in his hand to derive the benefits of the radiation from the interior. The construction is such that the heat is reflected outward from the conductor, the radiator filling the central space and being completely surrounded by the conductor wires. The cover is of nonconducting material and and is perforated at frequent intervals to allow free radiation.

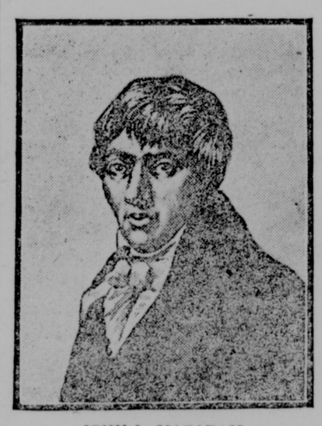
AGRICULTURAL HINTS.

MACADAM ROAD BUILDING.

Cost Depends Largely on the Ease with Which Suitable Stone May Be Secured.

Among the men whose names will live as long as civilization exists is that of John L. Macadam, the road builder. Not only has his name become a part of the English language, but the kind of road which he built has been adopted by all civilized nations. The ancient Romans built stone roads, but they were very different and vastly more expensive than the macadam roads of modern times. They built a substantial foundation of rock, sometimes several feet in depth and then covered it with a pavement of large flat stones. This kind of road will outlast any other. Indeed some parts of the Appian way, the building of which was begun three centuries before Christ, are still in use, and in good repair. It remained for John L. Macadam, a modern Englishman, to prove that the great expenditure of time and money required in the building of the old Roman roads was largely wasted. He demonstrated that a smooth hard enduring road could be built of crushed stone a few inches in depth properly spread and compacted on a foundation of earth.

The main points in successful macadam road building are (1) that the foundation be properly constructed and drained; (2) that the surface of the road be slightly curved so as to shed water; (3) that the surface of the finished road be made hard and smooth and as nearly waterproof as possible. The last of these qualities is secured by spreading on the stone in layers, beginning with a layer of the largest fragments and finishing with a layer



JOHN L. MACADAM.
(The Inventor of the Modern System of Hard Roads.)

of very fine crushed stone with which some sand is often incorporated. Each layer is well compacted with a heavy roller.

Although the expense of building macadam roads is trifling compared with that of constructing a stone-paved road like that of the Roman emperor, Appius Claudius, it is still so great as to form the principal obstacle to macadamizing modern highways. The cost, of course, depends largely on the ease with which suitable stone may be secured. Where the material has to be transported by rail for a considerable distance the cost is greatly increased. Some of the Massachussetts highways have cost $8,000 to $10,000 a mile; while in some other states good macadam roads have been built for $1,500 to $3,000 per mile.

Some friends of the good roads movement hesitate to join in the demand for national aid because they are appalled by the enormous expense involved in macadamizing the entire road mileage of the country. Such persons are laboring under a mistake. The national aid bills now before congress do not propose to construct any particular kind of road. They simply propose to "improve the public roads," and provide for "investigations and experiments to determine the best kinds of road material and the best methods of road building." In a recent article Representative Brownlow says:

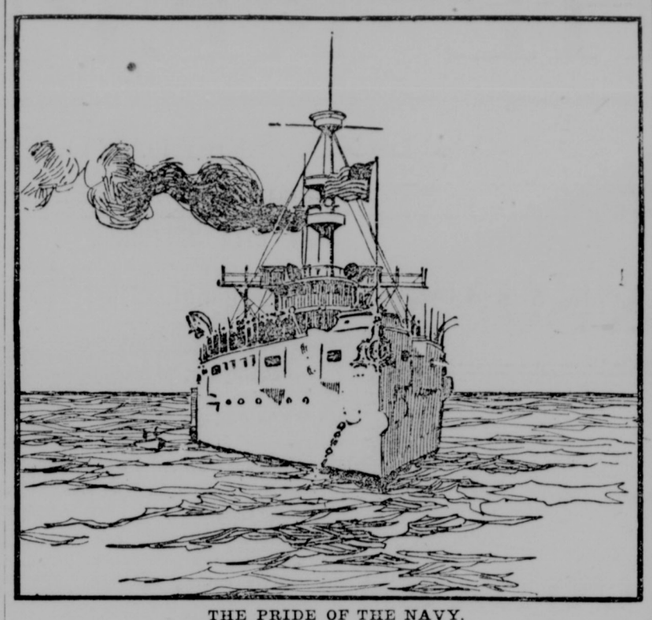
"My own individual opinion is that some of the principal thoroughfares ought to be macadamized. Well informed road experts have estimated that if one-tenth of the road mileage of the country were macadamized and the other nine-tenths were improved in other and cheaper ways, using the best local materials available, the cost of hauling the farm products of the United States to market would be reduced one-half."

If this estimate is correct, the saving to the farmers would be enormous, and would in a few years be sufficient to cover the entire expense of making the improvements. Besides lessening the cost of hauling, good roads will bring the people of the rural districts pleasures and benefits which can not be measured in money.

The Profitable Dairy Cow.

With all our wisdom and skill in breeding, no one has yet produced a cow that will make as much milk from discomfort as she will from comfort. An animal of extreme hardiness may be produced; but good, paying cows are not built on those lines. They are an elaboration of the fittest; not specimens of animal hardihood. Which do you want?—Midland Farmer.

THE SOMETHING-WRONG PUZZLE



THE PRIDE OF THE NAVY.
What Is Wrong with the Picture?

SAVED BY AN APT REPLY.

Quick Wit of a Newspaper Reporter Won with an Angry Woman on Murder Bent.

"The nerve of newspaper men frequently keeps them from serious trouble, as well as getting them into it," remarked Representative Livingston, of Georgia, while talking to a group of friends in the cloakroom," relates the Washington Times. "As a whole they are generally a pretty clever lot and prepared for any emergency, and I suppose that they make about as few mistakes as the average run of men.

"I shall never forget an incident which happened several years ago in Atlanta, and I laugh now every time I think of it. A dashing young woman came to Atlanta and engaged the swellest suite of rooms at the Kimball, and she sported diamonds as large as walnuts and drove a four-in-hand. It was given out that the young beauty was Miss So-and-So, the cattle queen of the west, and that she had money enough to burn up a stock yard of wet cows.

"Ed Bruffey, of the Constitution, had an idea that the woman was a fake, and he soon had the wires hot with messages making inquiries about her, the result being that he got a corking good story to the effect that the woman was the rankest kind of humbug. Bruff printed the story next morning and it caused a genuine sensation, but the woman never lost her grip, driving out that afternoon with her four-in-hand.

"Late that night Bruff was in the lobby of the Kimball talking to the night clerk when the 'cattle queen' swished down the steps and, walking up to Bruff, asked if he was responsible for the story in the Constitution.

"'I have that honor,' was his reply.

"'Then, sir, I am going to kill you,' almost yelled the woman, as she drew a gun from the folds of her dress.

"This didn't alarm the little newspaper man in the least, but, lifting his hat, he quietly remarked:

"'Fire away, madam; I had rather be killed by a pretty woman any day than to die a natural death.'

"Bruff won out, for the woman laughed and retreated upstairs."

Artful Dodgers.

A Maine country doctor tells this story on himself:

He responded one night to a note left at his door by a farmer asking him to go as soon as possible to see his little boy, who was ill with a very bad cold. The doctor gave one look at the child, and asked severely:

"Don't you know that your boy is coming down with the measles?"

"Yes," replied the wife, "I knowed it."

"Then what in the world did you mean by saying he had a bad cold?" asked the doctor.

The woman hesitated a moment; then, looking at her husband, she said, hesitatingly:

"Neither me nor him knowed how to spell measles."—Office Cat.

His Busy Season.

Kind Lady—Why didn't you learn a trade when you were young?

Plodding Pete—'Cause I'm er geologist by profession, ma'am.

"And don't you work at it?"

"Only when de judge sends me to de rock pile, ma'am."—Chicago Daily News.

Friendly to the Last.

Clancy—Oi t'ought yez said, Grogan, thot yez wuddin' see me licked whin Oi started thot foight?

Grogan—An' it's me wurrud Oi kept, Clancy. Whin th' Dutchman got yez down Oi turn me head, an' looked th' ither way.—Butte Inter-Mountain.

Japanese Gardens.

Give a Japanese a back yard ten feet square and he will have a Chinese garden, with any number of paths of glittering white quartz. But give a prosperous Japanese a few acres—one acre—round his house in the suburbs, and he will make an attractive landscape garden.

Australia's Public Debt.

Australia has a huge public debt, amounting to $278 for every man, woman and child, while the United States shows only $11 per capita.

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Winged Creatures of Enormous Size Were Once More Common Than Birds.

We are apt to think of reptiles as creeping and crawling things, forgetting that there was a time when flying reptiles were more common than the birds. These reptiles, the pterodactyls, or flying-dragons, not only flew, but some of them reached a size much greater than that of any bird, for the largest birds do not fly, says St. Nicholas. The South American condor sometimes measures as much as 10½ feet from tip to tip of outstretched wings, and it is quite possible that the finest examples of the albatross may measure a little more. But the great pterodactyls which flew about the sea that in the days of old reached from the Gulf of Mexico to the Rocky mountains, measured as much as 20 feet, the width of an average city lot, across their wings.

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But what did Ornithostoma—this is the animal's name—do with his wings and beak when he made an occasional visit to the land? One would think they must have been very much in his way, and that the animal was as awkward on the shore as he was graceful in the air. And how did he start to fly? With such enormous wings, we think Ornithostoma must have dwelt on cliffs about the sea and launched off them as the gannets do from Bird rock. This great flying reptile lived some 6,000,000 years ago; the sea over which it flew long ago disappeared, and the mud into which its bones sank became chalk, and from the formation of these great chalk-beds the time at which Ornithostoma existed is called the cretaceous period.

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Cuticura SOAP

And gentle anointings with CUTICURA OINTMENT, purest and sweetest of emollients and greatest of skin cures. It means instant relief and refreshing sleep for tortured, disfigured, itching, and burning babies, and rest for tired, fretted mothers, when all else fails.

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Send for "How to Cure Every Humor."

Politics and Crime

By MATT W. PINKERTON,
The Noted Detective.

POLITICAL corruption and dishonesty in public places are responsible for a very large proportion of the crime and criminals with which our country is cursed. He who resorts to knavery to secure an office or public position of any kind, or, having secured it, uses it for purposes of fraud and theft, is far more culpable than the unlettered, barely civilized gamin, who picks a pocket or snatches a loaf to satisfy the cravings of hunger. The transition from stuffing a ballot-box and falsifying an election return to picking a pocket and sandbagging a pedestrian is by no means a difficult one.

By this is not meant merely that political crimes and robbery of the people are widespread offenses exercised in a wholesale way. Every man, every child, even, in the land well understands that such is the case. Regarded in this light alone the evil is a monstrous one, crying aloud for immediate reform. But this is only the beginning of the trouble and the least harmful of all the baneful results of the nefarious system that underlies our entire political structure. There is no rational man in the world but exerts some influence upon certain of his species, particularly his friends and associates.

The corrupt politician has had the advantage of an education, has mingled with respectable people, understands the law and fully appreciates his relation to society. More than that, as a rule he is able to obtain a livelihood in an honest way and cannot even urge the poor excuse of hunger. But these are patent facts and their discussion is unnecessary. It is the baneful results of such political robbery to which attention is especially directed.

The aldermen in our large cities quite generally purchase, and that at a very large cost, their political power. In doing this they corrupt a large percentage of their constituents, start thousands on a course of crime. Doubtless our modern corrupt "statesmen" employ those already corrupted, but large numbers join in the criminal classes via the political route. As a rule mankind is not enamored of labor; most people are averse to hard work. Thus, the tools of aspiring politicians, being able to live at times by knavery, especially abjure all forms of regular employment and attempt to live by their wits, that is, by dishonest methods.

In this undertaking they are ably seconded by the corrupt politicians they sometimes serve, who often secure them immunity from arrest, their discharge by the magistrate or, failing these forms of relief, their pardon from the bridewell. In large cities like New York and Chicago hundreds, probably thousands, of criminals owe their liberty to the strength of their political "pull." Thus in a direct way a considerable portion of our city criminals owe their existence to political corruption.

Bad as it is, this result is trifling when compared with the secondary effects of political crimes and malfeasance in office. Local politics constitute a theme of never-ending discussion to poor and comparatively ignorant people, who know every politician, by reputation at least, and who constantly speculate as to the amount of their dishonest gains while occupying official positions. And here is where evil influence asserts itself. If an alderman, assessor, county agent for the poor, or any other official, coins money at the expense of the people—often at the expense of the starving, freezing poor—is it any wonder that his example is imitated by those really in want? The speaker has conversed with many criminals who have referred to the dishonesty of public officers as an excuse for their own offenses. The extent of this evil influence and the number of criminals chargeable to it are not fully appreciated by the public at large, or a general revolt against the professional politician and his outrageous methods would long ago have been organized.

As long as the great majority of our public servants are thieves and blackguards, so long will efforts to suppress crime and criminals prove dismal failures.

Getting Rid of Surplus Wealth

By ANDREW CARNEGIE.

It is not to the millions, or by the millions, that the greatest advances are won. It is to the individual that we owe the Divine impulse.

The distribution of wealth is the greatest problem of the age. I care not how great an invidualist a man may be, he must realize that the problem must first find solution. No man has better reason than myself to know how great are the inequalities in the distribution of wealth.

The world will make no progress, except under that law of Christ, that a man may reap as he sows. It is written that man must work out his own destiny under his own vine and fig-tree.

No revolution ever did much or any good in this world; no true evolution ever failed to do anything but good. I would not wish to be understood as putting down life as a mere pursuit of money. I think that a man who has entered any profession is working for the advancement of the race. The successful captain of industry is not of that low type who seeks the hoarding of dollars as his life work. The money which reaches beyond his wants he seeks to find use for in the bettering of others.

We hear a great deal about foreign missions. Peter Cooper founded a home mission. He first pointed the way which some day all millionaires will follow. He proclaimed that principle that surplus wealth is a sacred trust which those who have must exercise in his lifetime for the good of the community from whence it came.

Liability Act Is Needed

By JUDGE WHEELER,
Of the Connecticut Circuit Court.

EXISTING conditions in the employment of labor render ridiculous the reasoning that an employe in fact contracts with reference to the peril of the business. And public interests would be best conserved by holding the employer, with his higher intelligence, and surer means of information, and his power of selecting and discharging subordinates, responsible.

In a period of ten years probably more men have been injured, disabled, and killed in this country from neglect of co-employes than were disabled, injured and killed in the civil war. The need of having some effective legislative remedy for this injustice, continuing and increasing, is so paramount that it seems doubly unfortunate that those who are the most grievous sufferers do not conserve their strength to accomplish an end which must appeal to the sense of justice and humanity of disinterested persons.

H. I. H. PRINCE FUSHIMI.

Much interest is being manifested by the Japanese in the announcement that Prince Fushimi has been dispatched to Korea in the capacity of commander-in-chief of the imperial forces in that territory. In view of his brilliant record in the past, both as a fighter and tactician, great things are expected of him when the great clash between the Japanese and Russian troops shall occur. Prince Fushimi made many friends in the United States and in England on the occasion of his tour around the world, some 10 or 12 years ago. He stands close to the mikado, and is considered his personal representative in the army.

A DULL YEAR FOR CUPID.

Illinois Drummer Says Young Men Fight Shy of Matrimony During Leap Year.

When the Southdown drummer returned to the city the other day from his regular run over the Illinois circuit, says the Chicago Inter Ocean, it was evidence that he had run across a "new one" during the week. Being an unusually acute observer, he rarely lets anything go by him, and, therefore, the leap-year doings down in the corn belt have not gone unnoticed.

"Well, sir, it's a fact," he said in telling of the trip, "that the matrimonial business has fallen off about 50 per cent. throughout the state. I have been in half a dozen county seats during the past week, and the county clerks swear the marriage license business has dropped off in an amazing manner. Last year at this time and in other years, the business was brisk, but this, as the clerks say is leap year, and as a rule, young men prefer not to be married during leap year. They seem to have the idea that their friends will believe that the young women did the courting, and their conceit compels them to fight shy of matrimony during the year.

"If you think this leap year business doesn't have the effect of bringing about a slump in matrimony, just go with me on one of my jaunts and you'll find that leap year is the poorest of all years for Mr. Cupid and his sneaking tricks."

A Great Object Lesson.

As a conqueror of obstacles the railway is a great object lesson, says Four-Track News. The youth of the country should learn from the railway the lesson of enterprise and pluck. If, in its prescribed course, a railway encounters a deep ravine it bridges it; it spans seemingly impassable barriers with a trestle or a bridge and goes on its way. If it finds a mountain in its path it does not say: "I can never get over this!" It bores a tunnel through it and comes out on the other side. If it finds cases where trestles and tunnels do not serve its purpose it executes a loop, or inaugurates a cog road, by which it climbs the heights as if to defy every obstacle. If, in our everyday course, we surmount all obstacles with as great a determination as the railroad leaps across canyons, or bores through mountains, the word success would be more in evidence, and the word failure, that is now so overworked, would have a much needed rest.

Poor Woman.

She—I never hear a word of gossip at my club.

He—What an affliction!

She—Affliction?

He—Yes; I never knew you were deaf.—N. Y. Times.

BELL'S CURIOUS HISTORY.

State of Illinois Is Presented with an Interesting Relic of the Civil War.

A bell with a remarkable history is to be presented to the state of Illinois by St. Joseph's church, a congregation of Tazewell county. The bell will be a fitting companion in point of historical interest to the famous wooden leg of Gen. Santa Ana, captured during the Mexican war, and which now is the object of such curious interest in company with other relics, in Memorial hall, Springfield.

The prospective companion to the leg is a bell cast in Valladollid, Spain, and captured a few days before the leg and by the same Illinois soldiers. They packed the bell in a hogshead of straw and directed it to Pekin, where it arrived several months later. At that time Pekin had no railroads and its traffic with the outside world was by steamboat. The bell fell into the hands of the captain of the Prairie State. He needed a bell and mounted it upon his boat, where it sounded for several years. Then one day the Prairie State got into a race with another river steamer and blew up near the Pekin landing. A dozen people were killed and the bell blown off into the river. It rested there a couple of years until it was found by youngsters in swimming.

The next heard of the bell it was over a little frame Methodist church. After the lapse of several years the congregation built a new and larger church and the bell was sold to the St. Joseph's parish, which was erecting its first church. Now the latter parish is erecting a fine new church and the bell will go to the state.

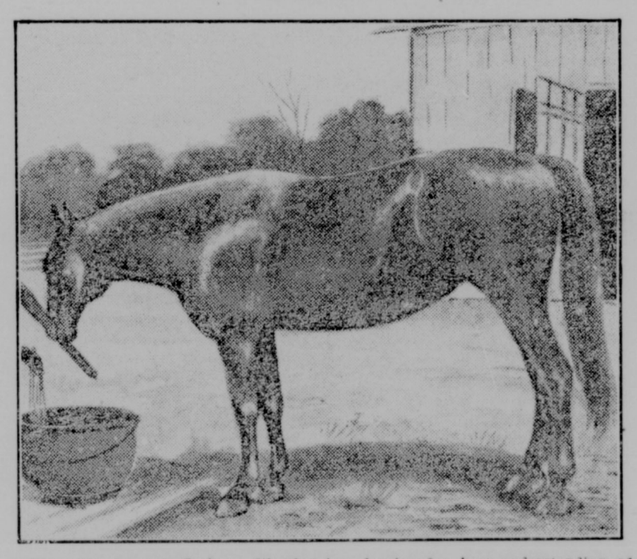
Lighthouse in a Desert.

There is at least one lighthouse in the world that is not placed on any mariner's chart. It is away out on the Arizona desert and marks the spot where a well supplies pure, fresh water to travelers. It is the only place where water may be had for 45 miles to the eastward and for at least 30 miles in any other direction. The "house" consists of a tall cottonwood pole, to the top of which a lantern is hoisted every night. The light can be seen for miles across the plain in every direction.

What a Yarn!

This cold weather story comes from Mapleton, Me., to the Lewiston Journal: Some of the old pioneers say that they used to have some very cold weather here when they first came. They tell of taking a block of ice and making a trough to water the cattle in, which would last until May; also of the tea kettle boiling over on a red hot stove and the water rolling on to the floor like shot, frozen solid.

THIS HORSE NEEDS NO GROOM.



There is a horse in Bethany, Ill., that has developed a keen understanding, as well as a keen sense of humor. By observing the things the owner has done for the horse's comfort the animal has adopted some plans of helping himself. When he is thirsty he walks to the pump, clamps his teeth upon the handle, and pumps enough water to quench his thirst. If he is in one lot and wishes to get in another, he unlocks the gate with his teeth in the same manner that he pumps water, and he unties the halter rope when he tires of standing. The animal will not drink water that has been standing long, but insists on pumping fresh water.

PAUL DWIGHT MOODY

HAS JUST MADE BOW TO PUBLIC AS BIBLE INSTRUCTOR.

Youngest Son of Late Evangelist Speaks Well Before Large Audiences—In Love with His Mother's Companion.

Paul Dwight Moody, 24 years old, the youngest son of the late Dwight Lyman Moody, the evangelist, made his bow a day or two ago, for the first time, so far as the public is concerned, as an instructor in the Bible.

Mr. Moody was graduated from Yale in 1901, and since then has taken a two years' course at a Scotch theological school, having branches at Edinburg and Glasgow, Scotland, spending one year at each

According to the Boston Globe, he came home last June, and from that time until September he was engaged in editorial work on the Northfield Echoes, a paper covering the Moody conferences and having a circulation of about 4,000. In September he became one of the faculty of the Mt. Hermon school for boys, teaching English and especially the study of the Bible.

This work takes him from East Northfield to Mt. Hermon four days a week and four hours each day, not including the time spent in traveling the six miles back and forth between the two schools.

He likes teaching, in fact, just now he says that he is ready to spend his life at it. There is a special reason for this. When Mr. Moody came back from Scotland last June he found a very charming young woman, Miss May Hull, acting as companion to his mother. Miss Hull was graduated from the Moody seminary for girls in 1900, and then she was for two years at the Pratt institute at Brooklyn. Mrs. D. L. Moody wanted a companion. She did not specially remember Miss Hull in her Northfield days, but she was found eligible, and went to East Northfield. The not uncommon result followed that the young people fell in love, and their engagement has recently been announced.

Mr. Moody was asked the other day if the date of the marriage had been fixed, and he replied very frankly that it had not, but he wished it was fixed.

Notwithstanding that he is only just out of the theological school, Mr. Moody thinks that he has first and last already made 50 addresses in public. He is inclined to think that one of the most notable was at Denver. He does

PAUL DWIGHT MOODY.
(Will Devote Himself to Giving Instruction in the Bible.)

not enjoy speaking in public. He has passed the period of stage fright, but somehow or other public speaking goes against the grain.

In spite of this apparent dislike, he will be heard probably more and more by the public. There are calls already for him in a variety of places as an instructor of the Bible. His theological school training was specially for this work. He likes teaching the boys and they like him.

Paul Dwight Moody is very much like his father in certain respects. He is perhaps half a head taller, but he has not yet the breadth and weight physically of the father. The great Moody frame is there, however. Then, again, the son is growing a beard, which will increase the resemblance.

The voice is largely the same. There is no imitation, but there is an inherited tone, look, gesture, manner and general delivery.

The listener who was familiar with the platform utterances of the father might close his eyes and well think that he was hearing the voice of Dwight L. Moody, so far as voice is concerned, and he might open his eyes and think that Dwight L. Moody was speaking with his youth renewed.

There would be one radical difference, however. Unquestionably the young man is vastly more tolerant of so-called liberal thought than was the father. The young man is conservative and still liberal. The father, even in the last year of his life, would instantly have repudiated many of the ideas which the young man boldly advances and maintains.

In other words, the son began where the father left off. He says very frankly there are things in the Scotch phase of theology that are too strong for him. Perhaps he does not say this in just so many words.

He speaks very largely without reference to his notes and at times with great rapidity. This is a defect just now, because it is difficult for the average person to key his mental processes to such a strenuous pace.

Japan Thickly Populated.

If the whole of the United States was as thickly populated as is Japan, the population of this country would be 1,000,000,000 human beings.

BELIEVES IN BOLD DASHES.

Admiral Makaroff, Now in Command of Port Arthur Fleet, Has Ideas of His Own.

Rear Admiral Makaroff, who has taken command of the crippled Port Arthur fleet, succeeding Stark, has ideas that run counter to those generally accepted by naval experts and strategists. One of his pet aversions is armor. The admiral is ever outspoken in his criticism of the heavy battleship, which he always contended placed too many eggs in a single basket and shows his partiality for a fleet composed of a large number of swift, unarmored cruisers armed with heavy guns and attended by an unlimited number of torpedo boats.

He was born in Kamschatka, where as a mere boy, he was picked up by a Russian naval officer, whose fancy was caught by the brightness and ambition of the lad. Taken to St. Petersburg by his protector, he embraced eagerly a chance of entering the imperial navy. But he did this at the very bottom, beginning as a cabin boy and working his way steadily upward.

His career was so rapid, in spite of

REAR ADMIRAL MAKAROFF.
(In Command of the Russian Warship at Port Arthur.)

the handicap under which he started, that even at the present time he is one of the youngest among the men of authority in the navy. He distinguished himself several times during the Turko-Russian war.

At the end of the war he took command of Russia's Mediterranean squadron. At succeeding periods he commanded the Black Sea fleet and the oriental squadron. He was called home in 1896 to become commander in chief of the Baltic fleet, which is the main branch of the czar's navy. Before returning to Russia he made an extended trip through this country, visiting all the navy yards and gathering much valuable knowledge, which he since then has put to good use at Kronstadt.

It was in 1898 that the idea occurred to him to build an ice breaker more powerful than any theretofore constructed and thus to obviate the greatest shortcoming of Kronstadt as a naval base.

Encouraged by his success in the Baltic Admiral Makaroff planned in 1901 to make his way to the pole on board the Ermak. The expedition was fitted out at Newcastle, the czar having appropriated $750,000 for the experiment. The Ermak started in the early part of the summer, but did not reach as far north as Nansen's Fram had done. In August Admiral Makaroff returned home admitting that no boat constructed by man could force a way through the polar pack.

WANTS TO BE A SENATOR.

Congressman Burkett, of Nebraska, Is Planning to Succeed Charles H. Dietrich.

It looks now as if the Nebraska republican state convention would endorse Congressman Elmer J. Burkett, of Lincoln, Neb., as the successor of United States Senator Charles H. Dietrich, whose reelection has been made impossible by his recent indictment in connection with a Nebraska post office lease. Although he was exonerated at

ELMER J. BURKETT.
(Nebraska Congressman Who Would Like to Be a Senator.)

the trial, yet public sentiment is against the senator. When D. E. Thompson, United States minister to Brazil, a few days ago declined to enter the senatorial race Mr. Burkett was left without a single formidable opponent for the place.

Twelve years ago Mr. Burkett was a schoolteacher in the little town of Leigh, Neb. He is now 34 years old and has been a member of the legislature and for three terms has been in congress. He graduated from Tabor college, at Tabor, Ia., in 1890, and was admitted to the bar in 1895.

The Population of Korea.

Korea is about the size of the state of Nebraska, but it is thickly populated, having 10,528,000 people, as compared with the 1,066,000 of Nebraska.

THE REPUBLICAN.

BENJ. H. SINCELL, Editor and Proprietor

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THE REPUBLICAN,
Oakland, Md.

THURSDAY, APRIL 6, 1904.

AN IMPORTANT QUESTION.

The bill to submit an amendment to the Constitution of this State to a vote of the people for the purpose of restricting the right of suffrage, which passed the Senate and House of Delegates sometime ago, has not and will not be submitted to the Governor for his approval. It is claimed by the friends of the measure that the Governer's signature to the bill is unnecessary, although that is a new interpretation of the organic law on the subject. Heretofore bills passed to submit amendments to the constitution to the decision of the people, at the ballot-box, have gone to the Governor in the ordinary course of business and he has signed them. It is said that while Mr. Bernard Carter, one of the ablest lawyers in this State, is of opinion that the signature of the Governor is not required to such a measure to make it effective, Attorney General Bryan holds a decidedly contrary view in the matter. There is, therefore, some danger that the courts, if properly appealed to, may decide that the bill is ineffective.

There is, without doubt, room for a difference of opinion on the subject. The constitution provides that the Governor shall have power to veto every bill which shall have passed the House of Delegates and Senate, but that such bill may be passed over his veto by three-fifths of all the members elected to each House. In the case of amendments to the constitution, however, it requires the vote of "three-fifths of all the members elected to each of the two Houses" to pass bills submitting such amendments to a vote of the people. Whether that requirement is sufficient to take such bills out of the category of "every bill which shall have passed the House of Delegates and Senate," is a very nice legal question, and outside of the judiciary of the State is apt to be interpreted according to the prejudices of those who may consider it. Its ultimate decision may, however, be safely left to the Court of Appeals and, if that should be against the legality of the measure, minus the Governor's signature, its friends will only have themselves to blame for the result.

Governor Warfield is opposed to the disfranchising amendment in the shape in which it has been passed. He doesn't believe that the ordinary register of voters is capable of passing upon the sufficiency of the constitutional knowledge of an applicant for registration, and he is credited with believing that a colored man who has capacity and industry to acquire a certain amount of property should not be deprived of a voice in selecting officers of a government which he will be taxed to support. These views were too liberal for the ultraists of the Democratic party and hence the Governor was entirely ignored in the measure agreed upon. He is, without question better than his party.

Sending the bill, containing the disfranchising amendment, directly to the clerk of the Court of Appeals, without submitting it to the Executive for his approval or rejection, was a scheme of the party bosses to withhold from that functionary an opportunity to express his views, officially, concerning it. But the scheme has been defeated by Governor Warfield, who, on Wednesday, sent a special message to the Senate, protesting against the interpretation which with held from him a prerogative that, he holds, is guaranteed by the constitution. If he shall continue of that opinion he must refuse the publication of the amendment, as the constitution requires, and in that case the initative to compel such action must be taken by friends of the measure, by applying for a mandamus to compel obedience to the action of the legislature. Those who believe that the bill is ineffective, without the Governor's signature, will not be under the necessity of applying for an injunction to prevent its publication, if he shall continue of the same mind as he holds in his message to the Senate.

The Governor, however, does not confine his message to this feature of the case, but expresses his views of the character of the Poe amendment, adopted by the General Assembly, in no uncertain fashion. On this point he says:

"I have not changed my views on this question since I became Governor, but have become more earnestly in favor of an amendment which will accomplish the results so generally desired. The amendment proposed by the bill passed does not, in my judgment, do this. The educational requirement therein is not conservative or defiuite, but is vague and uncertain, and is liable to cause grave abuses through the prejudices, the whims and the partisan zeal of the registration officers. Any educational requirement or qualification adopted should be defined in precise terms in the amendment, and thus be placed beyond the power of any election officer to do injustice by partisan or unfair action.

"The fundemental right of a citizen to exercise the privileges of suffrage should not depend upon the opinion of any set of election officials as to the reasonableness of his intrepretation of any clause of the Constitution. Another class of persons should be given the right of suffrage—those who have a material interest in the welfare of the commonwealth, who pay taxes and thus aid in defraying the expenses of the state and local governments, and whose thrift means so much for the prosperity of the State.

"The man who, by his industry, frugality and business judgment, accumulates property and acquires his home should have a voice in the management of public affairs. He can be counted upon as a good, law-abiding citizen.

"This property right to registerwill encourage thrift, industry and the making of good citizens, and will hold out to the uneducated who now have no property and who could not qualify as voters under the amendment proposed ahope of future enfranchisement."

Certainly, Governor Warfield has taken a stand on this branch of the subject in which he should be upheld by the support of all fair-minded citizens, without regard to party affiliation.

KENDALL.

L. M. Raybeck and D. H. Shank who reside in Confluence, Pa., went home Saturday to vote at the Somerset county primary election.

Mrs. Harry Krug, who visited at her former home at Oil City, Pa., returned here Thursday last.

John Micheals, who holds a position as trimmer on the large mill at this place, is back at his old post after an absence of ten days.

George Sterling, former store manager for the Yough Manor Lumber Co., at Swallow Falls, Md., is visiting here.

Charles Whitmore, Herbert Teets and Asa Dixon attended Odd Fellow's Lodge at Friendsville, Saturday night.

Dr. A. J. Mason, of Friendsville, was seen on our streets last Saturday.

Rev. D. H. Friend, of Friendsville, preached to the wicked of this burg last Sunday.

A new locomotive for use of the Yough Manor Lumber Co., will be here this week from the shops at Corry, Penna. It bears the name of "S. A. Kendall" who is president of the Company, and if the locomotive will become as popular with Mr. Veley the engineer, as Mr. Kendall is with his employes, there will be causes for congratulation all around.

DEER PARK.

Fishing seems to be the principal occupation at present.

Miss Josie Griffin was an Oakland caller last Wednesday and Thursday.

Miss Osa Fisher was in town last Saturday.

Miss Grace Walter entertained a number of her friends last Monday evening.

Mr. Jos. Lashorn is still on the sick list.

Miss Stella George, of Barton, spent a few days last week with her sister Miss Emma, at this place.

Miss Kate Griffin and sister, Mrs Mike Garrett, were Oakland callers last Saturday.

Miss Florence DeWitt and brother Gilmor, of Armistead, were in town last Saturday.

Mr. S. P. Specht and daughter, Miss Emma Glotfelty and brother, all spent Easter with Mr. and Mrs Mahlon Glotfelty of near McHenry.

Mrs. Bert West left this place last Saturday for Bloomington where her brother is very low.

Mr. Earl Browning spent Easter with her Park friends.

Miss Edith Maryille of Oakland, spent a few days last week with her mother, near this place.

Mrs. Charlie Savage and two daughters left last Tuesday for Bloomington.

Mr. Ray Jones, of Buckhannon, W. Va., spent Easter with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Jones at this place.

Miss Katie Griffin and Mary Garrett spent last Wednesday evening with Miss Emma Glotfelty and Nora Specht.

Call For your Letters

Tomson Hillery, Miss Ethel Kissner, Mr. E. Kisner.

SCHOOL BOARD MEETING.

Normal School Principals Elected and Free Scholarships Awarded.

The Board of School Commissioners for this county met in regular session on last Friday with the full membership present, when routine business was transacted and Normal School principals appointed as follows:

Grantsville, J. C. Breahm, of Brentsville, Va., who has been principal of the Grantsville public school for several weeks; Accident, J. I. Sollars, of Oakland, Friendsville, Ira Culp, of District No. 8; Oakland, H. A. Loraditch.

Free scholarship were awarded in the Frostburg Normal School as follows: William Bishoff and H. W. Browning.

The selection of the principals of the several normal schools meet with favor by the normal scholars and the general public.

AARON'S RUN.

The public school at this place closed on Saturday, the 2nd inst., after one of the most successful terms ever taught here. The teacher, Miss Margaret Browning, coming amongst us in the midst of opposition and adversity on almost every hand, will now carry with her to her home the love and admiration of both parents and children, and all who come in contact with her. The high regard in which she was held by pupils was thoroughly demonstrated by the many handsome presents bestowed upon her. In the afternoon a beautiful treat was given the school which gladdened the hearts of the little folks, after which the eveniug was spent in recitations, select reading, speeches and a general good time, there being quiet a numder of visitors present.

Quite a number of young folks spent Easter night at the house of Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Fazenbaker and were entertained with music and singing.

ONE PRESENT.

SUNNYSIDE.

'Squire Harvey, of Gorman, was a pleasant visitor at this place one day last week.

The young people of this community are anxious for Prof. Jesse Shaffer to reorganize his class in vocal music at this place.

Miss Ethel Hutson was visiting her sister at Hutton last week.

There will be an entertainment held at this place about the 15th inst. for the amusement of everybody.

Stewart Ridder, of near Bayard, has recently moved upon his farm near here.

Mr. C. W. Willoughby, of London, England, is doing artistic work in this neighborhood.

Yantz Lee, the leading farmer in this part of our county, is engaged hauling hay to Oakland. Yantz's hay is of the best grade and he gets the best prices for it.

Mrs. J. G. Brenninger is visiting, for an indefinite time, her daughter, Mrs J. T. Loar, of Bittinger.

Howard Hutson's actions are strange to say the least. It is believed that his mind is about Kearney.

The people of this place will soon have the services of another telephone line, being the third line constructed through this place.

Merchant P. P. Gortner and son, of Gortner, made a flying trip South on Friday last.

Peter Brenninger made a flying trip to Bittinger last week, returning home on Saturday.

Charity parties are becoming popular in this community.

FRIENDSVILLE.

The ugly weather is again replaced with warmth and sunshine.

Moving is the order of the day.

A. N. Miller, of Hazelton, W. Va., recently returned from an extended trip to Minnesota. Mr. Miller was favorably impressed with the Northwest.

J. A. Speicher, of Accident, is here on business.

Judge Kendall, of Myersdale, Pa., was here a day or two last week.

J. S. Gnagey, principal of the Accident school, was here on Friday.

E. L. Hamlin, who has resided here for several years, will in the near future move to Swallow Falls.

The public school will close here next Friday. We have had a very successful school term.

We are credibly informed that a normal has been appointed for this place with Prof. Culp as principal. The Board, as we are informed, expects to have manual training in connection with normal work. We think the plan a good one.

Easter services was held here in both the M. E. and Lutheran churches. The programs were well arranged and rendered in a pleasing manner. The children who always play an important part in such services showed careful training and certainly did perform their parts well. The floral decorations were very pretty. What may be said in commendation of the one will equally apply to the other. What we need to be cautious about now days, that we do not make all show and pretense and lose real sight of Easter day observance.

LOCH LYNN HEIGHTS.

We ask that the city government clean up the town so that it will at least have the name of being somewhat like other towns and villages in this section. Loch Lynn Heights is a very beautiful little village, or could be if placed in the proper sanitary condition.

In one place there are the remains of two dead canines lying exposed to view and upon the property of the ex-Mayor. Look about and a visitor is struck with the condition of the buildings in the town, many of which are a disgrace to humanity. Many of the citizens throw slops into the streets which is a clear violation of the law. Our Board of Health officer should be notified of this condition and a stop put to the practice.

What would some of our summer people think should they drop in upon us and note the condition matters are now in? and then the question follows why is it that our town does not progress? The answer is plain upon its face, for with the small pox, and other diseases rampant why should it.

Our Mayor and Council have not met in session for more than six months and this has resulted in allowing everything to run down at the heel. Our board walks are in frightful condition.

An appropriation of $100 has been levied by the County Commissioners for the purpose of working the streets. Has this money been put to the use for which it was intended? To judge from the condition of the thoroughfares the answer must be no.

We suggest that a statement be made and published so that the citizens and tax payers may be made aware of the receipts and disbursements of the town. We do not think this unreasonable, but is just.

A CITIZEN

BITTINGER AND VICINITY

The gang of thieves who have been committing indiscriminate thefts in this neighborhhod during the past winter, have been scented, and on last Wednesday morning quite a lively skirmish took place near here, in which knives, pistols, shot guns and cuss words figured largely, when Constable Stahl of Gratsville, backed by a half score of the village braves, came upon one of the outlaw leaders accommpanied by two associates, who were found to have stolen goods in their possession, which they had attempted to haul to a new rendezvou under cover of the darkness of the previous night. The constable had a warrant for one of the men, but while at some distance from the officer's party, his confederates gave him a signal and he wheeled his horse and fled. Mr. Luther Ralston, a hero of the Spanish-American war, who was one officer Stahl's party, hastily mounted and started in pursuit, calling for others to follow. He soon came up with his man, but at that moment the robber leaped from his horse and ran into the woods and escaped. Mr. Ralston's companions refusing to follow, he gave up the chase at this point. The other supposed accomplices of the robber were taken before Squire Ralston, but in the absence of proof of their guilt they were dismissed. Ex-Deputy Sheriff S. O. Wiley led a searching party since, and recent investigatiens have brought to light proofs that have made it nessary to issue other warrants, and it is hoped that the arrests will be made soon.

Mr. G. W. Engle, of Baltimore spent last Friday, Saturday and part of Sunday with his family here, going to the city again on Sunday.

Grandmother Ruckle and grandson, F. M. Bittinger, were visiting relatives hear Avilton last Thursday and Friday.

Mr. Mahlon Brenneman, who spent a few months here this winter, returned to Musser county, W. Va., on last Monday, where he will take up his old position.

Mr. Musser, of the Cove, was in this section repairing phones one day last week.

Mrs. Brendinger, of Sunnyside, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. T. J. Lohr.

The last but not the least item on this week's record, is a little daughter at the home of T. J. Lohr, arrived March 31st.

WANTED—Two or three good young mules. W. H. CHADDERTON.
5 Deer Park, Md.

Spring Time in the Carolina.

Resorts of Camden, Southern Pines and Pinehurst is delightful. All out door sports, golf, tennis, polo, riding, fine hotels. Three daily trains. Through sleepers and parlor cars. Dining cars on all trains. For descriptive booklets, address W. E. Conklyn, Gen. Agt., Seaboard Air Line, 1411 Chestnut St., Phila., Pa. 51-5t

COAL.

I am prepared to furnish and deliver to the citizens of Oakland, an excellent quality of

Bituminous Coal,

mined from my mine west of town.

Consumers are well pleased with the Heating Qualities of the product.

Orders left at the store of Thomas Little will be promptly filled.

E. Z. TOWER.

Postmaster at Bittinger.

Laura J. Emory has been appointed postmaster at Bittinger, vice Hattie D. Engel, resigned.

DIED.

PULLMAN—At the Oakland Sanitarium, yesterday morning of cancer of the stomach after a prolonged illness, Mrs. A. R. Pullman, of near Rowlesburg, West Va. Mrs. Pullman was brought to Oakland about six weeks ago but her malady had reached such a stage that nothing could be done to effect a cure. Her remains were taken to Rowlesburg this morning. She was aged about 63 years. Her sister, Mrs. John Peters, formerly of Oakland, accompanied the remains to the above place.

WHITE.—At his residence in Oakland, this morning at 6.00 o'clock, after an illness of several weeks, Rowan White, in his 93rd year. Deceased leaves a wife and eleven children, six sons and five daughters. A more extended notice of the life of this old and well known citizen will be given next week.

Looted by Thieves.

A gang of professional burglars Wednesday night dynamited the safe of the Kingwood post office, which is located in the *Journal* building, and secured, besides private papers belonging to the *Journal* Company and of Postmaster Whetzel, $200 in cash and $200 worth of stamps.

The men left town without leaving a single trace, and later in the night they worked the combination on the safe at the postoffice at Tunenlton and secured $40 in stamps and coin. They then boarded freight train and escaped.

Traders' Bank Reorganized.

The Traders National Bank of Clarksburg, which was closed some time ago on account of financial difficulties, has been reorganized and will resume business. The stockholders held a meeting and increased the capital stock from $85,000 to $200,000, increased the board of directors from six to eleven members, and elected the following officers: President, W. Brent Maxwell; vice-president, Paul M. Robinson; cashier, Scott W. White. The bank will be reopened as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made with the Comptroller of the Currency.

Go South or Southwest

Via the Seaboard Air Line Ry. Two daily trains from Washington with Pullman Sleepers and a la Carte Dining Cars. The best service to Atlanta, Brimingham, New Orleans, Savannah, Jacksonville and Tampa. For Industrial, Resort or Manatee Booklets, Address W. E. Conklyn, Gen. Agt. 1411 Chestnut St., Phila.

Young Plants

Every farmer knows that some plants grow better than others. Soil may be the same and seed may seem the same but some plants are weak and others strong.

And that's the way with children. They are like young plants. Same food, same home, same care but some grow big and strong while others stay small and weak.

Scott's Emulsion offers an easy way out of the difficulty. Child weakness often means starvation, not because of lack of food, but because the food does not feed.

Scott's Emulsion really feeds and gives the child growing strength.

Whatever the cause of weakness and failure to grow—Scott's Emulsion seems to find it and set the matter right.

Send for free sample.
Scott & Bowne, Chemists, 409 Pearl St., New York
50c. and $1.00; all druggists.

No. 6196.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK, AT FRIENDSVILLE, IN THE STATE OF MARYLAND, AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS March 28th, 1904.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$ 96,792 59
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		308 16
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation		25,000 00
Premiums on U. S. Bonds		1,734 37
Banking house, furniture and fixtures		6,239 97
Due from National Banks (not reserve agents)		2,834 76
Due from State Banks and Bankers		38 88
Due from approved reserve agents		14,540 17
Checks and other cash items		118 65
Notes of other National Banks		300 00
Fractional paper currency, nickles and cents		217 54
Lawful Money Reserve in Bank, viz:		
Specie	$ 62 75	
Legal-tender notes	5,215 00	5,277 75
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)		1,250 00
Total		$154,742 84

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$25,000 00
Surplus Fund	5,024 75
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	137 86
National Bank notes outstanding	25,000 00
Due to other National Banks	402 71
Due to State Banks and Bankers	1,202 66
Individual deposits subject to check	83,562 34
Time certificates of deposit	44,412 84
Total	$154,742 84

State of Maryland; County of Garrett, ss.

I, R. C. McCandlish, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. C. McCANDLISH, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 1st day of April, 1904.

C. V. GUARD, Notary Public.

CORRECT—Attest: WM. H. H. FRIEND, D. S. CUSTER, L. E. FRIEND, Directors.

NO. 8623.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF OAKLAND, AT OAKLAND, IN THE STATE OF MARYLAND, AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS, March 28, 1904:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$183,840 [illegible]
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		2,[illegible]6
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation		50,000 00
U. S. Bonds to secure U. S. Deposits		40,000 00
Premiums on U. S. Bonds		7,722 06
Stocks, securities, etc		22,915 00
Banking house, furniture and fixtures		42,997 19
Due from National Banks (not Reserve Agents)		2,139 18
Due from State Banks and Bankers		218 32
Due from approved reserve agents		20,344 10
Checks and other cash items		130 64
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents		54 22
Lawful Money Reserve in Bank, viz:		
Specie	$7,425 75	
Legal-Tender notes	3,000 00	10,425 75
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)		2,500 00
Due from U. S. Treasuser, other than 5 per cent. redemption fund		650 00
Total		383,933 67

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$50,000 00
Surplus Fund	21,000 00
Undivided Profits, less expenses and taxes paid	1,133 41
National Bank notes outstanding	48,950 00
Due to other National Banks	2,906 98
Due to State Banks and Bankers	517 36
Due to Trust Companies and Savings Banks	922 43
Individual Deposits subject to check	136,813 19
Time certificates of deposit	47,309 73
Certified checks	210 00
Cashier's checks outstanding	91 66
United States deposits	40,000 00
Notes and bills rediscounted	5,080 00
Bills payable, including certificates of deposit for money borrowed	30,000 00
Total	383,933 67

State of Maryland, County of Garrett, ss:

I, R. E. Sliger, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. E. SLIGER, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5th day of April, 1904.

JOHN FELTY, JR., Notary Public.

CORRECT—Attest: E. E. SOLLARS, EDWARD H. SINCELL, OWEN TREACY, Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE LONACONING SAVINGS BANK OF ALLEGANY COUNTY, at Lonaconing, Md., at the close of business March 28th, 1904:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$193,463 31
Stocks, securities, etc		350,144 54
Banking house, furniture and fixtures		500 00
Due from National banks	$61,005 82	
Checks and other cash items	811 73	
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents	258 59	
Money in bank, viz.:		
Specie	10,236 00	
Legal-tender notes	30,250 00	
		102,562 14
Total		$646,669 99

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$20,000 00
Surplus fund		30,000 00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		20,074 14
Due to National Banks	$8,019 90	
Individual deposits subject to check	568,727 88	
Cashier's checks outstanding	300 00	
		576,595 85
Total		$646,669 99

State of Maryland, County of Allegany, ss:

I, David Sloan, President of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. DAVID SLOAN, President.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 2nd day of April, 1904. J. R. ANDERSON, N. P.

Correct—attest: M. G. PORTER, C. E. CHIPLEY, LLOYD DURST, Directors.

JOHN W. ASH,

Plumbing, Gas Fitting,

Steam and Hot Water Heating.

Center Street,
Keyser, W. Va.

PHONE 62.

Meeting of County Commissioners.

OFFICE OF THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS FOR GARRETT CO.
OAKLAND, MD., March 24, 1904.

The County Commissioners for Garrett county will meet at their office in Oakland on

Monday, April 11, 1904,

as required by law, for the purpose of making the 1904 Levy. All persons having accounts for same are requested to file them on or before the above date.

By order of the Board,
A. G. ROSS, Clerk.

Paint Your Buggy for 75c.

with Devoe's Gloss Carriage Paint. It weighs 3 to 8 ozs. more to the pint than others, wears longer; and gives a gloss equal to new work. Sold by J. M. Davis & Son. 51-3t

The Garrett ational Bank

OAKLAND, MD.

Pays 3 Per Cent. Interest on Time Deposits.

D. E. OFFUTT, President.
G. S. HAMILL, Vice-President.
S. T. JONES, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:
DANIEL E. OFFUTT,
GILMOR S. HAMILL,
JOHN M. DAVIS,
GEORGE W. LEGGE,
JOHN T. MITCHELL,
WILLIAM R. STULL,
SCOTT T. JONES.

Capital paid in, -	$50,000.00
Surplus and Profits, -	15,000.00

Muco-Solvent is an indispensible household remedy because it is a preventive as well as a cure, and because it arrests development of all contageous germs and bacterial diseases. It cures croup, colds, tonsilitis with its associated ills and all inflamed and catarrhal conditions of the mucous surface. It is a harmless vegetable preparation tha may safely be administered to the tenderest babe. If not for sale in your neighborhood, write to

THE PIEDMONT SUPPLY CO.,
Sole Agents for Muco-Solvent. Piedmont, W. Va.

THE ACCIDENT NORMAL SCHOOL.

J. I. SOLLARS, Principal.

This School will open for a term of ten weeks, beginning on Monday, April 18th, 1904.

Accident, with its healthful situation and highly moral surroundings, is an ideal spot for the location of a Normal.
We shall endeavor to make the school interesting.
Board can be secured at Accident at a very low figure.
The tuition for the term will be $5 and $6, paid in advance or satisfactory arrangements.
For further information address the Principal.

5-2t J. I. SOLLARS, OAKLAND.

OAKLAND NORMAL SCHOOL

WILL OPEN MONDAY, APRIL 18, 1904.

It will be our aim, as heretofore, to make this one of the best, if not the best, school in the county. The Lecture Course which heretofore met with such favor will be continued. The best talent has been secured. This was, as some expressed it, "A new departure," and those who were with us adjudged it the feature of the school.
Board in Oakland is very reasonable. This, with the healthy almosphere and pleasant surroundings, makes it a very desirable place for those who wish to become educated.

Tuition for the Term will be $5 and $6, paid in advance, or other satisfactory arrangements. No deviation.

Every effort will be made to make the school a success. For further information apply to.

H. A. LORADITCH, Principal.

Avoid Tainted Butter

Rank butter is caused by dirt. There's just one separator that is not apt to taint butter—it's the

TUBULAR SEPARATOR.

It has a simple three-piece bowl—the latest, most effective separator device—and is **easily kept perfectly clean.** Others cannot be kept clean without a great deal of labor. Tubulars turn easily—skim clean—sell fast. Call for a catalog.

J. E. GNAGEY, Accident, Md.

IT IS A MATTER OF HEALTH

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure
THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE

LOCAL AND OTHERWISE

Incidents and Events at Home and Nearby—Personal Mention, Etc.

Mr. William T. White, of Terra Alta, was a business visitor to Oakland last Thursday.

Last Friday being a legal holiday in Maryland the schools, banks and postoffices generally were closed for the day.

Cashier Scott T. Jones, of the Garrett National Bank, spent last Friday with friends and relatives at Terra Alta.

Mr. Fred. A. Thayer went to Baltimore Monday morning where he is spending the week as the guest of friends.

George Legge, who holds a posit ion with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at Washington, is home on a month's vacation which he will spend with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Legge on Second street.

Miss Nettie Kepner, who has been on an extended visit to Baltimore and other cities, has returned home.

Misses Jane Baird and Nettie Myers, of Lonaconing, are in Oakland as guests of Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Tower.

Messrs. A. D. Naylor & Co. recently completed the installation of a modern hot water heating plant in Mr. D. M. Dixon's residence on Oak street.

Eugene Baumgartner, the little man, is having an addition built to his storeroom on Alder street which will add very materially to the floor space now occupied.

Messrs. Earnest Harne and Leslie King went up to Grafton last Thursday where they secured employment with the painting department of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad

Miss Certrude Shirer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Shirer, of Oakland, who is employed in the office of the Grafton *Sentinel*, spent Sunday and Monday in Oakland with her parents.

Mr. Edwin L. Mitchell has sold the property he now occupies on Alder street to Mr. G. S. Hamill and will erect a dwelling on Second street adjoining the residence of ex-Sheriff Austin Brown.

Mr. C. M. Miller, of Swanton, was in Oakland Monday where he attended a meeting of the vestry of Protestant Episcopal church when the old officers were re elected to serve another year.

Dr. O. G. Getty and wife spent a few days in Baltimore this past week, the Doctor going down to that city to consult with the eminent specialist Dr. Osler, in regard to his own condition.—Myersdale Commercial.

The ladies of St. Matthew's church conducted a "sock social" at the residence of Mrs. Bowie Johnson in Oakand Monday evening. The entertainment was quite a novel affair and attracted a large crowd. The proceeds amounted to more than forty dollars

Preaching service in the Presbyterain church next Sabbath evening at 7.30. A cordial invitation is given to all to attend.

W. H. MILLER, Pastor.

Mr. Fred T. Martin has had plans prepared for a residence which he will erect on the site now occupied by the Edwards house on Oak street which he purchased about a year ago. The plans are modern in every respect and the erection of the building will materially increase the value of all property in the immediate neighborhood.

Rev. L. E. Goodwin, recently of the Church of England, who was elected Rector of the Parish of the Protestant Episcopal church in this county, reached Oakland Tuesday night and will conduct his first service in St. Matthew's church, Oakland, on Sunday morning, April 10th.

Many citizens of Oakland are making improvements to their dwellings and property in general at this time. Mr. D. E. Offutt is having a handsome porch erected to the front of his residence and will add another story to the structure. Mr. John T. Mitchell is also improving his residence by having a new porch built and the erection of large bay windows on the south side.

Attention is directed to the advertisement of Mr. H. L. Daugherty, who will onen on next Saturday his store located in the First National Bank building. His stock is all brand new and direct from the manufacturers, consisting of shoes, trunks, traveling cases, gentlemen's furnishings, etc. He extends a cordial invitation to the public to call and make their purchases.

Mr. L. A. Rudisill, of the Park, who has recently embarked in the loan, insurance and real estate business, uses the columns of this paper to-day in advertising his business. He offers some very desirable pieces of real estate for sale, besides representing some of the best life, accident, health and fire insurance companies in the world. Write him for anything in real estate or insnrance and he will no doubt be able to please you.

Rev. Dr. J. L. B. Jones, recently of Terra Alta, but now stationed at Cameron, W. Va., is in Oakland as the guest of Rev. and Mrs. R. B. Ward. Dr. Jones as well as Mr. Ward, was elected at the recent session of the West Virginia Conference of the M. E. church delegates to the General Conference which meets at Los Angeles, Cal., in May, for which city they will depart on the 22nd inst.

By advertisement which appears in another column of this paper today it will be seen that Mr. Chas. Liller has purchased of his brother Clyde the latter's barber shop located in the Nelson building on Alder street and that a consolidation of the two places has been made. About May 1st Mr. Liller will receive from the manufacturers new furniture and fixtures of the latest designs for his tonsorial rooms which will be located in the Ravenscroft building on Second street.

A. D. Naylor & Co. are now prepared to furnish anything in the vehicle or implement line at the lowest prices, having received this season six car loads of vehicles and farm wagons and also one car of implements. 3t.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. A. Tower celebrated the fifth aniversary of their wedding Tuesday evening of this week by entertaining many of their friends.

The Ladies' Auxiliary of the Knights of St. John of Oakland, will hold a festival in Offutt's Hall on Tuesday evening, April 12th. The proceeds will be devoted to reducing the debt on the new Catholic church. Tickets of admission 10 cents, which includes a chance in a set of silver tableware.

A lady bootblack, probably the first ever visiting Oakland, was here Tuesday and yesterday and as a result many gentlemen had the novel experience of having their shoes shined by her. There was a method in her madness, however, as the submissive male was informed that she charged a quarter for the shine but nothing whatever for a bottle of polish which accompanied it.

Public Sale of Personal Property.

I will offer at public sale at my farm near Schell, W. Va, on the 14th day of April, the following property: 3 cows, 3 two-year old heifers, 2 yearling steers, 23 head of sheep, 2 hogs, mowing machine, horse rake, farm wagon, plows, harrow, household furniture and other articles too numerous to mention. A credit of 6 months will be given on all sums of five dollars or over, by purchaser giving note with approved security and bearing interest from day of sale; under five dollars, cash on day of sale.

4 JOSEPHUS HARVEY.

Notice.

I have purchased the fixtures in the barber shop of Clyde C. Liller on Alder street and consolidated the two places. On May 1st I will receive entire new furniture of the latest designs and move my place of business from its present location to a room on the first floor of the Ravenscroft building on Second street.

The patronage of the public is invited.

CHAS. LILLER.

TO SECURE PIPE ORGAN

For St. Paul's M. E. Church in Oakland.

Some of the musically inclined members of St. Paul's M. E. Church in Oakland have taken it upon themselves to raise something like two thousand dollars with which to purchase and instal in the church a pipe organ of standard make.

Nearly eight hundred dollars has been pledged by the members of the church for this purpose which is sufficient to warrant those interested in going on with the solicitin of the fund.

A letter has been written Mr. Andrew Carnegie asking him to make a donation and it is confidently believed that he will accede to the request.

Injured at a Saw Mill.

Josiah Hochstaler, employed on the Ravenscroft saw mill about four miles from Accident, was seriously injured Tuesday morning by his left hand coming in contact with the edger on the mill, which produced injuries to such an extent that amputation was made necessary. The operation was performed by Dr. Henry W. McComas, of Oakland, assisted by Drs. Boyer and Ravenscroft, of Accident.

New Goods.

We have just opened a new and complete line of suitings, seersuckers, India linens, albatross, spot crepe, pongees, covert cloth, silks, etc; a beautiful line of white goods for waists waist sets, crepe paper, writing paper, ace collars. A complete line of clothing, shirts, ties shoes snd hats for men and boys at prices to suit everbody. TOWNSHEND & SON

Normal Schools.

Elsewhere in these columns announcements will be noticed of the opening of Normal Schools at Oakland, Accident and Grantsville.

The Oakland will be under the management of Prof. H. A. Loraditch, who has had charge of the manual training department of the Oakland school during the present term. He is well qualified for the position in the Normal and anticipates a good attendance.

Mr. Sollars, who will have charge of the Accident school, is a son of Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Sollars, of near Oakland. He is a graduate of one of Maryland's leading educational institutions and has been assistant principal of the Oakland public schools for two years past. Mr. Sollars is energetic and his record as an instructor will compare favorably with those who have spent many years at the profession.

The Grantsville school will have as its principal Mr. J. C Breahm, of Brentsville, Va. Mr. Breahm was elected principal of the public school at Grantsville upon the resignation of Prof. Bender and has given perfect satisfaction to the pupils as well as the public.

Bank Statements.

We publish today statements showing the condition of the First National Banks of Oakland and Friendeville at the close of business March 28th, 1904. Both of these institutions are in a prosperous condition.

We also publish the detailed statement of the Lonaconing Savings Bank, located at Lonaconing, Allegany county. With a capital stock of $20,000 this institution shows a surplus of $30,000 and undivided profits exceeding $20,000. Its deposits are heavy, amounting as they do to more than a half million of dollars, which places it at the front rank of Western Maryland banks. The president is Mr. David Sloan while the directors are the leading and influential business men of Lonaconing.

For Sale.

A cottage at Mountain Lake Park, Md.; 12 rooms, kitchen and attic; is used as a boarding house, and has good patronage; splendid location, near Auditorium. Also, 10 acres of good land one-half mile south of Mt. Lake Park, all cleared except 1½ acres. For further particulars address or call on F. P. ARNOLD, Mt. Lake Park, Garrett county, Md. 49-26t

The March Number Book of the Royal Blue A Souvenir of the Great Fire.

The entire March edition of the "Book of the Royal Blue," published by the Passenger Department of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, has been issued as a memento of the disastrous fire of Feburbary 7th.

It is dedicated to the future greater Baltimore which will restore the restore the seventyfive business blocks destroyed.

A short concise story of the fire is given, followed by some thirty views of the ruins before the walls were torn down. A full page map of the city shows the location of the burned district.

The magazine is issued as a matter of history, and will be preserved as such. With very few exceptions the burned district now is but a pile of broken bricks without any semblance to buildings.

A limited edition of the popular magazine has been issued and copies may be obtained on immediate application to D. B. Martin, Manager Passenger Traffic, Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, enclosing 10 cents in postage to include the cost of mailing.

New Shoe Store

—AT—

DIXON & KELSO'S.

JUST RECEIVED THEIR

Spring Stock of Shoes and Slippers.

Sole Agents for the noted Lewis A. Crossett Shoes for Men. Also Drew, Selby & Hamilton, Brown's (American Lady) Shoes for Women.

All $3.00 Shoes for $2.75.

OUR OXFORDS are up to date and prices are as always the lowest—from $1.00 to $2.50.

BOYS SHOES from 87c to $2.75.

Anything you want in Misses' and Children's Shoes and Oxfords.

Yours, to please,

DIXON & KELSO

P. S. Will pay $1.00 per bushel for Potatoes.

In purchasing a Writing Machine when you buy the New Model

WELLINGTON.

A practical business-like Typewriter at a reasonale price.

$60.00.

A strictly high-grade, up-to-date machine, combining all the best features of other Typewriters with many vital advantages of its own. The writing is always in sight, the alignment is always perfect, they are built for hard work and plenty of it; are simple in construction and are very rapid. Do not buy a TypeBriter of any kind until you investigate the WELLINGTON.

N. S. HEINDEL, Agent,

OAKLAND, - MD.

Estray Notice.

There came to my place near Barnum, W. Va., recently a ewe sheep and a lamb, which are marked. The owner will pleas come farward, pay all costs and damages and take the same away.

OTHO J. PAUGH. 1-3t

Grantsville Normal.

MOTTO:
"Labore Omnia Vincit."

A TERM OF NINE WEEKS.

Opens April 25th, 1904, and Closes June 23, 1904, with Regular County Examination.

AIM—The design of this Normal shall be to inspire the teacher with cheerfulness and moral courage, and thus create a true love for his glorious calling.

"A more thorough preparation" should be the watch cry of the teacher.

The best positions are always open to the best teachers, and the great need of the American public school teacher is *more real life.*

Fifth Reader Grade Admitted.

BRANCHES TAUGHT—Besides the current school branches opportunity will be given to study Psychology, Phylosophy, Latin, Geometry, Algebra, etc. Bring your text books.

Special period given each day to the rudiments and practice of vocal music.

EXPENSES—Tuition $4.50 to $6.00.

Board Cheap and Convenient.

We cordially solicit the patronage and co-operation of all.

For further information, address.

J. C. BEAHM,
Grantsville, Md.

Now is the Time. Don't Wait!

We have all the Latest Scientific Appliances for doing Work.

PLATE & BRIDGE WORK
A SPECIALTY.

GOLD, SILVER, AMALGAM, PORCELAIN, FILLINGS.

Teeth Extracted and plates put in same day.
Modern Work at Modern Prices.
ADVICE FREE.

BIXLER & SELBY,
First Nat'l Bank Building, Oakland.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber, of Garrett county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett county, in Maryland, Letters Testamentary on the personal estate of

EDWARD CALLIS,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 4th day of August next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 1st day of February, 1905.

WILLIAM CALLIS,
Executor,
Hoyes, Md.

J. B. WILLIAMS CO.
FROSTBURG, MD.
Cheapest place to buy
MONUMENTS
HEADSTONES AND
Send for prices **IRON FENCING**

TO THE APPLE.

Thy rounded form and ruddy cheek,
Thy full proportions' homely grace—
What sturdy health they seem to speak,
How beams with cheerful smiles thy face!

Oh, let the orange flaunt her gold,
The peach her bloom seductive show,
The grape display her purple bold,
The cherry prank in gaudy glow--

I'd give them all away for thee,
Pomona's pride, New England's joy;
Thy devotee I'll ever be
To latest days, as when a boy.

Symbol thou art of sanity,
A soul serene, a temperate life;
In thee we find no vanity,
No idle pomp, no foolish strife.

Who would have health and length of days,
Who would look back on years well spent,
Oh, let him join in this thy praise
And learn the secret of content.
—Percy F. Bicknell, in Farm Journal.

JACK WILSON—TRUST BREAKER

By EDWIN J. WEBSTER

(Copyright, 1903, by Daily Story Pub. Co.)

PERHAPS the young men of Abbeyville, relying on the fact that they had known the girls of that pretty little village since childhood, had grown somewhat careless and inattentive. Possibly the girls of Abbeyville were too particular and demanded more than was their due—though an unprejudiced observer would have said this would have been almost impossible in the case of such attractive girls. Whatever may have been the right of the case originally, the girls of Abbeyville, under the leadership of Laura Hopkins, decided that they had not been treated in a satisfactory manner. Something must be done to cause the young men of Abbeyville to repent and to remorsefully regard and regret their lost opportunities. Clearly an offensive and defensive league of the prettiest girls in Abbeyville would quickly bring about this much-to-be-desired result. And this was the reason for the formation of the Abbeyville Bachelor Girls' trust.

Laura Hopkins, as the leading spirit in the movement, was chosen president of the new trust. Laura had just quarreled with the man who thought her as near perfection as a girl can be—which in his opinion was very, very near—and in whom she had taken more than a sisterly interest. Perhaps this was the reason why she plunged into the work of forming the Bachelor Girls' trust in such an eager, not to say vindictive manner, heedless of the fact that all the evils claimed by the opponents of man-made trusts would be small compared with those which would be wrought by this new one if it should become firmly established throughout the country.

"We can have a club as well as the men," declared Laura, in sterner tones than one would have expected from so pretty a girl. "We can have our own dances, little parties all by ourselves, and all kinds of fun. We will show the men of Abbeyville that they are not one little bit necessary to our scheme of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

They did. From the first the Bachelor Girls' trust had a career of triumph compared with which the careers of man-made oil, coal, steel, rubber and other trusts were checkered. The trust had scarcely been started ere its victims were anxious to capitulate. They pleaded that manufacturers and producers who were crushed by other trusts were at least allowed to take stock in them. But the Abbeyville Bachelor Girls' trust was differently managed. It would hear of no compromise. Its victims must be crushed and thoroughly punished for their previous neglect of the fair members of the trust. Soon the poor victims were ready to listen to any terms. And then, just when the trust seemed to have everything in its own hands, when a complete and unconditional victory seemed assured, the trust was ruined, and ruined by the treachery of Nettie Williams, one of its prettiest and most prominent members.

Nettie had originally regarded the trust project with much favor. But with the advent of Jack Wilson in the village of Abbeyville things had gradually changed. Jack was a distant cousin of hers. She had met him at a college commencement two years before. She had watched him plunge through the Yale line in the big football game. Even before Jack decided to pursue his profession in Abbeyville it must be confessed that he had occupied a larger place in Nettie's thoughts and day dreams than was safe for such an ardent member of a Bachelor Girls' trust.

While Jack was deciding on the situation for his office and apartments he stayed at the Williams residence. One must be civil to a cousin, even if he is a distant one and you are a prominent member of a Bachelor Girls' trust. So Nettie accepted many invitations to walk and ride with her big, athletic-looking cousin. Jack Wilson was not a believer in procrastination. When he wanted anything he wanted it very badly and very quickly. And one evening, as they were returning from a drive, he asked Nettie a question, a question she had been longing, yet half afraid to have him ask. And then Nettie suddenly remembered her half-forgotten duty, her solemn, but unheeded vow as a member of the Abbeyville Bachelor Girls' trust.

Fortunately Jack Wilson was a lawyer, and still more fortunately, as he assured Nettie, he had made a special study of the anti-trust laws. He pointed out the danger Nettie had run in joining a combination which was so plainly illegal. The Sherman law, the laws to prevent the restraint of traffic, innumerable state and federal laws explicitly pronounced such a trust as that of the Bachelor Girls to be illegal, as striking at the dearest rights and privileges of free-born American citizens which had been guaranteed them by the constitution. Nettie in terror crept closer to Jack and slipped her hand in his. Would she be arrested, cast into a jail, perhaps sent to prison for life for her flagrant disobedience of the Sherman, the interstate commerce and other formidable-sounding laws? But Jack assured her that he would look after her legal rights. Only—otherwise all his efforts in her behalf would be null and void—he must first collect his fees. But as bad luck would have it, and Jack was collecting the aforesaid fees in spite of Nellie's slight resistance, the buggy swept out of the shadows into the glare of an electric light. There on the crosswalk, under the light, were three devoted and loyel members of the Bachelor Girls' trust.

The next meeting of the trust was the most stormy in the course of its existence. Nettie was denounced as a traitor to the cause and the trust. She was charged with rank disloyalty. In vain did she plead that she had simply been seeking legal advice for the benefit of the trust. The denunciations continued. At last Nettie lost her temper. Worms, if trampled upon, will turn; and if worms why not pretty girls? Nettie rose in her wrath and threw a bombshell into the meeting by announcing that Laura Hopkins, the president and founder of the trust, had set an example of disloyalty, that she had made up her quarrel with the man who had thought her as near perfect as a girl might be, that, so far from discouraging him, she had by her conduct helped confirm him in this belief. The faltering members of the trust turned to Laura in impatient expectance of an indignant denial from her lips. But alas, the blushes and embarrassment of Laura proved that the president and founder of the Abbeyville Bachelor Girls' trust had set the example of disloyalty.

With treachery within and temptation without the trust was plainly doomed to failure. Nothing was left except to formally disband. No resolution of censure was upon Nettie. Instead she left the meeting in triumph, arm in arm with the late president. The young men of Abbeyville, however, warned by the danger which they had so narrowly escaped by the downfall of the trust, were discreet in their triumph and individually and collectively tried to prove that the need for such an offensive and defensive alliance had passed. The result was that none of the fair founders of the trust seemed to regret its untimely end. And Nettie was least of all regretful.

"When you put up your office sign," she said, shyly, to Jack, "it ought to read: 'Jack Wilson, Attorney and Trust Breaker.'"

But Jack modestly demurred taking all the credit.

"I was only a humble instrument," he said, softly, trying to look into Nettie's eyes. "The really responsible party was an old and determined enemy of bachelor girls' trusts—a little fellow by the name of Cupid."

JAPANESE ROYAL WEDDING.

Marriage of Crown Prince of the Flowery Kingdom—Tokio Gay with Floral Arches.

The royal wedding of the crown prince of Japan, some four years ago, was celebrated with national rejoicing, writes Florence Eldridge in her article on "Yoshihito, Crown Prince of Japan," in Pearson's. The city of Tokio was transformed into a veritable fair ground with arches of flowers, festivals, numerous processions and congratulatory emblems. A new postage stamp was issued to commemorate the happy day. Thousands of people thronged the streets and gathered to see the imperial procession pass, standing respectfully with heads reverently bowed when the cortege appeared.

The costumes worn by the imperial bride and bridegroom during the ceremony were fashioned after the court dresses of centuries ago. The dress of the crown prince was a flowing robe of satin, with silken breeches seven feet in length, that trailed on the ground behind him as he walked, an outer coat of crepe, embroidered on sleeves, back and breast with his crest. With this he wore a cap of black, varnished material, bound by a fillet of gold, with a long streamer off stiff wire ribbon hanging from the back; this cap was kept in place by a light-colored silk cord which, passing once over the top of the head, was brought down and tied under the chin.

The Yankee Scored.

A London paper, speaking of the "American invasion," relates that an enterprising Yankee came over to England and decided to open a shop in Birmingham. He obtained premises next door to a man who also kept a shop of the same description, but was not very pushing in his business methods. The methods of the Yankee, however caused the older trader to wake up, and, with the spirit of originality strong upon him, he affixed a notice over his shop with the words: "Established 50 years," painted in large letters. Next day the Yankee replied to this, with a notice over his own store to this effect: "Established yesterday, no old stock."

Proverb Defined.

When one meets the tipping problem face to face, says the New Orleans Times-Democrat, he understands what is meant by the saw: "All things come to him who waits."

TEMPERANCE NOTES

WE ARE WINNING BIT BY BIT.

A Recitation by John Anderson.

Why should our feet grow weary or our hands refuse to toil?
Although there's much to make us sad, there's more to make us smile.
Embannered foes surround us still, but these we shall outwit:
We know, and that should cheer us on, we're winning bit by bit.

Never o'erlook those lessons that are written for our good;
They are printed on the paths we tread, and published on the wood.
The spring from bud to blossom moves before the fruits are fit:
We know, and that should cheer us on, we're winning bit by bit.

See how the sun comes slipping out along the eastern sky—
An instantaneous blaze of light would blast the strongest eye.
So streak and beam come sailing forth, each bright and brighter yet:
We know, and that should cheer us on, we're winning bit by bit.

How grandly art from age to age unfolds that loving lore—
From hieroglyphics to talking leaves and telegrams we soar;
From pack-steed on to royal mail and iron horse we flit:
We know, and that should cheer us on, we're winning bit by bit.

The tyrant Drink still keeps the field, and leads a mighty host;
But here and there his ancient guards are flying from their post;
And while his friends diminish fast, his foes are closer knit:
We know it, and that should cheer us on, we're winning bit by bit.

When right and might in battle meet, the conflict may be long;
But can we doubt whose lips shall sing the grand triumphant song?
Truth's diamond sword in Freedom's hand has ne'er been worsted yet:
We know, and that should cheer us on, we're winning bit by bit.
—John Anderson, in National Advocate.

HE KNEW HOW TO SAY NO.

It Saved One Young Man from the Sad Fate of His Bibulous Companions.

Five boys were together on the play ground of a schoolhouse. They had grown tired of the game in which they had been engaged and were seated on the grass near the schoolhouse door.

"Let's go to the fishing pond," said Joe Hartman. "We can be back before books."

"So we can," said Billy Benson, rising. "I'm with you—I'm always ready for a swim. I know we can be back before books, but it won't hurt much if we do lose a little time. I don't care for losing a little time."

"Maybe the teacher will whip us if we are not back by one o'clock." This

"BUT IT WON'T HURT YOU TO TAKE A SOFT DRINK."

came from John Jennings. "He doesn't like it when we're past one o'clock coming in. And he punished Ralph Rankin for being too late one day."

"Oh, you're a scary boy—you're always afraid of getting whipped. Come along and don't be a baby. We can be back in time for books."

"Yes, I'll go," said John. He didn't have firmness to say no.

Another boy, Edwin Harris, was asked if he would go and he readily assented.

Then Joe Hartman asked the fifth boy if he would go with them to "the swimming place," as it was often called.

"No," promptly replied Henry Dale. "I'll not go."

"And why not, Mr. Dale?" asked Joe somewhat imperiously.

"Because I promised my mother I would not."

This was Henry's answer and it was followed by a live burst of laughter from the other boys. Joe, however, was the first to lead in the laughter.

"Then you must be tied to your mother's apron string," said Joe, derisively. "I thought you could be a man in spite of your mother."

"We need not stop now to discuss the matter of manhood," said Henry. "I have told my mother that I would not go again from school to that place, and I intend to be as good as my word. If you all intend to go you can go right along. You need not wait for me."

"But," added one of the boys in derision, "we'd like to have you along to take care of us."

"Yes," added another, "and we'd feel safer if we had a real good mother's boy along."

These derisive remarks, however, were lost on Henry. He turned away and went to another part of the play ground.

The boys were absent when "books" was called by the teacher and they were punished.

Nine years had passed and Henry was engaged in a mercantile house in the city. He had been in this position for three months. He liked the business and his employer was beginning to feel that he had employed a young man of integrity—a young man who could be trusted. No great temptation, however, had appeared to turn the young man from his course.

He had made the acquaintance of some young men who were somewhat reckless and these young men whom we shall designate as Tom, Dick and Harry, came to him one evening at his boarding place with the intention of "breaking him in," as they called it.

"We want you to go with us and see the sights," said Tom.

"And," added Dick, "we'll not let you get into any trouble. We merely want to show you city life as it is."

"And," continued Harry, "you can then walk understandingly. You don't want to be called a greenhorn. We want you to be smart. We want you to see some of the wickedness of the world so that you can understand where you are at. We want to 'break you in,' so to speak. We don't want you to be considered a greeny. You have been here long enough to learn something about city life and we want you now to commence to learn. We'll show you around and we'll see that you don't get into any trouble."

Henry was willing to go. He didn't know just how these young men stood. They had been friendly, had treated him well, and those who had spoken of them said nothing derogatory to their character.

Henry went with them, and when they had walked and talked for awhile Dick proposed that they go into a saloon and have a drink.

"I don't drink," said Henry.

"But it won't hurt you to take a soft drink."

"I don't drink," said Henry, "neither hard nor soft."

"Oh," said Harry, "don't be a dunce; come and take a drink. We want you to be like other people."

"Now," said Henry, as he straightened himself manfully, "you have my answer. I don't drink. If you want to drink I will not detain you. I know the way to my boarding house. You can go your way, I can go mine. I would not take a drink of intoxicating liquor if by doing so I could gain the whole world. I'm what you might denominate a sot fellow. I promised my mother that I would never taste intoxicating liquor, and I will not."

A loud laugh from the pretended friends was the answer to this.

"But," said Tom, returning to the attack, "We don't ask you to drink anything intoxicating. It was soft drinks we were talking about."

"I class them all as intoxicating drinks," said Henry. "Good night. I am going home."

Another shout of laughter followed him, but he cared not. He had unexpectedly found out the kind of friends they were and he was thankful.

Ten years have gone into the cycles of the past. Henry has a prominent position in a large mercantile house in the city of N—. Tom went into the by-paths of the wicked and was accidentally killed while under the influence of intoxicating liquor. Dick is an outcast and Harry is considered a cipher.

"As ye sow so shall ye also reap."—H. Elliott McBride, in United Presbyterian.

TEMPERANCE NOTES.

When drink comes in at the door prosperity flies out of the window.—National Advocate.

Let us have faith that right makes might; and in that faith, let us to th end dare to do our duty as we understand it.—Lincoln.

The perpetuity of this government will depend upon the moral and religious training of the youth.—George Washington's farewell address.

A movement is being started among the liquor men for a great building at Washington that shall be headquarters for the trade. A charter has been secured and the stock in the company has been fixed at a par value of $100 a share.

Notice was recently served on 70 saloonkeepers of Appleton, Wis., by the Sunday reform committee consisting of clergymen and laymen, that evidence will be collected against all saloons found to be open on Sunday. Many of the saloons heeded the warning, but it is believed that some of the more objectionable ones will fight.—Union Signal.

The papers tell of a soldier in the Philippines who discourses upon a new cure for drunkenness among soldiers. "We have," he says, "a lot of native soldiers enlisted here. When one of the white boys gets drunk the captain puts a native soldier over him, and the native puts on lots of airs while marching him around. It grinds the boys so they wouldn't get drunk if they could.

Different Classes of Inebriates.

Among the ordinary inebriates which come under treatment in the institutions there are several quite distinct classes: One the imbecile and delusional class; another the occasional inebriates, who seem to be both imbecile and paretic in their mental conditions; the third, the habitual and constant drinkers, who are, like the first class, egotistical and delusional about their own strength. Another class may be properly called criminal inebriates, who when under the influence of spirits have all the instincts and impulses of a criminal. They are clearly insane. The accidental inebriates is a class by themselves, and seem to depend entirely on the surroundings. The recurrent inebriates, in which the paroxysm of drink returns at stated intervals, are allied to the epileptoid family of diseases. Nearly all of these classes are neurotics from heredity; some direct from inebriate parents, others indirect from other forms of neurosis.—Journal of Inebriety.

Miss Nettie Blackmore, Minneapolis, tells how any young woman may be permanently cured of monthly pains by taking **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.**

"YOUNG WOMEN:—I had frequent headaches of a severe nature, dark spots before my eyes, and at my menstrual periods I suffered untold agony. A member of the lodge advised me to try **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound,** but I only scorned good advice and felt that my case was hopeless, but she kept at me until I bought a bottle and started taking it. I soon had the best reason in the world to change my opinion of the medicine, as each day my health improved, and finally I was entirely without pain at my menstruation periods. I am most grateful."—NETTIE BLACKMORE, 28 Central Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.

Painful Periods

are quickly and permanently overcome by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. The above letter is only one of hundreds of thousands which prove this statement to be a fact. Menstruation is a severe strain on a woman's vitality,—if it is painful something is wrong. Don't take narcotics to deaden the pain, but remove the cause—perhaps it is caused by irregularity or womb displacements, or the development of a tumor. Whatever it is, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is guaranteed to cure it.

If there is anything about your case about which you would like special advice, write freely to Mrs. Pinkham. She will treat your letter as strictly confidential. She can surely help you, for no person in America can speak from a wider experience in treating female ills. She has helped hundreds of thousands of women back to health. Her address is Lynn, Mass., and her advice is free. You are very foolish if you do not accept her kind invitation.

Details of Another Case.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—Ignorance and carelessness is the cause of most of the sufferings of women. I believe that if we properly understood the laws of health we would all be well, but if the sick women only knew the truth about **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound,** they would be saved much suffering and would soon be cured.

"I used it for five months for a local difficulty which had troubled me for years, and for which I had spent hundreds of dollars in the vain endeavor to rectify. My life forces were being sapped, and I was daily losing my vitality.

"**Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** cured me completely, and I am now enjoying the best of health, and am most grateful, and only too pleased to endorse such a great remedy."—MISS JENNIE L. EDWARDS, 604 H St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Pinkham, whose address is Lynn, Mass., will answer cheerfully and without cost all letters addressed to her by sick women.

The Genuine TOWER'S POMMEL SLICKER
HAS BEEN ADVERTISED AND SOLD FOR A QUARTER OF A CENTURY. LIKE ALL TOWER'S FISH BRAND WATERPROOF CLOTHING.
It is made of the best materials, in black or yellow, fully guaranteed, and sold by reliable dealers everywhere.
STICK TO THE SIGN OF THE FISH.
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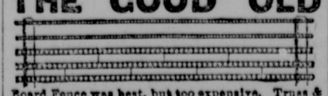
SEED POTATOES
500,000 BUSHELS FOR SALE CHEAP
Largest seed potato growers in the world!
Elegant stock. Tremendous yields. From 400 to 1000 bushels per acre.
FOR 10 CENTS
and this notice we send you lots of farm seed samples and big catalogue, telling all about Teosinte, Speltz, Pencat, Aerial Land Barley, Macaroni Wheat, Bromus, Earliest Cane, etc. Send for same today.
JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO. LA CROSSE, WIS.

Coughing is an outward sign of inward disease.
Cure the disease with
Shiloh's Consumption Cure The Lung Tonic
and the cough will stop.
Try it to-night. If it doesn't benefit you, we'll give your money back.
Prices: 25c. 50c. $1 S. C. WELLS & Co. LeRoy, N. Y., Toronto, Can. 7

THE GOOD OLD



Board Fence was best, but too expensive. Truss & Cable Wire Board Fencing is still better and costs much less. Free sample and full particulars by mail.
The Truss & Cable Fence Co., 620 Cuyahoga Bldg., Cleveland, O.

FREE to WOMEN
A Large Trial Box and book of instructions absolutely Free and Postpaid, enough to prove the value of
Paxtine Toilet Antiseptic

Paxtine is in powder form to dissolve in water—non-poisonous and far superior to liquid antiseptics containing alcohol which irritates inflamed surfaces, and have no cleansing properties. The contents of every box makes more Antiseptic Solution—lasts longer—goes further—has more uses in the family and does more good than any antiseptic preparation you can buy.

The formula of a noted Boston physician, and used with great success as a Vaginal Wash, for Leucorrhœa, Pelvic Catarrh, Nasal Catarrh, Sore Throat, Sore Eyes, Cuts, and all soreness of mucus membrane.

In local treatment of female ills Paxtine is invaluable. Used as a Vaginal Wash we challenge the world to produce its equal for thoroughness. It is a revelation in cleansing and healing power; it kills all germs which cause inflammation and discharges.

All leading druggists keep Paxtine; price, 50c. a box; if yours does not, send to us for it. Don't take a substitute—there is nothing like Paxtine.

Write for the Free Box of Paxtine to-day.
R. PAXTON CO., 4 Pope Bldg., Boston, Mass.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3.50 & $3 SHOES UNION MADE

W. L. Douglas shoes have by their excellent style, easy-fitting, and superior wearing qualities, achieved the largest sale of any shoes in the world.
They are just as good as those that cost you $4 to $5—the only difference is the price.
Sold Everywhere.
Look for name and price on bottom.
Douglas uses Corona Colt skin, which is everywhere conceded to be the finest Patent Leather yet produced.
Fast Color Eyelets used. Shoes by mail, 25c. extra.
Write for Catalog. W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.

A SILO —ON YOUR— FARM
WILL INCREASE YOUR RECEIPTS and CUT DOWN your EXPENSES. We make the BEST. Send for free Catalogue and Price List.
G. ELIAS & BRO., BUFFALO, N. Y.
AGENTS Wanted.

$60.00 a week made selling "Flexsole" Shoes for tenderfeet. Exclusive territory given agents. All shoes carried in stock. Eastern Shoe Co., Beverly, Mass.

WESTERN CANADA HAS AN EXCELLENT CLIMATE.

The Saskatchewan Valley Very Highly Favored.

An interesting feature of Western Canada is its climate. Those who have made a study of it speak highly of it. The Canadian Government Agents are sending out an Atlas, and at the same time giving valuable information concerning railway rates, etc., to those interested in the country. As has been said, the climate is excellent. The elevation of this part of Canada is about 1,800 feet above the sea, about twice that of the average for Minnesota. It is a very desirable altitude. The country has a very equable climate, taking the seasons through. The winters are bright and the summers are pleasantly warm. R. F. Stupart, director of the meteorological service for Canada, says:

"The salient features of the climate "of the Canadian northwest territories "are a clear, bracing atmosphere dur-"ing the greater part of the year, and "a medium rainfall and snowfall. The "mean temperature for July at Winni-"peg is 66, and Prince Albert 62. The "former temperature is higher than at "any part of England, and the latter "is very similar to that found in many "parts of the southern countries."

At Prince Albert the average daily maximum in July is 76 and the minimum 48. Owing to this high day temperature with much sunshine, the crops come to maturity quickly.

Moisture is ample in the Saskatchewan valley, being about 18 inches annually. It is notable that about 75 per cent. of the moisture falls during the crop months. Thus, Western Canada gets as much moisture when it is needed and with several hours more sunshine daily than land further south gets during the growing season, it is not difficult to understand why crops mature quickly and yield bountifully.

Winter ends quickly, sowing is done during April and sometimes in March. Harvest comes in August, about the middle. Cyclones, blizzards, dust and sand storms are unknown.

Evening It Up.

Towne—Hear what Sniffkins did when the collection plate came 'round to him in church last Sunday?

Browne—No. Dropped a button in, I suppose.

"Not even that. He leaned over and whispered: 'I paid the pastor's fare in the car yesterday morning. We'll call it square.'"—Philadelphia Press.

CUTICURA OINTMENT

The World's Greatest Skin Cure and Sweetest Emollient—Positively Unrivalled.

Cuticura Ointment is beyond question the most successful curative for torturing, disfiguring humors of the skin and scalp, including loss of hair, ever compounded, in proof of which a single anointing with it, preceded by a hot bath with Cuticura Soap, and followed in the severer cases by a dose of Cuticura Resolvent Pills, is often sufficient to afford immediate relief in the most distressing forms of itching, burning and scaly humors, permits rest and sleep, and points to a speedy cure when all else fails. It is especially so in the treatment of infants and children, speedily soothing and healing the most distressing cases.

Geographical Changes.

"I don't see any use in having wars in this advanced age," remarked Mrs. Suburba, turning up the lamp.

"If you were a mapmaker,' replied Mr. Suburba, glancing up from the new atlas on his knees, "you probably would."—Cincinnati Times-Star.

The Editor of the Rural New Yorker, than whom there is no better Potato Expert in the country says: "Salzer's Earliest Potato is the earliest of 38 earliest sorts, tried by me, yielding 464 bu. per acre." Salzer's Early Wisconsin yielded for the Rural New Yorker 736 bu. per acre. Now Salzer has heavier yielding varieties than above. See Salzer's catalog.

JUST SEND 10c IN STAMPS

and this notice to the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., and receive lots of farm seed samples and their big catalog, which is brim full of rare things for the gardener and farmer, easily worth $100.00 to every wide-awake farmer.

It describes Salzer's Teosinte, yielding 160,000 lbs. per acre, of rich green fodder, Salzer's Victoria Rape, yielding 60,000 lbs. of sheep and hog food per acre, together with Salzer's New National Oats, which has a record of 300 bu. per acre in 30 States, so also full description of Alfalfa Clover, Giant Incarnat Clover, Alsike, Timothy and thousands of other Fodder Plants, Grasses, Wheat, Speltz, Barleys, etc. [K. L.]

Encouraging Sign.

First Boy—Do you think your father will let your sister marry Mr. Comeoften, Johnny?

Second Boy—O, yes; I know he will. Pa keeps our dog tied up every night, now.—Stray Stories.

Ladies Can Wear Shoes

One size smaller after using Allen's Foot-Ease. A certain cure for swollen, sweating, hot, aching feet. At all druggists, 25c. Accept no substitute. Trial package FREE. Address A. S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

An Explanation.

"I wasn't always in this condition," said the ossified man in the dime museum.

"How did it happen?" asked the obese lady.

"A girl once gave me the marble heart and it spread," exclaimed the hardened freak.—Chicago Daily News.

Hoxsie's Croup Cure, cures Baby's Croup, Mother's Cough, Father's Pneumonia and Grandma's Bronchitis. No opiates. All druggists. 50 cts.

Automobile Dealer—"This machine we guarantee can be stopped in three lengths, going at full speed." Prospective Purchaser—"Um-m-m! Which side up?"—Town and Country.

Stops the Cough

and works off the cold. Laxative Promo Quinine Tablets. Price 25 cents

Fit yourself for the best society—and then keep out of it.—Philistine.

Do not believe Piso's Cure for Consumption has an equal for coughs and colds.—J. F. Boyer, Trinity Springs, Ind., Feb. 15, 1900.

It is a good deal easier to drop into a rut than to rise out of it.—Ram's Horn.

Putnam Fadeless Dyes color Silk, Wool and Cotton at one boiling.

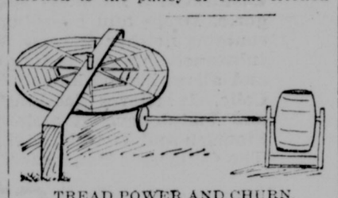
Does the clam fritter its time away?—Philadelphia Record.

THE FARMING WORLD

TREAD POWER FOR CHURN.

There Are Neither Belts, Cogs Nor Anything Else to Get This Device Out of Order.

A light tread power for churning, turning grindstone, etc., is made by mounting a disk wheel nearly horizontally, the axle being inclined so one portion will be higher than the other. The dog, sheep or calf used for motive power is tied at one side, headed toward the higher part. As the animal walks, the wheel turns because of the animal's weight, and communicates motion to the pulley or small friction



TREAD POWER AND CHURN.

wheel beneath. There are no belts, no cogs. The weight of the animal bears the part of the large inclined wheel upon the smaller wheel beneath and causes it to revolve.

A discarded wagon wheel might be used as the framework of the large wheel, nailing boards on the upper surface for the animal to walk on, or a frame is easily made, and if somewhat larger than a wagon wheel—say six feet or seven feet in diameter—the circle will be larger and the animal will find the walking more direct. The under wheel may be six or eight inches in diameter. The power is increased by giving the large wheel more pitch, and diminished by setting it more nearly level.—Orange Judd Farmer.

WIRE FOR TOMATO PLANTS.

Superior in Every Respect to Old Barrel Hoops, Wooden Frames or Flimsy Stakes.

I am done with old barrel hoops and wooden frames and stakes and everything of that sort as a support for tomato vines, for I have found something so much better in the wire netting that can now be bought so cheaply. I tried it last year with such gratifying results that I shall never use anything else. I set five stakes in the ground about seven feet apart in the row of tomato plants. To these stakes, about a foot from the ground, I nailed wire netting four and a half feet high. As the plants grew and sent out branches I tied them to the wire with strips of old cotton cloth, which is better than cord, for it does not cut into the vines. About once a week I tied the vines up in this way and by the end of July they had completely covered the trellis and were hanging full of tomatoes, every one of which got a touch of sunshine some time in the day and none of which were on the ground. It is as easy to pick tomatoes trained in this way as it is to pick grapes, and you have no idea how pretty they look, particularly after a rain. In the fall it is quite easy to cover the vines with old quilts and shawls by throwing them over the trellis on frosty nights. When the vines were all dead I cut them away, dug up the posts, rolled up the wire without loosening it from the posts, and put it all away in an outbuilding for use next year. It will last for years to come, and has already paid for itself. I trained sweet peas in the same way to netting about three feet wide and was greatly pleased with the result. I tell this as a hint to flower growers, living in cities who cannot get brush for this purpose and who have found it very difficult to train sweet peas to cords of any kind.—Woman's Farm Journal.

RULES FOR RUNNING DAIRY.

If You Follow Them You Will Avoid Many Annoyances That Now Beset You.

The rules of the Vermont Dairy association contains the following: The milker should be clean, and his clothes likewise. Brush the udder just before milking and wipe with a clean cloth or sponge. Milk quietly, quickly and thoroughly. Throw away into the gutter the first few streams from each teat. This milk is very watery, of very little value and is quite apt to injure the remainder of the milk. Remove the milk promptly from the stable to a clean, dry room, where the air is pure and sweet. Drain the milk through a clean flannel cloth, or through two or three thicknesses of cheesecloth. Aerate and cool the milk as soon as it is strained. The cooler it is the more souring is retarded. If covers are left off the cans, cover with cloths or mosquito netting. Never mix fresh milk with that which has been cooled, nor close a can containing warm milk, nor allow it to freeze. Under no circumstances should anything be added to milk to prevent it souring. Such doings violate the laws of both God and man. The chemicals which are used for this purpose are slow poisons. Cleanliness and cold are the only preservatives needed. In hot weather jacket the cans with a clean, wet blanket or canvas when moved in a wagon. Musty, sour food, dusty litter or fodder should be out of the way at milking time.

Cow manure is a valuable fertilizer, but adds no richness to the milk.

SETTING THE FRUIT TREES.

How an Orchard of Any Kind May Be Made to Look Attractive as Well as Thrifty.

Young orchards should be set so the trees may be in exact rows. It requires little more work than the slipshod methods too often used. An orchard in which the trees are accurately set is a joy forever, while one in which they are set in a haphazard fashion is an eyesore.

The contention that sighting the trees themselves will not give perfectly straight rows is also sound. I can scarcely conceive of the ordinary farm hand, or even an extraordinary one, getting under a "light tripod" and dig-

PLACING THE TREE.

ging a hole for a tree without moving the tripod. It might be possible if the tripod were so large as to give ample room for the operation of digging. In such a case it would be too unweildy to move easily.

Lowering a weight down by the side of the trunk to ascertain when the tree is in the right place is likely to prove somewhat tedious if there are any branches on the tree to interfere. The accompanying diagram shows what has proved to be a most satisfactory device for getting the tree exactly where the stake originally stood. It consists of a board perhaps six feet long with a hole in either end and a deep notch in the middle.

The land in which the trees are to be planted is first laid off in rows with a small stake where each tree is to stand. The board just described is placed on the ground so that the notch fits over the stake. A small stake is driven through each of the holes in the ends of the board. The board is removed and the hole dug for the tree. While this is being done the measuring board may be used to set the guide stakes for other holes.

When everything is ready to set the tree, put the board back in place again, place the tree in the hole so that it fits in the notch, and fill in the soil. The result will be that the tree stands just where the original stake did.

If planting is being done on a large scale, there may be a half dozen or more of the measuring boards. If they are all of the same dimensions it will make no difference whether or not the same one is used in setting the tree that was used when the guide stakes were set.—F. C. Sears, in Orange Judd Farmer.

ATTRACTIVE FARM LAWNS.

There Is No Reason Why Every Door Yard in the Land Should Not Be Beautified.

Nothing so beautifies a dwelling as to be set in the center of a well kept lawn. There is no reason why the farmer and his family should not enjoy the possession of an attractive door yard, since every facility is at hand for grading, planting and keeping a pretty lawn. The dwelling should, if possible, be located on a slightly elevated knoll, but often the site has already been selected and the building erected in which case it may be necessary to grade to the desired elevation. One can not endure a low sloppy door yard, hence the ground immediately around the house should be higher than at the outer edge of the yard. Early spring is the best time to sow the grass seed. Kentucky blue grass is a general favorite for lawns. This should be very thickly sown to produce a mat the first season. If, however, one succeeds in getting a fair, even stand, he need have no concern regarding the lack of density as this grass thickens up from year to year. In arranging the lawn, have very few shrubs or trees in the center. There should be planted at the outer edge, preferably at the rear and sides of the building. Do not obscure the view from the roadway. If there are unsightly buildings a screen of vines run on a wire trellis will be found effectual in hiding them from the occupants of the dwelling as well as from passers-by. A very pretty effect may be had by planting a few beds of profuse bloomers of different colors very near the house, at the ends or side of the porch or around the bay window. Provision may be made to have these beds in bloom from early spring to late autumn, by using bulbs for early spring blooming, annuals for summer, and chrysanthemums, cosmos and other autumn blooming plants. Their beauty is enhanced by the greenery about them.—C. B. Barrett, in Epitomist.

Bacterial Content of Cheese.

In a report from the Ontario Experiment station on a study of the bacterial content of cheese are presented figures that indicate the amount of work these little organisms do in the predigesting of this food product. According to this report the number of bacteria present are usually largest when the cheese is but a day or two old. The products developed by the germs, being detrimental to their own existence, cause them gradually to deminish in number. The number of germs found in one sample only two days old was 17,854,447,500 per ounce of cheese.

THROUGH HIS "ALFALFAS."

Speech Became Entangled and Lost Its Way in the Foliage on Speaker's Face.

At the live stock show recently held in Chicago Secretary of Agriculture James Wilson was one of the speakers at a mass meeting of cattle men. Behind him on the same platform, relates the New York Herald, somewhat screened from observation, sat Norman J. Colman, the first man to hold the portfolio of agriculture.

Secretary Wilson made a happy speech, and because of his popularity with the western ruralist he was the shining, central figure of the gathering. When he had finished talking lusty lungs and sunburned hands gave him noisy approbation. The applause had not ceased when a Nebraska farmer, with whiskers like Senator Peffer's, arose in the back of the hall and said:

"Gentlemen, we are all mighty glad to hear Secretary Wilson and are ready to do him honor, but let us not forget the other great men we have with us. We have on the same platform to-night the alfalfa and omega of agriculture"—

It was as far as the speaker ever got. His few remaining words were lost in the shrieks of laughter.

SHE SOWED LIVER PILLS.

But It Is Not at All Likely That She Waited for Them to Take Root.

There is a woman in Phoenix, Ariz., who has the correct idea all right, but, whether it will work out remains for the future to disclose, states the Republican of that town.

Recently her husband bought a small ranch, and with him she has been much interested in planning improvements, especially in the growing line, with which to adorn the place.

The other day beds were prepared for sweet peas, and the lady of the house was busily engaged in assorting her seeds and carrying the little packets out of doors, where their contents were transferred to the beds in regular order. As each variety was planted, the name was placed on a small marker, as is the custom with gardeners.

In a particularly choice location the contents of a packet were laboriously dropped, one by one, until the row was filled and the earth nicely smoothed over it. When the lady picked up the packet to properly write the marker she discovered that she had carefully planted her mother's package of liver pills.

For Growing Girls.

West Pembroke, Me., March 21.—Mrs. A. L. Smith, of this place, says that Dodd's Kidney Pills are the best remedy for growing girls. Mrs. Smith emphasizes her recommendation by the following experience:

"My daughter was thirteen years old last November and it is now two years since she was first taken with Crazy Spells that would last a week and would then pass off. In a month she would have the spells again. At these times she would eat very little and was very yellow, even the whites of her eyes would be yellow.

"The doctors gave us no encouragement, they all said they could not help her. After taking one box of Dodd's Kidney Pills, she has not had one bad spell. Of course, we continued the treatment until she had used in all about a dozen boxes, and we still give them to her occasionally, when she is not feeling well. Dodd's Kidney Pills are certainly the best medicine for growing girls.

Mothers should heed the advice of Mrs. Smith, for by so doing they may save their daughters much pain and sickness and ensure a healthy happy future for them.

Kleptomaniacs will take anything but jokes.—Chicago Daily News.

Girls, don't seek husbands; go after the bachelors.—Chicago Daily News.

Chronic complaining makes tough luck all the tougher.—Chicago Daily News.

A person may be a kleptomaniac and yet not take a joke.—Philadelphia Record.

Where Ignorance Is Not Bliss.—(Gentleman with comic face has just finished very pathetic story). Brown (who is very deaf, and has been watching his expression)—"Ha! Ha! Very good! Funniest thing I've heard for a long time!"—Punch.

At the Dinner.—Charlie (who is carving)—"By Jove, if there is anything I do love, it's roast goose." Robert—"Well, Charlie, there's nothing to my mind so beautiful and touching as a proper affection among members of a family."—Pick-Me-Up.

Misnomer.—"So they call your country the land of the morning calm?" "They used to call it that," answered the emperor of Korea. "But this artillery they've been turning loose is worse than any alarm clock ever invented."—Washington Star.

"I cannot cure you," said Dr. Fox, "unless you promise to do exactly what I tell you. Do you solemnly promise?" "I do," replied the patient. "All right. Let me have your check for that old account that has been standing so long."—Philadelphia Press.

He—"You say there are no flowers for the dinner table. Where are the chrysanthemums I sent home?" She—"Oh, George, don't speak so loud. You might hurt Bridget's feelings. She didn't understand what they were, and has cooked them in milk."—Glasgow Evening Times.

"I want you to understand," remarked the indignant young broker, "that I am no ignoramus. I went through college, sir, and have my sheepskin to show for it." "So!" said the senior of the firm; "well, I didn't go through college, but I have taken several sheepskins to show since then—fleece and all. See?"—Cincinnati Times-Star.

THE OLD FOLKS AT HOME

Are Never Without Peruna in the House for Catarrhal Diseases.

MR. AND MRS. J. O. ATKINSON, INDEPENDENCE, MO.

UNDER date of January 10, 1897, Dr. Hartman received the following letter:

"My wife had been suffering from a complication of diseases for the past 25 years.

"Her case had baffled the skill of some of the most noted physicians. One of her worst troubles was chronic constipation of several years' standing.

"She also was passing through that most critical period in the life of a woman—change of life. In June, 1895, I wrote to you about her case. You advised a course of Peruna and Manalin, which we at once commenced, and have to say it completely cured her. She firmly believes that she would have been dead only for these wonderful remedies.

"About the same time I wrote you about my own case of catarrh, which had been of 25 years' standing. At times I was almost past going. I commenced to use Peruna according to your instructions and continued its use for about a year, and it has completely cured me.

"Your remedies do all that you claim for them, and even more. Catarrh cannot exist where Peruna is taken according to directions. Success to you and your remedies."

John O. Atkinson.

In a letter dated January 1, 1900, Mr. Atkinson says, after five years' experience with Peruna:

"I will ever continue to speak a good word for Peruna. In my rounds as a traveling man I am a walking advertisement for Peruna and have induced many people during the past year to use Peruna with the most satisfactory results. I am still cured of catarrh."

John O. Atkinson,
Box 272, Independence, Mo.

When old age comes on, catarrhal diseases come also. Systemic catarrh is almost universal in old people.

This explains why Peruna has become so indispensable to old people. Peruna is their safe-guard. Peruna is the only remedy yet devised that meets these cases exactly.

Such cases cannot be treated locally; nothing but an effective systemic remedy could cure them. This is exactly what Peruna is.

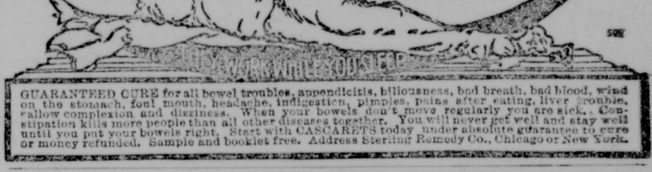
If you do not receive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.

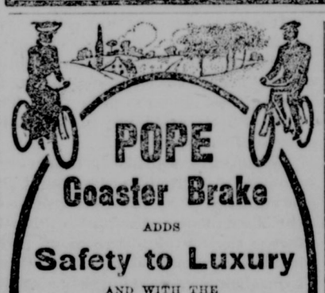
BEST FOR THE BOWELS

Cascarets

CANDY CATHARTIC



GUARANTEED CURE for all bowel troubles, appendicitis, biliousness, bad breath, bad blood, wind on the stomach, foul mouth, headache, indigestion, pimples, pains after eating, liver trouble, sallow complexion and dizziness. When your bowels don't move regularly you are sick. Constipation kills more people than all other diseases together. You will never get well and stay well until you put your bowels right. Start with CASCARETS today. Under absolute guarantee to cure or money refunded. Sample and booklet free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.



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Coaster Brake
ADDS
Safety to Luxury
AND WITH THE
TWO-SPEED GEAR
Makes easy the flight both up hill and down dale.
RIDE CHAINLESS BICYCLES
Pope Manufacturing Co.
Chicago, Ill. Hartford, Conn.

"KATY'S"
NEW LINE

To Oklahoma City and Guthrie is now open. From Kansas City the "Katy" is the short line; from Chicago, part of the short line, and from St. Louis, lacks but a few miles of being the most direct route to this part of Oklahoma. The country traversed is one of the best farming districts in America, supporting a number of thriving towns, which will grow in prominence rapidly with the advent of the railroad. Here the prospective settler and investor will find an exceedingly rich opportunity. For complete map of Oklahoma and Indian Territory and interesting information, write

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GEORGE MORTON
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Katy Bldg., ST. LOUIS, MO.

A Farm For You

ARE YOU SATISFIED AT HOME? Or do you wish to better yourself? You should investigate what the San Joaquin Valley of California has to offer hustlers. In that great valley is grown nine-tenths of the U. S. raisin crop, and millions of gallons of wine are made yearly. You can profitably raise almost everything there. Good farms at cheap prices. Low-rate colonist excursions in March and April on the Santa Fe. Write for pamphlets to Gen. Pass. Office, A. T. & S. F. Ry., Chicago.

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Doctors That Cure

DR. ETHAN ALLEN
Medical Director.

Our 35 years of experience has proven beyond a doubt that we can positively cure any and ALL DISEASES of the human system. So positive are we that we can cure you that we will give you A FREE TREATMENT. No matter what your afflictions are or of how long standing we are absolutely positive that our treatment will restore you to perfect health and when we have once pronounced you cured you need have no fears of your disease returning. WRITE TO-DAY giving us complete description of your symptoms and we will make a careful diagnosis of your case and prepare and send to you a SPECIAL COURSE OF MEDICINE and much valuable advice and information, ALL ABSOLUTELY FREE, no restrictions whatever. Write to-day and the treatment will be sent to you immediately. YOU WILL NOT BE REQUIRED TO SPEND ONE PENNY. THE SUPERIOR MEDICAL INSTITUTE, 710-713 Madison St., LA PORTE, IND.

50,000 Americans
Were Welcomed to
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FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

They are settled and settling on the Grain and Grazing Lands, and are prosperous and satisfied.

Sir Wilfred Laurier recently said: "A new star has risen upon the horizon, and is toward it that every immigrant who leaves the land of his ancestors to come and seek a home for himself now turns his gaze"—Canada. There is

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FREE! Homesteads given away. Schools, Churches, Railways, Markets, Climate, everything to be desired.

For a descriptive Atlas and other information, apply to SUPERINTENDENT OF IMMIGRATION, Ottawa, Canada; or authorized Canadian Government Agent—

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MOTHER GRAY'S SWEET POWDERS FOR CHILDREN,

A Certain Cure for Feverishness, Constipation, Headache, Stomach Troubles, Teething Disorders, and Destroy Worms. They Break up Colds in 24 hours. At all Druggists, 25cts. Sample mailed FREE. Address,

Mother Gray, Nurse in Children's Home, New York City. A. S. OLMSTED, Le Roy, N. Y.

FREE To quickly introduce the best Stomach-Liver Remedy, I will send, during April, to any address a full sized box, by mail FREE. Address F. S. CASE, LOGAN, OHIO.

A. N. K.—C 2014

PISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION

DO YOU COUGH
DON'T DELAY
TAKE
KEMP'S
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THE BEST COUGH CURE

It Cures Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Croup, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis and Asthma. A certain cure for Consumption in first stages, and a sure relief in advanced stages. Use at once. You will see the excellent effect after taking the first dose. Sold by dealers everywhere. Large bottles 25 cents and 50 cents.

PATENTS 48-page BOOK FREE. highest references. FITZGERALD & CO., Box K, Washington, D. C.

MEXICAN
Mustang Liniment
for Man, Beast or Poultry.

MEXICAN
Mustang Liniment
cures Cuts, Burns, Bruises.

Receivers' Sale

OF A VALUABLE

Tannery Plant

REAL ESTATE

AND

Personal Property

In Garrett County, Md.

Under and by virtue of an order of the United States District Court for the District of Maryland, passed on the 29th day of March, 1904, in the matter of The Commonwealth Tanning Company of Garrett County, bankrupt, the same being No. 1105 on Docket "E" of said Court, the undersigned Receivers in Bankruptcy were by said order directed to make sale of the real estate and personal property belonging to said bankrupt, located at Hutton, Garrett county, Maryland, and we hereby give notice that on

TUESDAY,

The 12th Day of April,

1904, at the hour of 11 o'clock a. m., on the premises at Hutton, Garrett county, Maryland, will offer at public auction to the highest bidder the following property, to-wit:

1st. All those THREE LOTS OF GROUND containing

10 Acres and 17 Perches,

more or less, situated at Hutton aforesaid, and fully described in a deed for the same to the said defendent from Samuel G. Maxwell and wife dated the 3rd day of July, 1902, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 42, follos 224, etc., one of the Land Records of Garrett county, Md.

2nd. All the right and privilege to lay water pipes, etc., and the right to dig and construct any ditch or trough whereby or wherein water may be drawn or any kind of waste matter may be discharged from or carried away from the tannery hereinafter described and which right of way is also fully described in the aforementioned deed of conveyance.

3rd. All those TWO LOTS OF GROUND located at Hutton aforesaid and contiguous to the abovementioned lots of ground, containing

Five and Three-fourth Acres,

more or less, and fully described in a deed for the same to the said defendant from Patrick M. Casey, et al., dated the 5th day of May, 1902, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T. No. 42, follos 248, etc., one of the Land Records of Garrett county aforesaid.

4th. All that other lot of ground conveyed by the last abovementioned deed from Patrick M. Casey et al., to the said The Commonwealth Tanning Company, containing

5 Acres and 28 Perches,

more or less which three last mentioned lots of ground lie contiguous to each other and also adjacent to the first abovementioned parcels of land.

5th. All those other TWO LOTS OF LAND lying contiguous to the abovedescribed lots of ground at Hutton aforesaid, and containing

2 Acres and 107 Perches.

more or less, fully described in a deed for the same to the defendant from Elizabeth Palmer, dated the 12th day of June, 1903, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T. No. 46, follos 242, etc., one of the Land Records of Garrett county, Md.

The abovementioned lots and parcels of land lie in one body and comprise what is known as

THE COMMONWEALTH TANNING CO.'S LANDS

at Hutton, Garrett county, Maryland.

The improvements consist of a—

Complete Tannery Plant

with a daily capacity of Three Hundred Sides of Sweet Hemlock Sole Leather, and now in active operation.

The plant comprises a—

Complete Beam House, Hide Mills, Sweat Pitts, Yards, Loft, Rolling Room, Hide House, Leech House (Containing Twelve 12,000-gallon Leaches), Bark Mills, Pumps, Boiler House containing two Boilers of 220 h. p., Engines, Belting, Shafting, Office, Switches, Standard Railroad track Scales, Bark Sheds with a large quantity of Bark, Bark Extract, a large number of Carboys of Vitriol, Oils and other Materials used in tanning leather; also the Liquors in the yard and the tanning equity in the stock in process.

The Tannery is equipped with a complete

ELECTRIC LIGHTING OUTFIT

and the whole plant is in first-class condition with a daily output at the present time of its maximum capacity.

The stock in process belongs to Swift & Co., of Chicago, Ill., and is being tanned upon contract with said owners, which contract it will be necessary for the purchaser or purchasers to fulfill and complete.

The other improvements consist of—

SIXTEEN DWELLING HOUSES,

all in first-class condition, some of which are heated throughout with steam and lighted with electricity.

The entire plant, both real and personal will be offered as a whole.

TERMS OF SALE—Cash on day of sale.

FREDERICK A. THAYER,
EDWARD H. SINCELL,
Receivers in Bankruptcy.

For furthor information apply to the Receivers, at Oakland, Md.

PLEASANT FIELDS OF HOLY WRIT

SAVE for my daily range
Among the pleasant fields of Holy Writ,
I might despair. —Tennyson.

The International Sunday School Lesson.

Second Quarter. Lesson II. Mark viii, 27-38. April 3 1904

Copyright, Davis W. Clark.

Peter Confesses the Christ

It is not a mere incidental note that Jesus is here described as praying. He prayed before ever he chose his apostles. He prays now before he reveals the, to them, inscrutable and repugnant doctrine of His Cross.

The apostles' belief in the Messiah ship of Jesus had been a natural growth. They may haveseeninHimat first the son of Joseph only—the one divinely endowed, a prophet and miraclewoker. Now, though they have never yet expressed it categorically, after eighteen months' intimate companionship with Him, they believe Him the Son of God.

As a background of their own confession. He draws from them the current opinion concerning Himself. It is favorable, high, and kind; but crude, confused, erroneous. Upon this murky base Peter's immortal credo stands forth like a clear-cut medallion "Thou are the Christ of God!" That confession is epochal in the history of thecollege of apostles. It is its advancement to higher grade.

Now Jesus sets before these sacred undergraduates the most difficult lesson of the whole curriculum—one calculated to dish their enthusiasm, and shock and dumfound them. Previous intimations seem to have made at best but superficial and passing impressions. Only the regal portraitures of the Messiah, found in the psalter and prophets, had caught their ambitious eyes. They were thoroughly inoculatd with the current Hebrew passion for a Messiah who should be a temporal deliverer and a restorer of Solomonic splendors.

Now the Master reveals to them a Messiah without form and comeliness; a beautiless root out of dry ground, undesirable; a Shiloh on his way, not to a coronation, but to a cross—one who should wear a crown indeed, but one of thorns; an anointed one on his way to the capital, but only there to be rejected and to suffer.

Do you wonder heart and flesh failed these novices at such a revelation? They strongly needed the Savior's prayers just offered in their behalf. Faint idea had they of a victory that could come through love and suffering, sacrifice and death. It was incomprehensible to them. Peter only voiced the doubt of all now, as a moment before he had voiced their faith. The Messiah's death meant irretrevaberuin to them. The Wonderworker who had given life to others could certainly put such an ignominious fate far from him if he would but use his power.

It is an evidence of our Lord's true humanity that Peter's emphatic protest was real temptation to him. Jesus' flesh revolted at such a fate as strongly as Peter's flesh did. The flesh of both could only be offset by a zeal of the spirit.

What Jesus wanted at this crucial moment was disciples who should not be ashamed of this new conception of the Messiahship; disciples willing to forego their wildest dreams of political independence and power; willing to let their cherished hopes of a worldly monarchy die; willing to take the Via Dolorosa instead of the regal highway. This, too, not to be an occasional affair, but their very life. To carry the cross always; to die daily an hourly self-effacement,—this was the essential of the kingdom of Jesus.

See the Master's sweet patience with His dazed pupils. He knew that flesh and blood can not attain such an altitude at a single bound. He spends the next eighteen months in training the twelve to the unworldly idea of His kindom; inuring them to the sight of Him formal rejection by the highest court of the nation, and the "many things" He must needs suffer, even His bloody agony and death.

One blessed word of comfort He gives them straightway. The kinghom of of a truth is very unlike what they had expectee; but some of them present shall not taste death before they see it. And they shall be satisfied.

The Teacher's Lantern

In his last year, Jesus turned from the multitude and concentrated His energies upon His disciples. His ministry to the throng had proved a failure. His pearls of word and deed hadfallen beforea brutish people. To perpetuate His Church after His departure, He turns to trim and square and polish His apostles—as the foundation-stone that are to bear aloft the superstructure. With this in view, He led them to Decapolis and Tyre and Sidon and Caesarea-Philippi, localities where He was comparatively unknown. In such places His courses of private instruction would be least interrupted by public demands.

* * * * *

Philip's Caesarea was in what has aptly been called "the Switzerland of Palestine." There was the ever-startling contrast between Arctic white and tropic emerald. As they walked amid tbe oleanders and beside the gushing fountain, source of the Jordan, they could lift their eyes to snowclad Hermon and Lebanon. It was a schoolroom worthy at once of teacher and taught.

It was this glorious sanctuary of nature which first rang with the simplest, sublimest credo of all the ages, as the "mouth of the apostles" cried, "Thou art the Christ, the Son of the living God." In that word, Peter burst the shell of an hereditary and universal misconception of the nature of the Messiah. He first spread the wings of a true Messianic faith, and soared above the temporal ideas of throne, army, and conquest.

* * * * *

At the sound of this confession, Jesus was in a transport of joy. It repaid Him for all the toil, humiliation, and sacrifice of His ministry. But while joyously setting the seal of approval on Peter's creed. He also vows its supernatural source. It came not from flesh and blood. It originated not in Himself, nor in some human teacher. It was a revelation of the Father in heaven.

* * * * *

But what is the meaning of this crucial affirmation? We can not join with those who say that Jesus addressed Peter only as the spokesman of the apostles, and that what He said to Peter applied equally to all; nor with those who say that Peter's confession, not Peter's self, was the rock on which Jesus built His Church. These are current interpretations it is true.

* * * * *

But would it not be better just to take the language as it stands, and admit that Jesus built His Church upon the man Peter? But he is such a man as Jesus describes,—a man with a revelation; a revelation that did not originate in himself or in a fellow, but one that came from God; a revelation received with faith and acknowledged with joy. It is the man as a confessor that forms the basis of the Church. The confession apart, be it never so orthodox, is a dead thing; but the confession on the lips and in the character is the livest thing in the world.

* * * * *

Well says the apostle, "No man can say that Jesus is the Christ except God be with him." Of course, any one could say the words by rote and parrot-like; but no one can say them as they should be said, in a manner pleasing to God, with right emotions, with faith and love and loyalty, until he has become a new creature. In point of time, Peter was the first to make confession in this manner. He was laid, therefore, to use an oft-repeated figure of the New Testament, as the first living stone upon the chief corner-stone. So every one who says that Jesus is the Christ—not by revelation of flesh and blood, but of the Spirit which has made Him a new creature—becomes at once a living stone in that spiritual temple whose walls are salvation and whose gates are praise.

The gates of Hades, the insatiable jaws, soon or late, close upon all this world contains. The powerful, the beautiful, the wise, all alike, sink down in death. Institutions, arts, sciences literatures, governments, the remorseless doors of oblivion close upon them. But one thing survives the universal wreck. Jesus says: "My Church . . . the gates of hell shall not prevail against it." One thing, and that the best the earth contains, escapes the gaping mouth of death.

* * * * *

The positive enactments (whatsoever thou shalt bind), the abrogations (whatsoever thou shalt loose), the legislation incidental to the growth of the Church, shall be approved and confirmed in heaven.

Scarcely had Peter's superbconfession fallen from his lips before there came the injunction against blazing it abroad. Why would Jesus have his disciples taciturn and mute concerning a doctrine so transcendently important? It was evidently a matter of discretion. The apostles were not sufficiently schooled to preach it as yet; nor the people to receive it.

* * * * *

The key to that subtle profit-and-loss text that fell from Jesus' lips on this occasion is the double sense in which the term "life" is used. Whoever makes it his supreme concern to conserve the profits of the natural life shall be bankrupt spiritually; but whose discounts the bodily life for the soul shall enrich his immortal life. And in the last analysis, the soul is everything. Who can name its purchase price?

MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK.

Mr. McCulloch Brown was a visitor at the Park last week.

Mr. L. A. Rudisill made a business trip to Washington and Baltimore the latter part of last week.

"Colonel" Ford is doing a nice job of painting on Mr. R. M. Sheets house.

The April number of the *Mountain Chautauqua* will be an interesting number of the paper. The Doctor expects to make some special announcements concerning the attractions at the Chautauqua.

Raking and burning leaves, gathering tin cans and rubbish furnish occupation for our citizens just now. Sparks from a locomotive sat fire to the leaves near the Carr cottage a few nights ago.

LOST—On the road between New Germany and Jennings, Md., book off deposit No. 1869 on the Lonaconing Savings Bank. Finder will please return to the bank or to W. E. Swauger, Jennings, Md 3t

STATEMENT showing the condition of the Hartford Fire Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn.:

Total Income		$10,523,326 69
Total Disbursements		9,129,498 52
ASSETS.		
Real Estate Owned by Company	$ 900,258 90	
Mortgage Loans on Real Estate	734,369 10	
Loans secured by Collateral	4,800 00	
Stocks and Bonds Owned by Company	9,359,717 44	
Cash in Office and in Bank	479,054 50	
Agents' debit Balances	1,028,300 00	
Bills Receivable		
Printing plant	24,187 32	
Interest and Rents due and accrued	11,755 14	
Market value Real Estate over Book Value	40,261 10	
Market Value Bonds and Stocks over Book Value	924,157 41	
Uncollected Prem's	1,170,000 00	
All other Assets	19,091 45	
Gross Assets		14,542,952 28
Total admitted Assets		14,542,952 28
LIABILITIES.		
Net Unpaid Losses and Claims	$ 954,822 82	
Unearned Premiums	8,051,542 50	
Return Premiums	179,687 80	
Commissions or Brokerage	167,103 20	
Total Liabilities		9,355,155 41
Surplus to Policy Holders		5,187,796 87
Capital Stock Paid Up	$1,250,000 00	
Surplus to Stockhol's	3,937,796 87	
Amount at Risk in U. S. Dec. 31, 1903	1,295,543,832 00	
Amount Written in Maryland during 1903	7,601,732 00	
Premiums in Maryland in 1903	99,459 00	
Losses Paid in Maryland in 1903	63,961 00	
Losses Incurred in Maryland in 1903	78,091 00	

State of Maryland, Insurance Department, Commissioner's Office, Baltimore, Feb. 13, 1904.

I hereby certify, that the above is a correct copy of the Statement of the Hartford Fire Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., to December 31st, 1903, now on file in this Department.

LLOYD WILKINSON,
Insurance Commissioner.

F. A. THAYER, Agt., Oakland, Md.

WEST VIRGINIA CENTRAL AND PITTSBURG RAILWAY CO.
IN EFFECT NOV. 29, 1903.

SOUTHWARD No. 3	SOUTHWARD No. 1	STATIONS	NORTHWARD No. 2	NORTHWARD No. 4
P. M.	A. M.		NOON	P. M.
3 15	7 00 lv	Cumberland ar	12 00	4 15
3 44	7 29	Rawlings	11 31	6 43
4 07	7 52	Keyser	11 08	6 20
4 22	8 05	Westernport	10 58	6 08
4 29	8 09	W. Va. C. June	10 51	6 01
4 47	8 27	Barnum	10 36	5 45
4 54	8 35	Shaw	10 28	5 37
5 10	8 55	Blaine	10 11	5 19
5 15	9 00	Harrison	10 06	5 15
6 00	9 50 lv	Elk Garden	8 10	4 25
5 40	9 35 lv	Gorman	9 35	4 43
5 55	9 42	Bayard	9 28	4 37
6 06	9 54	Dobbin	9 17	4 27
6 10	9 58	Henry	9 13	4 23
6 38	10 27	Thomas	8 38	3 53
7 10	10 55 ar	Davis	8 05	3 15
6 50	10 37 lv	Douglas	8 33	3 48
7 16	11 01	Hendricks	8 00	3 15
7 19	11 04	Hambleton	7 57	3 12
7 22	11 07	Bretz	7 52	3 07
7 25	11 10	Parsons	7 50	3 05
7 59	11 44	Kerens	7 16	2 31
8 15	12 00 ar NOON	Elkins	7 00 lv	2 15

No. 25 P. M.	No. 3 P. M.	No. 1 A. M.		No. 2 P. M.	No. 4 P. M.	No. 26 P. M.
3 30	6 30	2 30	lv Elkins ar	8 20	12 50	89 15
3 45	6 47	3 47	R. C. Jct	8 03	12 13	9 00
3 48	6 51	2 51	Harding	7 59	12 09	8 57
4 01	7 04	3 04	Junior	7 45	11 55	8 44
4 08	7 15	3 15	ar Bel'g'n lv	7 35	11 45	8 35
					A. M.	
	P. M.	P. M.		P. M.	P. M.	
	8 30	12 35	lv Elkins ar	9 55	2 00	
	8 46	12 52	Beverly	9 39	1 44	
	9 10	1 15	ar Hutt'e ar	9 15	1 20	

No 27. A. M.		No. 28. P. M.
8 00 lv	Elkins	ar 4 45
8 58	Fishing Hawk	3 46
9 22	Glady	3 22
10 08	Burner	2 35
10 30 ar	Durbin	lv 2 15
A. M.		P. M.

† Daily * Daily except Sunday. s Sundays only.

H. G. CLARK, Manager. F. M. HOWELL, Gen. Pas. Agent.

THE

SECOND NATIONAL BANK

of CUMBERLAND, MD

Designated United States Depository

SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS.
BOXES FREE TO CUSTOMERS.

This Bank Pays Three Per Cent. Interest on Time Deposits.

Capital	$100,000
Surplus and Other Undivided Profits	250,000
Liability of Shareholders	100,000
Additional Security to Depositors	$450,000

LLOYD LOWNDES, President.
D. ANNAN, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

Lloyd Lowndes, O. C. Gephart,
James Clark, L. M. Shepherd,
John Sheridan, A. Hunter Boyd,
David W. Sloan.

ORDER NISI.

David W. Burke et al. vs. Hulda Burke et al. No. 1213 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett county.

Ordered, this 4th day of April, in the year nineteen hundred and four, by the Circuit Court for Garrett county, sitting in equity, that the sale made and reported in the above cause by Nannie E. Burke trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary therefore be shown or before the 30th day of April, 1904; provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper published in Garrett county, once a week for three successive weeks before the 23th day of April, 1904.

The report states the amount of sale to be $1270.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True copy—test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. **and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.**

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE **CASTORIA** ALWAYS
Bears the Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

Carey's Magnesia Flexible Cement Roofing for Flat or Steep Surfaces

Is suitable for all classes of buildings as it affords thorough fire protection and is a non-conductor of heat and cold. It will last the lifetime of the roof-boards. It is fire-proof and is rated the same as metal or slate roofs. Call or write for samples and prices.

A. D. NAYLOR & CO.,
Agents for Garrett County, Oakland, Md.

First National Bank

OF GRANTSVILLE, MD

Now Open for Business.

EQUIPPED WITH A

Modern Fire and Burglar Proof Safe and Vault.

Offers to its patrons every advantage consistent with sound banking.

Deposits by mail and all correspondence given prompt attention.

We Solicit Your Account.

Paid-up Capital, - - $25,000
Liability of Stockholders, 25,000
Total Liability, - $50,000

PAYS 3 PER CENT.

on time deposits. Interest computed and paid semi-annually.

DIRECTORS.

C. H. JENNINGS,
U. M. STANTON,
G. C. KELLER,
ELI STANTON,
W. A. HITCHINS,
J. S. HERSHBERGER,
FRANK WATTS

OFFICERS.

C. H. JENNINGS, - President.
U. M. STANTON, Vice-President.
J. O. GETTY, - - Cashier.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

This is to give notice, that the subscriber, of Garrett county, Md., hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett county, Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

CHRISTENA MILLER,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 24th day of September next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 24th day of March, 1904.

JOHN E. GNAGEY,
Administrator.
Accident, Md.

3-4t

Oakland Pharmacy

JOS. E. HARNED, Proprietor.

Drugs, Chemicals, Stationery, Cigars Cameras and Photo Supplies

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber of Garrett county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

RUDOLPH YODER,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber on or before the 24th day of September next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under our hands this 24th day of March, 1904.

EMANUEL HARSHBERGER,
NOAH E. HARSHBERGER,
Executors.
Grantsville, Md.

3-4t

FRED A. THAYER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
OAKLAND, MD.

STATE'S ATTORNRY FOR GARRETT COUNTY.

Office in First National Bank Building.

Will be assisted in all important cases by Benj. A. Richmond of the Cumberland bar.

H. W. McCOMAS, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
OAKLAND, MD.

Office at SANITARIUM.
Residence on North Second street.
Office hours, 8 to 10 a. m., 2 to 3 p. m., 8 to 10 p. m.; from June to October and from October to June, 7 to 8.30 p. m.

M. C. HINEBAUGH, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
OAKLAND, MD.

Office and residence, Alder St., east of post office.

W. H. RAVENSCRAFT, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
OAKLAND, MD.

Residence on North Third street.
Office in McComas Building.

DR. J. E. LEGGE,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Offers his Services to the citizens of Oakland and vicinity.
Office in McComas Building, Second street.

DR. D. O. McKINLEY,
RESIDENT DENTIST,
SALISBURY, PENN'A.

Will visit regularly through Garrett county Md., and offers his services to those wishing Dental Treatment. Charges moderate.
P. O. address, Elk Lick, Pa.

DR. R. F. BARTLETT,
DENTIST.

Office in McComas Building, Second street, Oakland, Md.
Special attention given to bridge and crown work.

DR. J. G. ROLINSON, DENTIST,
OAKLAND, MD.

Office at residence on Liberty street.
GAS ADMINISTERED.

GILMOR S. HAMILL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.

Office in Garrett National Bank Building.
Particular attention given to Conveyancing, Investigation of land titles and collection of claims. Loans negotiated.

NORMAN S. HEINDELL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

All business given prompt attention.

Office—First National Bank Building.
KLAND, MARYLAND.

EDWARD H. SINCELL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
OAKLAND, MARYLAND.

Will practice inthe Courts of Garrett and Allegany counties, the Court of Appeals of Maryland, and the adjoining counties of West Virginia.

THE REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME 28. OAKLAND, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, APRIL 14, 1904. NUMBER 6

OFFUTT & SONS

Carpets are Not In It!

For Summer Mattings Are.

They are Beautiful, Cool and Cheap.

We can cover your floor with the Latest Styles in fine and medium qualities. We can show you 50 styles or more at all prices. Cheap at 10c per yard.

Also Linoleums and Oil Cloths.

Offutt & Sons.

The Up-to-Date Grocery,

First National Bank Building, Oakland, Md.

Exclusively a Grocery Store.

CASH OR PRODUSE—One price to everybody and that the lowest consistent with a complete line of High-Grade Groceries.

Everything New, Clean and First-Class.

Fresh Vegetables on THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS. Largest Line of CRACKERS in Oakland—Fresh Every Week.

W. H. BARTLETT.

BAUMGARTNER,

THE LITTLE MAN.

Green Groceries, Fruits, Confections, 5 and 10-cent Bargains, Cigars, Tobaccos.

Newspapers and Periodicals.

Baumgrtner, The Littte Man.

Alder Street, Oakland.

I. O. O. F. ANNIVERSARY.

All members of Oak Lodge No. 8., I. O. O. F. are hereby requested to meet at their hall in Loch Lynn, on Tuesday evening, April 26th, at 7 o'clock to attend the 85th Anniversary services, which will be held in the U. B. Church.

Addresses will be delivered by Rev. H. R. Hess, of Grafton, W. Va., Rev. D. W. Cunningham, of Terra Alta, W. Va., and others.

We extend to all visiting Odd Fellows, and the public, a cordial invitation to be present at this service.

ALBERT T. WHITE,
CHAS. V. HARVEY,
E. E. KESNER,
Committee.

For Sale.

A cottage at Mountain Lake Park, Md.; 12 rooms, kitchen and attic; is used as a boarding house, and has good patronage; splendid location, near Auditorium. Also, 10 acres of good land one-half mile south of Mt. Lake Park, all cleared except 1½ acres. For further particulars address or call on F. P. ARNOLD, Mt. Lake Park, Garrett county, Md. 49-26t

Goods.

We have just opened a new and complete line of suitings, seersuckers, India linens, albatross, spot crepe, pongees, covert cloth, silks, etc; a beautiful line of white goods for waists waist sets, crepe paper, writing paper, ace collars. A complete line of clothing, shirts, ties, shoes snd hats for men and boys at prices to suit everbody. TOWNSHEND & SON

SEWERAGE FRANCHISE EXTENDED TO MAY 15

By the Town Council in Special Session Last Thursday Evening.

MR. F. T. MARTIN RETAINS RIGHT

To Install the System in Oakland, Work to Begin Under the Agreement Not Later than the Date Specified.

The special meeting of the Town Council which was called for last Thursday night to consider the granting of additional time to Mr. Fred. T. Martin to begin operations in installing a sewerage system, a franchise for which was granted him but which expired on the 1st inst., and also to consider a franchise for the same purpose asked by some local people, was held with all the members of the Council present and a number of interested spectators, besides Mr. Martin and those representing the local company.

In explaining his position in regard to the matter Mr. Martin stated that under the provisions of the franchise granted him he had contracted with a firm to furnish the material for the work, which material was being made up and would be shipped shortly. Weather conditions have been unfavorable to the work also, Mr. Martin explained, but if Council would grant an extension of time until May 15th, he would guarantee that work would be commenced and pushed rapidly to completion.

The local company, who was represented by Mr. E. H. Sincell, presented its franchise, which, in effect, provides for the same service prescribed by that of Mr. Martin. In considering the matter a majority of the Council was of the opinion that should Mr. Martin's franchise not be extended it would probably interfere with the water works project, and upon a vote being taken Messrs. Ross, Harned, Bolden and Helbig favored the extension of time, while Messrs. Dixon and Lawton opposed it.

Mr. Martin stated after the matter had been passed upon by the Council that work on both the sewerage and water works systems would be commenced as soon as weather conditions permit.

KENDALL.

Uncle John Patton has secured a lucrative position at Wildell, W. Va.

Ed. Kasson, formerly of Illinois, has become a citizen of our town.

Frank Raybeck and family spent Sunday with relatives near Selbysport, Maryland.

Mrs. Chas. Edwards and daughter, who have been at the Oakland Sanatarium for the past week, have returned, and we are glad to say that the former is much improved.

Arthur Dixon was initiated at the Odd Fellows' Lodge at Friendsville on last Saturday night.

Mrs. Emma Fike spent a couple of days at Friendsville last week.

Mrs. George Sterling has been on the sick list for the past week. She is attended by Dr. Mason.

George Sliger has been on the siek list. Dr. Mason calls it the wood-chuck fever.

Those registered at the Hotel Whitmore on Monday were Hon. U. S. Kendall, of Fairmont, W. Va.; Bert Murdock, of Johnstown, Pa.; D. H. Shank, Superintendent of the Yough Manon Lumber Co.; Hon. S. A. Kendall, of Myersdale, Pa.; and R. H. Price, of Philadelahia.

B. F. Friend visited his daughter Mrs. A. Dixon on last Saturday.

Mr. Bert Laraway, of Swallow Falls, Md., was seen on our streets one day last week.

Noah Frazee, of Blooming Rose, has moved to Kendall. He is employed by the Yough Manor Lumber Co.

Maryland Sunday School Union.

The 59th Annul Meeting of the Maryland S. S. Union was held at the Union's room, 316 N. Charles St., Baltimore, on Thursday last. Mr. Preston Fiddis elected President to succeed Goldsborough S. Griffith, who died Feb. 24th. State Supt. Geo. H. Nock, was re-elected. The Union enters its 60th year with brighter prospects than ever. The Union proposes this year to permeate the whole state with convention and institute work.

Subscribe for The Republican

NEW SUPERINTENDENT NOW IN CHARGE.

Rev. Thomas S. Long. Recently Elected Manager of Mountain Lake

TAKES MR. RUDISILL'S PLACE.

Who Resigned Early in the Winter at a Meeting of the Board of Directors. Rev. Long Is An Energetic Business Man.

Rev. Thomas S. Long, recently of Savage, Baltimore county, where he was the minister in charge of the M. E. church and a member of the Baltimore Conference, who was elected last January as Superintendent of the Mountain Lake Park Association, entered upon the active discharge of his duties as superintendent last Friday, upon which day he arrived at the Park, relieving Mr. L. A. Rudisill, who filled the position acceptably for thirteen years or more and who tendered his resignation prior to the election of Mr. Long.

Mr. Long comes to Garrett county with endorsements from many of the leading ministers and business men of his Conference and with a well-earned reputation as an energetic, painstaking and liberal mined business man. He will take up the work left off by his predecessor in office and continue along the lines so ably laid out by him for the future welfare and upbuilding of the Park as a Christian and healthful summer resort.

Mr. Long and his family have moved into the Rev. J. H. Enlow cottage, on F street, opposite the Hocking store building, where he will be found at at all times, when not in his office, for the transaction of business connected with the affairs of the Park.

Mr. Rudisill will continue to reside at the Park where he is making a success of the real estate, fire and life insurance business.

GRANTSVILLE.

This town not being reported or heard from for some time, and as spring has made its appearance, we think it time for letting others know that we are still living.

The sugar season is almost at an end it seems. Quite a lot of the sweet stuff was made in this part of the county this year.

Mr. and Mrs. Mahlon Miller were very much surprised the day before Easter by the marriage of their daughter Nancy to Mr. Nathan Fike, of Eglon, W. Va. We certainly congratulate Mr. and Mrs. Miller and extend our best wishes to the young couple. May they have a long and happy life.

Rev. B. F. Hilbish of the M. E. church, is conducting a series of protracted meetings at this writing. The meetings are fairly well attended, and we hope will end with good results.

Mr. J. O. Getty, cashier of the First National Bank, has purchased a fine and desirable house and lot of Joel H. Miller of this town. Mr. Getty expects to occupy the new location as soon as vacated by Mr. Miller.

Mr. U. M. Stanton, one of our hustlers, is engaged in lumber business quite extensively, beside many other vocations he is filling.

The firm of J. J. and C. A. Bender has been dissolved, C. A., having sold his interest to C. D. Hershberger. The business hereafter will be conducted by the firm of J. J. Bender & Hershberger.

H. H. Baker was visiting his grand father and uncle Messrs. Henry and Jeremiah Yost, Sunday.

Jonas and Effie, son and daughter of Daniel Baker, have gone to Huntington, Pa. where they are entering as students in Juniata College. We wish them success.

Clarence Foy has purchased a new buggy.

Prof. J. C. Beahm, of Brentsville, Va., will conduct a Normal school here this spring. Prof. Beahm comes here well liked by all of the town, having closed the public school term, making many warm friends. We think any one centemplating going to normal school should stop, think, and consider, and we are sure he will come to Grantsville.

Misses Rebecca and, Nellie Bevans have returned from an extended visit to Frostburg, Lonaconing and other cities.

Miss May Broadwater was seen on our streets last week.

Rev. Bedford, of Sinclair, W. Va., accompanied by his son Joseph, were seen in our town some days ago.

Mr. D. L. Stanton of Davis, W. Va., made a flying trip to this town the last of last week.

Perry Bowser and daughter Anna Bell, were business callers in town Saturday.

Farmers of this vicinity are getting ready to hustle their spring work.

Mr. Joseph N. Durst is sporting a new wagon on which he transfers lumber from the mountain to the lumber yard for U. M. Stanton.

Money to loan on real estate. Easy payments. Apply to Julius C. Renninger, Oakland, Md. 33 tf

STEWART & CO.

Lexington, Howard and Clay Sts., BALTIMORE.

Pretty Summer Furniture.

Rustic Hickory, Prairie Grass, Cane, Reed, Rattan, Willow Green and Fibre. All these make ideal furnishings for summer houses, country cottages, porches, lawns and clubs.

RUSTIC HICKORY.

Strong and substantially constructed; artistic and attractive designs. Frames built of hickory boughs, seats and backs made of the interwoven inner bark.

An inexpensive and ever-wearing article. A big, comfortable Rustic Hickory Rocker, with arms 1.45

A nice light Summer Rocker, double cane seat, just the thing to carry out doors summer evenings ..... .15

A fine artistic Prairie Grass Rocker 7.50

Nice, strong, comfortable Folding Lawn Settees 8c

Everything in Furniture and Housefurnishings. MAIL ORDERS SOLICITED.

GO TO DAUGHERTY'S

FOR

Men's Shoes: Stacy Adams, Walkover, Security.

For Women: Dorothy Dodd, and all grades down to $1.00.

Boys' Youths' and Little Gents',

Misses' and Children's, in High and Low Cuts, all grades and prices.

Let things slide, don't clean your stables so long as you can get your horses through the barn door. Dump your coal ashes on the lawn; stuff your old breeches in the broken window; file your receipts in the wood box; have your servant girl take her breakfast in bed, and encourage the hired man to smoke in the hay mow; have no opinion on any subject, and for you there will be no anvil chorus; the kickers will forget to give you the absent treatment, and the philosophers at the grocery and all the wise ones who sit around the store will shift their quids and say: "O, he's a good fellow." (Fra Elbutus). You will not find this kind at Daugherty's, and that is why they are talking.

Umbrellas the things to raise.

☞ One price to everybody.

I am yours for business,

FOR

Men's Shirts: New Columbia, Paris Full Dress, W. H. P., 50c.

Triangle Collars, and Cuffs.

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My own Brand of Hats, from $1.50 to $3.00.

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Real Estate, Loans, Insurance.

I Sell Farms, Dwellings and Business Houses.

Hotels, Lots, Coal, Timber and Oil Lands.

Write today, giving a description and price of the property you want to sell and I will try to sell it for you.

Do You Want to Buy?

Write me what you want, and the price you are willing to pay, and I think I can get it for you and save you money.

I have some attractive bargains to offer in hotels, houses and farms.

I Sell Insurance That Insures.

Life, Accident, Health, Fire, Plate Glass, Steam Boiler, Fly Wheel, Burglar, Employers and General Liability.

I offer you thirteen years of successful experience in the real estate business. If you have property to rent or sell,

No Matter Where It Is,

I will be glad to take the matter in hand.

FOR SALE.—**A fifty Acre Farm.** One mile south of Mountain Lake Park. Forty acres under cultivation; two streams of water passing thro' land; $55 expended in the choicest fruit trees; two story frame house, seven rooms; good well, also spring; barn 24x55 feet; wagon shed, grainery. Worth looking at. Write me for price and terms, or call on the premises and see Mr. Levi Schnopp, the owner.

FOR SALE—An opportunity of a life-time. Nine room house at Mountain Lake Park; porch on east and north side of house; house furnished; good well on kitchen porch; the house is well located; good condition; and think of it, the house and furniture goes at $1,200. The house rents for $150.

FOR SALE.—A splendid business stand at Mountain Lake Park, with a stock of saleable merchandise. A rare opportunity to step into a well located business.

FOR SALE.—One acre of ground, just outside corporation of Oakland; house 32x38, two stories, 8 rooms and reception hall; Heated with hot air; good well; stable for three horses, buggy shed, wagon shed, and hay loft; wash house, 16x28, one and a-half story; oak, pine and fruit trees. A very desirable property. For terms and price write me, or call on owner, Mr. John Ault, on the premises.

FOR SALE.—Two lots at Mountain Lake Park; east fronts; fine outlook; near public grounds; worth $400; can be bought for $250; a decided bargain.

FOR RENT or SALE.—Dundee Hall, Loch Lynn Heights. A delightfully located and well arranged house. Double parlor with fire places, dining room, kitchen, fifteen bed rooms, nine of them with fire places. Good well of water. Large verandas. Stable for two horses and carriage. Special inducement to a good tenant.

L. A. RUDISILL, News Building, Mountain Lake Park, Maryland.

Call for Your Letters.

Miss Alice Bucklew, Mr. G. M. Brown, Mr. John Gorsuch.

New Dental Office.

W. H. Ryland, Doctor of Dental Surgery, took possession April 1st of the office vacated by Dr. Lichty, formerly occupied by Dr. Harrison, and is fitting it up handsomely. Dr. Ryland is a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, and has practiced dentistry in Maryland the past four years. He will reside at his father's residence adjacent to his office on Main street.-Myersdale Republican.

THE REPUBLICAN.

BENJ. H. SINCELL, Publisher.

OAKLAND, : GARRETT CO., MD.

THE FADED TINTYPE.

Beneath the weight of many years his aged back was bent.
But from his gentle big blue eyes there shone a light that lent
A radiance to his old face, and as a seat he took
He glanced about him with a smile—then sought his pocketbook.
And every one who gazed his way
Wished that his carfare they might pay
For that one cheery look.

His clothes, though old and worn, were clean and patched with loving care.
His trembling hands in home-made gloves; the well-combed fringe of hair
Beneath his almost furless cap—all told of some one who
Loved this old man as much as when life's partnership was new.
A moment more and he unwound
The string with which his purse was bound
And brought his wealth to view.

A scrap of cloth, a pencil small, a key, and next a dime—
And then he stopped—in happy thoughts he seemed lost for a time;
A faded tintype, that was all—a sweet old woman's face,
And yet he kissed it softly ere he put it back in place,
And then we knew what made his life
So happy—just a faithful wife
Gave his old age its grace.
—Cincinnati Times-Star.

Miss Tabitha Crane's Valentine

By CAROLINE FRANCES LITTLE

(Copyright, 1904, by Daily Story Pub. Co.)

MISS TABITHA CRANE'S house stood back from the street, and on each side of the narrow, straight walk were round flowerbeds, surrounded by low borders of box. The beds were covered with snow now, for it was February.

She stood by the window watching a sleigh full of young people, that was just leaving the gate. Her niece, with her fiancee, were of the party, and they were going to Amesbury for an oyster supper.

"Yes, it was 25 years ago," said Miss Tabitha, for she had a way of talking to herself, "a quarter of a century since Dan took me to Amesbury, and then sent me a valentine the next day. I thought he would speak then, but he never did."

Going to an old-fashioned desk, she let down the outside cover and opened a little secret drawer. From it she took out a faded valentine with two flaming hearts on it, pierced through with an arrow. Beneath it were these lines:

"The rose are red,
The violet's blue;
Sugar is sweet,
And so are you."

On the inside, beneath a quaint picture of a pair of lovers, were these words:

"If you love me
As I love you,
No knife can cut
Our love in two."

With a sigh she laid away this relic of her unfinished romance, and turning to the open fire piled on more wood. Her neighbors used air-tight stoves, but she clung to the open fires, such as her mother and grandmother had used before her. Musing before the bright flame, she recalled what she had heard her niece saying recently to her lover:

"No, auntie never had an affair of the heart, so I think considering it she is very indulgent to me."

As lonely Miss Tabitha sat there and watched the burning hickory logs, an idea came to her.

"I suppose," she said, "that Dorothy thinks me an old maid. Well, I suppose I am, but I would like to make them think I have a romance. Yes, I will do it. I'll send myself a valentine, and when she brings up the mail tomorrow she'll think that I have a lover as well as herself."

Here her training asserted itself, and asked, "Would it be strictly truthful?" For there is no more rigorous accuser than the conscience of a New England woman.

"Only this once," she said to her invisible monitor, "I don't like the young folks to look upon me as a well preserved fossil." She hastily put on her beaver coat, and a bonnet much too large for her, which she drew down close over the soft, brown hair, which as yet showed no trace of gray. Dorothy often wished auntie would not wear such old-time garments. Locking the door behind her she went down to the village.

The assortment of valentines was much larger than in the olden days, and she could find none with the rhymes of her carefully preserved treasure; but she chose a very pretty one, and hurried home with it. Old Mrs. Wiggins, who sold the valentine had looked very curiously over her glasses, until Miss Tabitha felt so guilty that she fairly blushed. When once home she hastened to direct it, her hand trembling as she wrote; for her thoughts were back in her younger days when she had supposed her name would be "Mrs. Daniel Upton." She heard a noise and hastily finishing her work, she put away the pen and ink, and started for the post office. She dropped the missive into the letter box and returned home. As soon as she was seated before the fire, the foolishness of the little farce which she had intended to enact before her niece seemed vividly apparent.

"What shall I say if she asks who sent it to me?" she queried, almost in agony. She even thought of going back to the office and asking for it, but what excuse could she make to the postmaster for having directed a letter to herself? There seemed no way out of the dilemma.

Valentine's day passed slowly by. Dorothy brought up the mail during the morning. It consisted of "The Dexeter News Letter" and "The Christian Herald." Miss Tabitha felt uneasy. Where could her letter be? Could the postmaster have seen through her silly ruse, and refused to deliver it? The more she thought of it the more worried she became.

* * * * * * *

Daniel Upton, or the squire, as he was called, sat before his cozy Franklin stove in the library. He was a comfortable old bachelor of 50 years or more. He wore a flowered dressing-gown, and as he read his paper, he warmed his slippered feet on the fender. "The Boston Journal" had some verses on St. Valentine's day, and as they caught his eye his mind reverted to a period of 25 years ago.

"I wonder why Tabby never answered my proposal?" he thought. "Possibly I ought to have spoken right out, but of course she knew what I meant when I sent that valentine."

A tap at the door roused him from his reverie, and his man John appeared with the mail. There were the usual letters and papers that comprise a lawyer's correspondence, but one envelope caught his eye. Embossed flowers adorned the corners, and on the plain circle left for the address he read:

"Mrs. Daniel Upton."

He knew the writing, for he had transacted business for Miss Tabitha several times after her father's death. He opened it and held in his hand the long delayed answer to his proposal of 25 years ago—a modern valentine!

"It took her all this time to make up her mind," he exclaimed aloud, as he read some lines beginning:

"Oh, come with me and be my love."

He rose and going to the pier glass surveyed himself. His mustache was decidedly gray, and his hair quite so.

"Woman's folly!" he ejaculated. "Why did she need to wait until we were both past middle age before being willing to marry?" It never occurred to this bachelor that he had never given Miss Tabitha the opportunity to accept or refuse him.

He hurried through his routine business for the day, and that afternoon ordered an early tea, for he was determined to go down there at once and settle matters.

THE VERSES CAUGHT HIS EYE.

* * * * * * *

As the evening drew on and the second mail was brought up to Miss Crane's, and yet the missing valentine did not materialize, she began to feel almost reckless.

Dorothy was to have a few friends in that night, and Miss Tabitha said defiantly to herself: "I'll dress to-night to look as young as any of them."

Instead of wearing her hair plainly parted, and done in a hard knob at the back of her head, she brushed her hair up, and made a massive coil on the top, arranging it in front in a graceful pompadour, low on the forehead, as Dorothy wore hers. The improvement was startling even to herself. She put on her one black silk, the waist of which her niece had insisted on remodelling that winter, by adding black velvet and a little white chiffon. Remembering that Dorothy had said that coral was in vogue, she dived into the depths of a cedar-wood chest, and brought out an exquisite pin and bracelet. She then went down to the living room, and going to her table of plants, cut off some scarlet geraniums and fastened them in her hair and belt.

Half an hour before the guests were expected there was a knock at the door and Miss Tabitha opened it herself. There stood Squire Upton in a long, heavy ulster, his throat being well wrapped up in a silk muffler, for he had arrived at an age when twinges of rheumatism warned him to be careful of the night air.

"Tabby," he said tremulously, as he looked at her with admiration, "you knew that I'd come at once, after waiting 25 years for an answer to my valentine."

"I'm very glad to see you, Dan," she said, wonderingly, as it dawned upon her that she must have directed the tender missive to him instead of herself.

The two faithful lovers seated themselves on the haircloth sofa in the parlor, and seemed to lose sight of the quarter of a century which had elapsed since that period when they had popped corn, roasted chestnuts and gone to the singing school together.

Paying the Fiddler.

A prominent Frenchman who, according to the New York Tribune, has given much study to the subject says that were his country to be drawn into a great war in present conditions it must be prepared to meet an expenditure of 30,000,000 francs a day. So stupendous is the absolutely unavoidable outlay when a mighty nation in these days becomes involved in a conflict of the largest proportions that taxpayers are affrighted and appalled at the mere thought of the thunder of the guns.

A SONG OF SATURDAYS.

Sing a song of Saturdays,
Band of fifty-two,
Joining hands about the year,
What a merry crew!
How they make the hours dance!
How they shout with glee!
Yes, the happy Saturday
Is the day for me.

Sing a song of Saturdays,
Pearls upon a chain,
Hung about the New Year's neck
When she comes again.
All among the other beads,
Pink or blue or gray,
How you love the shining gleam
Of a Saturday!

Sing a song of Saturdays,
Roses in a wreath;
Fifty-two so big and bright—
Who would look beneath?
Other days may be as green,
Others bloom as fair,
Yet a single Saturday
We could never spare.

Sing a song of Saturdays,
Rests along the road;
Here we halt to take a breath,
Ease the weary load.
Ho! Another mile-stone passed
Toward the goal we seek.
Then, refreshed, we travel on
For another week.
—Abbie Farwell Brown, in Youth's Companion.

NIGHT WITH HUNGRY LION.

Well-Known Traveler Tells of Thrilling Adventure He Once Had in Central Africa.

Lions, it seems, take to man-eating only as a means of self-defense, or when they become too old to be a match for the wild prey, the flavor of which they so much prefer. Old hunters declare that they never knew a lion really to "stalk" a man; that, as a rule, they rather "turn up their noses" at civilized flesh, and are more or less easily diverted from the scent. In "Days and Nights by the Desert" Parker Gilmore tells of a trick he once played on one of these animals.

"I was hunting ostriches," he says. "At a bend in the ravine the bird disappeared, and I was about to follow it, when, by the merest chance, I looked behind me, and to my surprise and horror saw that a largelion was not over 70 yards behind me, and evidently stalking me as carefully as I had been stalking the bird.

"If I could have gained a tree I should certainly have climbed it in a hurry; but no tree was near. To make a run for it would have brought the lion upon me at once. I kept steadily along the edge of the ravine till I came to a place that promised shelter; it was a drop of four feet to a ledge about 30 inches wide, and afterward a perpendicular descent of 50 or 60 feet, terminating in a quantity of broken bowlders and jagged stones.

"With as little appearance of alarm as I could assume, I sat down on the edge of the precipice, ever and anon taking a careful glance behind to see where my foe was. About 20 rods behind me were a few ragged bushes. Behind these the lion had taken shelter, and was keeping a careful survey upon my every movement. Darkness was rapidly coming on, when I slipped from my seat and dropped down to the ledge. Instantly I slipped off my coat and hung it on the muzzle of my musket, and shoved it up over the upper ledge where I had so lately been sitting.

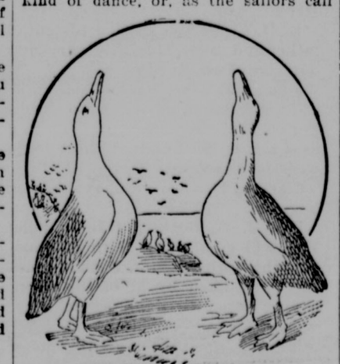
"Scarcely was this done when my coat was torn away and my gun hurled to the bottom of the gully. But they did not go alone. No; my assailant was with them, and there he remained all night, grumbling over his disappointment at not having me for supper.

"A colder night I never passed, but I had to make the best of it. In the morning I found my assailant had smashed his fore leg in his fall. The musket was not much injured, and I soon ended his suffering."

AN ALBATROSS CAKE WALK

Aquatic Birds Perform Curious Antics on the Sandy Beach of a Pacific Ocean Island.

Sailors visiting the island of Laysan, in the Hawaiian group, are greatly amused by the curious antics of the Laysan albatross, or gony. These birds sometimes perform, in pairs, a kind of dance, or, as the sailors call it, "cake-walk." Two albatrosses approach one another, nodding and making profound bows, cross their bills, produce snapping and groaning sounds, rise on their toes, puff out their breasts, and finally part with more nodding and bowing, only to come together again and repeat the performance. Occasionally three engage at once in this singular amusement. The spectators are always impressed with the extreme "politeness" of the birds.—Youth's Companion.

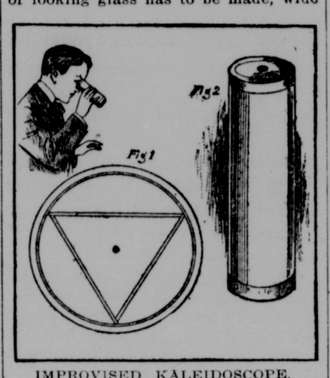


DOING THE CAKE WALK.

FUN FOR THE YOUNGSTERS

How They Can Make a Kaleidoscope Which Produces Really Beautiful Results.

Leave two small strips of looking glass with their long sides against one another at an angle of 60 degrees, and join them with the help of a small piece of linen and glue. The third side of the triangle is formed by a strip of black cardboard of the same length and width as the pieces of looking glass. When these three pieces are glued together (see Fig. 1) a paper tube a trifle longer than the strips of looking glass has to be made, wide



IMPROVISED KALEIDOSCOPE.

enough to admit the triangle of looking glass. Close one end of the tube with paper and make an opening in the center to look through; while on the other end of the tube you insert a round piece of common window glass and fasten it. Strew all sorts of small objects, such as fine gravel, pieces of colored glass, etc., on this round piece of glass and place a second round piece of glass over it in such a way that the small bodies have sufficient space to move freely. After everything is in order and well dried look through the opening on the other end of the tube and you will see the beautiful patterns. Every time the kaleidoscope is turned the figures vary in form and the results are beautiful.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

LOADS OF MIDWINTER FUN.

Buffalo Boys Have Invented a "Jumping Jack" That Catches Fish While They Skate.

The problem of how to keep warm and enjoy yourself while engaged in the ancient pastime of fishing through a hole in the ice has been solved in a very ingenious manner, as the accompanying sketch indicates. Several bright American boys skating on the lake at Buffalo are believed to have originated the idea of the "jumping-jack" fisherman, as it is called.

The northern boy used to sit over a hole in the ice and wait for the fish to bite, but that became too slow and, besides, it detracted from his pleasure at skating. So his inventive genius set itself to work, and the "jumping-jack" was the result. The string which has to be pulled to make the "jumping-jack's" joints move is tied securely to the fishing line. The hook is baited and lowered into the water through a

FISHING THROUGH ICE.

hole in the ice. The "jumping-jack" is fastened to a small stand placed at the edge of the hole and then the boy goes skating, occasionally casting a glance at his "jumping-jack."

When the hungry and unsuspicious fish comes along and swallows the bait the "jumping-jack" waves his arms and legs frantically, and also a small flag fastened to one arm. Then the youngster stops skating long enough to pull in the fish and bait the hook for another catch.

A simpler signal is called the "tie-up" pole. This is made with two short, light sticks tied together at right angles in the way shown in the sketch. To one of the poles a flag is fastened. When the fish is not biting the flag lies flat on the ice, but as soon as a fish has gulped down the hook or even taken a nibble at the bait, that fact is signaled by the flag. As soon as the flagpole stands upright wafting its bright-colored flag to the breezes it is time for the fisherman to haul in his line.—N. Y. Journal.

This Dog Died of Grief.

A bulldog owned by Edgar Cave, Liberty, Mo., a deputy sheriff who is in Kansas as a witness in the Dewey murder case, died of grief. Whenever Cave had heretofore been absent more than a day the dog plainly showed his uneasiness. His master's absence this time was too long for him, however.

Disappointed Young Miss.

A small miss who had but recently mastered her catechism confessed her disappointment with it thus: "Now, I obey the fifth commandment and honor my papa and mamma, yet my days are not a bit longer in the land, for I'm put to bed every night at seven o'clock just the same."

Might Have Been Worse.

"John!" whispered Mrs. Swackhammer, hoarsely. "John, wake up! In the basement—hear them—they're—they're working in the basement——"

"Wh-wh-wat!" gasped Swack. He dived under the pillow and clutched his pocketbook. "What is it?"

"B-b-burglars!" chattered poor Mrs. Swackhammer. "Don't you hear them ——"

"Aw, rats!" said Swack as he lay down and prepared for sleep again. "You scared me nearly to death. I thought it was plumbers."—San Francisco Bulletin.

A Wonderful Discovery.

Broadland, S. Dak., March 28.—Quite a sensation has been created here by the publication of the story of G. W. Gray, who after a special treatment for three months was prostrate and helpless and given up to die with Bright's Disease. Bright's Disease has always been considered incurable, but evidently from the story told by Mr. Gray, there is a remedy which will cure it, even in the most advanced stages. This is what he says:

"I was helpless as a little babe. My wife and I searched everything and read everything we could find about Bright's Disease, hoping that I would be able to find a remedy. After many failures my wife insisted that I should try Dodd's Kidney Pills. I praise God for the day when I decided to do so, for this remedy met every phase of my case and in a short time I was able to get out of bed, and after a few weeks' treatment I was a strong, well man. Dodd's Kidney Pills saved my life."

A remedy that will cure Bright's Disease will cure any lesser Kidney Disease. Dodd's Kidney Pills are certainly the most wonderful discovery which modern medical research has given to the world.

If a young man says one clever thing a girl is charitable enough to overlook the 999 other things he says.—Chicago Daily News.

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And All Other Itching and Scaly Eruptions Cured by Cuticura—Complete Treatment $1.00.

The agonizing itching and burning of the skin, as in eczema; the frightful scaling, as in psoriasis; the loss of hair and crusting the scalp, as in scalled head; the facial disfigurement, as in pimples and ringworm; the awful suffering of infants and the anxiety of worn-out parents, as in milk crust, teter and salt rheum—all demand a remedy of almost superhuman virtues to successfully cope with them. That Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Pills are such stands proven beyond all doubt. No statement is made regarding them that is not justified by the strongest evidence.

What men want is not talent, but purpose; in other words, not the power to achieve, but the will to labor.—Bulwer.

For $1.65 Money Order

the John A. Salzer Seed Co., of La Crosse, Wis., will mail postpaid 15 trees, consisting of Apricots, Apples, Crabs, Cherries, Plums, Peaches and Pears, just the thing for a city or country garden, including the great Bismark Apple, all hardy Wisconsin stock, and all these are sent you free upon receipt of $1.65.

FOR 16c AND THIS NOTICE

sent to the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., you get sufficient seed of Celery, Carrot, Cabbage, Onion, Lettuce, Radish and Flower Seeds to furnish bushels of choice flowers and lots of vegetables for a big family, together with their great plant and seed catalog. [K. L.]

A man may be perfectly square and move in the best circles.—Philadelphia Record.

$30.00 St. Louis to California $30.00 via The Iron Mountain Route.

These tickets will be on sale daily during March and April, when Pullman Tourist Sleeping Cars will be operated daily between St. Louis, Los Angeles and San Francisco. Particulars from any Agent of the Company. H. C. TOWNSEND, G. P. & T. Agent, St. Louis.

Sue—"Do they act as if they were engaged?" Prue—"Well, Mabel does."—Brooklyn Life.

A million Babies have been saved from suffering and death by Hoxsie's Croup Cure. It cures Coughs, Colds and Pneumonia. 50 cts.

Genius is partly inspiration, but mostly perspiration.—Edison.

Putnam Fadeless Dyes color more goods, brighter colors, with less work than others.

Tombstone epitaphs don't fool the recording angel.—Chicago Daily News.

A prominent Southern lady, Mrs. Blanchard, of Nashville, Tenn., tells how she was cured of backache, dizziness, painful and irregular periods by the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—Gratitude compels me to acknowledge the great merit of your Vegetable Compound. I have suffered for four years with irregular and painful menstruation, also dizziness, pains in the back and lower limbs, and fitful sleep. I dreaded the time to come which would only mean suffering to me.

"Better health is all I wanted, and cure if possible. **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** brought me health and happiness in a few short months. I feel like another person now. My aches and pains have left me. Life seems new and sweet to me, and everything seems pleasant and easy.

"Six bottles brought me health, and was worth more than months under the doctor's care, which really did not benefit me at all. I am satisfied there is no medicine so good for sick women as your Vegetable Compound, and I advocate it to my lady friends in need of medical help."—MRS. B. A. BLANCHARD, 422 Broad St., Nashville, Tenn.—*$5000 forfeit if original of above letter proving genuineness cannot be produced.*

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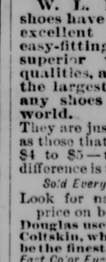

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DO YOU COUGH DON'T DELAY TAKE KEMP'S BALSAM THE BEST COUGH CURE

It Cures Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Croup, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis and Asthma. A certain cure for Consumption in first stages, and a sure relief in advanced stages. Use at once. You will see the excellent effect after taking the first dose. Sold by dealers everywhere. Large bottles 25 cents and 50 cents.

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For Infants and Children

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In Use For Over Thirty Years

The Kind You Have Always Bought

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

NORTH-SOUTH-EAST-WEST YOU WILL FIND TOWER'S FISH BRAND WATERPROOF OILED CLOTHING EVERYWHERE.

The best materials, skilled workmen and sixty-seven years experience have made TOWER'S Slickers, Coats and Hats famous the world over. They are made in black or yellow for all kinds of wet work, and every garment bearing the SIGN OF THE FISH is guaranteed to give satisfaction. All reliable dealers sell them.

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TOWER CANADIAN CO., Limited, TORONTO, CAN.

TOWERS ABOVE ALL OTHERS

W. L. DOUGLAS $3.50 & $3 SHOES UNION MADE

W. L. Douglas shoes have by their excellent style, easy-fitting, and superior wearing qualities, achieved the largest sale of any shoes in the world.

They are just as good as those that cost you $4 to $5—the only difference is the price.

Sold Everywhere.

Look for name and price on bottom.

Douglas uses Corona Colt Skin, which is everywhere conceded to be the finest Patent Leather yet produced. *Fast Color Eyelets used.* Shoes by mail, 25c. extra. Write for Catalog. W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.

Those whom neglected coughs have killed were once as healthy and robust as you. Don't follow in their paths of neglect. Take

Shiloh's Consumption Cure

The Lung Tonic

right now. It is guaranteed to cure. It has cured many thousands.

Prices: 25c. 50c. $1 S. C. WELLS & CO. LeRoy, N. Y., Toronto, Can.

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of the age. Its buildings are larger, costlier and handsomer than those of any previous Exposition. To see it as it will be, get a "Katy" Album containing views of all principal buildings reproduced in colors in the highest type of lithographic art. Leaves, 6x10, detachable and suitable for framing. Send 25 cents to

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The Demagogue a Menace to Labor

By HON. GEORGE B. CORTELYOU,
Secretary of the Department of Commerce and Labor.

The whole discussion of the industrial interests of the country must be raised to a higher plane. In the language of one of the greatest Americans, whose public services and spotless life we revere: "We know no class distinctions in this fair land of ours."

The time has come when any man who gives expression, either on the public platform or in the public press, to views that encourage this false, un-American doctrine should be branded as a demagogue and visited with the just condemnation of our citizens.

We must take this issue of industrial interests out of the domain of politics and out of the domain of class bitterness and rancor, and approach it in a spirit of open mindedness, recognizing the rights of our citizens under the law, whether they toil with the hand or with the brain. In a word, what we need to-day, gentlemen, in our discussion of labor and capital is less twaddle and more truth.

The term "labor," is in a sense a misnomer, for we are all laborers if we are what the president calls "worth our salt." When we set up two hostile camps and call one capital and the other labor we are false to all our traditions and have ignored the principles on which the republic was founded.

To go a step further, this is not a question where the right is all on one side. The man who would have you believe so either deceives himself or would deceive you. Nor is there a marked preponderance of right on the one side or the other, but there is a vast deal of misconception on both sides.

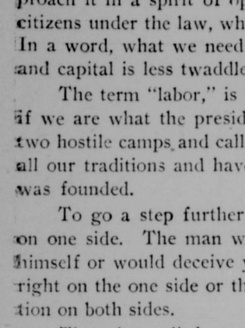
There is too little community of interest, too little by way of conciliation, a too intolerant spirit as between employer and employe. I believe in organized capital as I believe in organized labor, for, granting the right of one, you must grant the right of the other.

There has been a steady improvement in many aspects of this question. Noble agencies are at work to bring about better feeling. The National Civic federation has done much along these lines, and that he contributed in no small degree to the work of that body will, in the coming years, be told to the glory and honor of the great senator whose passing away we have recently been called upon to mourn.

The new department of commerce and labor is empowered to acquire and diffuse among the people useful information on subjects connected with labor, in the most general and comprehensive sense of the word, especially regarding its relation to capital, such as the hours of labor and the earnings of laboring men and women; the means in general of promoting their material, social, intellectual, and moral condition; the comparative cost of living, and the causes of and facts relating to all controversies and disputes between employers and employes.

Being a Good Sister

By DR. FRANK W. GUNSAULUS,
President of Armour Institute of Technology, Chicago.



It is not only a lack of moral power and nobility of nature; it is sheer poverty of intelligence and brainless misunderstanding of what is great in life when a girl, consciously or unconsciously, is untrue to the heart and hope of her mother. No political machinery, no invention of social reform, has ever been able to extract an atom of gold from the leaden heart and earthy brain of a daughter who has failed in the duties and delights of genuine friendship with her mother's life.

It takes brains, heart, conscience, womanhood, to be a good sister. Some other girl's brother, with nothing to commend him, perhaps, but a huge stick of wood which he is barely able to carry up and down the street, or a highly colored pair of gloves which he has scarcely brains enough to pull on, is likely to be of vastly more interest to you than the boy in your own home, who has shared with you your mother's prayers and your father's care, the blood and traditions and hope of your family.

There is no nobler missionary work on this planet than to give him at least a good sister. You can make no grander contribution to the world's treasure. Heart is the contribution most needed by our civilization to-day. If your brother has no more brains than to compare you, whom he sees in common duties, and associated with the drudgery of daily life, with another girl, whom he has never seen except at her best and on dress parade, that is not your fault. Be sure you give him a sublime idea of what a woman can be and ought to be in the midst of the commonplace. Every time you add to you worthiness or independence, you add to the capital of the race and the quality of your future.

Influence of the Mother

By PROF. LUTHER HALSEY GULICK,
of the New York City Schools.

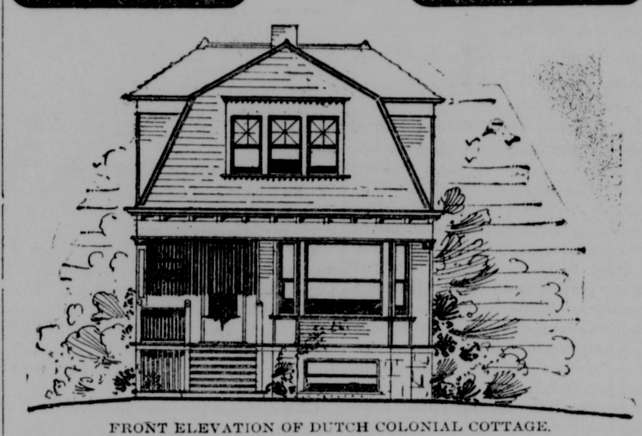
A METAPHYSICAL truth or falsity of a belief or practice is not a primary factor in its propagation. It is, of course, important in the present day that the belief shall be able to stand the test of reason when applied to the adult. My point is that it is not its reasonableness that secures its adoption by the child; hence the appeal to reason as a chief factor in religious instruction is a mistake. The religious and moral attitude is one that is usually established long before the reasoning faculties acquire the independent power needed for the examination of such complex subjects as either religion or morals. Belief is something that is underneath reason, which in many persons cannot either be established or removed by reason.

The foundation of religion, then, appears to be some other thing than intellectual appreciation of truth. This is fortunate, for otherwise a permanent basis for religious life is unattainable, and each successive generation must with pain and anguish tear down a part of the intellectual basis of what they thought was religion itself.

If, then, religion is not to be propagated by means that are chiefly intellectual in their nature, we need to examine the emotional basis. We find that religious people are reverent; that in the main there have been established in their early lives certain emotional reactions and associations. It is my present conviction that the sympathetic system is so influenced by the unconscious example of the mother as to tend to react thereafter to certain religious and moral stimuli in a definite way, and that this accounts for the return to the religious life of so many who have had Christian mothers and of so few who have not.

Art in Architecture

Designed and Written Especially for this Paper



FRONT ELEVATION OF DUTCH COLONIAL COTTAGE.

THIS is a very pretty Dutch Colonial six-room home, adapted for a 25 foot lot, either for a city or country.

The cost to build complete upon a 12 inch brick founadtion is $1,000.

The size of sitting room is 12x14 feet; living room 11x14 1-2 feet; kitchen 9 1-2x10 feet; and chambers 9x9 1-2 feet, 10x11 feet, 10 1-2x14 feet. story is sided with narrow siding, having felt paper between siding and sheathing. All floors are double, studding is 2x4 inch, floor joist 2x10 inch, roof rafters 2x4 inch. All interior trim is of yellow pine, oil finish.

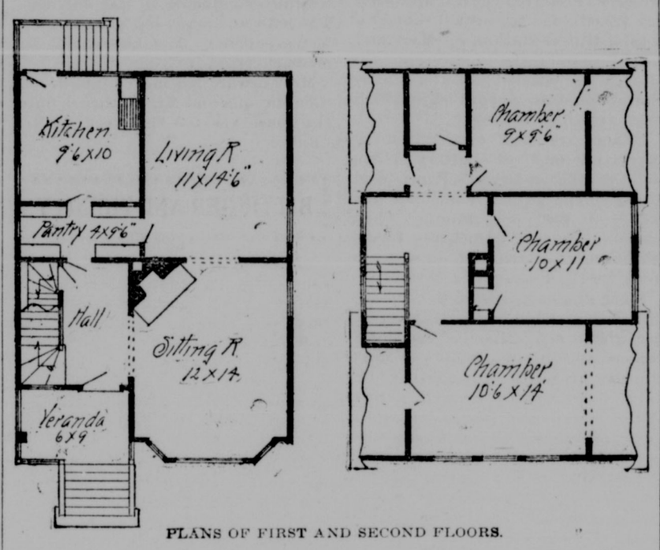
Press brick chimney above roof. Hardware and mantel are of a neat design. Sink in kitchen is porcelain lined.

Plastering is two coat work, painting three coat work. Glass is double thick.

Basement has a cement floor. Veranda floor boards are 1 1-8 inch thick and have tongues and grooves well leaded. Building paper is placed between all the double floors and over the roof boards under the roof shingles and between shingles on gables and gable sheathing.

All material throughout is of a good kind and workmanship is the best.

GEO. A. W. KINTZ.



PLANS OF FIRST AND SECOND FLOORS.

The veranda is 6x9 feet, pantry 4x9 1-2 feet, hall 5x10 feet and a room 5x6 feet that can be used for a storeroom or bathroom.

The height of first and second stories is 9 feet, basement 7 feet.

The sitting room has fireplace and a bay with three windows. A stairway leads to the basement from the front hall under the front stairs.

The gables are shingled with square butt dimension shingles; roof is shingled with cedar shingles. The first

SIDE ELEVATION OF DUTCH COLONIAL COTTAGE.

INSECTS IN SEVERE COLD.

The Lowest of Low Temperatures Does Not Kill Nor Even Injure Them in the Least.

The severest cold has no terrors for insect life. It has been shown by experiments that insects may be artificially or naturally frozen, subjected, indeed, to very low temperatures, without killing or even injuring them. Eggs, larvae and pupae, the stages in which most insects pass the winter, are perfectly immune to cold.

It is a common idea that cocoons of insects serve as a protection against cold, but this is entirely erroneous. They, like the summer webs of web worms, are a protection against birds and insect parasites, but not against cold. The cocoons of summer broods are as stout and thick as those of the generations that pass the winter. Moths, butterflies and other insects build stouter and more compact cocoons in tropical and torrid countries than they do in those climates where they are besieged by winter. There are many insects, allied to the builders of cocoons that make no such covering, the pupa or the chrysalis being left entirely exposed. And so little heat is maintained by the pupae of insects that no matter how thick the cocoons, they are always too slight to repel freezing cold.

Certain degrees of frigidity seem to have vastly different effects on different species of insects. Gnats and midges dance in the winter sunshine; butterflies, Vanessa, Grapta, and sometimes Colias, skim over the snow; wasps and bees wind their way through the leafless woods; ground beetles run quickly over the cold earth; crickets peep from beneath stones and rotting logs; while other species, the vast majority, in fact, are locked in the lethargy of hibernation. One of the commonest evidences of this hibernation is to be seen when firewood is carried into the house and placed near the warm stove. It takes only a short time to bring out a swarm of ants that were sleeping in beetle borings, their common retreat.—St. Nicholas.

New Motor Is Powerful.

The new motor of Peter Thornley, a Manchester engineer, is expected to revolutionize the use of steam. In existing engines steam is not admitted until the piston has moved some distance, but the new arrangement supplies steam at the very start, and in quantity just sufficient to finish the stroke, thus avoiding waste. The purpose is accomplished by a new rotary valve fitted to the top of twin cylinders. Two slotted discs, revolving in opposite directions permit the steam to enter the cylinder as the slots pass, and a third disc serves as cut-off for regulating speed or reversing. A model about the size of a typewriter gives 1,500 revolutions per minute, developing about 15 horse power, under a boiler presure of 200 pounds. The saving is estimated at 25 to several hundred per cent.

LOVE ON WHEELS.

BY JOHN WICKLIFFE GRAY.

Would she come to-day?

John Haworth leaned back in his invalid's chair and scanned every vehicle that appeared from the uptown horizon. He was seated in the big bay window that looked out over the trees and meadows and winding roads and paths of the park. Now and then the light June breeze wafted across the street the prattle of half a dozen children at play on the greensward nearest where the invalid sat. To the philosophic and the speculative, it was an ideal spot to study human nature as we find it on the sidewalk—the lights and shadows of the past shining dimly through the features of those who hurry by.

But the speculation of John Haworth ran in another direction. And every morning for two weeks it had been the same. Before that time he had helped to pass the tedious hours by watching the faces just below him on the street from the time they came into good view four doors north or south until they were gone, to give place to others.

There was a look of eagerness on the invalid's face as he glanced at his watch for the fifth time within the half hour. It lacked but five minutes now of the time when the Bicycle Girl, as he chose to call her, would pass through the entrance of the park almost opposite.

"I think he might take a bit more exercise, walking in the park, for instance, in the next day or so." John turned to see his mother and Dr. McRae, the family physician, enter the room. "There will be no further necessity for my services, I think. How does that sound, John?" he added, cheerily.

"Almost as good as the sight of home after two years in the Philippines, Doc. I think—" he broke off suddenly and turned his eyes to the street.

Yes, there she was. The same natty, tailor-made riding skirt and jacket; the same fluffy, dark hair that refused to be kept under the jauntiest of little caps.

The girl glanced up and—was it a bow? Or had she merely turned her head to guide her wheel into the park driveway. Who was she? he wondered, as he had scores of times before in those two weeks he had been sitting by the window slowly regaining the health that a long fever had stolen.

"I think I'll get out my bicycle in a day or so," he continued, afer the interruption.

"A good idea, but, mind you, not too much at first. Take it easy, and the exercise will be of as much benefit as double the amount of indoor labor with dumb bells," answered the doctor.

"A case of pleasure and medicine, eh, Doc?" said the invalid, with a smile.

"Yes, pleasure is half the cure, with exercise or medicine," he answered.

It was three days later that John's bicycle, the trusted servant of other days, was brought forth from the attic and, with the help of the porter, put in condition.

Ah, but it was glorious to have even a little strength to pedal, thought John, as he took his first ride through the park. He was on the bicycle path that ran down among the alders, where it wound in and out like a snake, crossed a little bridge and then wormed its way around the hill. It needed only a companion to make the day and his enjoyment perfect. And naturally he reverted to the Bicycle Girl who crossed into the park every morning.

He had not seen her since that day when Dr. McRae was in the room, and now, three days after, in desperation and growing fear that he would not see her again, he had come out alone.

Suddenly, out of a by-path, the girl of his thoughts darted. There was a simultaneous twist of front wheels away from each other to avoid a collision. In a moment they were contemplating each other, with a foot of each on the ground and their handle bars touching.

There was a simultaneous laugh.

"Pardon me," he said, removing his cap.

"There's nothing to pardon," she said, smilingly, as both wheels were righted. John knew instinctively that she would smile like that.

"I see I have bent several spokes," said Joan. "I suppose I might as well straighten them now," he added.

John took out his kit, only to find his wrench missing.

"May I borrow your wrench?" he asked.

"Certainly, Mr. Haworth," she answered.

"You know my name?" he exclaimed, delighted as well as surprised at the turn of affairs.

"Yes, I was at college with your sister. And I want to thank you for a beautiful silk shawl you sent me, though we have never met. I am Josephine Randall." A scarcely perceptible color mounted to her cheek as she extended her hand. John remembered, now, the shawl he had placed in the homeward-bound box of curios for his sister's chum, Miss Randall, who was frequently mentioned in the letters he had received on the other side of the world.

"Both myself and the shawl are honored," he exclaimed, with warmth.

"We would have met before perhaps, had your sister been at home," Miss Randall went on.

"Now that we have met, may not we finish the ride together?" he asked, wistfully.

And thereaftre the invalid soldier pined no more for a companion awheel. Two bicycles instead of one crossed the street to the park every morning.

HAPPY WOMEN.

Wouldn't any woman be happy,
After years of backache suffering,
Days of misery, nights of unrest,
The distress of urinary troubles,
She finds relief and cure?
No reasonwhy any reader

Should suffer in the face of evidence like this:

Mrs. Almira A. Jackson, of East Front St., Traverse City, Mich., says: "For twenty years I never knew what it was to have good health. Every physician consulted said I had liver trouble but their medicines did me no good. Just before I began using Doan's Kidney Pills I was almost paralyzed. I could hardly stand on my feet because of the numbness and lack of circulation. Had a knife been thrust into my kidneys the pain could not have been more intense. My sleep was disturbed by visions of distorted figures. The kidney secretions were annoyingly irregular and I was tortured with thirst and always bloated. I used seven boxes of Doan's Kidney Pills. The bloating subsided until I weighed one hundred pounds less, could sleep like a child and was relieved of the pain and the irregularity of the kidney action. My circulation is good and I feel better in every way."

A FREE TRIAL of this great kidney medicine which cured Mrs. Jackson will be mailed on application to any part of the United States. Address Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. For sale by all druggists, price 50 cents per box.

Wilfully Misunderstood.

Miss Butte—He said he knew I'd take a lovely picture.

Miss Chellus—Of course. All you have to do is to pick out something nice to snap and hold the camera steady.—Philadelphia Ledger.

The Oat Wonder.

The Editor must tell its readers of this marvel. It originated with the largest farm seed growers in the world, the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis. It has stiff straw, stands up like a stone wall, is white, heavy, and has long ears, filled to the tip with fat, plump kernels. It is a great stooler, 80 stocks from one kernel.

IF YOU WILL SEND THIS NOTICE AND 10c IN STAMPS

to above address, you will get a sample of this Oat Wonder, which yielded in 1903, in 40 States from 250 to 310 bu. per acre, together with other farm seed samples and their big catalog. [K. L.]

The man who keeps too attentive an eye on the future misses a good many things that relieve the monotony of the present. —Puck.

$30.00 St. Louis to California $30.00 via The Iron Mountain Route.

These tickets will be on sale daily during March and April, when Pullman Tourist Sleeping Cars will be operated daily between St. Louis, Los Angeles and San Francisco. Particulars from any Agent of the Company. H. C. TOWNSEND, G. P. & T. Agent, St. Louis.

Hatred always rebounds harder than it is thrown.—Ram's Horn.

Don't Get Footsore! Get Foot-Ease.

A wonderful powder that cures tired, hot, aching feet and makes new or tight shoes easy. Ask to-day for Allen's Foot-Ease. Accept no substitute. Trial package FREE. Address A. S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

The innocent seldom find an uneasy pillow.—Cowper.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

Most people would rather be wrong than silent.—Puck.

I am sure Piso's Cure for Consumption saved my life three years ago.—Mrs. Thos. Robbins, Norwich, N. Y., Feb. 17, 1900.

A kind no is often more agreeable than a rough yes.—Bengel.

For Rheumatism

Neuralgia Sprains
Lumbago Bruises
Backache Soreness
Sciatica Stiffness

Use the old reliable remedy

St. Jacobs Oil

Price, 25c. and 50c.

$500. Given Away

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THE SANITARY WALL COATING.

Destroys disease germs and vermin. Never rubs or scales. You can apply it—mix with cold water. Beautiful effects on walls and in white and delicate tints. NOT a disease-breeding, out-of-date hot-water glue preparation. Kalsomines bearing fanciful names and mixed with hot water are stuck on with glue, which rots, nourishing germs of deadly diseases and rubbing and scaling, spoiling walls, clothing and furniture. Buy Alabastine in 5 lb. pkgs., properly labelled, of paint, hardware and drug dealers. Leaflet of tints, "Hints on Decorating," and our artists' ideas free. ALABASTINE CO., Grand Rapids, Mich., or 105 Water St., N. Y.

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THE REPUBLICAN.

BENJ. H. SINCELL, Editor and Proprietor

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THE REPUBLICAN,
Oakland, Md.

THURSDAY, APRIL 14, 1904.

THE Morgantown *Post* published at Morgantown, West Va., of which Mr. George C. Sturgiss is owner and over which Mr. A. G. Sturgiss, of Oakland, exercises a surpervising eye since his location in the above town for the winter months, issued on last Friday a morning edition which will be continued hereafter, thus replacing the afternoon edition of the same paper. The columns teem with interesting news and from appearances the paper has a paying advertising patronage.

THE Morgantown *New Dominion*, W. Va., has installed a Linotype machine and enlarged from a nine column four-page paper to a seven-column eight-page publication. Other improvements are also noticed which make it one of the leading weeklies of that section. May it continue to prosper.

THE State tax rate for the next fiscal year will be 22½ cents and for 1906 23¾ cents as against 17 cents at the present time. The increase was made necessary by large appropriations for public schools and other purpose than usual. While the increased school appropriation cannot be adversely criticised, but is rather to be commended, liberality in some other directions was almost prodigal. It is to be remarked, too that some other means of raising money, for the purposes to which appropiations were made, than by saddling property with an increase of more that 30 per cent, in the direct tax, might have been devised. The State of Pennsylvania, which maintains a liberal sshool systam, has no direct tax at all and a few years ago the promise was held out that Maryland would soon be in the same condition. Instead, now comes a heavy increase in direct taxation upon the farms, the homes, the personal effects of the people. Democratic partisan government is not an unmixed blessing under any circumstances, but when it has to be paid for in this fashion by property owners it becomes doubly unsatisfactory.

DELIRIUM RIDING DEMOCRACY.

John Henry Keen's Scathing Arrainment of Machine Made Politicians.

John Henry Keene in writing to the Baltimore *News*, says: "Apparently, Democracy has reached its zenith. Henceforth it must yield to the impulsion of the resistless force of outraged public sentement.

"Unless its Annapolis record be amended swiftly, it requires no acumen to foresee Maryland summarily wheeled into the local and State columns of the Republican partv.

"Democracy's misgovernment has been carried to a point such as seems hardly compatible with the existence of a great State, administered upon a commercial basis.

"Except machine-made politicians (livied with jaundice and bursting with dropsy), able organizers and astute politicians see that triumphant Democracy is already almost taken in traps of its own setting.

"To paint in its true colors Annapolis Democracy, one ought to have the pen of Procopius. It is a hotbed of intrigue—not the intrigue of an age of semi-barbarians.

"Hideous delitium, with whip, spur and penknife, is riding Maryland Democracy for a fall, and when it falls, it falls like Lucifer, never to rise again.

"Look where you will into the Annapolis record—and made by a two-third majority—there you see the trail and zigzag movement of monster serpents, lowering their crest and hiding their sinuous folds under sinister enactments."

Paint Your Buggy for 75c.

with Devoe's Gloss Carriage Paint. It weighs 3 to 8 ozs. more to the pint than others, wears longer; and gives a gloss equal to new work. Sold by J. M. Davis & Son. 51-3t

Don't Forget that Your Health Depends on What you eat.

Soups are nourishing-who does not appreciate a nice, fragrant, steaming plate of soup? Good soups are among the easiest dishes to secure nowadays. I have Consomme, Julienes, Mock Turtle, Tomato, Mutton Broth, Chicken. All you need to do is to add hot water and place the delicious soup on the table. Only 10 cents can.

W. H. BARTLETT,
Fancy and Staple Grocer.

MARYLAND STATUTE UPHELD.

Which Provides that Persons Removing to State Must Register Their Intention of Becoming Citizens.

The Supreme Court of the United States handed down a decision Monday in the case of William H. Pope against John M. C. Williams and John W. Harper, of the Board of Registry of Bethesda district, Montgomery county, sustaining the validity of the act of the Maryland Legislature making it necessary for a person going into the State with the intention of residing there to register with the clerk of the Circuit Court of the county in which he intends to take up residence and thereby indicate his intention to become a citizen a year before registering.

The case was brought to the Supreme Court on a writ of error from the Maryland Court of Appeals for a review of the judgment of that Court affirming that of the Circuit Court of Montgomery county, which had affirmed the proceedings of the Board of Registry of District No. 7, which had refused to register Pope as a legal voter on the ground of non compliance with the Maryland law making it necessary for him to register.

The act of the Maryland Legislature which the Supreme court has sustained became a statute March 29, 1902, almost three months before Pope on June 7, 1902, moved with his family from the city of Washington to Montgomery county, Maryland, and took up his residence at Otterbourne, near Chevy Chase. On September 29, 1903, he applied to be registered as a legal voter in the State, but was refused by the Board of Registry of the election district in which he resided, on the ground that he had not complied with the law requiring him to register with the clerk of the Circuit Court. Pope appeared as his own counsel when the case came up for argument in the Supreme Court, and John P. Poe of Maryland, represented Messrs. Williams and Harper. Mr. Pope admitted that he did not declare his intention of becoming a citizen, but contended that the refusal to register him was a violation of his civic rights and repugnant to the spirit of the Constitution of Maryland.

Justice Peckham, of the Supreme Court, in reading the decision declared that it was not a case of a statute of a State passed after the time when the individual had moved from one State to another. Justice Peckham said that the Maryland statute involved does not violate the Federal right of Mr. Pope. So far as it concerns him, it was one making regulations and imposing conditions for purposes of registration. Whatever other right Mr. Pope may have as a citizen of Maryland by reason of removal there to become a citizen, Justice Peckham declared it is not now in question, and so far as it appeared to the court no other right had been infringed by the statute. It was a simple matter whether the Legislature had the legal right to provide that he should be required to make a declaration of his intentions one year before registering

Justice Peckham said the privilege to vote in any State was not given by the Federal Constitution or any of its amendments. It was not a privilege springing from citizenship. It may not be refused on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude, but does not follow from mere citizenship of the United States.

"In other words," explained Justice Peckham, "the privilege to vote in a State is within the jurisdiction of the State itself, to be exercised as the State may direct and upon such terms as it may deem proper, provided no discrimination is made between individuals in violation of the Constitution."

The state might hold that persons of foreign birth might not vote until after they have become naturalized citizens, and, as had been said by Chief Justice Waite, such persons had been allowed to vote in several States upon having declared their intentions to become citizens of the United States. Some States permitted women to vote. Others refused them that privilege. The State, so far as the Constitution was concerned, might provide by its own Constitution and laws that none but native born citizens might vote, as the Constitution of the United States does not confer the right of suffrage upon anyone, and the conditions under which that right is to be exercised are matters which the State alone can prescribe.

The Court holds, in the opinion delivered, that the reasons which may have impelled the state Legislature to enact the statute were merely for the Legislature's consideration and did not concern the court.

The Court holds that the right of a State to legislate upon the subject of the elective franchise is unassailable and subject only to the conditions stated.

"Under no conceivable state of facts," said Justice Peckham, "can a State statute in regard to voting be regarded as an infringement or discrimination of the rights of a citizen of the United States removing into the State and excluded by State legislation."

Such questions might arise if the exclusion were founded on the particular State from which a person might come; for instance, excluding a citizen of Georgia, but not excluding one of New York. In such cases it might be argued that under the Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution the sitizen of Georgia was under a State statute deprived of equal protection, and Justice Peckham said that other extreme cases might be cited, but they were not involved in the present case.

So far as the Pope case is concerned, the Court holds that it is unable to see that there has been any violation of the Constitution in the provision of the intentions of the persons coming into the State before he can claim the right to be registered as a voter. The statute, so far as it prescribes conditions precedent to the exercise of the elective franchise within the State by persons coming therein to reside, is held by the Supreme Court to be neither an unlawful discrimination aginst anyone in the situation of Mr. Pope nor a denial to him of equal protection of the laws nor repugnat to any of his fundamental and inalienable rights, and therefore the opinion of the Circuit Court of Montgomery county was affirmed.

Don't Forget that Your Health Depends on What you eat.

Soups are nourishing—who does not appreciate a nice, fragrant, steming plate of soup? Good soups are among the easiest dishes to secure nowadays. I have Consomme, Julienes, Mock Turtle, Tomato, Mutton Broth, Chicken. All you need to do is to add hot water and place the delicious soup on the table. Only 10 cents can.

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Easy to Make Salads.

By using a good salad dressing it is the easiest thing in the world to prepare as fine a salad as you can get at the best hotel in New York or Boston. Durkee's Salad Dressing, a treat in excellence. 25c. bottle.

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FISH PROPAGATION IN MARYLAND.

Bill in the United States Senate Interesting to Garrett Countians.

AIMS TO ESTABLISH A HATCHERY

In this County—Has Been Favorably Reported by Committee on Fisheries—Like Bill Already Passed by Lower House.

Senator McComas and Representative Pearre who are always looking out for the interests of their constituents in this section of the District, are gratified with the action of the Committee on Fisheries in the Senate which body on Monday reported favorably upon the bill establishing a fish-culture station in Maryland, which was introduced in the Senate by Senator McComas and in the House by Col. Pearre some months ago. In the Lower House favorable action upon the measure had been taken and in the Senate nothing could be done unti the report of the committee above referred to had been received.

The bill contemplates the establishment of a fish hatchery in this section or Maryland and carries with it an appropriation of $25,000. The report of the committee follows:

"The Committee on Fisheries, to which was referred the bill approriating $25,000, for the establishment of a fish-cultural station in Maryland, including purchase of site, etc., the site to be selected by the United States Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries, report as follows:

"There are now two stations in Maryland—one at Battery Island and the other at Bryan's Point—each being in charge of a custodian at a salary of $360 per annum. These stations are used principally for the gathering of spawn and, to some extent, for the propagation of shad.

"The station proposed to be established by the bill is for propagating bass, trout and other fish for inland waters, and the adaptability of Maryland waters for the propagatin of fish for inland waters is well known. Numerous demands are constanly being made upon the fish Commission for black bass, trout and other fish for stocking inland waters, and the only stations from which such supply is now obtained are located in Virginia and Tennessee. The Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries strongly recommends the passage of the bill, and his letter, addressed to the chairman of the committee, wherein he favors its passage, is attached to and made a part of this report. Under the provisions of the bill the Commissioner is empowered to select the site.

"The committee recommends that the bill pass."

HOWARD E. HINEBAUGH KILLED.

In a Railroad Accident Near Pittsburg Last Sunday Night.

Howard E. Hinebaugh, aged about thirty years, son of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Hinebaugh, of near Oakland, met with an accident while in the discharge of his duties as a freight brakeman on the Pittsburg Division of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Sunday night, which resulted in his death an hour later.

The accident took place at Elmwood, west of Pittsburg, when the train upon which the unfortunate man was employed, became stalled on a grade and another west-bound freight dashed into it. Hinebaugh was in the caboose of the stalled train and was crushed about the chest.

His remains were brought here Tuesday night by his brother Henry, who went to Pittsburg for the purpose of bringing the body home, and a delegation of the trainmen's organization of which the deceased was a member.

The funeral took place from St. Mark's Ev. Lutheran church in Oakland yesterday afternoon, the services being conducted by Rev. E. Manges, the pastor. The interment was made in the Oakland cemetery. The floral tributes were very beautiful, being furnished by the family and by the Brotherhood of Trainmen, members of which acted as pallbearers.

Subscribe for The Republican.

MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK.

Mr. J. W. Fahey, of Grafton, W. Va., was a caller at this placed last Thursday. He was looking at houses for a friend in New Jersey.

Mr. Milton Echard is putting a porch on the south side of his house, and is also painting the house.

Miss Jennie Murphy, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. P. B. Gough, has gone to Swanton to spend a few weeks. She rented Parkivew cottage for the summer.

Mrs. Wm. Hocking is packing their household goods to ship to Wheeling, where they expect to make their home.

Mr. Jene Cummerford, of Fairmont, W. Va. spent last Friday at this place. The family expect to occupy their cottage early next month.

The family of Manager Long, Thursday last, moved into the Enlow cottage Mr. Long has entered upon the duties of his new work.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, of Parkersburg, spent Monday at this place hunting a cottage for their summer vacation.

The demand for cottages is very encouraging and indicates a prosperous season.

Mr. Car Frame, of Fairmont, is spending a few days in this vicinity, looking after coal lands.

Mr. Frank Arnold is plastering the new cottage erected last fall by Mr. C. M. Rathbun.

The Allegany House will be in charge of Mrs. Flowers, who so successfully conducted it last summer. The halls and many of the rooms are being papered. The house will be made cheerful, inviting.

Mr. Forward has moved into Hotel Chautauqua and Mr. Rothruck into the house vacated last week by Mr. Callis.

BITTINGER AND VICINITY

According to the prophecies of some of the old sugar makers in this section, the sugar season is over. Some are even so confident of the fact as to have already hauled in and stored their keelers, but as the sap has not yet risen it is possible that some sugar will be made yet, although an average crop has been made up to this time.

Dr. S. D. Stroup, wife and little daughter of Friendsville, have been guests of Mr. Stroup's parents at this place for some days past.

A small force of men have begun work on the Lutheran parsonage. It is hoped the building will be pushed to completion.

Mrs. Simon Brenneman has been spending a few days with her mother, Mrs. Klotz, who has been ailing for some weeks.

Miss Lizzie Welsh returned home last Sunday, after a visit of a few days at the home of Mr. C. E. Ellithorpe.

Mr. Thomas Gilpin was visiting in this section last Sabbath.

Mrs. Mahala Ellithorpe, wife of Merchant C. E. Ellithorpe, has been indisposed for some days.

Mr. Alvin Slabach was calling upon his sister, Mrs. Peter G. Stark, on Sunday.

A gang of foreigners are camping near here, and are employed grading for a proposed extension of the Casselman Valley railroad.

One of the thieves under warrant for arrest has been seen going about armed with a shot gun, apparently in open defiance of the law.

Mr. Lewis Burkey has sold his farm near this place, and will shortly remove to one near Deer Park, recently purchased by him.

MARYLAND LAW IS VERY COSTLY.

Legislature, Just Adjourned, most Extravagant Since the Civil War.

THE EXPENSES REACH $200.000.

Most of the Legislation Was of a Partisan Nature—No Laws of General Importance Enacted.

When midnight arrived Monday night of last week the most extravagant legislature since the civil war adjourned sine die. Its last act was the presentation of costly presents to the Speaker of the House and the President of the Senate.

Great excitement occurred during the day over the passage of the Haman bill for the leasing of the alleged barren bottoms of the bay for the purpose of oyster cultivation. This bill was bitterly opposed by Representatives of the tidewater counties, and when finally passed it had been amended to exempt most of the counties where oysters grow and its friends say its value as an industrial measure was destroyed.

The session has been chiefly noted for the fact that it will exceed all records for extravagance, the expenses having gone up to $200,000, which is at least $60,000 in excess of all its predecessors.

The Democratic party has been in complete control of both branches of the Assembly, and while it has enacted a considerable amount of legislation promised in its platform, yet the session has not been entirely satisfactory to the state leaders from the fact that a serious difference has arisen between the legislature and Governor Warfield over the question of the regulation of the election franchise.

The most important election bill passed was the constitutional amendment, containing the grandfather clause, and requiring those desiring to vote to give a reasonable explanation to whatever clause of the Constitution the election judges may read to them. This amendment does not meet with the approval of Governor Warfield and Attorney-General W. S. Bryan is fighting it openly. The amendment must be approved by a majority of the voters before it becomes a law, and with the party divided on the question of its desirability, its chances at the polls do not seem bright. It is claimed that the bill places too much arbitrary power in the hands of the election officials.

An election bill designed to do away with the four-judge system and substitute therefor three election judges, was withdrawn after having been introduced, as it was understood that Governor Warfield would not sign it. Another election bill, doing away with the party designation after the names of the candidates in several of the counties in the "Black Belt" and in the mining districts, was passed. These bills have yet to secure the approval of the governor.

Some contention exists about the necessity of the governor's signature to the constitutional amendment. He will not sign it and those who think his signature is not necessary may resort to the courts to compel him to put the amendment before the people. Other important legislation was as follows:

A "Jim Crow" law for passenger trains and steamboats; measures favorable to the Wabash railroad; the repeal of the tax on the income derived from mortgages in Baltimore city and a few of the counties, and legislation growing out of the great fire in Baltimore.

Young Plants

Every farmer knows that some plants grow better than others. Soil may be the same and seed may seem the same but some plants are weak and others strong.

And that's the way with children. They are like young plants. Same food, same home, same care but some grow big and strong while others stay small and weak.

Scott's Emulsion offers an easy way out of the difficulty. Child weakness often means starvation, not because of lack of food, but because the food does not feed.

Scott's Emulsion really feeds and gives the child growing strength.

Whatever the cause of weakness and failure to grow—Scott's Emulsion seems to find it and set the matter right.

Send for free sample.
Scott & Bowne, Chemists, 409 Pearl St., New York
50c. and $1.00; all druggists.

WILL BEGIN DRILLING IN MAY.

The Piney Run Oil and Cas Company to Commerce Operations.

The Piney Run Oil and Gas Company, of which Hon. William H. Jackson is president, and P. E. Finzel of this county, general manager, held its first annual meeting last week at Engle's Hotel, Washington, D. C., at which time they adopted the broad and liberal charter granted by the state of West Virginia. The old officers were re-elected. This company, which will sink a well on the Finzel property in Garrett county, has ordered the most complete and modern machinery and will commence boring next month. Quite a number of persons have looked over the ground within the last few weeks. All have returned pleased with the company's prospects, and the stock is selling rapidly, and will all be taken before long.

L. A. RUDISILL,
Real Estate, Loans and Insurance.

COAL LAND.

122½ acres underlaid with Coal. 40 acres cleared land; Orchard of 100 apple trees.

This tract of land is three miles south of Hutton, Md., on the line of the Preston Lumber and Coal Co.

For price address Mrs. Elizabeth White, or

L. A. RUDISILL,
6-3t Mountain Lake Park, Md.

FOR SALE

Or for Rent for Summer of 1904

At Deer Park, Maryland, Main Line B. & O. R R., to St. Louis, 2500 Feet Above Tidewater, a Country Place of about 185 Acres.

"GLAMORGAN."

Thoroughly equipped as a farm and bounded by three county roads, insuring convenience and privacy. It is well adapted to public use such as a sanatorium or to private residences, five sites with beautiful views and appurtenant acres, being reached by its three miles of private pleasure drives through the woods.

The dwelling house was built from plans by Hewitt Bros., of Philadelphia. The plumbing is by Ogelsby, of the same city. It has recently been put in complete order and repainted, and is replete with the modern appliances of a gentleman's residence. It is within ten minutes' walk of postoffice and railroad station and within one mile of the Deer Park Hotel. Its general plan is as follows:

Wide porches surround three faces, terminated, on a level, with billiard room.

I. FIRST FLOOR. Parlor, hall with main stair case, library, dining room and lavatory.

II. BACK BUILDING. Stair case to cellar, in which are furnace, gas machine (supplied by outside gasometer), wine closet, pantry (hot and cold water), back stairs to second story back building. Laundry—3 stationary tubs, hot and cold water in each; ironing stove, fire hose on reel and special boiler. Kitchen, with range, sink and all applicances. Back porch, ten feet from which is ice house practically inexhaustible in summer; servants' bath room, etc.

I. SECOND FLOOR. Two communicating chambers, with bath room; one chamber communicating with its bath room; one chamber communicating with its bath room; total, four chambers with three bath rooms.

II. BACK BUILDING, 2nd FLOOR. Four chambers, two closets, bath room with W. C. adjoining.

THIRD FLOOR. Two chambers, two large lofts.

Every room has gas fixture and eight rooms have open fire-places in addition to furnace registers.

The water supply is unexceptionable, its every source being from springs rising within the confines of the place and all having passed analytical examination. Two tanks (each in contact with outside air) having a combined capacity of 14,500 gallons, a wind mill a horse power and an overshot wheel supplying the motor. Three dams (likewise spring water) contribute the ice supply and two of them are stocked with fish. The out buildings are a barn with stalls for six horses and eight carriages, with ample storage for hay, straw and oats and having a coachman's room, a tenant's house of five rooms, a large cow and sheep stable and numerous sheds, etc.

This property is without incumbrance and possession can be given in May, 1904.

Apply to Owner, P. O. Box 2051, Philadelphia, Pa. 2-14&28

COAL.

I am prepared to furnish and deliver to the citizens of Oakland, an excellent quality of

Bituminous Coal,

mined from my mine west of town.

Consumers are well pleased with the Heating Qualities of the product.

Orders left at the store of Thomas Little will be promptly filled.

E. Z. TOWER.

JOHN W. ASH,

Plumbing, Gas Fitting,

Steam and Hot Water Heating.

Center Street,
Keyser, W. Va.
PHONE 62.

The Garrett National Bank

OAKLAND, MD.

Pays 3 Per Cent. Interest on Time Deposits.

D. E. OFFUTT, President.
G. S. HAMILL, Vice-President.
S. I. JONES, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:
DANIEL E. OFFUTT,
GILMOR S. HAMILL,
JOHN M. DAVIS,
GEORGE W. LEGGE,
JOHN T. MITCHELL,
WILLIAM R. STULL,
SCOTT T. JONES.

Capital paid in, - $50,000.00
Surplus and Profits, - 15,000.00

Muco-Solvent is an indispensible household remedy because it is a preventive as well as a cure, and because it arrests development of all contageous germs and bacterial diseases. It cures croup, colds, tonsilitis with its associated ills and all inflamed and catarrhal conditions of the mucous surface. It is a harmless vegetable preparation that may safely be administered to the tenderest babe. If not for sale in your neighborhood, write to

THE PIEDMONT SUPPLY CO.,
Sole Agents for Muco-Solvent. Piedmont, W. Va.

THE ACCIDENT NORMAL SCHOOL.

J. I. SOLLARS, Principal.

This School will open for a term of ten weeks, beginning on Monday, April 18th, 1904.

Accident, with its healthful situation and highly moral surroundings, is an ideal spot for the location of a Normal.
We shall endeavor to make the school interesting.
Board can be secured at Accident at a very low figure.
The tuition for the term will be $5 and $6, paid in advance or satisfactory arrangements.
For further information address the Principal.

5-2t J. I. SOLLARS, OAKLAND.

OAKLAND NORMAL SCHOOL

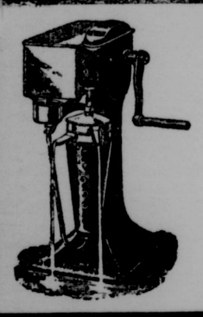
WILL OPEN MONDAY, APRIL 18, 1904.

It will be our aim, as heretofore, to make this one of the best, if not the best, school in the county. The Lecture Course which heretofore met with such favor will be continued. The best talent has been secured. This was, as some expressed it, "A new departure," and those who were with us adjudged it the feature of the school.
Board in Oakland is very reasonable. This, with the healthy almosphere and pleasant surroundings, makes it a very desirable place for those who wish to become educated.

Tuition for the Term will be $5 and $6, paid in advance, or other satisfactory arrangements. No deviation.

Every effort will be made to make the school a success. For further information apply to.

H. A. LORADITCH, Principal.



All Gears Covered—Easy to Reach.

That's another fine point about **THE ONLY UP-TO-DATE SEPARATOR MADE.** The gears are very simple—and entirely enclosed.

TUBULAR SEPARATORS

Are **absolutely safe.** A child can play safely about or one running at full speed. All other separators are different. You should inspect the Tubular. Ask me for a catalog about them.

J. E. GNAGEY, Accident, Md.

IT IS A MATTER OF HEALTH

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure
THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE

LOCAL AND OTHERWISE

Incidents and Events at Home and Nearby—Personal Mention, Etc.

Whitewash season is at hand.

Get your hoes and rakes; clean up your premises.

Cashier O. C. Crane, of the Terra Alta Bank, was a business visitor to Oakland Thursday.

WANTED—Two or three good young ties. W. H. CHADDERTON,
5 Deer Park, Md.

Mrs. W. R. Stull, who has been on a visit to relatives near Philadelphia, has returned home in Oakland.

Ex-County Commissioner Isaac W. Abernathy, of District No. 8, visited Oakland on business Tuesday afternoon.

Mr. Burt Wilson, the merchant and postmaster at Wilson, was in the city Monday and part of Tuesday on business.

Miss Ruth McRobie, who taught the Jacobs school down in District No. 11, has returned to her home in Oakland.

Attorneys Albert A. Doub and F. C. Hendrickson, of Cumberland, were in Oakland on professional buisness last Friday evening.

A sale of personal property will take place at the residence of Mrs. S. A. Coddington, in Oakland, on April 30, commencing at 10 o'clock, a. m.

County Surveyor F. P. Green, who recently removed from near Mountain Lake to his farm near Moscow Mills, Allegany county, was here on business last Friday.

There will be quarterly meeting services held by Rev. H. R. Hess, P. E., at Pleasant Valley U. B. church, on the 23rd and 24th insts. All are cordially invited.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred. A. Thayer and little son Frederick, who visited friends and relatives in Baltimore and vicinity, returned to Oakland last Thursday afternoon.

Services in St Mark's Lutheran ch. as follows: Sabbath School at 9.30 a. m.; Preaching, 10.30 a. m.; Christian Endeavor, 6.30 p. m.; Prayer service Wednesday, 7.30 a. m.

The family of the late Rowan White of Oakland, desire to express their thanks for the many kindnesses shown during the illness and after the death of the deceased.

Married, at the home of her mother, in Savannah, Ga., March 17th, 1904, Miss Alice Harriet Sweet, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Sweet, formerly of Swanton, this county, to Mr. William Fenn Shillito, of Manken, Ohio.

Monday evening Messrs. W. F. East, representing Youghiogheny Lodge No. 124, Friendsville, and George H. Fulmer, representing Garrett Lodge No. 113, Knights of Pythias, left Oakland for Baltimore where they went to attend the Grand Lodge of that order now holding its sessions in the aboye city.

NO SALE MADE OF TANNERY.

Bid of $15,000 for the Property Rejected by Receivers and Sale Withdrawn.

Tuesday morning, upon the order of United States District Judge Morris, of Baltimore, the receivers of the Commonwealth Tanning Company, Messrs. Fred. A. Thayer and Edward H. Sincell, offered the proparty at public auction on the premises at Hatton.

Representatives of the United States Leather Company and Messrs. Swift & Co., Chicago, were upon the ground and bid upon the property. The highest bid offered, $15,000, was considered inadequate for the property, and the receivers withdrew the sale.

The property may be sold at private sale later or may again be advertised and put up at public auction.

The festival held Tuesday evening in Offutt's Hall by the Ladies Auxiliary of the Knights of St. John, was well patronized and a considerable amount of money realized which will be devoted toward the payment of the debt on the new Catholic church.

Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Walter, until recently in charge of the Schley Hotel, but who have been visiting in Somerset county, Pa., arrived here Saturday to superintend the removal of their furniture from Oakland to Somerset, Pa., where Mr. Walter is proprietor of a hotel.

Contractor Ault, of Oakland, accompanied by Mr. Charles Bosley, left here Tuesday morning for Webster Springs, West Va., where they will be engaged several weeks finishing up a large hotel recently erected there. Mr. M. M. Shrock, of Mountain Lake Park, accompanied them.

Drs. Selby & Bixler are now located in their new offices on the second floor of the First National Bank building where they are prepared to do dental work in all its branches. New furniture of the latest and most approved pattern has been installed in the operating room of their suite.

Mrs. Thornton Sliger, of Piedmont, arrived here Saturday afternoon to visit her son Mr. R. E. Sliger, cashier of the First National Bank. Mrs. Sliger is just recovering from a severe attack of typhoid fever and hopes to recuperate her impaired health by her visit to the mountains.

Among the Friendsville visitors to Oakland this week we noticed Messrs. Wm. H. H. Friend, W. W. Savage, W. W. Frazee and Commissioner Taylor Friend. The latter arrived here Saturday evening in order to be present Monday morning at the convening of the Commissioners' Court.

The mind accepts the natural, not the calendar, division of the year, and lifts itself up to higher and more hopeful achievement with the annual rebirth. That is the reason why business is better now, and things are generally picking up. They are going to continue in the same course. But not wholly, by any means, because it is spring. They gain because the bottom of things has been touched, and the processes of deflation have been completed, and the Cape of Bad Hope rounded. It is clear sailing now!

Letter to A. G. Ross.

Dear Sir: Thomas J. Bannon, druggist, Westerley, R I. says:

Westerly painters expect a gallon of paint to cover 19 sets of blinds; Devoe covers 25; there is no such thing as rubbing this out.

(The usual reckoning is a gallon to cover 19. We suspect the Westerly people don't wear their paint till it gets very shabby.)

Devoe covers more; of course, we know that; we know why too; it's all paint and full-measure.

Yours truly
F. W. Devoe & Co

J. M. Davis & Sons sell our paint.

Only $63.95 Round Trip From Oakland To The Pacific Coast Via B. & O.

For the Methodist Episcopal Church Conference at Los Angeles, Cal., and the Meeting of the National Association of Retail Grocers of the United States, at San Francisco, Cal., the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad will sell Excursion Tickets from April 22nd to to 30th, inclusive, at the above very low rate, good returning until June 30th.

Call on Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Ticket Agents for full information as to Routes, Side Trips, Stop-over, etc.

Col. George A. Pearre Improving Rapidly.

Col. George A. Pearre, who has been quite ill, is resting easier at the Johns Hopkins Hospital, in Baltimore, where he was taken from Washington. The crisis in his case was passed last Friday night and he is now improving rapidly. His wife and his sister, Mrs. Merwin McKaig are at his bedside.

Joseph Graham Killed

Joseph Graham, late of Friendsville, Garrett county, aged about 50 years, was killed near Connellsville by being run over by an engine on the logging road of the Prighill Lumber Company. The dinkey jumped the track and Graham, who was seated on a car, was hurled under the wheels and decapitated. James Moyers was also hurled on the track and badly hurt.

MEXICAN WAR SURVIVOR DEAD.

George Washington Gould, Veteran of Two Wars, Passed Away.

George Washington Gould, the sole survivor of the Mexican War in this county and also a veteran of the War of 1861, died at the home of John B. Friend, near Beckman, a few days ago, aged about 75 years.

The deceased was at the fall of the City of Mexico when General Scott invested it having participated in the assault upon the fortresses surrounding the city and was one among those who scaled the heights to Chapultepec.

When hostilities broke out in this country he joined the Union forces and served throughout the war.

His funeral took place on Sunday, the interment being made near Beckman.

DEATH OF ROWAN WHITE.

He Was the Oldest Citizen of Oakland and Leaves a Large Family.

Mr. Rowan White, the oldest citizen of Oakland, passed peacefully away last Thursday morning at 6.30 o'clock at his home on Oak street, after an illness due to old age extending over several weeks.

Mr. White was born near Uniontown, Pa., June 20th, 1811, and moved with his parents to a farm near Kingwood, West Va., when quite young. His father dying soon afterward he engaged in the business of hauling over the Northwestern turnpike, making the trips from Baltimore to Wheeling quite frequently. On April 9th, 1846, he was married to Miss Margaret S. Waltz, daughter of the late William Waltz, of Oakland. The marriage ceremony was performed near the Red House where Mrs. White's mother then resided. In 1859 he came to Oakland and embarked in hotel business which he conducted until some time during the early '80' when his hotel was destroyed by fire.

Mr. White was postmaster in Oakland from 1860 until about 1876.

His sons who survive are Messrs. John, James, George D, Thomas and Charles, of Oakland, and Perry, of Bayard. He also leaves four daughters, they being Misses Sarah and Bert of Oakland, Mrs. Delia Slabach, of near Gortner, and Mrs. Jennie White, of Kingwood. Besides these sons and daugters he is survived by his wife.

The funeral took place on Saturday being conducted from his late home by Revs. Scott, Davis and Miller. The pallbearers were his grandsons.

McHENRY.

Plowing seems to be the principal occupation at present.

Mrs. Mahlon Glotfelty of this blace is visiting Mr. S. P. Specht's at Deer Park.

Mr. Huffman moved his saw mill from Sunshine Lumber Co. to Mr. Jonas Glotfelty's last week

Sunday School was organized here last Sunday.

Miss Nora Turner and Ada Glotfelty were Oakland visitors last Saturday and Sunday.

Miss Anna and Cora Welch also Mr. and Mrs. David Fraker, were visitors at Mr. and Mrs Frank Suter's last Sunday.

Miss Nora Specht of Deer Park, is visiting Miss Lucinda Glotfelty at this writing.

Mr. Noah Pysell sold one of his valuable ponies one day last week.

Quite a number of the young folks of this place attended the party down at Mr. James McGittigan's last Monday night. All report a good time.

.. THE ..

FRIENDSVILLE NORMAL

Will Begin on Monday, April 18th, 1904, for a Term of Ten Weeks.

In addition to the work in the regular school subjects, a special feature will be

A Model Class of Beginners in Reading, Writing and Number Work,

that will furnish an unequalled opportunity to Garrett county teachers to qualify themselves for this most important of all branches of school work.

Tuition will be $5 and $6, in Advance, or satisfactory arrangements.

IRA CULP, Principal.

ORDER NISI.

David W. Burke et al. vs. Hulda Burke et al. No. 1213 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett county.

Ordered, this 4th day of April, in the year nineteen hundred and four, by the Circuit Court for Garrett county, sitting in equity, that the sale made and reported in the above cause by Nannie E. Burke trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary therefore be shown on or before the 30th day of April, 1904; provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper published in Garrett county, once a week for three successive weeks before the 23th day of April, 1904.

The report states the amount of sale to be $1270.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True copy—test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

HOUSECLEANING BARGAINS —AT— DIXON & KELSO'S.

2½ yard	Lace Curtains,	worth	$ .75	at	$ .49
3 "	" "	"	1.00	"	.75
3½ "	" "	"	1.25	"	.99
3½ "	" "	"	1.50	"	1.29
2½ "	Ruffled "	"	1.50	"	.99
2¾ "	" "	"	1.75	"	1.24
3 "	" "	"	2.25	"	1.65
3 "	" "	"	2.50	"	1.85

Good Straw Matting,	worth	16c.	at 12½c.
Cotton Warped	"	25c.	" 22c.
" "	"	30c.	" 25c.
" "	"	35c.	" 27c.

Best Holland Linen Blinds, worth 35c at 22½c.
" Paper " " 15c " 10c.

Yours, to respectfully,

DIXON & KELSO

YOU SAVE $40

In purchasing a Writing Machine when you buy the New Model

WELLINGTON

A practical business like Typewriter at a reasonable price.

$60.00.

A strictly high-grade, up-to-date machine, combining all the best features of other Typewriters with many vital advantages of its own. The writing is always in sight, the alignment is always perfect, they are built for hard work and plenty of it; are simple in construction and are very rapid. Do not buy a TypeBriter of any kind until you investigate the WELLINGTON.

N. S. HEINDEL, Agent,
OAKLAND, = MD.

Grantsville Normal.

MOTTO:
"Labor Omnia Vincit."

A TERM OF NINE WEEKS.

Opens April 25th, 1904, and Closes June 23, 1904, with Regular County Examination.

AIM—The design of this Normal shall be to inspire the teacher with cheerfulness and moral courage, and thus create a true love for his glorious calling.

"A more thorough preparation" should be the watchcry of the teacher.

The best positions are always open to the best teachers, and the great need of the American public school teacher is *more real life.*

Fifth Reader Grade Admitted.

BRANCHES TAUGHT—Besides the current school branches opportunity will be given to study Psychology, Philosophy, Latin, Geometry, Algebra, etc. Bring your text books.

Special period given each day to the rudiments and practice of vocal music.

EXPENSES—Tuition $4.50 to $6.00.

Board Cheap and Convenient.

We cordially solicit the patronage and co-operation of all.

For further information, address.

J. C. BEAHM,
Grantsville, Md.

No Gloss Carriage Paint Made will wear as long as Devoe's; no others we as heavy bodied, because Devoe's Seigh 3 to 8 ounces more to the pint arold by J. M. Davis & son. 51-13.

Now is the Time. Don't Wait!

We have all the Latest Scientific Appliances for doing Work.

PLATE & BRIDGE WORK
A SPECIALTY.

GOLD, SILVER, AMALGAM, PORCELAIN, FILLINGS.

Teeth Extracted and plates put in same day.
Modern Work at Modern Prices.
ADVICE FREE.

BIXLER & SELBY,
First Nat'l Bank Building, Oakland.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber, of Garrett county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett county, in Maryland, Letters Testamentary on the personal estate of

EDWARD CALLIS,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 4th day of August next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 1st day of February, 1904.

WILLIAM CALLIS,
Executor,
Hoyes, Md.

J. B. WILLIAMS CO.
FROSTBURG, MD.

Cheapest place to buy

MONUMENTS
HEADSTONES AND
IRON FENCING

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Three Faces

By GEORGE E. PICKETT

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THE Verney mansion was abloom with flowers. Roses glowed in gold and silver vases in parlor and hall and vines trailed up the long stairways.

In an upper room the heiress to the magnificent mansion and the broad acres surrounding it, arrayed in bridal robe, was submitting to the final touches of skilful hands and listening to the chatter of her maids.

"I am her maid of honor," said the tall, dark girl who was arranging her veil. "She must give me her bouquet, else where are the privileges of my position?"

"That is not fair," replied a maiden, whose golden curls fell in riotous mass over the tiny slipper she was fitting to the foot of the bride. "You have highest place and will be the most observed and admired. She must throw her bouquet fairly and let chance select the fortunate one."

"If you do not go away now and give some attention to your own adornment you will not be ready to go down with me and there will be no fortunate one to receive my flowers. Had I known you were going to quarrel like this I would not have allowed you to send my dressing maid away so you might practice the art of costumery at my expense. Go off now, every one of you."

Putting them out and shutting the door, she came back to the center of the room and stood looking about her. She was taking leave of that room, the sanctum of her maiden life, and of all the beautiful things in it which had been her pride and joy in the happy days she had spent there. Tears came to her eyes as she thought that those days were going away from her forever. She would leave everything in the room just as it had always been and come back to it sometimes, but it would never be the same. It would belong only to her little episodes then; never again to her life.

She knelt and said a prayer for the happiness of that coming life—for its true happiness. Not that it might be free from the thorns that are the lot of all who tread well the path of life, but that two might walk hand in hand and bring a blessing each to the other that would heal every wound and light the darkness of the road until it should merge into the shining way. She remembered in her petition, too, the little life that was being given to her care, for Alan Warrington had once had a lovely young wife, who had died and left a little boy to comfort him for her loss.

She stood by the window and looked out at the rippling river in the distance and away over to the horizon where the dreams of her childhood had taken form in the days gone by. She heard carriages driving up to the door. She could hear them bowl around the curve and turn into the drive. There the heavy, arching trees hid them from view. Some one came running down the winding road. She observed him idly, scarcely conscious of his presence. He came on up the pathway to the door.

How still the house was. The murmur of moving forms and light voices had suddenly been stilled. It was the hush of expectation, she thought. Alan would soon be there. It had been a disappointment to him that he could not have had one sweet hour with her to close the old life before they had entered on the new. He was stationed at a fort in the west with his regiment and weddings were not included in military duties; especially when there was an excitement on the border. So he was to arrive just before the hour set for the ceremony.

Something was coming down the road, moving slowly. As it came nearer she saw four men carrying a stretcher covered over with a dark cloth. Why was so gloomy a thing coming now?

After a long time her mother came in, all the light gone out of her face. Ginevra held out her hands.

"You need not tell me," she said in a voice softer than a whisper, yet more insistent than a thunder-tone. "Alan is dead and you have come to tell me. I will go to meet him. He cannot come to me."

She walked steadily out of the room and down the stairs, her white robe trailing in a silvery billow on the floor. Her mother followed and tried to detain her, but she broke away from the detaining arms. She crossed the vacant room at the foot of the stairs and opened the door opposite. On a couch within lay the still form and beside it stood her father, a physician and two of the guests. They stepped forward to intercept her, but fell back in awe of her stillness and the majestic air with which she waved them away. She stood upright and looked for an instant at the white face on the crimson cushion. She turned and walked with the same stately step and moveless face back to her room, the maid of honor following her, weeping and clasping her hands.

A cab came rapidly up the drive. A young man with arm in a sling hastily entered the hall.

"Alan!" exclaimed Mr. Verney. "Where—why—how did you come?"

"Did you think I should not come? I was near thinking so myself. If ever man was pardonable for being late at his own wedding I am. But I am here at last; rather damaged, but with life enough to be happy. It was a terrible wreck and I was fortunate in being one of the slightly hurt, but it kept me waiting until my arm was patched up."

"But who is—there is another man—I can't understand it at all. Some one was brought here because the hospital was full and it was hoped that his life would be saved if he had immediate care. He died as they carried him over the threshold and when we looked—it was your face."

Mr. Verney opened the little door and together they went in.

"It was as if I were looking at myself when life had gone. I wonder who he is. These accidental resemblances are very strange. I have never seen the man. Poor fellow! How sad that he should have come here to-day. Ginevra! I hope she has not seen. We will never tell her of what has happened. Let me go to her."

When Alan entered the room where the bride sat in her white robes she arose and bowed, graciously extending her hand.

"You are welcome," she said in a voice whose low music was sadder than sobs. "I await my bridegroom. When he comes he will give you welcome to our wedding feast."

"Sweetheart! Do you not know me?"

She drew back in offended dignity.

"It is not fitting that a stranger should call me by that name. You jest, sir. If you have come to do honor to our nuptials you should not speak light words."

She sank back into her chair, lifting her gaze upward and waiting with a smile of happy expectation on her lips. All the answer she gave to his entreaties was a gentle: "I await my bridegroom's coming."

The days and the weeks and the months went by and drifted into years and still the maiden waited for the lover whom her dazed mind could not recognize, though he watched over her with a tender care until hope was gone and he knew that his presence could never bring anything of pleasure to her heart. Then he went away.

The years passed on and the maiden waited in radiant expectation and time dimmed not the springtide bloom of her loveliness. She was ever the fair and loving child-woman, waiting for her bridal.

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Lieut. Alan Warrington had returned from the Philippines and was stationed at Fort Milford. Life at an inland fort, with its routine drills and dress parades, may be more comfortable than long hikes over tropical islands, but it leaves something to be desired in the way of variety. Lieut. Warrington found no outlet for his changeful tempers and roving tendencies except in long walks and rides about the country. Home-coming meant less to him than to most island exiles. He was the only child of his father, for whom he had been named. In his absence his father had died and there was no tie of kindred left to bind him to his country.

Sometimes in his walks he passed a knoll, sloping to the south, on which stood a large house built of cream-colored stone, contrasting vividly with the green of the line of trees beyond and the pale turquoise of the sky.

In passing he had seen a beautiful girl at the gate, always with an older woman at her side, who seemed to be less a companion than an attendant. He had noted the girl's waving amber hair and the brown of her great eyes and the fairness of her delicately pink cheeks.

One morning he was riding along the road thinking of the beautiful maiden and wondering who she was and why she looked out upon the world with such wandering, restless eyes. As he drew near the great house he saw her come alone down the garden path, glancing back now and then as if in fear that some one would steal upon her solitude. When she reached the gate she stood for a moment, looking longingly out. Then she raised the latch with a swift movement and ran out into the road. She lifted her arms high above her head and laughed in a clear musical tone.

As Alan watched her poised gracefully, swinging her arms like slender wind-swept boughs, he heard the sudden harsh jangle of bells. Down the road came two automobiles racing at their utmost speed. She did not seem to hear the warning, though the foremost machine had almost leaped upon her.

Alan dashed forward, seized her by the arm and drew her from the track, the automobile touching her swaying garments as it flew by. She uttered a sharp cry and passed her hand over her eyes as if to push aside a veil. A look of terror came into her face and then gave way to an expression of dawning consciousness, as of one who wakes from a long sleep. She looked up and saw in the face of his son the Alan Warrington of her youth.

"I am so glad you have come, Alan. I new you would, but the waiting seemed an eternity. The train was late, they told me."

"Yes," he said, with a puzzled expression.

Then there came the memory of the old story he had heard long ago of the girl who had waited for his father through the years which had brought death to the faithful lover, but had left the maiden still the fair, loving bride, unconscious of and untouched by the passage of years. The love of the bridegroom of years agone leaped suddenly into the heart of his son and he seemed always to have known the deep eyes into which he looked and to have had no life till she came with a love for which his heart had waited through the years.

The moment of awakening had come and she met Alan Warrington as he had stood before her in the days that were to her as the present. The time between was as naught. It had left no mark on face or heart. She was still the bride who had waited through an eventful day for her first Alan Warrington.

To him, too, it was the realization of a beautiful dream as he lifted her hand to his lips and whispered in his heart:

"My Ginevra!"

A NARROW ESCAPE.

Miss Kara Smart Meets with a Serious Accident at Hands of Drunken Japanese.

(We are permitted to quote the following extracts from a personal letter to Miss Smart's mother.—Editors of the Union Signal.)

Tokyo, Japan.—The other evening, as I was coming home, after a day's absence traveling over the same road I have traveled hundreds of times, my jinrikisha man turned abruptly and darted off the road into the big canal along which the road runs. It was done so quickly I had no time to jump to save myself nor to stop the man.

Almost the first thing I knew I saw him dropping into that awful black hole, then saw one wheel go over (we went sideways fortunately) the stone wall lining side of canal, and then I was hurled into a gulf of pitch darkness and knew nothing more until I struck the water some fifteen feet distant. Down, down I went, for it was high

I WAS AT LAST HAULED OUT MORE DEAD THAN ALIVE.

tide forunately (or I'd have had a broken head or neck most likely), and as the cold water rushed in mouth, ears, nose, there came to me like a flash father's instructions of many years ago: "Keep your mouth shut, hold your breath, keep your arms down, and you'll come to the top and float until some one can rescue you," and I immediately proceeded to follow instructions to the letter. Result: I went down to the bottom, then, still holding my breath, turned over and came up to the top, right side up with care, and I floated. Looked about for the jinrikisha man and saw none, but while I was wondering what I could do next, how I could get out of that awful place when I didn't know any Japanese word for "help" and I couldn't swim nor climb up a perpendicular stone wall ten feet or more high in case I could get to it—directly I saw his head and shoulders come above water near the edge. I called to him and he turned as if shot (suppose he thought I was done for), paddled out to me, and grasping the bottom of my skirt, towed me in until I got near enough to catch his shoulders, which I grasped, and righted myself, standing by his side, while he held on to me and I to him, the water to our armpits as I remember.

Then we both yelled, "Help! help!" in our own language, and soon we heard voices and then three Japs' heads peeked over the canal wall and peered down onto us. By dint of the man with me boosting, my scrambling and those three men pulling on one wrist which they could just reach with the combined efforts of us all to get together, I was at last hauled out more dead than alive, and lifted to my feet only to tumble down again, for my strength went from me then, as Samson's must have done when he lost his hair.

After finding out about my baggage, two of those men took me, one on each side, and started me for the house, five blocks away. I went a few rods and then discovered my knee (left) was hurt, and a deathly faintness seized me. I started to fall, but the men held me firmly between them, saying most kindly: "Mo scotia, mo scotia" (meaning a little more—a little more). I begged them in Japanese to put me in another purunia and hurry me home, but they only said: "Scota matte, scotta matte!" (a little wait, a little wait) and dragged me along half falling, stumbling, plunging, half fainting. They got me home, looking like a drowned rat, and I had just strength enough left to arouse the household and toppled onto a chair in the hall, but I didn't faint. Oh, no! I knew I mustn't; if I did, then the worst would be to pay, so I held onto my will power and exerted it as best I could, while four women and two strong men undressed and carried me up to my room and put me to bed; then I had a nervous chill that was almost equal to an earthquake, and in the midst of it the doctor came and told me—"not to be so nervous." He ordered whisky post haste! I refused to take it—told him there were better remedies. He said No! I said, Yes! and stuck to it, and he got something else, though I had little need of it when it reached me, for my will had brought me out.

This was five days ago, and I'm still confined to room and couch, though am getting so I can move about a little.

I got off with a sprained knee, a wrenched back, numerous bruises and a shocked nervous system, which was not bad, considering.

How did it happen? Oh, the man was full of sake, of course! I guess I'll never get over the fun it has caused among my friends, some of whom call me "a good sailor," "a temperance comet," etc.

The largest newspaper of Japan reported it, giving all details, and the Japanese temperance leaders (while deeply chagrined that one of their people should have laid me out), are very happy over the outcome. They say: "It's the best thing you've done yet!" That whereas I have heretofore reached thousands, now I have reached millions, for that paper goes all over the Empire, and there's a first class temperance lecture in it as well as plenty of good advertising.

The police swooped down on that poor "kurumaya" (jinrikisha man) at once and would have made it interesting for him (for it's pretty serious business to hurt a "foreigner"), but in the midst of my suffering I begged the head of the police, who had come to see me, not to punish or do anything with the man, and while he made no promises to me then and waited two days to see how seriously I was hurt, he eventually let him go and gave him back his license. Such gratitude as the poor fellow and all his associates exhibited! His poor wife came to see me yesterday and brought me a lot of nice oranges. She was completely upset over it. The head man from the jinrikisha stand has been to call several times, and I've been almost overwhelmed with calls and attention from friends and from those also whom I never before met, both foreigners and Japanese. My accident has evidently waked people up somewhat. Books magazines, flowers and fruit, besides many notes of sympathy, have been bestowed upon me, and still they come.

This is the third narrow escape I have had in three months, though the other two were not such close shaves, and I'm as careful as I can be and do not needlessly run into danger, but you know this is not yet a civilized country, and even if it were—well, they have a few accidents in civilized countries, too, I notice.

Mr. Nemoto, vice-president of the National Temperance League, informed me that the temperance societies never could have afforded to pay for the amount of space devoted by the newspapers to our cause just now, and he's happy over it.

The doctor says I must keep quiet for a few weeks, and I shall be all right. The hardest thing to replace will, I fear, be my clothing, for I went in all over—hat, coat and all, and they are somewhat the worse for such close contact with water and mud. Oh, well, it will all come out some way in course of time.

TEMPERANCE POINTS.

Ex-Gov. John D. Long has been elected to the presidency of the Massachusetts Total Abstinence society.

Stand with anybody that stands right. Stand with him while he is right, and part with him when he goes wrong.—Lincoln.

Enact into every day living the ethics of Christ's Gospel; nothing else can bring the glad day of universal brotherhood.—Frances E. Willard.

The average per capita consumption of liquor in the United States last year was 19.48 gallons. Such is the statement of the American Prohibition Year Book for 1904, edited by Mr. Alonzo E. Wilson, the state chairman for Illinois, and just issued from the headquarters in Chicago. Among other startling facts which every temperance man should consider.

A young man who drinks even moderately thereby surrenders his place in the commercial world. Should the fathers and mothers of marriageable daughters be less concerned about the habits of possible sons-in-law than are bankers, railway managers, merchants and manufacturers about the conduct of their hired men?—National Advocate.

Drunken Fish.

Bridgeport fishermen were astonished and puzzled yesterday by the remarkable spectacle of intoxicated fish. One fisherman said he thought all the fish had gone crazy. They wiggled and waggled about in the strangest manner. Search for the cause of the spectacular actions of the fish brought to light the fact that Deputy Sheriff Doolan had emptied about 30 casks of red wine into a sewer which feeds into the harbor. The wine was seized by the police in an illicit still.—National Advocate.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

Some die with heart failure and some live with head failure.

It isn't always the best actress that gets the most followers.

Nothing jars a man like being compelled to love by contract.

Somehow a man generally loses his nerve just when he needs it most.

In order to start the political machine one must drop dollars in the slot.

Every time a man calls his wife an angel she thinks he's been drinking.

A good many things are bad enough, but the worst never really happens.

No artist should attempt to select a living model unless he understands figures.

After marrying the man who courted her a girl is apt to find that he's another man.

Truth is constantly getting in the way of some people. That is probably why it is crushed to earth so often.—Chicago Daily News.

A reproduction of the cottage in which the grandfatther of the late President McKinley was born in Ireland will be one of the features of the Irish exhibition at the world's fair.

MRS. DENISON'S TRAVELS.

President of General Federation of Women's Clubs Has Established a Unique Record.

Mrs. Demies T. S. Denison, president of the General Federation of Women's clubs, is at present at her home in West One Hundred and Third street, Manhattan, resting between journeys. And she probably needs the rest. For three months she was as continually on the road as a commercial traveler. In those three months she traveled more than most women do in a lifetime, and all without going outside of the United States. She crossed the Mississippi six times, got almost out to the coast twice and kept engagements in Louisiana and Texas, and engagements in Michigan and the Dakotas. She visited 22 states in all, traveled about 30,000 miles, talked to not far from 100,000 women and came home fresh as a daisy and having gained weight during her travels.

That is something of a record even for these strenuous days, and now she has started off again to Florida first and then to Arkansas and Tennessee and possibly to one or two other places. All this, of course, on federation business. Who takes the place of president to that enormous aggregation of women must make up her mind to put her own private and personal affairs entirely in the background for two years. And even that Mrs. Denison has not done, inasmuch as her mother has been very ill—a situation which she did not foresee when she took the presidency—and she has been drawn hither and yon by a divided duty, and, succeeded in neglecting neither. But poor Mr. Denison! He has been practically wifeless for the past year, between his wife's mother and his wife's clubs. However, he brought it on himself, so far as the clubs are concerned,

MRS. D. T. S. DENISON.
(President of the General Federation of Woman's Clubs.)

for it was he who urged and encouraged his wife to go into club life and cheered her through her first moments of stage fright and was so proud and pleased at the general recognition of her brilliancy and graciousness and ability that she couldn't help being pleased and proud with him.

Speaking of her travels—and even as she spoke Mrs. Denison was dressed and ready to go to a big local club reception as "guest of honor"—she said to a Brooklyn Eagle reporter: "I had a perfectly delightful trip in every way. It seemed to me that each town outdid the last I had visited in its welcome. And those western club women! They are such forceful, brainy, practical creatures. They don't seem to waste so much time on unimportant details, but get right down to the meat of the matter. I suppose that in our eastern cities our various reforms and charities and public works are so well organized, so crystallized that there is not so much for the clubs to do. But out west the women's clubs are an active living public force, doing things that ought to be done, accomplishing things that need accomplishing. And their hospitality is not mere civility; their politeness seems to be a deep seated courtesy that springs from real kindness.

"I think any one who had been on my recent trip with me would have realized the uses of women's clubs. Possibly occasionally they would have realized their abuses, too. But in the main they do stimulate and develop. And the club woman is not necessarily a masculine, domineering, unwomanly creature. She can overdo it, of course, and sometimes clubs seem to become an obsession with women. But those are the women who are naturally ill-balanced; if it wasn't clubs it would be something else. Of course, a whole lot of them take themselves with tremendous seriousness and are awfully funny.

"This southern trip of mine is probably the last one I shall take as president of the general federation. My term ends in the spring."

Stuffing for Green Peppers.

Corned beef hash is said to make an excellent stuffing for green peppers. Of course no one would make hash on purpose to stuff peppers with, but hash is often left over. A housewife of an experimental frame of mind who had hash left over filled some peppers with it, poured around them a brown gravy of butter, flour and water and baked them. She says there is no doubt of the success of that experiment.

UNIQUE PHOTOGRAPH FANS.

A Novelty from Germany Which Is Destined to Become Quite Popular in This Country.

Of the making of fans there appears to be practically no end in these days, and novelty and artistic results are the dual aims of the designer and manufacturer of these essential possessions of maid and matron. The Frenchman and the American are exceedingly adept as fan designers and constructors, but the newest idea in this line comes from the land of the Teuton. It is the photograph fan, of which a picture is here shown. The

THE PHOTOGRAPH FAN.

framework is of thin silk and tortoise shell, the mount elaborately decorated in gold. In orchid design silk is appliqued on the foundation fabric, with the petals so arranged as to leave space for the painted portraits of the owner's dear friends. In place of the painted picture a tiny photograph may be inserted if desired, and if cleverly done the effect is good, although the painted miniature adds to the picturesque and artistic effect of the fan. The college girl, the debutante and the young girl in general is likely to approve of such a fan, as it can be made to serve a decorative as well as useful purpose and hold the place of honor as a photo frame.—Brooklyn Eagle.

HINTS FOR YOUNG MOTHERS

Caring for the Baby Is Robbed of Many Trials by Adopting a Rational System.

Young mothers usually know very little about the care of babies, and this lack of knowledge is apt to make the task seem a very difficult one. Let his clothes be soft, warm and comfortable. We often fail to realize how much more sensitive he is to changes of temperature than we are, and are not careful enough to guard against them. The room in which he stays should be kept as near the same temperature as possible, and well ventilated, but avoid keeping him in a draft or he will be apt to have the colic. A healthy baby, that has not been taught bad habits, will be happy and contented in his crib the greater part of the day, allowing the mother time to attend to other duties, or to rest. He does not need to be held in your arms all the time, and he never needs to be carried about to amuse him. Few mothers are strong enough for that task, and they should never begin it. A great deal of worry and many cross spells might be saved if the mother would begin by having regular hours for feeding and bathing the baby. The bath should never be neglected, for so much of his comfort depends upon it that he will be restless and cross without it. Have the room warm and the water just warm enough for comfort. Get the bath tub in place, with towels and clean clothes hung on a chair before the fire, so they will be at hand when needed. Bathe him quickly, and wipe him dry with a very soft linen towel. Dust him under the arms and any other places that seem in danger of chafing with a powder composed of ten parts talcum powder and one part boracic acid, thoroughly mixed by sifting together two or three times. This is very soothing and healing, and when prepared at home it is inexpensive, and one can be sure to have it pure. Slip his clothes on and fasten them with as little turning and twisting as possible, and if he is not hungry he will fall into a quiet, refreshing sleep.

When babies are teething they need special care to keep them well. They should have plenty of simple and nutritious food that is easily digested. The gums become swollen and the mouth feverish. Give them a drink of water occasionally and see how eagerly they take it. Any tendency toward diarrhoea should be checked at once. If home remedies fail call a physician without delay.—St. Louis Republic.

They Like to Be Ugly.

As if nature had not been unkind enough, the Thibetan woman heightens her ugliness by smearing her face with a horrible black ointment to keep her skin from cracking in the dry wind. Her dress is not different from her husband's. Her crowning glory is her hair. Plastered down with butter from the part to the ears, it goes off behind into a sunburst of small braids to which is fastened a great fan-shaped headdress falling to the hem of her garments. It is of spreading strips of red and blue cloth joined horizontally by iron bands and ornamented with countless coral and malachite beads, silver coins, and tiny bells. The one poetic thing about a Thibetan lady is the sound of her gong—a soft, melodious tinkle, belying the grotesqueness of her face.

Cleaning White Satin Shoes.

White satin shoes may be easily cleaned at home. Stuff out the shoe in shape and rub it gently with a soft cloth dipped in methylated spirit, repeating till clean. Dry with a clean, soft cloth.

WAR REMINISCENCES

CAMPAIGNING IN MISSOURI.

Reminiscences of a Veteran Who Belonged to Well-Known Iowa First "Greyhounds."

I was a soldier in Missouri, a member of company C, First Iowa, known as the "Iowa Greyhounds." I can never forget, says a writer in the American Tribune, the long marches, night and day, the hardships and desperate fighting that characterized campaigning in Missouri.

It has been said that the first enlistment represents largely the scum. I think that statement is true. The cream is the scum of the milk. That is the kind of scum that characterized the personnel of the First Iowa, with a few exceptions. I have in mind one young man just from college who paid ten dollars to another volunteer for his

"YES, IT IS P. D. H!"

place in the ranks. We had a glee club, composed of Eugene Ware, present pension commissioner; Kilmartin, the noted fifer; Charley Fowler, and other musical and poetic members of the scum of society.

The march from Boonville, crossing the Osage river, en route, was long and arduous—the Greyhounds in advance, followed by the First Missouri, First and Second Kansas, Totten's and DuBois' batteries. The Missouri miles were long—the longest I ever traveled. I never could tell just how far we had advanced. From the early start in the morning to the finish late at night was about the length of a Missouri mile.

One day in the latter part of July, 1861, a German friend, whom I was visiting in Sigel's camp at Pond Springs, solemnly requested me to accompany him outside of the encampment. Stopping beside a newly-made grave, he said, in accents soft and tender: "Dis is his time. He fights mit Sigel no more. He is dedt alretty once."

The story of Wilson's creek is history. I shall add very little to the story here. Capt. Mason, of company C, was killed. I have never seen anything so white as his face, pale in death. I can see it now. Our gallant first sergeant held up the beautiful silk flag, golden fringed, and the Greyhounds stayed with it. Some of them are there yet, awaiting the final reveille. The forenoon was hot; so was the fight. Some careless Johnny spilled melted lead on my leg, and while I was examining the damage to my anatomy, the sergeant, Jim Grant, a soldier of four enlistments, Mexican service included, stood above me waving the flag. Mopping his face with the other hand, he looked down and said: "It's pretty —— hot, ain't it?" Being still mad at the careless reb aforesaid, I curtly exclaimed: "Yes, it is p. d. h!"

Totten, whose battery had done effective work, remarked that the Iowa boys were all right, and permitted a number of the wounded, among them little Bob Armstrong, to ride back to Springfield on his limber.

Do the boys remember the big colonel of one of Sigel's regiments? A man of his immense physique must have supreme courage to go fooling around where six-pound shells are out for business.

How the wounded endured the march back to Springfield and from there to Rolla and St. Louis passes my comprehension. A comrade of company H, shot through the body, died by my side, on the night of our arrival at the arsenal in St. Louis. We certainly were hard to kill. The pension commisioner declares that only one man was discharged from the regiment for disability. I know that Commissioner Ware himself reenlisted, joining the Sixteenth Iowa.

A Brave Soldier Boy.

A young soldier of the Sixty-ninth New York, in a desperately-wounded condition, was taken on to Washington a few days after the fight. His father got word of the boy's situation and hurried to Washington, reaching there a few days after his son was brought to the hospital. The hospital surgeon was just in the act of removing a bullet from the back of the wounded youth's shoulder, the sufferer lying with his face downward on the pallet. "Ah, my poor boy!" cried the father, "I am sorry to see you thus, but I would rather see you dead than to know you were shot in the back." The young soldier turned over, bared his right breast, revealing a red bullet hole in front of the arm-pit, and then gasped with a brave glint in his fine gray eyes: "Father, there's where the ball went in."—American Tribune.

THEY FACED BOTH WAYS.

Trouble Finding Out How Some Prominent Men Stood at Opening of Civil War.

At an informal meeting of several members of the Missouri Society of New York, at which the situation in the far east was discussed, says the Sun, this story was told by an ex-confederate:

"There is one advantage which each nation has," he said. "I reckon every Russian is for Russia, and every Jap will be for Japan.

"The trouble in this country on the eve of the civil war was to find out how prominent men in some sections stood. Many persons waited to see how these certain prominent men were going to jump.

"One of the most conspicuous cases of uncertainty in my state was the late Col. James N. Burnes, then of Platte county, afterward a millionaire, and later a congressman of more than average ability. He was an orator, a man of culture and a perfect Chesterfield in his manner.

"He had married into one of the most exclusive families of the Platte purchase. Mrs. Burnes was as brilliant in her sphere as her husband in his.

"A few months before actual hostilities, when many were wavering, a meeting was held at the county seat of old Platte, to settle the question of union or secession. Several men whose names later became a part of the history of the conflict were present.

"The trend of opinion was soon found to be all one way—for secession. Col. Burnes was the last speaker. When he had finished everybody present actually believed that one southerner could lick six Yankees, and everybody expected to see Burnes raise and equip a regiment.

"He had told the meeting that he was not only willing to spend all of his money in behalf of the cause, but he pledged all of his wife's property as well. Both were rich.

"The war came and Platte county furnished more than her quota of volunteers, but James Burnes was not among those who went out to die. On the contrary a sort of dumb ague came upon the brilliant young lawyer, and for awhile his whereabouts was unknown.

"Not long after, when the union troops were in possession of the county, and meetings were held to induce those who had not gone out for the southern cause to rally round the flag, Col. Burnes showed up at one of these gatherings, at which union soldiers were on guard. The chairman of the meeting was a union captain. Col. Burnes was the principal speaker, and the way he expatiated on treason and the crime of secession was a caution.

"A short time after, a debate on the issues of the day took place in St. Joseph, the disputants being Judge Silas Woodson, afterward governor of the state, and Col. Burnes. Both were candidates for congress from that district.

"Woodson was a constitutional union man, which meant, in Missouri, the union with the negro left in slavery. He had, however, been accused at the start of being too much union. In his speech he referred to Burnes' offer to help the south with his and his wife's fortunes, and then quoted from Burnes' union speech.

"Burnes replied that it was better to start wrong and then get right, than to start right and then go wrong. The sentiment of the meeting was about

TO RALLY ROUND THE FLAG.

equally divided, and the speakers suggested that the crowd go into the courthouse yard, where a rope would be stretched, the Burnes following taking one side, the Woodson contingent taking the other.

"The following paired off, and the two sides were about equal. But the Burnes crowd were expert with the rope, and, throwing it over the Woodson crowd, pulled them over. A free fight ensued.

"It took nearly a year for some people in that section to know what side they were on, but after that the hatred became so intense that there was no middle of the road, and it stayed that way for 15 years."

A person present, not a Missourian, told a more singular case than that of Col. Burnes.

"I was living in Illinois," he said, "when the draft was ordered. I was the only son and my father did not fancy my going to war. My father, consequently, hired a substitute, paying him $200. Before the war was over we learned that the substitute had originally enlisted as a confederate and had deserted. He fought in the union army two years afterward."

Expensive Medicine.

Mr. Grouch—Dr. Doce has sent me a bill for $250.

Mrs. Grouch—He must have been giving you radium pills.—Detroit Free Press.

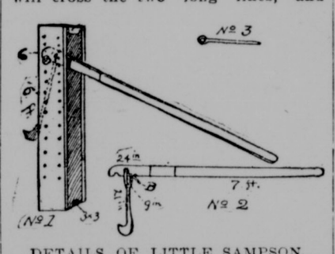
AGRICULTURAL HINTS.

FOR LIFTING BIG WEIGHTS.

A Contrivance Which Is Easily Made at Home and Strong Enough to Do Heavy Work.

The illustration shows what I term my little Sampson, a contrivance for lifting heavy weights. By studying the figures carefully, any handy man can make the woodwork, while the iron parts can be left with the blacksmith.

No. 1 should be just 6 feet high. Planks for side pieces are 2x8. Blocks at the ends are 3x3x8 and firmly secured by four ⅜ bolts 8 inches long. Now comes the important part. The two rows of holes as shown must be exact. Lay off planks with two straight lines just 4 inches apart. Now lay square on the plank so that small blade will cross the two long lines, and



DETAILS OF LITTLE SAMPSON.

mark the entire length in 1½-inch spaces, or just the width of the square blade. Now provide yourself with a 1⅛-inch bit, and bore straight through at every other junction of sectional lines; this being finished, we will start on the other line and bore on the cross lines we skipped before, thus leaving the holes at an angle, as shown in cut. There should be 20 holes in each row. The next will be two steel pins, (c) measuring 12 inches long and 1 inch in diameter. They should be slightly pointed at one end and flattened at the other as shown in No. 3.

For No. 2, the main iron should be ⅝ inch thick and 4 inches wide and 24 inches long; 4 inches wide from point and extending back 8 inches, where it should be made just 3 inches wide. On the lower edge at b is shown two pin saddles, which should be just 4½ inches from center to center. Upper hole for clevis pin is 1¾ inches back of front saddle. Clevis is made of ¾ inch and pin of ½-inch best iron. Clevis is 9 inches long. Main hook is 21 inches long and is made of steel ½ inch thick by 1½ inches wide, and point should be liberally reinforced.

We are now ready for the lever. This is made of 3x3 stuff and is 7 feet long. Measure off 2 feet and commence tapering and rounding the remaing 5 feet, leaving small end 2 inches in diameter. Now cut mortise in square end ⅝ inch wide, and back 16 inches. Around square end place a snug-fitting collar (a), made of iron ¼x1 inch. Now drive large iron in mortise and bolt, as shown in No. 2. In No. 1, c shows pins properly set for work. Our machine is now finished. All of the wood used in it should be of the toughest kind procurable. Mine is made of rock elm. The machine works equally well in pulling stumps.—Orange Judd Farmer.

WHEAT BREEDING HIS FAD.

Interesting Tests Conducted by J. N. Harper of the Kentucky Experiment Station.

An experiment which, if it proves a success, will be of the greatest value to the whole United States, is now being conducted at the Kentucky experiment station. J. N. Harper, of the station, is using in the raising of wheat the same principle that is applied in breeding and improving horses and cattle, and talks interestingly of his experiment.

"The successful cattle breeder," said Mr. Harper, "selects his individuals with the greatest care, taking into consideration many points. From those produced he again selects with equal care the best individuals, mating them, and so on ad infinitum, producing with each generation a better individual, until the perfect animal is the result. The same rule applies to the breeding of horses, sheep and hogs, and it is this sule that I am endeavoring to apply in the growing of wheat.

"After the most careful chemical analysis and examination under the microscope I have discovered the best variety of wheat and the variety richest in protein. I have also examined the wheat under the microscope and photographed cross sections of the grain."

"I will select the individual grains and plant them. Next year I will select from the grains produced the finest specimens and on the following year will plant them. In this way I hope after several years to produce a very fine quality of wheat.

"I also hope to produce a grade of wheat which will not degenerate. We get our supply of seed wheat from the western states. In a few years it degenerates and we are compelled to secure a new stock. I hope to produce not only a splendid quality of wheat, but one that will not degenerate and which under proper care will constantly improve."

The experiment is in its infancy and several years will be required to determine what its value will be. Other experiments have been made with wheat, but with methods different from that which Mr. Harper is following. Should the effort prove all that is hoped for it, it will be of the greatest value to the agricultural word.

Isolate the sick fowls.

NO APPETITE-EMACIATED-NERVOUS.

Many Women During the Spring Months Suffer From Extreme Lassitude, Loss of Appetite and Nervousness---What They Need Is

Pe-ru-na, the Great Tonic.

Miss Bertha M. Rush, 5435 Kincarde treet, Pittsburg, Pa., Superintendent Junior Society of Methodist Protestant Church and leading Soprano of the choir, writes: "Words cannot describe my thankfulness to you for Peruna. I was a sufferer from systemic catarrh for years and was in a very much run-down condition. I was extremely nervous and had the most foolish fears over nothing. I was thin and emaciated.

"My physician advised me to leave this climate but as it was not convenient to do so at this time, I took the advice of a friend to use a bottle of Peruna. I took it faithfully and when the first bottle was gone I felt so much better that I bought six more and took them faithfully, after which I looked like a new woman.

"I gained in flesh, my appetite returned and all my old symptoms had disappeared. I am more than thankful to Peruna."—Miss Bertha M. Rush.

I AM TIRED.

Everybody is Tired—Spring Weather Does It—Every One Should Be Cautious.

Depression of the nervous system at the approach of spring is the cause.

General lassitude, dull, heavy sensations, continual tired feeling, with irregular appetite, and sometimes loss of sleep. Peruna meets every indication and proves itself to be perfectly adapted to all their varied peculiarities. Peruna invigorates the system, rejuvenates the feelings, restores the normal appetite and produces regular sleep.

That tired feeling which is the natural result of the depressing effect of warm weather immediately after the invigorating cold of winter, quietly disappears when Peruna is taken. Thousands are daily testifying to its priceless benefit.

Mrs. H. Kassatt, 1309 W. 13th street, Des Moines, Ia., writes: "I am happy to give my endorsement for your valuable medicine, Peruna, as I consider it a valuable medicine to take when the system is run down from overwork. About two years ago I felt that I must take a long rest as I had been unable to work for over a month and could not regain my strength. I could not sleep at night and was in a very nervous, high strung condition. I decided to try what Peruna would do to build up my strength, and am pleased to say that I began to improve very shortly, and in less than two months I was able to take up my work, and felt better than I have for years. I take it now twice a year and find that it keeps me in perfect health." Mrs. Kassatt was for over ten years the manager of a plant furnishing ladies' wear and employing hundreds of women.

MISS BERTHA M. RUSH—PITTSBURG.

Miss Rush Suffered With Systemic Catarrh—Was Nervous, Had No Appetite, Grew Thin and Emaciated. She Now Looks Like a New Woman After a Course of Pe-ru-na.

Tired, Nervous Women.

There are thousands of them everywhere. A few bottles of Peruna would do them untold benefit. As a tonic and nerve invigorator it has no equal. It builds up the nerves, it gives strength to the circulation and at once restores the appetite and digestion. No feeble woman should be without Peruna.

If you do not receive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case, and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

POPE MANUFACTURING COMPANY

The Culmination of Progressive Enterprise

TWO-SPEED GEAR, COASTER BRAKE

Chainless Bicycles

Catalogues free at our 10,000 dealers' stores, or any one catalogue mailed on receipt of 2-cent stamp.

Western Dept., Chicago, Ill. Eastern Dept., Hartford, Conn.

Make Lazy Liver Lively

You know very well how you feel when your liver don't act. Bile collects in the blood, bowels become constipated and your whole system is poisoned. A lazy liver is an invitation for a thousand pains and aches to come and dwell with you. Your life becomes one long measure of irritability and despondency and bad feeling.

CANDY CATHARTIC

Cascarets

WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP

Act directly, and in a peculiarly happy manner on the liver and bowels, cleansing, purifying, revitalizing every portion of the liver, driving all the bile from the blood, as is soon shown by increased appetite for food, power to digest it, and strength to throw off the waste. Beware of imitations! 10c., 25c. All druggists.

Best for the Bowels

413

THE WIRE BOARD FENCING

Strongest, most durable and economical fencing on the market. This is a strong statement, but is based on actual experience, and absolute facts. We have the proof. Write for free sample and circulars. The Truss & Cable Fence Co., 620 Cuyahoga Bldg., Cleve. and, O.

A SILO ON YOUR FARM

WILL INCREASE YOUR RECEIPTS and CUT DOWN your EXPENSES. We make the BE-T. Send for free Catalogue and Price List.

G. ELIAS & BRO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

AGENTS Wanted.

A. N. K.—C 2013

PILES ANAKESIS gives instant relief and POSITIVELY CURES PILES. For free sample address "ANAKESIS," Tribune Building, New York.

FREE To quickly introduce the best Stomach-Liver Remedy, I will send, during April, to any address a full sized box, by mail FREE. Address F. S. CASE, LOGAN, OHIO.

Largest growers of ONION and Vegetable Seeds in the World.

Our Prices range from 60 cents to $1.50 per pound, and no better seed is found on earth.

How to grow 1,200 bushels Onions per acre with each ounce order.

Catalog 5c, for postage.

Pkg., 10c. Oz., 20c.

John A. Salzer Seed Co., LA CROSSE, WIS.

For Sprains and Strains

FOR Burns and Scalds

use

FOR Cuts and Bruises

Mexican Mustang Liniment

Mother Gray, Nurse in Children's Home, New York City.

MOTHER GRAY'S SWEET POWDERS FOR CHILDREN,

A Certain Cure for Feverishness, Constipation, Headache, Stomach Troubles, Teething Disorders, and Destroy Worms. They Break up Colds in 24 hours. At all Druggists, 25 cts. Sample mailed FREE. Address A. S. OLMSTED, Le Roy, N. Y.

25 CTS PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS

THE

Percheron Stallion

BLACK BRILLIANT

Will stand for the season of 1904 as follows:

Monday and Tuesday of each week at the Stable of P. F. Mellinger, Beckman.

Balance of week at the Stable of Amos H. Reckner, near Bittinger.

BLACK BRILLIANT is registered in the Percheron Stud-book of America, his number being 1923.

He is black with a few white hairs on forehead.

PEDIGREE:—Foaled May 22, 1895; bred and owned by Bond Bros. of Sugar Hill, Pa.; got by Fra Diavolo 10382, he by Fra Diavolo 5,17 (2889), he by Brilliant 710, he by Brilliant 1899 (756), he by Coco II. (714), he by Vieux-Chasiln (513), he by Coco (712) he by Mignon (715), he by Jean-le-Blanc 739. Dam, Flora 18010 by Black Prince 1609.

Terms:—For Insurance, $10; $15 ten days on foot.

6-2m **AMOS H. RECKNER & CO.**

APPEAL SESSION.

The Taxpayers of Oakland will take notice that the Town Council will set at the Council Chamber in said town on

MONDAY, APRIL 18, 1904

from 2 to 5 p. m. and from 7 to 9 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of hearing appeals and making transfers upon the assessment books of said town

By order of the Council.

J. C. DUNHAM, Clerk

Sheriff's License Notice.

Notice is hereby given to all persons or bodies corporate or politic, who may be required to take out license, that they must obtain the same on or before

The First Day of May, 1904.

According to the provisions of the Code of Public General Laws of Maryland every person or persons doing business for gain or profit, except the maker, grower or manufacturer, are hereby notified that they must take out a license. E. J. FRANTZ,

Sheriff of Garrett county.

EXAMINERS' NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the undersigned, appointed by the County Commissioners of Garrett county, to view the lands through which the new road prayed to be built in election district No. 6, and to begin at Cuppett & Lytle's store at Sang Run bridge and running down the river through the lands of Friend heirs, D. H. Friend, J. P. Savage, L. L. Savage, M. H. DeWitt, The Yough Manor Mining Co., John Friend, Thomas Thayer, S. F. Cuppett and to intersect the Friendsville and Oakland road at or near Elder Hill School House, and examine whether the said new road should be built, will meet on the 16th day of May, 1904, for such purpose, and to determine whether the public convenience requires the said new road, and if so to locate the same and perform their duty in the premises.

D. McLEAN,
C. W. FRIEND,
FRED. HANEY,
6-td Examiners.

EXAMINERS' NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the undersigned, appointed by the County Commissioners of Garrett county, to view the lands through which the new road prayed to be built in Election District No. 6, of said county, beginning at a point on Gap Run, near the residence of Mrs. Archibald DeWitt and running down said run through the lands of Truman W. Casteel and others to intersect the Sang run road at or near the bridge at Cuppett & Lytle's store in Sang Run, and examine whether the said new road should be built, will meet on the 16th day of May, 1904, for such purpose, at Mrs. DeWitt's and to determine whether the public convenience requires the said new road, and if so, to locate the same and perform their duty in the premises.

E. McLEAN,
C. W. FRIEND,
FRED. HANEY,
6-td Examiners.

STATEMENT showing the condition of the Hartford Fire Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn.:

Total Income		$10,523,326 69
Total Disbursements		9,129,498 52
ASSETS.		
Real Estate Owned by Company	$ 900,238 90	
Mortgage Loans on Real Estate	534,369 00	
Loans secured by Collateral	4,800 00	
Stocks and Bonds Owned by Company	9,259,717 44	
Cash in Office and in Bank	459,074 50	
Agents' debit Balances	1,028,300 00	
Bills Receivable		
Printing plant	24,187 32	
Interest and Rents due and accrued	11,755 14	
Market value Real Estate over Book Value	40,261 10	
Market Value Bonds and Stocks over Book Value	924,157 41	
Uncollected Prem's	1,170,000 00	
All other Assets	19,091 47	
Gross Assets		14,542,952 28
Total admitted Assets		14,542,952 28
LIABILITIES.		
Net Unpaid Losses and Claims	$ 954,822 82	
Unearned Premiums	8,053,542 59	
Return Premiums	179,687 80	
Commissions or Brokerage	167,103 20	
Total Liabilities		9,355,155 41
Surplus to Policy Holders		5,187,796 87
Capital Stock Paid Up	$1,250,000 00	
Surplus to Stockhol's	3,937,796 87	
Amount at Risk in U. S. Dec. 31, 1903	1,295,543,832 00	
Amount Written in Maryland during 1903	7,601,732 00	
Premiums in Maryland in 1903	99,459 00	
Losses Paid in Maryland in 1903	63,961 00	
Losses Incurred in Maryland in 1903	78,991 00	

State of Maryland, Insurance Department, Commissioner's Office, Baltimore, Feb. 13, 1904.

I hereby certify, that the above is a correct copy of the Statement of the Hartford Fire Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., to December 31st, 1903, now on file in this Department.

LLOYD WILKINSON,
Insurance Commissioner.
F. A. THAYER, Agt., Oakland, Md.

PLEASANT FIELDS OF HOLY WRIT

SAVE for my daily range
Among the pleasant fields of Holy Writ,
I might despair. —Tennyson.

The International Sunday School Lesson.

Second Quarter. Lesson III. Mark ix, 2-13. April 17, 1904

Copyright, Davis W. Clark.

Jesus Transfigured

Six days intervene between the confession and the transfiguration, or including the day of the credo and the night of the glorification, "about eight days," as St. Luke says. The days are left blank in the Gospels, but no doubt they were filled with teaching and preparation for the dread climax near at hand. The place was very well suited for the purpose. In this sem-heathen locality they were for once beyond intrusion of the pharisees and scribes. The terrible lesson could be taught without interruption. A whole week of divine affirmation of impending rejection, humiliation, suffering, and death! A whole week of human shrinking, protestation, fear. The teacher must give the line upon line about the gain which is loss and the loss which is gain. There must be the sharp rebuke, "Get thee behind me, Satan!" All the transcendently important and weighty instruction of the week is wrapped up in the luminous scene of the transfiguration. It was the "commencement" for this school of sorrow. The merciful kindness of it is apparent.

The setting suited the gem. The dazzling whiteness of everlasting snow; the immovable might of rocky barricade; the solemn arch of night—a more appropriate environment for the most lovely and majestic of scenes can not be imagined. Purity, power, solemnity were in the face of Nature, as she beheld her Makers' glorification.

It was a week after Peter's confession of the Messiah's Divinity and Jesus' revelation of the suffering in store for Him—a week spent in the same locality, and crowded with converse about these matters—that the Master went up at night into one of Nature's oratories on some spur of Mt. Hermon. He took with Him the three most advanced of His disciples, the dominate spirits of the college of apostles—the Rock-man and the Sons of Thunder.

Lifted towards heaven and above the possibilty of intrusion, the four bowed in prayer. Then, as afterward in Gethsemane, the Savior went apart for a season of personal communion with His father, and the apostles wrapped themselves in their outer robes and fell asleep. Possibly, in that darkest hour just before the dawn, they awakened with an intuitive apprehension of something preternatural transpiring. They saw a sight of fadeless splendor. A third of a century afterward Peter wrote of it as if it had transpired the day before.

The form of the servant in which Jesus had condescended to clothe Himself thirty-three years before was now dissolving. The fullness of the Godhead was unveiled. He shone, not like Moses with a reflected light; like the the sun, His radiance was selfderived. His seamless robe became a web and woof of electrical light. His countenance like snow on which the sun is shining, or like the sun itself in meridian. But language of earth is bankrupt in effort to describe that scene.

The etherealized body of Jesus rises, and two holy ones came from glory to meet Him in the air. The souls of the apostles, keyed up to the occasion, recognize the visetants as, the one the man of Sinai, the other, the man of Carmel—the founder and the restorer of Israel. The subject of their conversation is the same as that which Jesus had had with His diciples at the base of that very mountain—the cup He was so soon to drink, the baptism He was to be baptized with, the exode He was soon to make.

Peter, in the ecstasy of his joy, burst in upon the conversation of the immortals. The woody slopes, with their wealth of cedar boughs, suggest the improvising of hasty shelters, after the manner of the Tabernacle feast-time. He will fain prolong this scene until all Israel can be summoned to that mount, and behold Moses and Elijah, the law and the prophets, humbly paying court to the glorified Messiah. That will end all opposition. The nation will no longer be faithless or unbelieving.

The Teacher's Lantern

The transfiguration is the heavenly Amen to the earthly confession of the Divinity and Messiahship of Jesus. Hardly had that comprehensive creed framed itself on Peter's lips, and been consented to by the apostles, than they were all shaken by the revelation of the ignominious death in store for the Messiah. That ineffable scene on Hermon fixed and settled a faith that was tottering to its fall. It nerved them for Gethsemane and Calvary. It was fitting that they should see the celestial evidences of His eternal Godhead and glory on the hither side of the cross. Before they saw His visage marred, they were privileged to see it transfigured.

* * * * *

That scene had its merciful ministration for Jesus' self as well as His apostles. It was not merely scenic and pictorial; it was of substantial comfort to Him who was touched with a feeling of infirmity, and tempted.

* * * * *

It has been well said that He who for us is to enter by a voluntary death into glorification, must first learn and actually experience in regard to himself, otherwise than by the knowledge arising from faith, that the glory of light and life is already present in his humanity; that it can break forth in him, and radiate from him, even, even without his passing through death.

* * * * *

The descent from the Mount of Transfiguration was like a second descent from heaven—Jesus' earthly life in mianiture. We see whence He came, what glory He laid aside when He humbled Himself and took the form of a servant.

* * * * *

We have an example of the honor and joy of the ministering spirit sent forth to minister. What unapproachable dignity—to hold high converse with the man of Galilee, soothe and fortify Him as He approached His crucial experience.

* * * * *

These ministrants came from the grave, but from the grave conquered. Elijah experienced the "change" which those who are alive at Jesus' second coming shall undergo. Moses died, but his body was probably immediately raised alive again. So the two are samples of the paradisaic form and appearance.

* * * * *

The transfiguration scene, aside from its relation to Jesus Himself, may well be considered a revelation of the resurrection body. We see, as in a mirror, the nature and appearance of it. This transient transformation was a prelude to the permanent. It was a glimpse of what Jesus shall be like in the eternal world. And all shall finally be like him.

* * * * *

The doctrine of evolution has so far prevailed that it is now conceded that there has been an age long and successful aspiration and struggle of life from lowest and low forms to higher and highest. The resurrection body may be considered, in a sense, the last step in the ascent of man

* * * * *

The old form in which the doctrine was presented was that upon a fixed, but distant day, there should be a universal and simultaneous resurrection. The new form asertsan instantaneous clothing of the spirit in the hour of death with a new body which shall be suited to the new sphere. The bodily appearance of Moses and Elijah at the transfiguration favors this latter view. They were apparently not in any "intermediate state," certainly there was no "soul-sleeping" for them.

* * * * *

The new body with which the spirit will clothe itself is as St. Paul describes it, incorruptible, glorious, powerful, spiritual, and immortal. We may fairly believe it will in appearance be like the transfigured body of Jesus.

* * * * *

There is always a vision for the prepared and receptive mind. These men were "apart by themselves." The vision of to-day comes in the prayer-closet. It make one inspirational and masterful with his fellows.

* * * * *

Jesus and the disciples went into the mountain for the express purpose of praying. They sought further light and instruction upon this specific question of his humiliation and death to be accomplished at Jerusalem.

The Man Who Makes A STUDY OF HIS APPEARANCE

Is the man who best appreciates the detail of the tailoring we turn out. The workmanship passes without a question, the fit is naturally a matter of course, but the shape we mould into the garments give them a character that dnishes them off and makes the satisfaction of the owner complete.

All this is a bid for your next tailoring order. We know we can make you the best clothes you ever wore. We want you to know it. That order is the best and only sure way to settle the question.

JAMES BROCK,
Dixon Building.
Oakland, Maryland.

FRIENDSVILLE.

It rains and is never weary.

Farmers are busily engaged with their spring work.

A. A. Frazee, formerly a teacher of this county but now living in Pittsburg, Pa., was a business caller here last Saturday.

Henry Krug, one of the firm of A. Knabb Co., spent a day or two here last week.

N. N. Savage, of this place, is at the county seat at this writing.

William Bishoff, who was vice principal of the public school here, is now enrolled in the Frostburg Normal.

N. J. East is a delegate to the annual meeting of the Knights of Pythias which is now in session in the Monumental City.

Our enterprising Merchant J. H. Cuppet, will spend a part of this week in Baltimore and Washington.

Asa Riley and family spent Sunday with his parents near Selbysport.

Misses Mattie Riley, of Selbysport, and Zella Greffith, of Guard, came here in attendance at last day of school on Friday.

Lizzie Welch, of Hoyes, is here visiting.

Miss Bessye Moon is visiting friends at Morgantown, W. Va.,

Samuel Hook, who was born and reared near Friendsville, but whose present home is in Kansas, is here visiting his many old friends. Thirty years or more have elapsed since Mr. Hook went west. Friendsville as he remembers it, had one store and only a few dwellings. As he expresses it, "many changes have taken place."

Joseph Graham, formerly a resident here, was killed near Out Crop, Pa.

C. V. Guard, who has been engaged in an extensive mercantile business here for several years, sold his entire stock to D. K. Harring. Mr. Harring will take charge in a few days. We wish him success in his new undertaking.

An election will be held here April 26, to decide certain measures pertaining to the town. If you are a real estate owner you will be allowed one vote.

Arrangements have been made for the erecting of a Lutheran parsonage.

It will be built near the church. Its completion will be expected by Sept. 1.

Normal will begin April 18. It is to be hoped that a good, live Normal will be had here this year. It should be the purpose of the teachers of Garrett to know more each year. There is room at the top; you will get there by applying yourself.

Mrs. L. Hardie entertained several ladies of the town one evening last week. They report a good time.

Appeal Session.

The Mayor and Town Council will sit as a board of appeals from the assessment of property for corporation taxes Monday next at the Council chamber. All who have grievances should appear.

WEST VIRGINIA CENTRAL AND PITTSBURG RAILWAY CO. IN EFFECT NOV. 29, 1903.

SOUTHWARD		STATIONS	NORTHWARD	
No. 3	No. 1		No. 2	No. 4
P. M.	A. M.		NOON	P. M.
3 15	7 00 lv	Cumberland ar	12 00	7 15
3 44	7 29	Rawlings	11 31	6 43
4 07	7 52	Keyser	11 08	6 20
4 22	8 05	Westernport	10 58	6 08
4 29	8 09	W. Va. C. June	10 51	6 01
4 47	8 27	Barnum	10 36	5 45
4 54	8 35	Shaw	10 28	5 37
5 10	8 55	Blaine	10 11	5 19
5 15	9 00	Harrison	10 06	5 15
6 00	9 50 lv	Elk Garden	8 10	4 25
5 49	9 35 lv	Gorman	9 35	4 43
5 55	9 42	Bayard	9 28	4 37
6 06	9 54	Dobbin	9 17	4 27
6 10	9 58	Henry	9 13	4 23
6 38	10 27	Thomas	8 38	3 53
7 10	10 55 ar	Davis	8 05	3 15
6 50	10 37 lv	Douglas	8 33	3 48
7 16	11 01	Hendricks	8 00	3 15
7 19	11 04	Hambleton	7 57	3 12
7 22	11 07	Bretz	7 52	3 07
7 25	11 10	Parsons	7 50	3 05
7 59	11 44	Kerens	7 16	2 31
8 15	12 00 ar	Elkins	7 00 lv	2 15
	NOON			

No. 25	No. 3	No. 1		No. 2	No. 4	No. 26
P. M.	A. M.	P. M.		P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
3 30	8 30	2 30 lv	Elkins ar	8 20	12 00	8 15
3 45	6 47	3 47	R.C. Jct	8 03	12 13	9 00
3 48	6 51	2 51	Harding	7 59	12 09	8 57
4 01	7 04	3 04	Junior	7 45	11 55	8 44
4 10	7 15	3 15 ar	Bel'g'n lv	7 35	11 45	8 35
					A. M.	

P. M.	P. M.		P. M.	P. M.
8 30	12 35 lv	Elkins ar	9 55	2 00
8 46	12 52	Beverly	9 39	1 44
9 10	1 15 ar	Hutt'e ar	9 15	1 20

No. 27.		No. 28.
A. M.		P. M.
8 00 lv	Elkins	ar 4 45
8 58	Fishing Hawk	3 46
9 22	Glady	3 22
10 08	Burner	2 37
10 30 ar	Durbin	lv 2 15
A. M.		P. M.

* Daily * Daily except Sunday. s Sundays only.

H. G. CLARK, Manager. F. M. HOWELL, Gen. Pas. Agent.

THE

SECOND NATIONAL BANK

of CUMBERLAND, MD

Designated United States Depository

SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS.
BOXES FREE TO CUSTOMERS.

This Bank Pays Three Per Cent. Interest on Time Deposits.

Capital	$100,000
Surplus and Other Undivided Profits	250,000
Liability of Shareholders	100,000
Additional Security to Depositors	$450,000

LLOYD LOWNDES, President.
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CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. **and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.**

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE **CASTORIA** ALWAYS
Bears the Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher.

The Kind You Have Always Bought
In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

Carey's Magnesia Flexible Cement Roofing for Flat or Steep Surfaces

Is suitable for all classes of buildings as it affords thorough fire protection and is a non-conductor of heat and cold. It will last the lifetime of the roof-boards. It is fire-proof and is rated the same as metal or slate roofs. Call or write for samples and prices.

A. D. NAYLOR & CO.,
Agents for Garrett County, Oakland, Md.

First National Bank

OF GRANTSVILLE, MD

Now Open for Business.

EQUIPPED WITH A

Modern Fire and Burglar Proof Safe and Vault.

Offers to its patrons every advantage consistent with sound banking.

Deposits by mail and all correspondence given prompt attention.

We Solicit Your Account.

Paid-up Capital,	$25,000
Liability of Stockholders,	25,000
Total Liability,	$50,000

PAYS 3 PER CENT.

on time deposits. Interest computed and paid semi-annually.

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C. H. JENNINGS,
U. M. STANTON,
G. C. KELLER,
ELI STANTON,
W. A. HITCHINS,
J. S. HERSHBERGER,
FRANK WATTS

OFFICERS.

C. H. JENNINGS, - President.
U. M. STANTON, Vice-President.
J. O. GETTY, - - Cashier.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

This is to give notice, that the subscriber, of Garrett county, Md., hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett county, Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

CHRISTENA MILLER,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 24th day of September next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 24th day of March, 1904.

JOHN E. GNAGEY,
Administrator.
3-4t Accident, Md.

Oakland Pharmacy

JOS. E. HARNED, Proprietor.

Drugs, Chemicals, Stationery, Cigars Cameras and Photo Supplies

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber of Garrett county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

RUDOLPH YODER,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber on or before the 24th day of September next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under our hands this 24th day of March, 1904.

EMANUEL HARSHBERGER,
NOAH E. HARSHBERGER,
Executors.
3-4t Grantsville, Md.

H. W. McCOMAS, M. D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, OAKLAND, MD.
Office at SANITARIUM.
Residence on North Second street.
Office hours, 8 to 10 a. m., 2 to 3 p. m., 8 to 10 p. m.; from June to October and from October to June, 7 to 8.30 p. m.

M. C. HINEBAUGH, M. D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, OAKLAND, MD.
Office and residence, Alder St., east of post office.

W. H. RAVENSCRAFT, M. D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, OAKLAND, MD.
Residence on North Third street.
Office in McComas Building.

DR. J. E. LEGGE, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Offers his Services to the citizens of Oakland and vicinity.
Office in McComas Building, Second street.

DR. D. O. McKINLEY, RESIDENT DENTIST, SALISBURY, PENN'A.
Will visit regularly through Garrett county Md., and offers his services to those wishing Dental Treatment. Charges moderate.
P. O. address, Elk Lick, Pa.

DR. R. F. BARTLETT, DENTIST.
Office in McComas Building, Second street, Oakland, Md.
Special attention given to bridge and crown work.

DR. J. G. ROBINSON, DENTIST, OAKLAND, MD.
Office at residence on Liberty street.
GAS ADMINISTERED.

GILMOR S. HAMILL, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.
Office in Garrett National Bank Building.
Particular attention given to Conveyancing, Investigation of land titles and collection of claims. Loans negotiated.

NORMAN S. HEINDELL, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
All business given prompt attention.
Office—First National Bank Building.
KLAND, MARYLAND.

EDWARD H. SINCELL, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, OAKLAND, MARYLAND.
Will practice in the Courts of Garrett and Allegany counties, the Court of Appeals of Maryland, and the adjoining counties of West Virginia.

FRED A. THAYER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, OAKLAND, MD.
STATE'S ATTORNEY FOR GARRETT COUNTY.
Office in First National Bank Building.
Will be assisted in all important cases by Benj. A. Richmond of the Cumberland bar.

THE REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME 28. OAKLAND, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, APRIL 21, 1904. NUMBER 7.

OFFUTT & SONS

If You Want
To Dress
As Well as
This Man,

WE HAVE THE

Ready-to-Wear Suits

In the Best Materials.

And the Latest Cuts.

We Have a Very Fine Assortment

AND CAN SUIT YOU.

A Fine Line of Stylish Pants.

Offutt & Sons.

The Up-to-Date Grocery,

First National Bank Building, Oakland, Md.

Exclusively a Grocery Store.

CASH OR PRODUSE—One price to everybody and that the lowest consistent with a complete line of High-Grade Groceries.

Everything New, Clean and First-Class.

Fresh Vegetables on THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS.
Largest Line of CRACKERS in Oakland—Fresh Every Week.

W. H. BARTLETT.

MR. ELKINS FOR VICE PRESIDENT

A Solid Delegation Will Go to Chicago In His Interest.

Senator Fairbanks is not to have a walkover for the Vice-Presidential nomination. West Virginia has a favorite son whose claims she will urge, and Senator Elkins will have a solid and enthusiastic delegation at the Chicago convention working for his interests.

"We are in earnest," said Congressman Gaines, of West Virginia, "in advocating Senator Elkins' nomination, and every Republican in the state would be delighted to see it brought about. Not only will the delegates be for him, but will be instructed to support him."

"Would Senator Elkins' nomination strengthen the ticket as much as that or a man from Indiana of the Middle West?"

"We believe that no better nomination for second place could be made than Senator Elkins. He is big enough for Presidential timber and ought to have been the nominee of his party for first place long ago. A man who is big enough for first place ought to be put on the ticket for second place, and Senator Elkins is that man. His statesmanship is of the highest order. He has the the undisputed friendship of all classes in the party, and especially of the great business interests of the United States. He is a big brainy man in every sense of the word, and his nomination would give as much strength to the Republican ticket as would that of a local man from any of the close states of the Middle West. In fact, he would make the ticket complete in every way."

DR. J. G. ROBINSON, DENTIST,
OAKLAND, MD.
Office at residence on Liberty street.
GAS ADMINISTERED.

NEW LOCAL LAWS.

The Friendsville Charter and the License Question.

In this paper today we publish three laws which were passed at the recent session of the state Legislature.

The Friendsville law provides for many things, the most important being that of submitting to vote of the property owners within the corporate limits whether or not liquor shall be sold at hotels capable of accommodating comfortably fifteen or more guests. Under the present law no liquor can be lawfully sold within the limits of the District in which Friendsville is located. Should the "wet" ticket win on Tuesday next, at which time under the special act incorporating the town, the election to determine the question must be voted upon, liquor can be sold only within the corporate limits at hotels coming within the requirements of the laws as above specified.

Grange Meetings.

The Oakland Grange will meet in Naylor's Hall every Tuesday evening at eight o'clock, commencing with April 26th. All members are requested to be present at the first meeting; also all interested, especially the farmers and their wives. The Grange will be ready to receive new members. We need to get better acquainted and consult together, for "in union there is strength."

H. P. WEBER Master.

The Deer Park Grange will meet in the band room in Deer Park on Monday evening, April 25th. All members are requested to be present and also those who wish to become members.

W. H. CHADDERTON, Master.

Subscribe for The Republican

COUNTY TAX RATE FIXED AT 94 CENTS.

An Increase Over Last Year of Four Cents on the $100.

ROADS AND SCHOOLS FARE WELL.

Smallpox Expenses In Part Responsible for the Increased Rate—Assessable Basis is $8,047,580.

The Board of County Commissioners adjourned last Thursday afternoon upon the completion and signing of the levy made by that body during the few days previous to meet current expenses of the county government for the current year.

Owing to some increased expenses and some additional ones over which no one had control, notably that of the smallpox item amounting to nearly five thousand dollars, it was impossible to keep the expenses down to their normal base and in consequence the tax payers will be called upon to contribute an additional amount this year, aggregating several thousand dollars, but the increase is so slight that it will hardly be noticeable, amounting to four cents on each hundred dollars of assessable property.

According to the assessment books the taxable basis of the county amounts $8,047,580 and the levy just completed carriers appropriations for all expenses of the county for the present year amounting in the aggregate to $75,647.25. Of this amount the schools will receive $19,000, and the general road fund amounts to $11-445. The items of new roads and special roads carry respectively $123.-25 and $3,390, making a total of nearly $15,000 for the maintenance of highways within the county.

The state tax rate, fixed by the Legislature, has been increased to 22½ cents on the $100, thus making the total rate for state and county purposes $1.16½ on the $100.

MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK.

Dr. Laughlin has made some very pleasing improvements on the drug store lot.

Mrs. H. R. B. Gracie, of Cumberland, was registered at the Assembly House last Saturday.

Mr. E. Z. Tower was at the Park last Friday in the interests of his coal mine. He is building up a trade in coal at this place.

Mrs. Ruth Havermale, of Berkley Springs, W. Va., spent last Frinay at this place.

Mr. Charles Weimer is having his mother's lots plowed, and seeded in grass. He is also enclosing the lots with a fence.

Mr. George M. Sisk and Mr. Edward. Sembower went to Gormania on last Monday having secured work for the summer at that place.

Wesley Rudisill returned home Thursday on No. 55 from a visit to Altoona, Pa., and Cumberland

We had two attacks of winter last week; real cold weather, accompanied with snow. The kind of weather that gladdens the souls of the coal merchant.

Mr. Upton Cuppett has moved from near Thayerville to the Park, and is occupying the cottage he purchased from Mr. C. Michael.

E. R. Winchell, who occupied the cottage on the corner of E and Spruce streets last summer, was in the Park Monday. He and his family will occupy the same cottage this season.

L. E. Hanson, Esq., made a business call at Fairmont last Monday, and is happy over the success of his trip.

Mr. L. P. Wilson, of this place, was called to Caldwell, Ohio, last Saturday, to look after some business matters.

The April issue of the *Mountain Chautauqua* will be mailed this week. It is full of information about the coming season.

Mr. Earl Forward will run a baggage and express service this summer. He has purchased Sherman Howell's wagon.

Mr. S. V. G. Mattingly has a good offer for his property and expects to close the trade this week. The purchaser has made a wise selection.

Mr. L. E. Hanson moved to the King farm, near the Park where he purchased a house and an acre of ground.

Call for Your Letters.

Mrs. Hattie Lomis, Mahlon Brenneman, Frank Rezac.

HE DID NOT VIOLATE THE STATUTE.

Congressman Pearre's Statement About Maryland Postoffices.

INCREASED PAY FOR CLERKS.

Larger Allowances Made, At Mr. Pearre's Request, For Offices At Luke, Deer Park And Rockville.

In the testimony taken by the McCall committee at Washington which investigated "charges against members of Congress" in connection with postoffice matters is a lengthy statement from Representative George A. Pearre, of Maryland. Mr. Pearre has been in poor health, unable to be in the House for several weeks and could not appear before the committee during the investigation to testify. Writing from the Hotel Brighton, at Atlantic City, under date of April 1, he makes the following statement:

"I think the committee will find my name mentioned four times in the report of the Committee on the Post-office and Post Roads—three times in connection with allowances for clerk hire, viz., at Luke, Deer Park and Rockville, and once in connection with a lease at Brunswick, Maryland.

"An examination of the list furnished by the department of these cases will, I am sure, satisfy the committee that the allowance at Deer Park and Luke were justified and legal at the time the allowance was made. Reference to a note at the head of this list so indicates. Why these places were mentioned in the list, therefore, I am at a loss to know.

"The other case, at Rockville presents same unusual features. Rockville is about 16 miles from Washington on the Metropolitan branch of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. Numerous mail trains pass it daily in both directions, discharging mails frequently during every 24 hours—how often I am not prepared to say. Five star routes radiate from this postoffice, dispatching and delivering mail once each daily, with the exception of Sunday, I believe. An examination of the records, copies of which I have, will disclose the fact that increases in clerk-hire allowances were demanded by Mr. C. B. Jones, postmaster, as far back as 1897, and recommended by Hon. John McDonald, at that time member of Congress from the Sixth district of Maryland. I was first elected to Congress in November, 1898, and assumed the duties of the office on March 4, 1899.

"The records will show that in 1898, before I became a member of Congress, an increase in clerk-hire allowance was made from $300, I think, to $900 to pay the salary of an additional clerk. This increase was to, and did, take effect in April, 1899. The letter of the postmaster, C. B. Jones, recommending this increase, of record at the Postoffice Department, but not mentioned in the report, will disclose the conditions existing at that postoffice and the crying need for more help.

"In his letter he says he has to pay two clerks out of his salary. This is my recollection of the record. I have it not before me.

"As I remember, my first active connection with the matter of increased clerk hire at Rockville was upon the urgent and persistent request of Mr. P. B. V. Viers, the present postmaster and my appointee. After the Bristow investigation of the Post-office Department a horizontal reduction was made in allowances for clerk hire at third-class postoffices, and Rockville was reduced to $360 a year upon recommendation of an inspector.

"After receiving the notice from the department of the proposed reduction Mr. Viers, the postmaster, wrote me urging that I ask the department not to enforce this reduction against the Rockville postoffice, as he could not possibly get along with such a reduced force. I wired to the department from my home at Cumberland asking that the reduction be postponed at least until I could see the postoffice officials. However, the reduction was made, and upon my return to Washington last November, upon the urgent solicitation of the postmaster and his representation that great inconvenience put upon the people, I went to First Assistant Postmaster-General Wynne, a most conscientious and careful officer, and who, it is said, originated the investigation into the Postoffice Department, and urged the restoration of the clerk-hire allowance at Rockville. He replied that under the regulation of the department $300 was all that could be allowed at Rockville.

"I communicated this to the postmaster, who protested against it and said the patrons of the office were complaining bitterly of the delays in mail distribution, etc. I then went with him to see General Wynne, and after a full discussion of the matter General Wynne agreed to send out an inspector. The inspector reported that conditions were unusual at the Rockville postoffice and recommended an increase to 'at least' $900, which was ordered by General Wynne in January, 1904, after the Postoffice Department investigation and the report of Mr. Bristow. I specially refer to the report of the inspector and letters of the postmaster at Rockville to show the necessity for the increase.

"Even now a petition by citizens of Rockville, regardless of party, urges me to secure further allowance for clerk hire at that point to secure them adequate mail faciliates. I made these recommendations solely and and simply because I believe the increase were needed to furnish proper mail facilities, and for no other purpose, and with no other motive. I believe they were justified then and I believe they are justified now, both in law and morals and good public policy.

"It would therefore appear that these allowances are in no sense a violation of law, but are strictly in compliance therewith, and when done in the exercise of an honest discretion and in conformity with the needs of the service are in the line of the best public policy. It may be suggested that allowance at Rockville seem large in comparison with the postmaster's salary, but a glance at the allowances for clerk hire at first and second class postoffices, as shown in the Postmaster-General's report in comparison with postmasters' salaries, will disabuse the mind of any suspicion arising from such a comparison.

"That report shows numerous instances of second-class postmasters receiving $2,000 and $2,500, where the clerk-hire allowance is almost as great, and I think in some instances greater, than the postmaster's salary.

"Mr. Bristow, in his report, in speaking of the Rockville postoffice, refers insinuatingly to the fact that a Mr. Page was put into the postoffice at Rockville as a clerk and then transferred to the Postoffice Department. This is true, but his appointment as clerk and transfer to the department was not made upon my recommendation, but, as the record and letters on file will show, upon the recommendation of Mr. Thomas C. Noyes, city editor of the Washington Evening Star.

"So much for the increased clerk hire allowances at Luke, Deer Park and Rockville, the three places with which my name is connected.

"Now to the Brunswick lease case. I should like to have the gentleman who prepared these alleged charges against Congressmen explain to me or justify his conduct in including this case in his list. The record will show that I wrote a letter of introduction for Mr. William Schnauffer to Mr. Madden, Third Assistant Postmaster-General, simply that and nothing more, making no recommendation of anything. I did not even know what Mr. Schauffer's business was, and yet this is included as one of the instances where Congressmen have violated the law or proprieties of public life. I have no further comment to make upon this case. Its statement carries its own condemnation and savors strongly of an effort to lug Congressmen into some imputation of wrongdoing. I regret that I have imposed upon the patience of the committee for so long, but for fear that I may not be able to appear before the committee before it closes its investigation, and feeling that the committee is entitled to the courtesy of a statement from me, however desultory and incomplete, I remain."

GO TO DAUGHERTY'S

FOR

Men's Shoes:
Stacy Adams,
Walkover,
Security.

For Women:
Dorothy Dodd,
and all grades
down to $1.00.

Boys' Youths' and
Little Gents',

Misses' and Children's, in High and Low Cuts, all grades and prices.

Let things slide, don't clean your stables so long as you can get your horses through the barn door. Dump your coal ashes on the lawn; stuff your old breeches in the broken window; file your receipts in the wood box; have your servant girl take her breakfast in bed, and encourage the hired man to smoke in the hay mow; have no opinion on any subject, and for you there will be no anvil chorus; the kickers will forget to give you the absent treatment, and the philosophers at the grocery and all the wise ones who sit around the store will shift their quids and say: "O, he's a good fellow." (Fra Elbutus). You will not find this kind at Daugherty's, and that is why they are talking.

Umbrellas the things to raise.

☞ One price to everybody.

I am yours for business,

FOR

Men's Shirts:
New Columbia,
Paris Full Dress,
W. H. P., 50c.

Triangle Collars, and Cuffs.

Pioneer Suspenders.

Brighton Garters.

My own Brand of Hats, from $1.50 to $3.00

Suit Cases from 95c to $10.00.

Trunks, $4 to $8.

Steamer Trunks.

H. L. DAUGHERTY.

A NEW MILLING COMPANY.

With a Capital Stock of $8,000 Organized at Friendsville.

Tuesday morning the Friendsville Milling Company to conduct a general milling business and to buy and sell grain, and to manufacture feed and flour, was organized by a number of farmers and business men of Friendsville and vicinity.

Application for the charter for the new company under the laws of the State of Maryland has been made to the Circuit Court for this county.

The corporation will have a capital stock of eight thousand dollars fully paid up and will on August 1st take charge of the Haney mill at Friendsville which has been in successful operation for a number of years, having purchased the mill and twenty eight acres of land adjoining along with two dwelling houses and a feed store from Mr. Haney and his son Fred. C., who will be retained by the new company as its secretary and general manager.

The officers of the corporation, elected at the meeting held Tuesday are as follows: President, W. W. Savage; general manager and secretary, Fred C. Haney, vice presidents, C. V. Guard and W. A. Smith; directors, S. A. Kendall, S. R. Frantz, W. A. Smith, H. R. DeWiit, G. V. Dixon, W. W. Savage, H. J. Black, H. K. Friend, W. H. H. Friend, H. J. Georg, J. H. Cuppet, L. E. Friend, J. W. McCullough, D. S. Custer, F. C. Haney, C. V. Guard, A. J. Mason H. M. Rumbaugh bnd R. C. McCandlish.

The property taken over by the new concern will be put in first class condition and with an up-to date mill at their doors the farmers of the Friendsville section should feel that they owe to it their patronage.

BITTINGER AND VICINITY

The warm spring weather is still a thing to be hoped for. With us frequent snow squalls, accompanied by some frezing waather, has been our portion within the past week.

Some sugar is still being made this week, and the sweet odor of delicious sweetness hangs heavy upon the air, frequently mingled with the sonorous voice of the lusty plowman, as he goads his patient team along the rocky hill side.

Communion services will be held in the Lutheran church at this place next Sabbath morning at ten o'clock.

The Lutheran Sunday school was reorganized here on last Sunday morning, and the following officers were elected: S. O. Wiley, Supt., Jonas Bittinger, Asst. Supt.; Miss Fannie Brenneman, Sec'y and Miss Rosa Stark treasurer.

Mrs Fannie Weitzell, of Avilton, who was visiting relatives here over Sunday, was called home at a very early hour Monday morning, by reason of the serious illness of her mother.

Mr. Leonard Shaw, of Jennings, was visiting here last Sunday, as was also Mr. Earl Stanton, from near Grantsville.

Mr. Edward Wiley and sisters, Misses Minty and Lucretia, were the guests of Miss Malinda Orendorf and brothers Sunday afternoon.

Miss Eliza Ralston is spending a few days at the home of Mr. D. J. Brenneman.

Prof. Althers, the all-around singer and painter, goes to Pocahontas Pa., where he expects to wield the brush for a few weeks.

Money to loan on real estate. Easy payments. Apply to Julius C. Renninger, Oakland, Md. 33 tf

THE REPUBLICAN.

BENJ. H. SINCELL, Publisher.

OAKLAND, : GARRETT CO., MD.

A SUNSHINE SONG.

There's a sunshine of the heart that is
stronger than the weather,
For it keeps the spirit blithe though the
clouds may gather round;
There's a better feeling round us when we
can all smile together,
And our troubles partly vanish when com-
panionship is found.

There's a sunshine of the heart that invites
a neighbor's trusting,
He who sings about his work is not plot-
ting any crime;
Deeds of duty are not heavy if ambition be
not lusting,
And the best of life's in helping and help-
ing all the time.

There's a sunshine of the heart that will
conquer every sorrow,
To see the silver lining is to roll away the
dark,
He who makes each day more joyful shall
not have a sad to-morrow,
And there never was a morning but some-
where sang a lark.

Then let this heart of sunshine rule the
life of every lover,
And let there be a lover in the heart of
every man,
For happy is the toiler who no evil can dis-
cover,
And gladness lies in kindness in a wise
and holy plan.

Let your heart of sunshine help the poor,
the sick, and needy,
Let your daily message with its light and
love be free,
Shout hosannas to the runners that the
reign of joy be speedy,
And the gloom of melancholy forever
cease to be.

—Charles W. Stevenson, in Indianapolis Journal.

THE END of THE QUEST

By NELLIE CRAVEY GILLMORE

(Copyright, 1904, by Daily Story Pub. Co.)

CLAYTON rose from his desk with a yawn, indicative of physical exhaustion and mental relaxation. He had written for three steady hours, without intermission, save once to hastily sign for a pressing telegram, and to glance through its contents.

There had been a steady downpour of sleet and rain since early morning and the streets outside presented a forbidding aspect; a network of muddy rivers and slushy sidewalks. Still, it was with a feeling of positive delight that Clayton drew on his mackintosh, and slammed the office door behind him.

Outside, a violent gust of wind almost took him off his feet, and hailing a passing ccupe, he was soon jolting over the cobblestones to the big, comfortable house on — avenue, he called his home.

He paid his fare without a second's delay, and ran lightly up the short flight of stone steps. A servant answered his impatient ring immediately, and Clayton hurried at once to his dressing room. When he had completed his toilet for dinner, he went into his wife's boudoir for a half hour's chat, according to custom, before the meal was served.

The room was deserted and he tapped softly on the door that joined it with her sleeping apartment. There was no response; he turned the knob and looked in. She was not there. A feeling of intense disappointment swept over him. It was the first time in the two years of their married llife that she had not been waiting for him!

He walked about the room aimlessly, staring at this and touching that with an absurd sense of unreality clinging to his mind. His head throbbed painfully

CLAYTON STARED AT THE WORDS.

from the day's strain, and his eyes commenced to burn in an altogether ridiculous and confusing fashion. For some time he stood in front of a little steel engraving on the wall, the picture of a girl and some dogs, gazing at it intently. Then he laughed, rather foolishly, he thought, and crossed the room to his wife's writing table.

There was a decidedly unusual litter of papers over it—just as though she had been suddenly interrupted, and had not waited or come back to set it to rights. A discarded sheet of paper, slightly crumpled, lay on the floor beneath it. Clayton stooped mechanically and picked it up. He had no intention whatever of prying into his wife's private papers, but something—a word—on the paper he held in his hand, sent the blood racing from his cheeks.

"My darling," he read, "I will go with you at once, to-night—if you wish it. Try as I will, I cannot see my way clear to leading this wretched sort of life a day longer. It is a hypocrisy; a lie, if you could only know—everything. Let me hear from you as soon as possible and I shall then arrange my plans accordingly. I—" Here it was torn off; probably she had thrown away this sheet, and rewritten the letter on another.

Clayton stared at the words, (undeniably in his wife's own characteristic hand) like a crazy man. The paper slipped from his nerveless fingers and fell, unheeded, to the floor. For several moments he thought rapidly. His wife's feelings were a complete revelation to him. He had been living, then, in a fool's paradise all this time, while fancying himself the happiest and most beloved of men!

Well, he would go away. There was nothing else to be done. Who the man was that had robbed him of his wife's fidelity, he could not know—had no way of knowing or finding out. At least he would not stay to hear the story of her wretchedness bandied from mouth to mouth. He would leave the house—and at once, taking the first steamer out of New York, forever afterward, would lose his old identity in a world across the ocean!

A year passed. Truly enough, Clayton had lost himself to his quondam world as surely as though the earth had swallowed him up. He lived in the closest retirement, amounting almost to hermitage, in one of the most obscure suburbs of London. Newspapers, he refused, lest some maddening allusion should find its way into their columns.

One day, he sat idly turning over the leaves of a magazine he had picked up at a little news stand. The illustrations amused him; one could easily recognize them from their total unsimilarity to the subjects they represented. He laughed a little at the idea, glancing carelessly at the long pages of printed stuff. They contained not the slightest appeal to his morose mind, and he was in the act of flinging the periodical away when something familiar caught his eyes.

"My darling," he read, "I will go with you at once, to-night—if you wish it. Try as I will, I cannot live this way a day longer. Let me hear from you as soon as possible, and I shall then arrange my plans accordingly. I shall be waiting here until eight o'clock for your answer. Hastily, Patricia."

Clayton caught his breath chockingly. What did it mean? The veins beat and throbbed furiously in his neck. With shaking fingers, he slipped back the pages and ran his eye up and down in search of the title. Here it was at last: "The End of the Quest," by U. D. C. A sudden light flashed on his brain. Una Dering Clayton, his wife! It was nothing but the letter in a story then! And for that he had been led to play the part of a deserter, a fool, a rascal. If she had only trusted him with her little secrets!

The following day, he went to Liverpool and engaged passage on the "Constantia," bound for New York. The voyage seemed interminable. Surely it was the strangest home-coming a man ever had. He wondered how she would receive him—if she would receive him, and his explanation?

It was just such a day as the one on which he had left. As Clayton stepped from the gang-plank, he recognized, with a startled heart throb, the partner of his firm. He had left that faithful friend wihout a word of explanation, either at the time or thereafter. He pushed his way rapidly through the rain-coated and umbrellaed throng, keeping his head steadily averted. But to no avail. Kenner had already got sight of him, and was pursuing him zealously.

"Clayton," he cried, extending his hand warmly.

"My dear fellow," the other returned, a bit unsteadily. And he could say no more.

"Where under the sun have you been?" Kenner went on, hooking his arm into that of his friend. "Where, why and—"

"That is a long story," replied Clayton, hurriedly. "But for God's sake, man, tell me something about my wife! Is she—is she well?"

"She is perfectly well; that is to say, as well as any miserable woman can be."

"Poor little Una. What did she think? What must she have thought of it all?"

"She has never said what she thought, Dick. But I'll tell you what I think she imagined."

"Well?" Clayton regarded him with paling lips.

"She would not believe you unfaithful; she positively refused to do that. From what I can glean—from what she says, she—" He paused, somewhat uncertain how to go on.

Clayton looked at him beseechingly. "Don't hesitate," he said, quickly.

"Well, in brief, I believe she considers that you were—must have been mentally unbalanced."

Clayton started. A shiver ran over him from head to foot. But in a moment he had controlled himself and explained everything as they walked on together through the driving rain.

"That goes to show, then, why no amount of advertising could reach you. Together, we exhausted the whole catalogue in vain."

"You will come home with me, will you not? I—I'm half afraid I haven't the strength—the courage—"

Kenner shook his head, smiling. "No," he said, "I am not coming home with you—this time. I see your heart is in the right place—if your head is not. I'll see you at the office to-morrow?"

Clayton nodded, shook hands and swung himself onto the next car. Inside of 15 minutes, he stood before the gate of his own home, trembling with a strange mixture of emotions. He hesitated just long enough to collect himself; then entered noiselessly, and tried the door. It was unlocked and yielded readily to his touch. Inside the hallway, he looked about him with eyes dazed by the very familiarity of the objects everywhere. He did not pause, but sprang up the steps, three at a time, crossing the corrider softly, to the door of his wife's boudoir. He knocked lightly; there was the sound of swift footsteps and the musical rustle of a woman's skirts. It was the half hour before dinner. Clayton remembered with a sudden sense of delinquency, that he had not dressed for the meal! The door opened quietly.

"Why Dick!" she cried joyfully, "I've been waiting for you. I knew you would come to-day; something told me. It—it is our anniversary."

Clayton opened his arms.

RARE SOUTH AMERICAN BIRD

Seems to Be a Survival of the Period When Birds Were Evolved from Reptiles.

Specimens of the hoactzin, one of the most remarkable birds in the world, are being prepared by Nelson R. Wood, of the Smithsonian institute, for the ornithological exhibit at St. Louis, says a Washington report.

The bird is one with which people of the United States are not familiar. It is a native of Brazil and Guiana. The bird seems to be a survival of the Jurasic period, when birds were being evolved from reptiles and mammals had not made their appearance.

The archaeopetryx was perhaps one of the first birds evolved from the reptiles. It was contemporaneous with the phascolotherium, amphiterium and tricondon, three diminutive marsupials, resembling the modern opossum, that also branched off from the reptiles. The archaeopetryx had a tail, which, although it bore feathers, was more like that of a lizard than that of a bird. The wings were relatively small and had three digits, each terminated with a claw. It is more than likely that this bird could not only fly, but could also walk on all fours and climb trees.

The archaeopetryx had a toothed bill. The beak of the hoactzin is denticulated along the margin. The hoactzin is about the size of a Porto Rican parrot. The eyes are surrounded by patches of bare skin, and it has bristly lashes like those of the African hornbill. The head bears a crest of feathers. In color it is olive green, with a narrow whitish bar on the wings, brown underparts and a long tail tipped with yellow. Its breastbone is unlike that of any living bird. The keel, which is highly developed in the breastbone of the best flying birds, is cut away in front so that the hoactzin flies poorly.

The absence of a keel to the breastbone and the structure of the wishbone have doubtless been the cause of the bird developing an enormous crop, which, unlike that of other birds, is muscular and seems to fill other functions than of a store house for food.

The strongest thing about the bird, however, is that the young at the time they are hatched have a thumb, tipped with a claw, and the stories that the young of the hoactzin are able not only to walk on all fours, but also climb, mounting the bush with the aid of this claw, are strictly correct.

The hoactzin builds its nest in low bushes along the banks of streams, where it feeds on the wild arum. Feeding on this plant imparts to the bird an intolerable musky smell.

W. H. Bates states in his work, "The Naturalist on the Amazon," that to him the odor of the hoactzin was like that of "musk combined with wet hides," while Deville said it smelled like a cow stable. The hoactzin is thoroughly disliked by the people of Brazil and Guiana on account of its odor, its mischievous, prying habits and harsh, grating, hissing voice.

DEER AND DOGS FRIENDS.

Instances Where the Animals Have Played and Run Together Cited by Californian.

In the town of Oroville, Cal.—now a notable gold dredging center—where I live, I very recently saw a fawn, still in its spots, unconcernedly rambling about the main street; dogs that were in no wise accustomed to it went up, smelled it, as is their canine custom and passed n. The fawn was perfectly unconcerned, relates a writer in the Hartford Times.

Two years ago there was another deer, over half grown, in the same town, which had as its companion and safeguard a large Newfoundland. These animals were often seen playing together and went downtown together at their own desire. On these trips the Newfoundland seemed, by instinct, to know that the deer was at the mercy of other dogs, and saw to it that no dog molested the deer. The family owning these two attractive animals has moved from Oroville, taking their interesting friends.

Another nearly grown doe I saw last year (adjoining the same town) standing in a little creek with some cattle. I was told that it came and went to pasturage and to milking (of course the deer was not milked) daily with the cows. In 1897 I was at Eden Valley ranch for a month. A wild, rough country in Mendocino county, Cal., environs this gem. Big and small game is abundant there. The wild cattle in the "roughs" are the most interesting feature there.

The cattle dogs, wild hog dogs, bear dogs and deer dogs are taught to attack and pursue tirelessly. The most exciting chase and fight I ever witnessed was between these dogs and a great wild bear that succeeded in ripping two out of six of the largest and best trained dogs. The bear was finally secured alive and dragged into the corral at the tail of a riata, snubbed to the horn of the saddle of the chief vaquero.

For a month I saw a male and female fawn move with perfect unconcern among these dogs, and all lap milk from the same trough (the fawn does not lap but drinks like a pig and drinks milk like a starved pig). It was laughable to see them pushing each other while gulping milk. These dogs that ran off the mother doe were first to discover her young, but did not seize them as they would have done the doe. When strange dogs passing this ranch house on the road espied the fawns in the orchard or the meadow, they naturally "went for" the fawns. I expressed apprehension, but I was told by the wife of the proprietor that the home dogs kept a sharp outlook for strange dogs and always protected the fawns. I saw evidences there of this.

I know a gentleman in Virginia whose shepherd dog chased a tame deer all about the grounds at top speed to the infinite delight of both animals. After the race deer and dog would come up to their master.

FULLY POSTED.

Uncle Geehaw—Hold on, there! I'm onto your game. You can't work that old April-fool joke on me of pulling my chair away just as I was going to sit down.—Chicago Daily News.

Calculations.

"You can't get around the fact that two and two make four," said the man who argues vehemently.

"That rule does very well for small amounts," answered Senator Sorghum, blandly. "But when you take two million and two million, and put 'em together in a trust, there's no telling how many million they amount to."—Washington Star.

PRIDE FEELS NO PAIN.

Miss Sweetlips—I don't fancy these new shoes a bit.

The Brute—How's that? Don't they hurt?

Good Appetite.

Nurse—Doctor, that patient whom you told was to have but one drink before each meal—

Doctor—Well, what does he want now?

Nurse—He says he'd like 18 dinners and about 12 suppers right away!—Chicago American.

PERFECTLY WILLING.

"Why, my dear man," declared the hypnotist, "by making a few simple passes before your eyes I can make you forget that you are married."

"Go ahead," said the other. "I've been trying to forget it for ten years."—Chicago Tribune.

All He Could Stand.

"Why don't papa come home to dinner, mamma?"

"Why, dear, he gets his dinner downtown."

"I suppose two of your meals a day, mamma, is all he can stand."—Yonkers Statesman.

A Natural Sequence.

"I see Brightley's name is being mentioned pretty often in the financial columns of the newspapers these days."

"Yes? Then we may begin to look for his wife's name in the society columns."—Catholic Standard and Times.

Locating the Trouble.

A gentleman entered a phrenologist's office and asked to have his head examined. After a moment's inspection the professor started back, exclaiming:

"Good gracious! you have the most unaccountable combination of attributes I ever discovered in a human being. Were your parents eccentric?"

"No, sir," replied the all-around character, "but my wife is. You needn't pay any attention to the larger bumps, sir."—Tit-Bits.

Not Their Own Thoughts.

"I say just what I think," a lot
Of men will boast. We wink;
Because we know it's merely what
They seem to think they think.
—Philadelphia Press.

HIS AMBITION.

"And are you really content to live a life of complete idleness?"

"Oh, no! I'd like to have enough money so that I would be kept busy spending it."—Chicago American.

Save Us from Our Friends.

Mrs. Gramercy—I've investigated, and it is really true that her ancestor came over in the Mayflower.

Mrs. Park—Pshaw! If the truth were known, I'll wager he was merely one of the crew.—Puck.

Keeps It.

The man who cannot take a joke
To be a bore has grewn;
But worse is he who takes your joke
And tells it as his own.
—Town and Country.

VERY MUCH SO.

"Tom Dixon is very methodical."

"How so?"

"Every time he proposes he uses the same method."—Chicago Chronicle.

The Business Instinct.

A man once dreamed he owned the earth.
And he was sore dismayed.
He found his occupation gone—
There was no chance to trade.
—Washington Star.

Taken as Read.

Cholly—My wife writes an awful fist. I hear from her regularly every week, but I can't read half-a-dozen words.

Gus—What do you do then?

Cholly—Oh, send the check with my love.—Ally Sloper.

A Shattered Engagement.

"We agreed to treat each other with perfect frankness."

"How did it work?"

"O, I could stand her frankness; but she wouldn't stand mine."—Detroit Free Press.

New Egg Producer.

"You say eggs are plentiful now?" asked the city chap.

"Yes, indeedy," replied the countryman, shaking the hayseed out of his hat; "you see, ever since those ortermobyles has bin comin' out this way they've just scared the eggs right out o' the hens."—Yonkers Statesman.

Behind the Age.

Giles—So you do not think the statues in the parks are up to date.

Miss Gasolene—Indeed I don't. Why, there isn't one of the figures driving an auto.—Judge.

NOT SUPERLATIVELY POOR.

Land That a Poverty-Stricken Man Was Not Bad Enough Off to Want.

Bourke Cockran was condemning a certain popular novel, relates the New York Tribune.

"This novel," he said, "is as poor and barren as Elmo county land."

"Is Elmo county land very poor and barren?" asked one of Mr. Cockran's interlocutors.

"Is it?" said he. "Well, I should say it is. Once two strangers rode on horseback through Elmo county, and the barrenness of the land amazed them. Nothing but weeds and rocks everywhere. As they passed a farmhouse they saw an old man sitting in the garden, and they said:

"'Poor chap! Poor, poverty stricken old fellow!'

"The old man overheard them, and called out in a shrill voice:

"'Gents, I hain't so poor an' poverty stricken as ye think. I don't own none o' this land.'"

In the Spring.

Lowndes, Mo., April 4th.—Mrs. H. C. Harty, of this place, says:

"For years I was in very bad health. Every spring I would get so low that I was unable to do my own work. I seemed to be worse in the spring than any other time of the year. I was very weak and miserable and had much pain in my back and head. I saw Dodd's Kidney Pills advertised last spring and began treatment of them and they have certainly done me more good than anything I have ever used.

"I was all right last spring and felt better than I have for over ten years. I am fifty years of age and am stronger to-day than I have been for many years and I give Dodd's Kidney Pills credit for the wonderful improvement."

The statement of Mrs. Harty is only one of a great many where Dodd's Kidney Pills have proven themselves to be the very best spring medicine. They are unsurpassed as a tonic and are the only medicine used in thousands of families.

Not as Other Women.

Mrs. Brown—You don't seem to like Mrs. White?

Mrs. Black—Oh, I like her well enough, but then she so eccentric. She actually thinks one should dress for comfort and not for looks.—Boston Transcript.

BALD HEADS COVERED

With Luxuriant Hair, and Scaly Scalps Cleansed and Purified by Cuticura Soap.

Assisted by dressings of Cuticura, the great skin cure. This treatment at once stops falling hair, removes crusts, scales and dandruff, destroys hair parasites, soothes irritated, itching surfaces, stimulates the hair follicles, loosens the scalp skin, supplies the roots with energy and nourishment, and makes the hair grow upon a sweet, wholesome, healthy scalp, when all else fails. Complete external and internal treatment for every humor, from pimples to scrofula, from infancy to age, consisting of Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Pills, price $1.00. A single set is often sufficent to cure.

People who like to tell their troubles dislike to listen to the troubles of others.—Chicago Daily News.

Moravian Barley and Speltz,

two great cereals, makes growing and fattening hogs and cattle possible in Dak., Mont., Ida., Colo., yes everywhere, and add to above Salzer's Billion Dollar Grass, Teosinte, which produces 80 tons of green fodder per acre, Salzer's Earliest Cane, Salzer's 60 Day Oats and a hundred of other rare farm seeds that they offer.

JUST CUT THIS OUT AND RETURN IT with 10c in stamps to the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., and get their big catalog and lots of farm seed samples. [K. L.]

"Read Brown's last novel yet?" "No; just convalescing from his first!"—Atlanta Constitution.

Shake Into Your Shoes

Allen's Foot-Ease. It cures painful, swollen, smarting, sweating feet. Makes new shoes easy. Sold by all Druggists and Shoe Stores. Don't accept any substitute. Sample FREE. Address A. S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

Every men on earth has either rheumatism, catarrh or some other hobby.—Chicago Daily News.

Piso's Cure for Consumption is an infallible medicine for coughs and colds.—N. W. Samuel, Ocean Grove, N. J., Feb. 17, 1900.

Why, of Course.—"What's good for insomnia?" "Sleep."—Chicago Post.

Stops the Cough

and works off the cold. Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. Price 25 cents

A word to the wise is superfluous.—Yale Record.

Money refunded for each package of Putnam Fadeless Dyes if unsatisfactory.

Ask only the well about their health.—Bacon.

REACH THE SPOT.

To cure an aching back,
The pains of rheumatism,
The tired-out feelings,
You must reach the spot—get at the cause.
In most cases 'tis the kidneys.
Doan's Kidney Pills are for the kidneys.

Charles Bierbach, stone contractor, living at 2625 Chestnut St., Erie, Pa., says: "For two years I had kidney trouble and there was such a severe pain through my loins and limbs that I could not stoop or straighten up without great pain, had difficulty in getting about and was unable to rest at night, arising in the morning tired and worn out. The kidney secretions were irregular and deposited a heavy sediment. Doctors treated me for rheumatism but failed to help me. I lost all confidence in medicine and began to feel as if life were not worth living. Doan's Kidney Pills, however, relieved me so quickly and so thoroughly that I gladly made a statement to that effect for publication. This was in 1898, and during the six years which have elapsed I have never known Doan's Kidney Pills to fail. They cured my wife of a severe case of backache in the same thorough manner."

A FREE TRIAL of this great kidney medicine which cured Mr. Bierbach will be mailed on application to any part of the United States. Address Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. For sale by all druggists, price 50 cents per box.

Reform in Almsgiving

By PROF. CHAS. R. HENDERSON,
Head of Department of Sociology, Chicago University.

THE old ideas of almsgiving were the result of ignorance and fear. We of this later day are making discoveries that are giving us an insight into our duties to those around us, and with our science, which our foregathers did not have, we will be criminal in our negligence if we do not change our methods of relieving poverty.

We have had enough of the old-fashioned method of giving to the poor, while blind to the conditions that make them so. What we need now is to know the poor. By this is meant that we must gain a knowledge of their lives and an insight into their conditions, which will come to us only through close personal contact. Let us have no more long distance charity.

It is bad enough to be poor and hear the wolf scratching at the door without having some sanctimonious church member come to the house offering a trifle of money and telling you that the reason you are in the midst of sickness and suffering is that your father was a drunkard or your own life has been sinful.

This is the part that the ignorant have taken in what the world calls charity. Now, by learning to know the poor we have made great discoveries. I know that drunkenness and laziness and vices are responsible for much suffering and poverty, but there are other causes.

We have intelligent citizens, who make our own government and laws, and how much suffering of the poor is due to our carlessness and the vice of open eyed misgovernment?

How much suffering is due to the ill regulated workshop, to the condition of our city water, to the filth of our streets and alleys, and to our lack of the feeling of responsibility for the wholesomeness of their homes?

Charity's demand of justice is three-fold. It includes, first, a personal understanding of conditions of life by personal investigation; second, an equal division of the burden of legislative conditions that cause poverty and suffering; third, a spreading abroad of the spirit of co-operation.

Sacrifice of School Children

By PROF. WILLIAM E. WATT.
Principal of the Graham School, Chicago.

HOSTS of public school children are killed off by school anxieties and agitation, and many others are crippled for life. The practice of forcing children to work in the schoolroom at times when their minds are unfitted for work and the attempt to pound mathematics into heads aching for history or English is to be deprecated. Teachers and mothers are to be blamed for laying the foundation of a stunted, deformed generation, mentally and physically.

Laziness should often be encouraged, both in the schoolroom and in the home. The mind is required to be lazy occasionally, if it is to be worth anything at maturity, just as is the body. We commend the baby when it stretches and say it is growing; but we are apt to scold the pupil for the same act when there is equally good sense for it. The teacher who never lets the attention of her pupils lag, but keeps arousing and urging all in the room all day, and every day, usually gets the praise of her superiors; but she is merely driving the rat to spin the squirrel wheel to his ultimate destruction, and is making rapid strides personally toward nervous prostration or the insane asylum.

We know the mother would soon kill off all her children by such a course. The killing off in the school by the same process is not so short a work and it is not so readily noticed. But it is there. Hosts of children are killed by school anxieties and agitation—others are crippled for life. We pay much attention to the child who has the stomach ache; but when mental dyspepsia strikes the same child as a result of indiscreet stuffing at school we are ignorant in the matter and leave it to the teacher to say whether the same dose shall be given to-morrow and packed down with the directness of the paving ram.

Work done under compulsion is of little value. It is right to compel the child to do housework or to help on the farm or in the shop, but it is barbaric to force mental work upon a child whose brain is tired.

Some children have discovered that they can rest in the schoolroom by pretending to be at work. They make a show of diligence and run their eyes over their books while their thoughts are on something more congenial and which requires no strain.

Avarice the Nation's Peril

By HON. W. D. HOARD,
Former Governor of Wisconsin.

BUSINESS—the gain of money at any price—does it not explain the demon of graft that is debauching the very tissue of American manhood, that is corrupting our national, state and municipal life, that is asking from us the sacrifice of honor, honesty, patriotism, Heaven?

What is patriotism? The sacrifice of our selfish interests to the good of the many. What is treason? The sacrifice of the good of the many to our selfish interests.

What is good government? The enforcement of law. We are surprised to have a president who believes in enforcing law.

Solomon preferred wisdom to money. Why? It seems strange to us. The wisdom lay in the fact that he preferred.

What has civilized Christianity? The growth of knowledge among the plain people, not among the learned or the ecclesiastics.

It requires but little brains to be a critic only.

Religion must first be ethical, then worshipful. Reverse the order and you have the bigot and the fanatic. Some men are worshipful at times and then greedy. They are called hypocrites. They are not; they are only inconsistently sincere.

Trust the people, said Lincoln. Come to think of it, whom else can you trust as long as you are here?

The poor, not the rich, are the hope of the nation. They have the virtue, they do the work. As we have not enough poor, let us import them. We are doing it.

The philosophers teach us the folly of despising common things. Yet a certain style of culture is peculiar for despising the common people. A learned professor irritably asked an Irishman why the stupidity was committed of putting the railway station so far from the business quarter of the town. The Irishman pulled his pipe from his mouth. "Sure, sir, in order to have it clost by the tracks."

Typical Winter Conditions at Vladivostok

It Is a Bleak, Black, Frozen City in Which There Is But Little to Be Found That Is Cheerful

IMAGINE a black world frozen stiff, and that is Vladivostok in winter. Wherever water once flowed in bay or harbor, a wide, gray-white road runs, and these are the only two colors in a wide, still world. There are no trees. The large forests, of which the old travelers wrote, have long since been cut down for fuel, and the immediate hills behind the town are all bare as a man's hand. Once behind these hills the endless rolling plain begins which is Siberia.

Directly summer is over, all the wealth of flowers, which for five short months have simply rioted in the land, go black, die out; the earth freezes stiff. Winter has come, and black and stiff the world remains. In Vladivostok there is little snow; sometimes a gray dust, more like powdered ice than snow, blows over the land, but for the most part it is a black, not a white world of frost. And in its way it is more impressive. The earth freezes deep, many feet down, and is hard as iron. The whole harbor turns a kind of dull gray; that, too, is frozen deep. To keep any sort of channel open, the powerful ice-breaker has to go through its work twice a day. Twelve hours of an ordinary winter's day is often sufficient to block the passage. And all this in a town in the same parallel as Marseilles, France!

SLEDGE RACING ON THE HARBOR IN WINTER.

To those who have never experienced it, real Arctic cold is almost inconceivable. They cannot grasp the difference between 10 and 50 degrees of frost; it remains to them merely one of numbers. Indeed, when once the winter has gone it is sometimes difficult to remember really how cold it was; but during the four severe winter months themselves it is a very solid and serious fact. Every night you go to sleep remembering, if you are new to such things, that a failure of the furnace which heats the house means death; you might wake first to know you were frozen or you might not. In the poorer houses the inhabitants sleep on the stoves, and the weak ones often die. Drunkenness here is often attended with a swift retribution, which does not in the least prevent it; and every day people are taken up frozen from the gutters, the spirit which is in them only hastening the freezing, so that the carts which are always sent round to pick up the sailors when the crews of the men-of-war are ashore have to do their work quickly. In the summer-time, when there is not the same need for hurry, the men often lie about in gutters until the afternoon. The word "gutters" is used simply to designate a certain part of the roadway; gutters, as such, do not exist. The drunkenness among all classes of Russians is simply appalling; officers think nothing of taking a tumblerful of raw whisky as a modest "bitters" before dinner.

IN THE VLADIVOSTOK MARKET.

When the wind is not blowing the cold is endurable, though five fur-lined overcoats are not at all an extraordinary amount of winter wrap. You wear, of course, fur boots, fur gloves, fur caps. Women have their skirts and bodices lined with fur; wild cat, being both soft and very warm, is often used for this purpose. It is quite astonishing the partiality for such things as oily sardines that one develops.

In the winter time the bazaar is really a sight; everything is frozen stiff. The huge long sturgeon from the interior stand in rows on their very sharp-pointed noses; baskets full of little fishes are piled together like chips of ice; frozen birds hang down in long festoons, and the municipality is spared one trouble—it never has to make away with food "gone bad." The bazaar is almost entirely in the hands of the Chinese, the tall, dark, rough Chinese of the north, who live wrapped up in wadded cotton clothes, until they look like bundles of bedding. Without the Chinese and the Japanese, Vladivostok would find it hard to exist. They do all the work of the town; the Russians garrison and misgovern it; the Chinese, the Germans, the Japanese, and the other nations trade in it, and the ticket-of-leave men from Saghalien drive the droskies. These last are not political exiles, but criminals—mostly murderers; and they all live together in a settlement about two miles outside the town, under strict police supervision.

The great sport of Vladivostok in the winter is sledge-racing, and when once the harbor is frozen over a proper course is marked off, and everyone who owns a horse takes part. A Russian horse is a superb brute; he stands as high and looks as strong as an American cart-horse, but he goes like the wind. He will walk or he will gallop, but he does not condescend to do anything between. His harness is wierd and wonderful and very Russian, consisting primarily of a huge wooden half-hoop over the head—the keystone of the whole structure, which is attached to the shafts by winding long thin straps backwards and forwards. It takes hours to put this on, is always liable to come undone, and if undone is very dangerous. An English lady once related to me with horror how she was taken for a drive in Vladivostok, and the horse and carriage just went over everything—walls, banks, or whatever came in the way. It is quite true, a Russian horse does; and if you have once driven behind one you are never nervous again—you are either killed or cured.

In Vladivostok you take your daily skate as here your constitutional, and the most exciting thing to do is to sledge along the coast—dangerous because shore ice is never quite trustworthy—to, say, the original Askold, which does not lie sunk in Port Arthur, but is an island on the northeast coast of Siberia.

A. HERBAGE EDWARDS.

Costly Meal.

John E. Wilkie, of this city, chief of the secret service, entered the office of Assistant Secretary Armstrong in the treasury department and said in disgusted tones: "I ate a beefsteak the other day and it has just cost me $11.25" "Well," answered Armstrong, "I knew beef prices were rising, but I didn't think—" "It was this way," interrupted the secret service man: "The beefsteak cost me $1.25 and the first bite I took out of it I broke a tooth. The dentist looked me over and said there were so many improvements necessary in my jaw it would cost me $10." Mr. Armstrong listened to this tale with a severe expression. "Wilkie," he said, reproachfully, "you should eat more regularly. Then you will not attack your food so voraciously."

Spencer No Linguist.

As everyone know, Mr. Herbert Spencer was no linguist. His ill-health—partly associated in large measure with eye strain—prevented him from mastering German. He was similarly ignorant of Greek, whilst his Latin was of the scantiest. Nevertheless, his work did not suffer so much as one might expect from these disabilities. He was so entirely a pioneer—anticipated only by the Ionian thinkers of 25 centuries ago—that a reading acquaintance with German would have been of little use to him. On the other hand, his works have been widely translated, the wonderful little pamphlet on education being obtainable in some 15 languages, including Japanese.—London Chronicle.

A Tramp Joke.

Scribbler—What do you think of my tramp joke?

Editor—It is a misnomer. It has been worked to death.—Town Topics.

Miss Hapgood tells how she was cured of Fallopian and Ovarian Inflammation—and escaped an awful operation by using **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.**

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I suffered for four years with what the doctors called Salpingitis (inflammation of the fallopian tubes) and ovaritis, which are most distressing and painful ailments, affecting all the surrounding parts, undermining the constitution, and sapping the life forces. If you had seen me a year ago, before I began taking **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound,** and had noticed the sunken eyes, sallow complexion, and general emaciated condition, and compared that person with me as I am today, robust, hearty and well, you would not wonder that I feel thankful to you and your wonderful medicine, which restored me to new life and health in five months, and saved me from an awful operation."—MISS IRENE HAPGOOD, 1022 Sandwich St., Windsor, Ont.

Ovaritis or inflammation of the ovaries or fallopian tubes which adjoin the ovaries may result from sudden stopping of the monthly flow, from inflammation of the womb, and many other causes. The slightest indication of trouble with the ovaries, indicated by dull throbbing pain in the side, accompanied by heat and shooting pains, should claim your instant attention. It will not cure itself, and a hospital operation, with all its terrors, may easily result from neglect.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—**I can truly say that you have saved my life, and I cannot express my gratitude to you in words.**

"Before I wrote to you telling how I felt, I had doctored for over two years steady and spent lots of money in medicine besides, but it all failed to do me any good. My menses did not appear in that time, and I suffered much pain. I would daily have fainting spells, headache, backache and bearing down pain, and was so weak that it was hard for me to do my work.

"I used your medicine and treatment as directed, and after taking three bottles of **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound,** menses appeared, my womb troubles left me, and I have been regular ever since. I used fourteen bottles of **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** and **Blood Purifier** together, and am now restored to perfect health. Had it not been for you, I would have been in my grave.

"I will always recommend your wonderful remedies, and hope that these few lines may lead others who suffer as I did to try your remedies."—MRS. T. C. WILLADSEN, R. R. No. 1, Manning, Iowa.

Such unquestionable testimony proves the power of **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** over diseases of women.

Women should remember that they are privileged to consult Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass., about their illness, entirely free.

BEST FOR THE BOWELS

Cascarets

CANDY CATHARTIC

GUARANTEED CURE for all bowel troubles, appendicitis, biliousness, bad breath, bad blood, wind on the stomach, foul mouth, headache, indigestion, pimples, pains after eating, liver trouble, sallow complexion and dizziness. When your bowels don't move regularly you are sick. Constipation kills more people than all other diseases together. You will never get well and stay well until you put your bowels right. Start with CASCARETS today under absolute guarantee to cure or money refunded. Sample and booklet free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

THERE IS NO SLICKER LIKE TOWER'S FISH BRAND

Forty years ago and after many years of use on the eastern coast, Tower's Waterproof Oiled Coats were introduced in the West and were called Slickers by the pioneers and cowboys. This graphic name has come into such general use that it is frequently though wrongfully applied to many substitutes. You want the genuine. Look for the Sign of the Fish, and the name Tower on the buttons.

MADE IN BLACK AND YELLOW AND SOLD BY REPRESENTATIVE TRADE THE WORLD OVER.

A. J. TOWER CO. BOSTON, MASS. U.S.A.
TOWER CANADIAN CO. Limited, TORONTO, CAN.

La grippe, pneumonia, and influenza often leave a nasty cough when they're gone.
It is a dangerous thing to neglect. Cure it with

Shiloh's Consumption Cure The Lung Tonic

The cure that is guaranteed by your druggist.

Prices: 25c 50c $1 S. C. WELLS & Co. LeRoy, N.Y., Toronto, Can. 9

A. N. K.—C 2016

A SILO —ON YOUR— FARM will increase your receipts and cut down your expenses. We make the BEST. Send for free Catalogue and Price List.
G. ELIAS & BRO., BUFFALO, N. Y.
AGENTS Wanted.

Looking for a Home?

Then why not keep in view the fact that the farming lands of

160 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

Western Canada

FREE Homestead Lands

are sufficient to support a population of 50,000,000 or over! The immigration for the past six years has been phenomenal. easily accessible, while other lands may be purchased from Railway and Land Companies. The grain and grazing lands of Western Canada are the best on the continent, producing the best grain, and cattle fed on grass alone ready for market.

Markets, Schools, Railways and all other conditions make Western Canada an enviable spot for the settler.

Write to the SUPERINTENDENT IMMIGRATION, Ottawa, Canada, for a descriptive Atlas, and other information; or to the authorized Canadian Government Agent—

E. H. WILLIAMS, Law Building, Toledo, Ohio.

MOTHER GRAY'S SWEET POWDERS FOR CHILDREN,

A Certain Cure for Feverishness, Constipation, Headache, Stomach Troubles, Teething Disorders, and Destroy Worms. They Break up Colds in 24 hours. At all Druggists, 25cts. Sample mailed FREE. Address, A. S. OLMSTED, Le Roy, N. Y.

Mother Gray, Nurse in Children's Home, New York City.

Saw Mills

The DeLoach Patent Variable Friction Feed Saw Mill with 4 h. p. cuts 2,000 feet per day. All sizes and prices to suit. Shingle Mills, Edgers, Trimmers, Planers, Corn and Buhr Mills, Water Wheels, Lath Mills, Wood Saws and Hay Presses. Our handsome new catalogue will interest you.

DeLoach Mill Mfg. Co., Box 837, Atlanta, Ga.
114 Liberty St., New York, N. Y. 615 Third St., St. Louis, Mo.

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THE REPUBLICAN.

BENJ. H. SINCELL, Editor and Proprietor

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Remittances made by money order, bank draft, registered letter or express order will be at our risk; if made otherwise, at the risk of the sender. Address,

THE REPUBLICAN,
Oakland, Md.

THURSDAY, APRIL 21, 1904.

Republican Primaries

The Republicans of Garrett county are requested to assemble in primary meetings in their respective districts on

SATURDAY, APRIL 30TH, 1904.

for the purpose of electing five delegates from each election district, to attend the county convention to be held in Oakland Maryland, on

MONDAY, MAY 3rd, 1904.

to select three delegates to attend the Sixth Congressional District Convention to be held at ROCKVILLE, ON MAY 10th, 1904, at noon, to nominate a candidate to represent the said Sixth Congressional District of the United States; also to elect two district delegates and two alternates to National Convention at Chicago June 21st, 1904, one Presidential elector and one member of the Republican Board of Appeals, and delegates to the State Convention at Baltimore, May 11th 1905.

The Baltimore convention will elect delegates at-large to the National convention at Chicago.

The members of the Republican county committees in the various districts are requested to make all necessary arrangements for the holding of these primary meetings.

AUSTIN BROWN, Chairman.

Passing of Mr Gorman.

When Senator Gorman triumphed in Maryland and was returned to the United States Senate he was heralded throughout the countty as the coming man in Democratic politics. He was at once restored to his old position of Democratic leader in the Senate—an unusual distinction—and his name was discussed throughout the country in connection with the Presidential nomination. The political happenings of the year, however, have demonstrated that Mr. Gorman is not the safe, invincible leader he once was. He has not been able to lead his colleagues in the Senate in a number of important policies—notably the Panama Canal matter— nor has he fared much better in Maryland, where the Democratic Legislature elected Isidor Rayner, United States Senator, to succeed Senator McComas while Mr. Gorman was using all his influence to accomplish the election of another. As a result of these developments Mr. Gorman does not appear to be any longer a factor in the contest for the Presidential nomination.

COLONEL WATTERSON says: "Hearst has no more chance of being nominated than he has of being carried to heaven in a wicker basket." The Colonel could have been briefer and just as strong by leaving off the words "in a wicker basket."

COMMENTING on the indorsement of President Roosevlet by the New York Republican convention, a Chicago paper says: "If the President had remained in the navy department there is not the slightest reason to suppose that he could have made himself a big national figure in the routine of office." Possibly. The suggestion might be amplified by saying that if Abraham Lincoln had remained in his law office at Springfield, Ill., he would never have become a big figure in American history; if U. S. Grant had continued in business at Galena he never would have become becomePresident of the United States; if William McKinley had never entered the Union army and made a good record as a soldier he might never been elected to Congress and subsequently as President; if Grover Cleveland had never been elected mayor of Buffalo he might never have been elected President, and so on. Perhaps if none of them had been born they would never have been heard of.

Will Dig Well It Presented Them.

The well-boring contractors who were asking for more money from the Tuscarora Mining Co. with a part of a well in the Narrows near Cumberland, seems to be working now for a scheme whereby they may finish the well. They so far have gotten the machinery, worth $5,000, and $7,000 in cash. They have gotten the well down to within 500 feet of oil and now they file a bill and lay attachment for $3,000. They want this paid and the company has been trying to raise the dough. The contractors say they will forgive the debt and keep the machinery if the company will give them the hole and release any rights to it. Then they will go ahead and finish it at their own expense. They say they do not know if there is oil there or not but they were willing to take a fling at it on their own hook. The company has not filed an answer yet.—Hagerstown Mail.

A MEMORABLE SUMMERLESS YEAR

"The Year Without a Summer," Was the Coldest Ever.

While everone is speaking of the present season as being remarkable in its characteristics, a correspondent has gathered some facts of the year 1816, known as "the year without a summer," saysthe New York Tribune. Few persons now living can recollect it, but it was the coldest ever known throughout Europe and America. The following is a brief abstract of the weather during each month of the year:

January was mild, so much so as to render fires almost needless in parlors. December previous was very cold.

Febuary was not very cold; with exception of a few days it was mild, like its predecessor.

March was cold and boisterous during the first part of it; the remainder was mild. A great freshet on the Ohio and Kentucky Rivers caused a great loss of property.

April began warmer, but grew colder as the month advanced, and ended with snow and ice and a temperature more like winter than spring.

May was more remarkable for frowns and smiles. Buds and fruits were frozen; ice formed half an inch thick; corn was killed and the fields again and again planted, until deemed too late.

June was the coldest ever known in this latitude. Frost, ice and snow were common. Almost every green thing was killed. Fruit was nearly all destroyed. Snow fell to the depth of ten inches in Vermont, several inches in Maine, three inches in interior New York, and also in Massachusetts. Considerable damage was done in New Orleans in consequence of the rapid rise in the river. The suburbs were covered with water, and the roads were only passable with boats.

July was accompanied with frost and ice. On the fifth ice formed of the thickness of a common window glass throughout New England. New York and some parts of Pennsylvania. Indian corn was nearly all destroyed; some favorably suited fields escaped. This was true of some of the hill farms of Massachusetts.

August was more cheerless, if possible, than the summer months already passed. Ice was formed half an inch thick. Indian corn was so frozen that the greater part of it was cut down and dried for fodder. Almost every green thing was destroyed, both in this country and in Europe. Papers received from England stated that it would be remembered by the present generation that the year of 1816 was a year in which there was no summer." Very little corn ripened in New England and the Middle States. Farmers supplied themselves from corn produced in 1815 for the need of the spring of 1817. It sold at $4 to $5 a bushel.

September furnished about two weeks of the mildest weather of the season. Soon after the middle it became very cold and frosty; ice formed a quarter of an inch thick.

October produced more than its share of cold weather; frost and ice were common.

November was cold and blustering. Snow fell so as to make good sleighing.

December was mild and comfortable.

Pension Granted.

A pension of $6 per month has been granted Peter F. Nine, of near Sunnyside.

New Postoffice.

A new postoffice in this county to be known as Swallow Falls, has been established by the Department with Mr. George D. Browning as postmaster. The office is located on the banks of the turbulent Youghiogheny river, north of Oakland, and is served by star route from the Oakland postoffice.

Young Plants

Every farmer knows that some plants grow better than others. Soil may be the same and seed may seem the same but some plants are weak and others strong.

And that's the way with children. They are like young plants. Same food, same home, same care but some grow big and strong while others stay small and weak.

Scott's Emulsion offers an easy way out of the difficulty. Child weakness often means starvation, not because of lack of food, but because the food does not feed.

Scott's Emulsion really feeds and gives the child growing strength.

Whatever the cause of weakness and failure to grow—Scott's Emulsion seems to find it and set the matter right.

Send for free sample.
Scott & Bowne, Chemists, 409 Pearl St., New York
50c. and $1.00; all druggists.

FRIENDSVILLE.

Welcome the bright sunshine.

Good morning, Mayor Savage.

Our Sheriff, E. J. Frantz, is in town.

F. G. Fox is a very busy man.

F. G. Kight, of Accident, was here on Monday shaking hands with his many friends.

J. P. Shink, manager of the Garrett Lumber Co., will be gone for a fortnight to his home in Lancaster, Pa.

D. H. Horton, of Confluence, is here on business.

William Gnagey, of Accident, was seen on our streets Saturday.

Rev. D. H. Friend, of Sang Run, is spending a few days with his daughter, Mrs. D. Custer.

Burr Cuppet contemplates, making a trip to the west in the near future.

Lindsay Friend, of Pittsburg, is spending a few days with his parents at this writing.

N. S. Taylor, of Willmington, Delaware, was here Friday and Saturday of last week.

Our new drayman John Halman, is doing a good business.

A festival will be held in Allins Hall on the evening of the 26th. Come and spend a pleasant evening with your friends.

The stockholders of the Friendsville Milling company meet and organized today.

Our Normal opened here on Monday with a fair enrollment.

KENDALL.

Samuel Raybeck and family of Braddock, Pa., spent Saturday and Sunday with his brother, F. S. Raybeck of this place.

Charles Whitmore spent Saturday and Sunday at Oakland.

D. H. Shank and L. M. Raybeck spent Sunday with their families at Confluence, Pa.

F. L. Stephems of Pittsburg, Pa., was seen on our streets Tuesday.

J. C. Greene, who operates the steam log loader for the Yough Manor Lumber Company, is moving back to his old home in Ohio.

Rev. D. A. Friend preached a very interesting sermon on last Sunday afternoon.

Ephram Van Sickel spent Sunday visiting friends at Confluence, Pa.

Mrs. Abb Burgess, who has been on the sick list for the past ten days, is much improved at this writing.

Quite a number of young people from our town attended the show at Friendsville and reported a good time.

Ernest Kissner, who has been in Michigan for the past two years, is visiting his parents hear.

Jacob Sliger has moved back to our town.

Victor Lowman of Brookville, Pa., is visiting his brother Arthur of this place.

Estray Notice.

There came to my place last fall two sheep, one ewe and one wether. Owner will please call, identify property and pay all costs and remove same.

HENRY BAUGH.
Engles Mills.

The Difference.

The battle-ship, "Missouri," blowed up the other day. Killed 32. Ship cost 6 millions.

The National pike cost $6,821;246, but not a yard of it ever busted.—Frostburg Journal.

B. & O. to Add More Trains.

The spring schedule meeting of operating and passenger officials of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad company began Friday at Camden Station, Baltimore. In addition to the usual increase in train service for the spring and summer months, there will be a number of additional trains added for the World's Fair service to St. Louis.

A proposition is also under consideration to inaugurate a service between Washington and New York every two hours. This will resemble the hourly service between Baltimore and Washington, under which trains leave each terminal on the hour.

Paint Your Buggy for 75c.

with Devoe's Gloss Carriage Paint. It weighs 3 to 8 ozs. more to the pint than others, wears longer; and gives a gloss equal to new work. Sold by J. M. Davis & Son. 51-3t

I. O. O. F. ANNIVERSARY.

All members of Oak Lodge No. 8., I. O. O. F. are hereby requested to meet at their hall in Loch Lynn, on Tuesday evening, April 26th, at 7 o'clock to attend the 85th Anniversary services, which will be held in the U. B. Church.

Addresses will be delivered by Rev. H. R. Hess, of Grafton, W. Va., Rev. D. W. Cunningham, of Terra Alta, W. Va., and others.

We extend to all visiting Odd Fellows, and the public, a cordial invitation to be present at this service.

ALBERT T. WHITE,
CHAS. V. HARVEY,
E. E. KESNER,
Committee.

Annual Levy.

GENERAL ROAD LEVY.

Election Dist. No. 1	Swanton	$550 00
" " " 2	Selbysport	1,500 00
" " " 3	Grantsville	1,150 00
" " " 4	Bloomington	700 00
" " " 5	Accident	950 00
" " " 6	Sang Run	750 00
" " " 7	East Oakland	750 00
" " " 8	Ryan's Glade	1,100 00
" " " 9	Johnson's	350 00
" " " 10	Deer Park	600 00
" " " 11	Elbow	650 00
" " " 12	Bittinger	625 00
" " " 13	Kitzmil'r'ville	150 00
" " " 14	Oakland	750 00
National Road		880 00
Total		$11,455 00

CORPORATIONS.

Mayor and Council of	Oakland	$800 00
" " " "	Deer Park	100 00
" " " "	Loch Lynn	100 00
" " " "	Friendsville	500 00
Commissioners of	Grantsville	150 00
Mountain Lake Park Community		200 00
Total		$1,850 00

CLERK OF CIRCUIT COURT.

E. Z. Tower, use Garrett National Bank of Oakland	$800 00
Same, balance	695 21
Total	$1,495 21

COURT FUND.

Estimate to pay court expenses for July, September and December, 1904, and March term, 1905	$3,327 00

ORPHANS' COURT.

Estimate to pay judges	$541 44
E. E. Friend, Register of Wills	248 00
Total	$789 44

SHERIFF'S OFFICE.

W. A. Maffett, late sheriff, use Garrett National Bank of Oakland	$1,293 25
Same, balance	1,055 28
Frank Callis, warden to jail, use Garrett National Bank of Oakland	246 00
E. J. Frantz, sheriff	1,632 98
Total	$4,127 51

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

To the Public School Commissioners for support of schools	$15,000 00
To build school houses, subject to order	4,000 00
Total	$19,000 00

PUBLIC PRINTING AND PUBLISHING.

Benjamin H. Sincell, publishing, use Garrett National Bank of Oakland	$300 00
Same, printing, use Garrett National Bank of Oakland	200 00
James D. Hamill, publishing, use Garrett National Bank of Oakland	300 00
Total	$800 00

ELECTION EXPENSES.

Estimate to pay same for 1904	$3,000 00

NEW ROADS.

Road Case No. 167.

Henry Bernard, examiner, 2 days	$4 00
Wm. J. Bernard, examiner, 2 days	4 00
Albert Wilt, examiner, 2 days	4 00
Otho Bernard, chainman 1 day	2 00
Phillip R. Titchinell, chainman, 1 day	2 00
A. M. Duckworth, flagman, 1 day	2 00
Isaac Moon, axeman, 1 day	2 00
Arthur Duckworth, axeman, 1 day	2 00
Edwin L. Mitchell, surveyor, 3 days	12 00

Road Case No. 166.

	0
E. W. Kelso, examiner, 1 day	2 000
Andrew Shartzer, examiner, 1 day	2 00
Norman Bernard, examiner, 1 day	2 00
A. C. Mason, surveyor, 2 days	8 00
	5
Road Case No. 165.	0
G. W. Broadwater, examiner, 4 days	8 000
P. P. McAndrews, examiner, 4 days	8 000
Alvin Fazenbaker, examiner, 4 days	8 0 0
Victor Broadwater, flagman, 1 day	1 00
C. M. Miller, surveyor, 4 days, plats, &c	30 7
Geo. O. Broadwater, damages	1 0
Bond Brothers, damages	1 0
Jonas E. Broadwater, damages	1 0
Wm. B. Broadwater, damages	1 0
North Maryland Lumber Co., damages	1 0

Road Case No. 163.

J. H. Rafter, examiner, 1 day	2 00
Theo. Beckman, examiner, 1 day	2 00
L. H. Friend, examiner, 1 day	2 00
C. M. Miller, surveyor, &c	5 50
R. T. Bray, chainman, 1 day	1 50
J. F. Friend, chainman, 1 day	1 50
Total	$123 25

BRIDGE ACCOUNT.

Estimate to build same for 1904	$4,500
	0

SMALLPOX ACCOUNT.

Dr. H. M. Kemp, for one fumigating apparatus and formaldehyde	$5 20
Dr. H. M. Kemp, for services rendered Harry and Margaret Cross	345 00
David Martin, guard, use Dixon & Kelso	22 00
Same, guard, use Garrett Nat'l Bank	62 00
John J. Sweeney, guard and delivering supplies, use D. E. Offutt & Sons	103 00
Same, same, use King Delawder	36 00
Thos. Little, for supplies furnished Cogley, Drummond, Clark, Johnson, McRobie and Rice families, also to nurses, use Garrett National Bank of Oakland	237 27
Hustling Store Co., for supplies furnished Spiker, Flowers, Hart, Elliott, Crane and Enlow, also for guards	222 55
Felty & Co., supplies furnished M. E. Flowers, use 1st Nationall Bank of Oakland	43 36
Hammond & Martin, supplies furnished M. E. Flowers, use E. E. Friend	30 51
W. C. White, nursing, use Garrett National Bank of Oakland	15 00
Warren Hardesty, nursing, use H. V. Leighton	28 00
Adam Long, guarding, use Hustling Store Company	8 00
E. F. Smouse, guarding, use Hustling Store Company	60 00
H. H. Junkins, guarding, use Hustling Store Company	7 00
Emma Tasker, nurse	20 00
Miss N. B. Turley, milk for Rice family, use Garrett National Bank	6 80
J. D. Hayden, guarding, use Rella M. Pope	88 00
R. K. Maroney, team for nurse	1 50
Jemima Mowery, nurse, use Garrett National Bank	56 00
Miss May McRobie, nurse, use First National Bank of Oakland	20 00
Mrs. Jos. Speiker, bedding destroyed	4 65
Mrs. John Sims, for nursing and articles destroyed, use Garrett National Bank	57 00
Oakland Pharmacy, fumigation and medicine furnished Rice, Shrout, Green, Elliott, Clark, Miss Delawder, Kenney, McRobie, Spiker, Enlow, Flowers, Gus Delawder and Cranes, use Garrett Nat'l Bank	585 65
John W. Maroney, delivering medicine, &c., use First National Bank	108 00
James R. Vansant, hauling wood, &c, use E. E. Friend	17 50
D. J. Broderick, guard, use Garrett National Bank	26 00
H. H. Junkins, guard, use First National Bank of Oakland	16 00
Adam Long, guard, use H. V. Leighton	22 00
E. F. Smouse, delivering supplies, &c., use H. V. Leighton	48 00
Chas. L. Browning, guard, use First National Bank of Oakland	14 00
W. B. Hesen, guard, use First Nation Bank of Oakland	32 00
B. F. Westlake, guard, use First National Bank of Oakland	28 00
C. M. Rathbun & Sons, for supplies furnished, use 1st National Bank	22 32
Dr. H. W. McComas, medical services rendered Wm. White, Miss Tasker, Miss Elliott, Chas. Speicher, B. F. Crane's family, Richard Ream's family, Hampton McCrobie's family, Michael Rice's family, Isaac Shrout's family, Miss Nell Delawder, Charles Enlow, Wm. Liller and wife, Jos. Cogley's family, Mr. Flower's family, Andrew Harne's family, Groves at Offutt's Mill, Lewis at Offutt's Mill, Colfax DeWitt's family, Gus Delawder, also Green and wife at Offutt's Mill	1,723 00
J. Gilbert Selby, medical services rendered Jno. H. Johnson and Jno. L. Sims and family	250 00
Dr. J. E. Legge, medical services rendered Clarks, Lillers and Cranes, use Garrett National Bank	40 00
Dr. W. H. Ravenscroft, medical services rendered Clark's family and extra duties as health officer, use Garrett National Bank	100 00
Same, for same, balance	510 00
Total	$4,820 80

SPECIAL ROAD APPROPRIATIONS.

Road Case No. 161, subject to order	$50 00
Road Case No. 165, subject to order	400 00
Road Case No. 167, subject to order	600 00
Districts Nos. 1, 4, 7, 8, 10, 13 and 14	1,150 00
Districts Nos. 3, 9, 11 and 12	490 00
Districts Nos. 5, 6 and 2	700 00
Total	$3,390 00

MAGISTRATE FEES.

W. D. Hoye, Dist. No. 10	$ 26 00
A. S. Teets, " " 7, use Garrett National Bank of Oakland	23 90
Same, balance	9 55
Peter Nathan, Dist. No. 3	11 75
A. B. Gonder, " " 14	102 56
Total	$173 75

OUTSIDE PENSIONERS.

Hannah Edmonds, support of William Edmonds, subject to order	$ 100 00
John Kanada, support of Francis Cooper, subject to order	25 00
Sarah Sanbower, support of Hubert Sanbower, subject to order	50 00
George A. Bittinger, support of Mary Burst, subject to order	100 00
Silas Cuppett, support of Emily Forcesythe, subject to order	80 00
Jacob Beeman, support of Elizabeth Spiker, subject to order	25 00
Hermon J. Georg, support of Theo. Simon, subject to order	96 00
Samuel S. Meese, support of Henry Meese, subject to order	75 00
Wm. A. Gibbs, support Nancy Vansickle & daughter, subject to order	120 00
Ester Glotfelty, support of herself, subject to order	75 00
A. Georg, support of Hetz, subject to order	25 00
Simon Nair, support of himself, subject to order	60 00
Estimate to pay others for 1904	200 00
Total	$1,131 00

MISCELLANEOUS ACCOUNT.

W. H. Ravenscraft, Health Officer, use First National Bank of Oakland	$ 100 00
Same, Physician to Jail	100 00
James Denmark, scavenger, subject to order	100 00
McComas Sanitarium, for free bed	200 00
Dr. H. W. McComas, pauper patients	300 00
William A. Walker, janitor, subject to order	200 00
The Falconer Company, blank books, &c	244 40
G. A. Shirer & Co., repairs for stoves	3 25
A. G. Sturgiss, stationery and medicine for Jail	46 90
Thomas Hare, hauling	4 25
Henry Kahl, sub-register, Dis. No. 5	2 80
A. D. Naylor & Co.	43 68
Dixon & Kelso, supplies for Jail, &c	16 13
S. L. Townshend & Son, supplies for Jail and Court House	72 68
D. E. Bolden & Co., supplies for Jail and Court House	311 35
J. M. Davis & Sons, supplies for Jail and Court House	4 24
W. H. Ravenscraft, for vital statistics	14 00
Oakland Pharmacy, medicine for Jail, &c	15 15
D. E. Offutt, for electric lights	111 16
George Gelssman, coal for Jail and Court House	164 00
Total	$2,054 18

CORONER'S INQUEST.

On the body of John McLaughlin.	
John T. Browning, juror	$1 00
King Delawder, "	1 00
Robert Townshend, "	1 00
John Ault, "	1 00
D. M. Dixon, "	1 00
H. Cruitzberg, "	1 00
Abel Dewitt, "	1 00
H. W. Kahl, "	1 00
W. H. Johnson, "	1 00
George Geissman, "	1 00
Austin Brown, "	1 00
Wm. E. Broderick, "	1 00
Dr. W. H. Ravenscraft	10 00
Total	$22 00

COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

Estimate for County Commissioners	$1,000 00
A. G. Ross, Clerk, balance	400 00
J. C. Renninger, Attorney	150 00
Total	$1,550 00

ATTORNEYS' FEES.

F. A. Thayer, State's Attorney	$ 880 00
Thomas A. Poffenberger, assisting State's Attorney	40 00
Gilmor S. Hamill	30 00
Norman S. Heindell	15 00
Sincell and Heindell	10 00
R. T. Semmes	5 00
Thomas J. Peddicord	10 00
J. C. Renninger	15 00
W. R. Offutt	15 00
G. S. Hamill, Jr.	10 00
Hamill & Hamill and Williams	10 00
Hamill & Hamill	15 00
Hamill and Renninger	10 00
Total	$1,055 00

FOX AND CAT CERTIFICATES.

Estimate to pay same for 1904	$200 00

ALMSHOUSE AND ASYLUM FUND.

Estimate for 1904	$2,000 00

MARYLAND HOSPITAL.

Estimate for 1904	$750 00
Estimate to pay witnesses before J. P.	$100 00

CONSTABLE FEES.

C. H. Liston, Dist. No. 2	$ 11 06
W. D. Dixon, special, Dists. No. 7 & 14	6 75
W. H. Ridder, Dist. No. 8, use First National Bank of Oakland	22 00
Thomas P. Savage, Dist. No. 6, use Garrett National Bank of Oakland	21 70
George Stahl, Dist. No. 3	39 25
William Newman, special, Nos. 7 & 14	20 40
Wm. Broderick, " " "	39 10
Total	$160 26

COUNTY TREASURER.

E. A. Weimer, commissions on county tax	$1,512 94
Same, commissions on state tax	333 73
Total	$1,846 67
Contingent Fund	$5,925 28

RECAPITULATION.

General Road Levy	$11,455 00
Corporations	1,850 00
Clerk of Circuit Court	1,495 21
Court Fund	3,327 00
Orphan's Court	789 44
Sheriff's Office	4,127 51
Public Schools	19,000 00
Public Printing and Publishing	800 00
Election Expenses	3,000 00
New Roads	123 25
Bridge Account	4,500 00
Smallpox Account	4,820 80
Special Road Appropriations	3,390 00
Commissioners' Office	1,550 00
Attorneys' Fees	1,055 90
Fox and Cat Certificates	200 00
Almshouse and Asylum Fund	2,000 00
Maryland Hospital	750 00
Estimate to pay witnesses before J. P.	100 00
Constable Fees	160 26
Magistrate Fees	173 75
Outside Pensioners	1,131 00
Miscellaneous Account	2,054 18
Coroner's Inquest	22 00
County Treasurer	1,846 67
Contingent Fund	5,925 28
Total	$75,647 25

To pay this amount it was ascertained that the taxable property as shown by the assessment books amounts to $8,047,580.00, which at 94c on the $100, will make the above amount for County purposes, $75,647.25.

Deducting $631,437.00 for Corporations paying direct to the State Treasurer, leaves the basis $7,416,143.00, at 22½ cents on each $100, makes $16,686.32, and this added makes the taxes for State and County purposes, $92,333.57.

P. J. STEPHEN, Pres't.
JACOB STUMP,
Z. TAYLOR FRIEND,
} Commissioners.
A. G. ROSS, Clerk.

Lutheran Church Services.

Catechising Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock; preaching a sermon to the children, at 10:30 Sunday morning; Christian Endeavor at 6:30 p.m.; prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7:30 At Deer Park preaching service Sunday evening at 7.30.

L. A. RUDISILL,
Real Estate, Loans and Insurance.

COAL LAND.

122½ acres underlaid with Coal. 40 acres cleared land; Orchard of 100 apple trees.

This tract of land is three miles south of Hutton, Md., on the line of the Preston Lumber and Coal Co.

For price address Mrs. Elizabeth White, or

L. A. RUDISILL,
Mountain Lake Park, Md.
6-3t

FOR SALE

Or for Rent for Summer of 1904

At Deer Park, Maryland, Main Line B. & O. R. R., to St. Louis, 2500 Feet Above Tidewater, a Country Place of about 185 Acres.

"GLAMORGAN."

Thoroughly equipped as a farm and bounded by three county roads, insuring convenience and privacy. It is well adapted to public use such as a sanatorium or to private residences, five sites with beautiful views and appurtenant acres, being reached by its three miles of private pleasure drives through the woods.

The dwelling house was built from plans by Hewitt Bros., of Philadelphia. The plumbing is by Ogelsby, of the same city. It has recently been put in complete order and repainted, and is replete with the modern appliances of a gentleman's residence. It is within ten minutes' walk of postoffice and railroad station and within one mile of the Deer Park Hotel. Its general plan is as follows:

Wide porches surround three faces, terminated, on a level, with billiard room.

I. FIRST FLOOR. Parlor, hall with main stair case, library, dining room and lavatory.

II. BACK BUILDING. Stair case to cellar, in which are furnace, gas machine (supplied by outside gasometer), wine closet, pantry (hot and cold water), back stairs to second story back building. Laundry—3 stationary tubs, hot and cold water in each; ironing stove, fire hose on reel and special boiler. Kitchen, with range, sink and all applicances. Back porch, ten feet from which is ice house practically inexhaustible in summer; servants' bath rooms, etc.

I. SECOND FLOOR. Two communicating chambers, with bath room; one chamber communicating with its bath room; one chamber communicating with its bath room; total, four chambers with three bath rooms.

II. BACK BUILDING, 2nd FLOOR. Four chambers, two closets, bath room with W. C. adjoining.

THIRD FLOOR. Two chambers, two large lofts.

Every room has gas fixture and eight rooms have open fire-places in addition to furnace registers.

The water supply is unexceptionable, its every source being from springs rising within the confines of the place and all having passed analytical examination. Two tanks (each in contact with outside air) having a combined capacity of 14,500 gallons, a wind mill a horse power and an overshot wheel supplying the motor. Three dams (likewise spring water) contribute the ice supply and two of them are stocked with fish. The outbuildings are a barn with stalls for six horses and eight carriages, with ample storage for hay, straw and oats and having a coachman's room, a tenant's house of five rooms, a large cow and sheep stable and numerous sheds, etc.

This property is without incumbrance and possession can be given in May, 1904.

Apply to Owner, P. O. Box 2071, Philadelphia, Pa. 2-14&28

COAL.

I am prepared to furnish and deliver to the citizens of Oakland, an excellent quality of

Bituminous Coal,

mined from my mine west of town.

Consumers are well pleased with the Heating Qualities of the product.

Orders left at the store of Thomas Little will be promptly filled.

E. Z. TOWER.

JOHN W. ASH,

Plumbing, Gas Fitting, Steam and Hot Water Heating.

Center Street,
Keyser, W. Va.

PHONE 62.

Subscribe for The Republican.

The Garrett National Bank

OAKLAND, MD.

Pays 3 Per Cent. Interest on Time Deposits.

D. E. OFFUTT, President.
G. S. HAMILL, Vice-President.
S. T. JONES, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:
DANIEL E. OFFUTT,
GILMOR S. HAMILL,
JOHN M. DAVIS,
GEORGE W. LEGGE,
JOHN T. MITCHELL,
WILLIAM R. STULL,
SCOTT T. JONES.

Capital paid in, - $50,000.00
Surplus and Profits, - 15,000.00

Muco-Solvent is an indispensible household remedy because it is a preventive as well as a cure, and because it arrests development of all contageous germs and bacterial diseases. It cures croup, colds, tonsilitis with its associated ills and all inflamed and catarrhal conditions of the mucous surface. It is a harmless vegetable preparation that may safely be administered to the tenderest babe. If not for sale in your neighborhood, write to

THE PIEDMONT SUPPLY CO.,
Sole Agents for Muco-Solvent. Piedmont, W. Va.

A Simple Separator Makes Sweet Butter.

Why does] your neighbor get more for his butter than you do for yours? He uses the **always clean**

TUBULAR SEPARATOR

He gets more butter—butter never tainted by dirty bowl contraptions—the best price for butter—the best use of skimmed milk—the least labor and worry. **YOU'LL UNDERSTAND IN A MINUTE** if you'll take the bowl apart. Get a catalog, too.

J. E. GNAGEY, Accident, Md.

IT IS A MATTER OF HEALTH

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure
THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE

LOCAL AND OTHERWISE

Incidents and Events at Home and Nearby—Personal Mention, Etc.

Mr. William Schell, of near Westernport, was a visitor to Oakland yesterday.

Editor Litzinger, of Grafton, spent Saturday and Sunday in Oakland with his family.

Merchant John H. Cuppett, of Friendsville, was here last Saturday as a business visitor.

Attorney Albert A. Doub, of Cumberland, visited Oakland professionally last Saturday evening.

Mr. Charles Whitmore, of Kendall, was in Oakland a day or two recently renewing old friendships.

Mr. Fred. T. Martin and son John, who were at Covington, Va., several days returned to Oakland last Saturday morning.

Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Chisholm, of near Gorman, were visitors to Oakland last Friday and while here paid their respects to this office.

Mrs. Jacob Morrison and two children went to Clarksburg, West Va., Monday morning to visit friends and relatives a week or two.

All persons indebted to the undersigned will please make settlement by May 1st, 1904.

S. FERGUSON & Son.

Messrs. Fred. A. Thayer and Edward H. Sincell were in Baltimore last Thursday on profressional business, returning to Oakland Friday morning.

Mrs. Dr. Henry W. McComas accompanied by her children, left Oakland Sunday morning for Baltimore, where they will remain a week or ten days on a visit to relatives and friends.

At Gonder's, Railroad street, on Monday and Tuesday of next week, Mr. Sturteven, representing the Kahn Feinberg Clothing Company of New York, will exhibit samples and take measures for spring and summer clothing.

The maple sugar season which has just closed, was far better than that of last year. More than an averge yield was gathered by those owning groves and good prices are obtained.

We regret to note the extreme illness of Mrs. Frear, the mother of Ex-Mayor Frear, who is suffering with an affection of the heart. Her condition this morning is extremely critical.

Mr. William A. Smith, of Hoyes, was a visitor to Oakland Tuesday, going from here over to Blaine and other points along the Potomac on business connected with the telephone company of which he is a member.

Ed. Parker, colored, who lives on a small farm near Oakland, was advised to feed his horses(three in number) a teaspoonful of arsenic twice a day to cure a disease with which they were afflicted. He did. He is poorer today by three horses.

A corps of Baltimore and Ohio engineers are stationed here at present, being quartered in a private car which was set in at the depot yard one day last week. The surveyors are running lines all along the holdings of the company both east and west of town.

Mr. George D. White, of Oakland, received a commission Sunday morning apprising him of the fact that he had been appointed by Surveyor of the Port Ravenscroft to a position in the Baltimore Custom House. Mr. White left here yesteday morniug to take charge of his office.

Attention is directed to the advertisements of Messrs. J. M. Davis & Sons, which will be found elsewhere in this issue today. Messrs. Davis, to introduce the articles advertised, the Universal bread maker and the Universal food chopper, will allow responsible parties to try the machines free of charge.

Mr. and Mrs. H. L Dean, of Oakland went to Cumberland Monday morning where they were summoned by a telegram announcing the death of the former's father, Mr. Joseph Dean, who was a well-to-do and well known farmer residing near Rush Allegany county. He was 80 years of age and is survived by his wife and four grown chsldren.

Monday ex-County Treasurer Thomas B. Wiley, of Bittinger, brought up to Oakland from his sugar grove, about two thousand pounds of maple sugar and something like fifty gallons of syrup which he disposed of to the merchants here at good prices. The retailers are receiving $1 per gallon for the syrup and ten cents per ponnd for the sugar.

Chairman of the Republican County Committee Austin Brown, Esq., has issued a call for primaries in the several districts of the county, which will elect delegates to the county convention to be held in Oakland on Monday, May 3rd, for the purpose of electing delegates to attend the Congressional Convention to be held at Rockville, Montgomery county, on Tuesday, May 10th, at which time a Congressional candidate to be voted for this fall will be nominated. Let all attend the primaries.

DIED.

WOLF—At his home in Bloomington, this county, on Tuesday evening of last week, William Wolf, aged about twenty years, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Wolf, recently of Deer Park. The young man's death resulted from injuries he received on March 31st while trying to board a westbound freight train at Savage, West Va. His funeral took place from the Methodist Episcopal church in Bloomington on Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock, being in charge of Miners, Sunshine Council Jr. O. U A. M., of which he was a member. Rev. Miller, of the Lutheran church, Westernport, assisted Rev. Howard, of Bloomington, conducting the services at the church and at the grave.

DENMARK—At the home of his parents in Oakland, yesterday, George, aged five years, son of Mr. and Mrs. James Denmark, colored.

MCROBIE—At his home near Swanton on April 15th, 1904, Francis Marion McRobie, aged about 64 years. A brief sketch of the life of Mr. McRobie, prepared by one of his neighbors, has been received at this office and will appear in the next issue of this paper.

Letter to F. P. Green.

Dear Sir: If it took 10 gallons to paint your house last time with somebody else's paint, and take 8 with Devoe, we save you $8 or 10; for painting costs two or three times as much as paint.

Mr. Ezra Rathmell, Williamsport, Pa. always used 11 gallons of mixed paint for his house; Devoe took 6.

But that isn't all; that's only first cost; how long will it wear?

The paint, that goes furtherst in covering, wears best too.

All paint, true paint, and full-measure, are on one side; part paint, false paint, and short-measure are on the other. What can you expect?

Yours truly
F. W. Devoe & Co

J. M. Davis & Sons sell our paint.

Only $63.95 Round Trip From Oakland To The Pacific Coast Via B. & O.

For the Methodist Episcopal Church Conference at Los Angeles, Cal., and the Meeting of the National Association of Retail Grocers of the United States, at San Francisco, Cal., the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad will sell Excursion Tickets from April 22nd to to 30th, inclusive, at the above very low rate, good returning until June 30th.

Call on Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Ticket Agents for full information as to Routes, Side Trips, Stop-over, etc.

Don't Forget that Your Health Depends on What you eat.

Soups are nourishing—who does not appreciate a nice, fragrant, steming plate of soup? Good soups are among the easiest dishes to secure nowadays. I have Consomme, Julienes, Mock Turtle, Tomato, Mutton Broth, Chicken. All you need to do is to add hot water and place the delicious soup on the table. Only 10 cents can.

W. H. BARTLETT,
Fancy and Staple Grocer.

If your step uncle has an aunt who has a nephew whose wife has a cousin that is married to an old friend of your wife's sister, whose grandfather lived in the same town with an old school-mate of yours, whose soni-n-law is now in St. Louis, you should at once renew the acquaintance with a view of saving hotel bills while attending the World's Fair. This scheme can be worked in many instances.

The Oakland Normal school opened on Monday of this week for a term of ten weeks with Prof. H. A. Loraditch in charge. The enrollment for the first week is very satisfactory and it is expected that the number of scholars will be very materially increased by next Monday when the second week of the term begins. Prof. A. L. Lee, who is favorably known all over the county as an instructor of merit, has been secured as an assistant in the school. Prof. Loraditch is exerting all his energies to make the school a success.

The month of March, just closed, had none of the remarkable characteristics of the preceding months since the first of January. The average temperature for 16 years is 43 degrees. The highest temperature was 80 degrees on the 22nd and the lowest was 18 on the 4th. The greatest daily range was 45 degrees on the 3rd. The highest velocity of the wind was 42 miles per hour on the 3rd. The rainfall was 4.44 inches, slightly above the average for 15 years. There were killing frosts on eleven days.

In and near Deer Park, there are three notable octogenarians—Luke Male, in his 85th year; W. E. George, in his 84th year, and Christian Gensenyeager, in his 82nd year. Mr. Male is rather feeble, but the others, Messrs. George and Gensenyeager, are quite vigorous and hearty. All of them attribute their longevity to a long residence in the pure and invigorating atmosphere of this section. None of them ever use intoxicants in any shape, though they indulge in tobacco moderately. Mr. Gensenyeager's progeny have dropped the first part of the very long name, being known as Yeager, by which the father is known in and about Deer Park.

Easy to Make Salads.

By using a good salad dressing it is the easiest t ing in the world to prepare as fine a salad as you can get at the best hotel in New York or Boston. Durkee's Salad Dressing, a treat in excellence. 25c. bottle.

W. H. BARTLETT,
Fancy and Staple Grocer

THE

FRIENDSVILLE NORMAL

Will Begin on Monday, April 18th, 1904, for a Term of Ten Weeks.

In addition to the work in the regular school subjects, a special feature will be

A Model Class of Beginners in Reading, Writing and Number Work,

that will furnish an unequalled opportunity to Garrett county teachers to qualify themselves for this most important of all branches of school work.

Tuition will be $5 and $6, in Advance, or satisfactory arrangements.

IRA CULP,
Principal.

Made In Three Minutes with The "UNIVERSAL" BREAD MAKER and RAISER than can be made by hand in 30 Minutes. Hands do not touch the dough. DOES AWAY WITH HAND KNEADING. Easy to clean. A child can work it.
SOLD BY
J. M. DAVIS & SONS,
OAKLAND, MD.

GRANULATED

Fertilizer Lime!

FOR FARMERS.

THIS LIME is especialy prepared to be drilled in with the crop the same as phosphate. Lump lime can also be had the year around. Write for circulars giving full information. Kilns located 3 miles from Grantsville. Shipping station, Niverton, on the B. & O. R. R.

C. J. YODER, Grantsville, Maryland.
Successor to R. M. Beachy. 7—21t

Municipal License

Notice is hereby given to all parties interested that the undersigned will be at the Council Chamber in the town of Oakland on

SATURDAY, APRIL 30, 1904,

from one until five o'clock p. m. for the purpose of issuing licenses to those who under the law are required to take out the same.

By order of the Council.

J. C. DUNHAM, Clerk

ORDER NISI.

David W. Burke et al. vs. Hulda Burke et al. No. 1213 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett county.

Ordered, this 4th day of April, in the year nineteen hundred and four, by the Circuit Court for Garrett county, sitting in equity, that the sale made and reported in the above cause by Nannie E. Burke trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary therefore be shown or before the 30th day of April, 1904; provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper published in Garrett county, once a week for three successive weeks before the 25th day of April, 1904.

The report states the amount of sale to be $1270.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True copy—test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

Now is the Time. Don't Wait!

We have all the Latest Scientific Appliances for doing Work.

PLATE & BRIDGE WORK
A SPECIALTY.

GOLD, SILVER, AMALGAM, PORCELAIN, FILLINGS.

Teeth Extracted and plates put in same day.
Modern Work at Modern Prices.
ADVICE FREE.

BIXLER & SELBY,
First Nat'l Bank Building, Oakland.

Dixon & Kelso's Store News

UNITED STATES BUILDING IN SOAP.

A fac-simile of the Great United States Building at the WORLD'S FAIR, St. Louis, 1904, is now on exhibition in

Dixon & Kelso's Show Window.

It is an architectural wonder, built like a "Fairy Palace" from

ROYAL CUTICLE SOAP,

The Pride of the World Toilet Soap.

As an artistic display it is a marvelous demonstration, and well worth coming miles to see, ond will be the most remarkable soap bargain ever offered in America.

The ever leading in furthering the interests of the people has won for our Store much well deserved popularisy.

Through our Prominence in Oakland, Md., we have been selected and appointed as Sole Distributing Agents for Oakland, Md., and 15 miles therefrom by The Royal Soap Company of Cincinnati, Ohio, whose Soaps have been the Standard of excellence for nearly a quarter of a century.

It is a wonderfully fine, dainty, medicated soap, soothing to the skin, and beautifying to the complexion, and is sold upon its merits exclusively. More than five million families throughout the breadth and length of the land are today using **ROYAL CUTICLE SOAP** and will use no other. So much for the excellence of this soap.

The Regular price of Royal Cuticle Soap is 10c per cake, but for a limited time acting as Agents for the Manufacturers, who desire to introduce the Royal Cuticle Soap into every home, we have the special privilege to sell **THREE CAKES NOR 10c, 40c PER DOZEN, or $4.80 PER GROSS.** This gives us power to save money for all. It is within the reach of all.

DIXON & KELSO

Oaklaud's "Shopping Center."

BAUMGARTNER'S BIG BARGAINS!

5C SUGAR BOWLS,
CREAM PITCHERS.
THREE PAPERS PINS.
½ GAL. TIN BUCKETS.
CAKE PLATES.
AND LOTS MORE. 5C
Come around and see what 5 and 10c will do.

THE LITTLE MAN.

Real Estate, Loans, Insurance.

I Sell Farms, Dwellings and Business Houses.

Hotels, Lots, Coal, Timber and Oil Lands.

Write today, giving a description and price of the property you want to sell and I will try to sell it for you.

Do You Want to Buy?

Write me what you want, and the price you are willing to pay, and I think I can get it for you and save you money.

I have some attractive bargains to offer in hotels, houses and farms.

I Sell Insurance That Insures.

Life, Accident, Health, Fire, Plate Glass, Steam Boiler, Fly Wheel, Burglar, Employers and General Liability.

I offer you thirteen years of successful experience in the real estate business. If you have property to rent or sell,

No Matter Where It Is,

I will be glad to take the matter in hand.

FOR SALE.—**A fifty Acre Farm.** One mile south of Mountain Lake Park. Forty acres under cultivation; two streams of water passing thro' land; $55 expended in the choicest fruit trees; two story frame house, seven rooms; good well, also spring; barn 24x55 feet; wagon shed, grainery. Worth looking at. Write me for price and terms, or call on the premises and see Mr. Levi Schnopp, the owner.

FOR SALE.—An opportunity of a life-time. Nine room house at Mountain Lake Park; porch on east and north side of house; house furnished; good well on kitchen porch; the house is well located; good condition; and think of it, the house and furniture goes at $1,200. The house rents for $150.

FOR SALE.—A splendid business stand at Mountain Lake Park, with a stock of saleable merchandise. A rare opportunity to step into a well located business.

FOR SALE.—One acre of ground, just outside corporation of Oakland; house 32x38, two stories, 8 rooms and reception hall; Heated with hot air; good well; stable for three horses, buggy shed, wagon shed, and hay loft; wash house, 16x28, one and a-half story; oak, pine and fruit trees A very desirable property. For terms and price write me, or call on owner, Mr. John Ault, on the premises.

FOR SALE.—Two lots at Mountain Lake Park; east fronts; fine outlook; near public grounds; worth $400; can be bought for $250; a decided bargain.

FOR RENT or SALE.—Dundee Hall, Loch Lynn Heights. A delightfully located and well arranged house. Double parlor with fire places, dining room, kitchen, fifteen bed rooms, nine of them with fire places. Good well of water. Large verandas. Stable for two horses and carriage. Special inducement to a good tenant.

L. A. RUDISILL,
News Building,
Mountain Lake Park, Maryland.

J. B. WILLIAMS CO.
FROSTBURG, MD.
Cheapest place to buy
MONUMENTS
HEADSTONES AND
IRON FENCING
Send for prices

For Sale.

A cottage at Mountain Lake Park, Md.; 12 rooms, kitchen and attic; is used as a boarding house, and has good patronage; splendid location, near Auditorium. Also, 10 acres of good land one-half mile south of Mt. Lake Park, all cleared except 1½ acres. For further particulars address or call on F. P. ARNOLD, Mt. Lake Park, Garrett county, Md. 49-26t

HIS DEAR CHILDREN.

Look at his hands, they are knotted;
  See how his shoulders are bent;
In toiling and gathering riches
  All of his years have been spent;
Striving for gain has deformed him,
  But great is the wealth he has won
To leave to his care-free daughter
  And give to his polished son,
And they blush for shame at the manner
  In which their father began,
For she has a maid to attend her
  And Reggie possesses a man.

From that which the world thinks is pleasure
  He has steadily turned aside;
All of his wit and his power
  To gaining have been applied;
The poor little shop where he started
  Stands idle beside the way,
And the papers are publishing pictures
  And stories thereof today;
He shaves himself in the morning
  And saves wherever he can—
A French maid dresses his daughter
  And Reggie possesses a man.

He is proud to think that his children
  Have a right to the pride they show;
He is proud of the way he has risen,
  Of the start he made long ago;
And they are impatiently waiting
  To build him a monument,
To buy the old shop and destroy it
  And boast of a proud descent,
For his hands are knotted and clumsy,
  Showing us how he began—
A maid serves his glorious daughter
  And Reggie possesses a man.
—S. E. Kiser, in Chicago Record-Herald.

The Metamorphosis of Lucretia Pepper

By HOWARD DEVINE

(Copyright, 1904, by Daily Story Pub. Co.)

SAMUEL HOPEFIELD married Lucretia Pepper with his eyes wide open and despite the warning and protest of all their mutual friends. Indeed he married her despite her own fair warning.

"If ever I marry," it had been her habit to declare with a toss of her independent head, "I will be the commander in chief of the domestic establishment. Give up my liberty to become the handmaid of a man? Catch me! If ever I marry, it will be understood that the clinging vine idea will not prevail."

These and many similar expressions elucidating her state of mind regarding matrimony had found utterance in the very presence of Samuel Hopefield as well as all the others of her acquaintance. So you can readily see that it was altogether his own fault if the marriage proved disappointing. Lucretia was honest and open and straightforward about it, and Samuel knew just what to expect. But when a man falls in love with a girl it is seldom indeed that he will heed warnings. And Lucretia certainly was a most attractive girl, both as to personal attractions and graces of mind and character.

So Samuel shut his eyes, apparently, to the threatening aspect of her mind regarding the marriage relation and married her.

The strange thing about it was that he showed no disappointment and the marriage seemed as happy and peaceful as could be desired. The weeks sped, the honeymoon passed and while the world waited for the crash they were sure would come, it came not at all. Lucretia appeared to be more and more affectionate and tender toward Samuel until she became positively deferential.

At first, to be sure, she talked some to her friends in the old defiant strain.

"I get no meals at all hours for my man," she said to a group at the sewing society one day. "Sam gets home at six o'clock for supper or he gets only a cold pick-up."

But presently it was noticed that the Hopefields were having supper at any time from six to 8:30, and the men reported that Samuel was the most careless man in town as to breaking away from business or pleasure to get home to meals.

"Why, he'll start a game of billiards after six," reported one of his cronies.

"And you ought to see the swell supper he has when he gets home at any old time," broke in another. "He dragged me home with him the other evening. Lucretia was not expecting company, but everything was out of sight.

"She always said she never would endure having company brought home without warning," chorused several ladies present.

"She was as sweet as a peach about it," stoutly contended the man, "and the perfect soul of hospitality."

Somebody asked Samuel about it one day. He looked surprised.

"Why, she's the sweetest dispositioned girl in the world," he said. "Didn't you fellows know that. I knew it all along."

In order to understand the metamorphosis of Lucretia Pepper under the Hopefield system it will be necessary to take the reader within the sacred circle of the Hopefield married life and lift the curtain upon a few events which were landmarks in the lady's development.

After the mystic words had been spoken by the clergyman, which gave into Samuel Hopefield's eager arms the fair form of his desired Lucretia, and after the honeymoon trip was over, the pair settled down in a cozy little home, all spick and span new in furnishings—furnishings which had been selected, needless to say, by Lucretia, without so much as a word of consultation with Samuel.

Lucretia started in right, according to her theories of what married life should be and how a man should be trained properly from the first. She laid down the rules of the household, very sweetly, but very firmly, and the schedule as to hours for meals and the other regular events of domestic life.

"You know, Samuel," she said, "it simplifies very greatly the work and management of a house if things move along methodically and according to a well-defined system. It is just as easy to form habits of punctuality and system if we start right. So I am determined that we shall start right."

Samuel listened with becoming meekness and agreed with her thoroughly. The system was inaugurated, and all went well for some days. Then one evening Samuel was a half hour late to supper—was detained at the office, he explained. He found Lucretia just finishing her evening meal, grim and determined. Everything was cold. He seated himself at the table with Micawber-like cheerfulness, and tackled the cold and soggy victuals, all the time talking affably. Lucretia was dignified and uncompromising.

"I am sorry that you were detained, Samuel," she said, "because we had such a good supper."

"Oh, the supper's all right," he replied. "But I'm sorry on your account I was detained. I'm afraid it makes you more trouble."

"I can stand it if you can," she replied, grimly, as she poured him some lukewarm coffee.

But Samuel refused to be an object of sympathy or to permit an atmosphere of embarrassment to gather. He rattled on in a most interesting manner, telling Lucretia interesting bits of gossip he had heard during the day, and equally interesting things that had happened at the office. She had never seen Samuel in such high spirits and found herself responding to his conversation. Once she was betrayed into a hearty laugh.

Fishing a second mutton chop from the congealed white gravy surrounding it, the young husband tackled it with apparent zest.

"Where in the world do you buy such fine mutton chops, Lucretia?" he said. "Mother never had such fine ones at home—and she had a reputation as a marketer. Or, is it the cooking? Somehow there is flavor to them that is simply great."

Lucretia gazed at him intently, but there was no suggestion of sarcasm in his voice or looks, and he was consuming the chops with a relish that defied suspicion.

As he concluded a hearty meal of cold and soggy things and wound up with a second cupful of the lukewarm coffee, he smacked his lips and said:

"If matters should go wrong and I should die and leave you unprovided for, Lucretia, you just go to some swell caterer or restaurant and ask for the privilege of making one batch of coffee for them. Make 'em let you do it once and you can ask your own price. I've been a coffee drinker all my life, but I never found any like you make."

That evening Lucretia's mother came over and Samuel did nothing but sing the praises of his wife's chops and coffee. He was too enthusiastic and persistent to suspect.

For some days he was promptly on time to supper. Then one day he was a half hour late again. Lucretia was a little cross, but the chops and coffee were piping hot. In fact, Lucretia made both fresh after Samuel came. This happened several times. Sometimes Samuel was more than a half hour late. One night he arrived an hour late and found that Lucretia had not yet had supper. She explained, with symptoms of sulkiness, that she had had a hard day, and felt too tired to cook two suppers. Samuel was all sympathy, and roundly cursed the necessity that made him late. He was delighted, however, at his good fortune in having her company in partaking the meal. After this she generally waited for him, once in awhile letting him sup alone in order to demonstrate that she had not given in.

One day he brought a friend home to supper without warning. The atmosphere in the house went down nine degrees lower than the thermometer would register. Lucretia declined point-blank to make any change in her plans, and certainly it was a skimpy meal, and Lucretia sat like a stone image at the feast. The friend was embarrassed, but Samuel was delightfully oblivious to the the trouble and fairly bubbled with wit and small talk. After supper he produced cigars, and with his friend sat for a good two hours at the table chatting and telling stories, while Lucretia fairly frothed at the mouth waiting to clear the table.

The atmosphere continued pretty chilly for some days, but it never touched Samuel.

"You have found another admirer, Lucretia," he said, next evening. "Tom says it was the coziest and most delightful little supper he ever attended—wants to come again. He's particularly crazy about your tea biscuit. By Jove! they were good last night. But particularly he's stuck on the splendid homelike feeling here. Says if he could find a girl who had good sense like you who knew enough to leave men folks alone and still maintain her dignity and place as the real mistress of the house, he'd marry—and that's a great compliment, because Tom is a confirmed old bachelor, you know."

And for days wherever they went, Samuel would talk of scarcely anything but the delightful little supper, and Lucretia's grace as hostess, "when, by Jove, she didn't even know I was going to bring him."

"I didn't know how she managed it without any notice," he said to her mother, "but she couldn't have had a sweller layout if the invitation had been given a week before."

Some days later he dropped in with another friend unexpectedly. They were compelled to wait some time for supper, but it was a stunner, and afterward the ash trays and matches appeared beside the coffee cups. And Lucretia was at her best as an entertainer.

Other domestic matters adjusted themselves in much the same manner as they arose. Samuel was irrepressibly cheerful and flattering, and could not be gotten to admit that anything Lucretia did was wrong. And Lucretia took more and more delight in living up to Samuel's high opinion of her.

And they lived happy ever afterward.

The moral of this story is that you can catch more flies with molasses than with vinegar.

Distrust of Monopoly

By PRESIDENT ELIOT,
Of Harvard University.

ALL possible alleviations and defenses being taken into account, it must be confessed that the prospect of encountering a combination of a perfect labor union and a perfect employers' association, both engaged in providing a necessary of life, and both bent in raising its price, is a formidable one for society at large. Democratic society has, by its legislation and by its public opinion, made such a combination possible, and democratic society must guard against dangers which, in its pursuit of liberty, it has endangered.

The present tendencies of labor unions and employers' associations suggest strongly the expediency of establishing over them governmental inspection and control, and this for two reasons—first, that both kinds of associations soon become monopolistic, and, secondly, that they are secret societies. Democratic government, like despotic government, dislikes secret societies, particularly if they are apt to resort to violence for the enforcement of their demands. In all social and industrial strife it is immeasurably better to use the great forces of publicity, discussion, and fellow feeling before physical conflicts take place, rather than after they have occurred.

Whoever gets a monopoly—be it one man or 100,000 men—invariably tries to keep other people from sharing his exclusive privilege. Any monopolistic classification must cause great abridgments of personal liberty among all sorts and conditions of men. Moreover, since the fundamental object of the labor union or the employers' association is always the pecuniary benefit of its class, these organizations are providing democratic society with exhibitions of class selfishness, which, in other countries, society and government have been manifested by classses quite different from those that now manifest it, as, for example, nobilities, priesthobds, and soldieries. The world has had bitter experience of the evils resulting from the class selfishness of these aristocratic, ecclesiastical, and military combinations; and democracy does well to distrust the new developments of class selfishness, different though the classes be that now manifest this dangerous quality.

QUAINT ENGLISH CUSTOM.

Pancake Tossing Ceremony That Comes Down from the Days of Queen Bess.

There is probably no old English custom so rich in interesting memories as the pancake-tossing ceremony of which the hall of Westminster school was the scene recently, says the Westminster Gazette. The custom, which is known to the boys by the unaesthetic name of "Grease," has an unbroken history which takes us back to the days of Queen Bess, when as many as 300 boys would scramble in one tumultuous heap for the possession of a solitary pancake. Heneage Finch, first earl of Nottingham, grovelled with the rest long years before he subsided into the no less coveted Woolsack. John Dryden, the parson's boy from Northamptonshire, struggled on the floor with the young Christopher Wren; and from the crowd of pancake-snatchers in 1743 you might have picked out William Cowper, Warren Hastings and Charles Churchill, all very small boys, to whom the pancake loomed much larger than the laurels they later won. And among the scrambling crowds of other years were John Locke, Charles Longley (destined to be the primate of all England), Edward Gibbon, Lord Raglan, and many another boy who was to win much greater trophies in the world outside the school walls.

Then think of the stories those walls could tell had they but tongues. Edward the Confessor watched the building of the arches upon which the "school" rests; King John was signing Magna Charta when the very walls which re-echoed the boys' shouts this morning began to rise on the site of the dormitory in which generations of Benedictine monks had slumbered. Boys were learning their lessons in the same hall years before Oliver Cromwell was born; and for three centuries all the classes of Westminster school were held where the pancake is tossed to this day.

CALLED THE HAMBAG FISH.

Name Given in New Jersey to an Interesting Species, the Orange Filefish.

"Ah, I see you have some hambag fish here," said a Jerseyman who was looking along the tanks in the aquarium, relates the New York Sun, as he paused in front of one containing two fine adult specimens of the creature known hereabouts as the orange filefish.

There are few common fish that have not a variety of names; and the Jerseyman's name for the orange filefish is rather appropriate. The fish has somewhat the outline as well as the color of the yellow bags in which smoked hams were once put up.

The two specimens in the aquarium are the survivors out of four taken in Gravesend bay in June last. One of them is yellow all over, the other is brown in color over three-quarters of the surface of its body and of a bright light yellow over the remainder.

The orange filefish is homely in shape and as thin-bodied as an ordinary flatfish, but, unlike flatfish, in this respect, which swims flatwise, the filefish swims with its body edgewise in the water, and commonly carrying its head more or less down. Sometimes when not swimming it drops its head so far that the fish seems to be standing on its head in the water.

Odd in shape as it is, and odd in action, and withal bright colored, it is a very striking creature, and the two specimens of it here are among the most attractive of the aquarium's exhibits.

These two orange filefishes are the first that have ever been carried here through the winter, making a record for the species in captivity.

A Great Traveler.

Mr. Rider Haggard has travelled many thousands of miles, from Iceland to Mexico, in search of material and local color for his novels.

SHOE-REPAIRING SUPPLIES.

Household Kits of Cobblers' Tools Are in General Use Throughout the Country.

"It was not so very many years ago," said a dealer in shoe supplies, to a New York Sun man, "that you saw in every cobbler's shop a side of sole leather, or, it might be, a roll of such leather standing over in one corner, the stock from which he cut his supply of soles, as he needed them, in repairing shoes. But now from many thousands of such shops this once familiar feature has disappeared. Instead the cobbler buys soles already cut out.

"Cut soles are made in a great variety of sizes and shapes. The cobbler can now buy cut soles and get exactly what he wants for less than he can buy the leather and cut them out himself.

"About 50 per cent. of the cobblers of New York and this part of the country now buy cut soles; in the south now about 25 per cent. buy them. In the west about 75 per cent. of the cobblers buy them. They are apparently more progressive there than the people of the east.

"This is accounted for, I suppose, by the fact that there are more new communities there, and towns starting new are likely to start with everything modern. If you were going to install a new plant of any sort you would put in the very latest styles of machinery, while in older communities they cling more to old ways.

"And in the west, too, cut soles are sold to people who mend their own shoes. Taking them altogether, in all parts of the country there are many thousands who do this.

"There are plenty of people living scattered about the land who would have to go 25, 50, 75 miles, to get a cobbler, and this wouldn't pay. Or they may mend their own shoes for economy's sake.

"In old times the farmer or other head of a family who did this work had for it an improvised set of tools. But in these days he buys a household kit of cobblers' tools.

"In no trade has there been a greater advance than in that of shoe manufacturing. And no trade has been more highly specialized. For example, there are concerns that make nothing but shoe counters, and other establishments that turn out nothing but boot and shoe heels; and there is one big western concern that makes nothing but kits of cobblers' tools, turning out of household kits and other sorts a car load a day.

"A good many kits of cobblers' tools? Yes, a lot, I know, but this is a big country with lots of people in it, and there are other lands to supply.

"Well, the farmer or other man who mends his own shoes buys in these days a household kit of cobblers' tools, and he can also buy cut soles, getting just what he wants, and all handy to use."

Life-Saving St. Bernards.

St. Bernard dogs seems to retain their life saving instincts even in this country. A large specimen of that breed was recently seen at Keene, N. H., making a great fuss over what appeared to be an old coat partly buried in a snowbank. At last someone investigated the coat and found that there was a man inside of it who was almost dead from the cold. As soon as the dog saw that the man was to be properly cared for he went on his way.—Boston Transcript.

At the Musicale.

Miss Knox (during Miss Kreech's solo)—My, isn't that awful?

Miss Janus—Atrocious! What a voice!

Miss Kreech (resuming her chair a moment later)—Whew! that's over.

Miss Janus—What a voice, Miss Kreech! I was just exclaiming about it to Miss Knox.—Philadelphia Press.

THE SOMETHING-WRONG PUZZLE

ABOUT TO TAKE TO THE WATER.
What Is Wrong with the Picture?

BRUIN THIN IN THE SPRING.

Stays Fat While in Hibernation, But Grows Gaunt When He Starts to Eat.

"Any one would naturally suppose," said a Pike county man, relates the New York Sun, "that after lying holed up sound asleep and without a mouthful to eat for four or five months, as they certainly have done this winter, bears would come out in the spring lean and scraggly, but that is just contrary to the facts in the case.

"The bear when he seeks winter quarters is perhaps the fattest thing on four legs. He doesn't swell up with fat, like a pig, but seems to go to fat all over.

"When he starts in to fatten up for his winter retirement a bear can eat a bushel of chestnuts at a time with ease. As he gets fat his stomach gets smaller and smaller, until, when he is in proper condition for wintering over, it hasn't capacity enough to hold a double handful of food.

"This fat sticks right by the bear all winter and keeps him warm. If you are after a bear for his grease, you kill your game either just before he goes into his hole in the fall or right after he comes out in the spring.

"In a week after a bear comes out he will be as lean as a razor-back hog, although he has been eating everything eatable he could lay his paws on since he woke up, and that's a good deal. A bear, after thus losing his flesh in the spring, will keep lean until he begins to fatten up again for the winter, and then he rolls up the fat as before.

"It seems odd that a bear should keep fat for months without having eaten a morsel of anything, and lose his flesh—or grease, rather—as soon as he begins to take in food, but that's the way the bear is made, and I don't see how we are going to help it.

"And, by the way, the bears are out in Pike county. Three are reported as having been killed already in the region south of the High Knob, and that without taking into account the two rat-like cubs that were with one of the bears killed, and starved to death for want of her."

GAMES JAPANESE PLAY.

Are Very Different from Those Played by the Young of This Country.

The passion for toys and games of all kinds is remarkably developed among Japanese children, and they are encouraged to play games in much the same way that children of other countries are urged to learn.

One of the most curious features about Japanese child life is that each season of the year has its own particular games. In fact, the games are distributed, as it were, and apportioned to different months—battledoor and shuttlecock being played at certain seasons of the year, ball at another, and so on. As for the dolls, they have a special fete day devoted to them, and in Japan dolls are as much a boy's plaything as a girl's.

The dolls of the Japanese boys are generally dressed to represent historical heroes; others are attired as the emperor and empress, or as heroic or legendary figures. Japanese children, too, on the "Feast of Dolls," give their dolls presents, and put them on shelves or seats in the best room in the house.

They also play at funny little cards, but, these, instead of being like English cards, each bear quotations representing the gems of Japanese poetical literature. The game consists of drawing a card with one-half of the quotation, and finding the other which bears its context.

There is also the "game of scents." This consists in burning various perfumes and guessing the scent in question by the smell of the smoke it creates—sometimes a very difficult matter, it is said.

Her New Game.

A little girl the other day illustrated two things—the difficulty of selecting the right noun of multitude and the inborn cruelty of childhood. She wanted a game—a game of her own invention. "What is the game?" asked the new nurse. The innocent eyes brightened as the answer came: "You be a poor little lame lamb and I'll be a flock of tigers."

Big Shrinkage in Pensions.

The burden of pensions has shrunk in ten years from $2.24 to $1.32 per $1,000 of taxable wealth.

MODERN BATTLES AT SEA.

Better Gunnery, But Less Pageantry Than There Was in Times Gone By.

Naval battles have been described by writers in the past as the most awe-inspiring spectacles the imagination could conceive. Perhaps they are to-day deserving of similar characterization, but there is less of romance attending them than in former times. Sea fighting in Lord Nelson's day was certainly picturesque, with its stripped crowds of men swarming about the encumbered decks and streaming flags from every mast. But these have gone with the towering ranges of sails and nimble sailors who leaped about aloft handling them even during the height of battle. The new man of war goes into the fight grim, unadorned and apparently proceeding by her own volition, like some unthinkable marine monster.

Far more terrible, but mercifully far more swift, will be the conflict between hostile fleets in the future. There will be scarcely any such thing as the lingering agony, long drawn out, of the old days of sea fighting. For one thing, modern ironclads and cruisers going into action will choose the lesser of two evils confronting them. Because of the deadly peril of splinters and of fire everything of wood in their fittings, even to the boats, will be cast away at the beginning of the fight.

Then, when the battle is joined, the seamen must needs have a heart of brass incased in triple steel, a mind that refuses to meditate upon the immediate possibility of one of those terrible 12-inch projectiles plunging down upon his vessel's deck, and out, amid the disintegration of all her ganglions of energy, through the bottom, rendering her an easy target to an uninjured foe and her sinking a matter of minutes.

The modern man of war will not, at any rate, prolong the agonies of her crew when she is scuttled. She will go down quick into the pit in a halo of steam, a whirling vortex of waves, and in five minutes from the commencement of her downward plunge there will be no sign that she has ever been, and only if other vessels be very near will there be any possible chance of saving the handful of stalwart swimmers whose superhuman struggles have wrenched them clear of the devouring down-dragging eddies.

The Gate of the Orient.

Entering the Suez canal from the Mediterranean at Port Said one is practically at the gate of the orient. As a fitting gate, however, to that oldest world of mystery and splendor, Port Said belies its title. Apart from its connection with the canal, it is notorious as having been the last refuge of the most desperate criminals of southern Europe. Until recently Port Said was not a safe place in which to stroll about at night. Still one may attain a just illustration there of the truly oriental conception that time was made only for slaves. Squatting on the quay, groups of Arabs may be seen gazing at, and apparently thinking about nothing in particular for hours together.—Michael White, in Four-Track News.

Forgiveness and Failure.

"Was your elopement with Miss Goldberg a success?"

"Hardly."

"What went wrong?"

"Her father, the millionaire, sent us a telegram saying: 'Do not return and all will be forgiven.'"—London Telegraph.

Not Without Distinction.

Citizen—What have you done in that murder case?

Detective—Well, we've jumped on to more wrong clews than any other set of detectives this season.—Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

Queer.

"Hades is supposed to be located in the center of the earth, isn't it?" remarked the thermometer.

"Yes, but what of it?" asked the barometer.

"It seems funny, I was just thinking the lower down I should get in that direction the higher up I'd go."—Philadelphia Press.

Keeps Register of Horses.

The French government keeps a register of every horse, pony and mule in France, so that it may be called upon in case of war.

NEIGHBORS HOSTILE

SOUTH AMERICAN REPUBLICS AGAINST UNITED STATES.

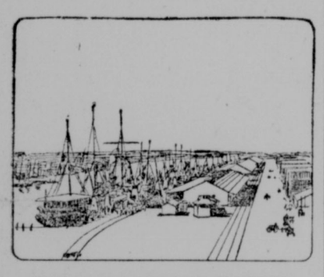
Reasons for the Proposed Alliance Against Us—Fear Growing Fever of Expansion May Reach After Them.

Rumors are afloat as to the hostility of neighbors of ours to the south—Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Bolivia and Ecuador. Fearing that Uncle Sam has designs of annexing, or at least grasping after, the South American states, it is reported the above mentioned countries have formed against that ambitious one an alliance offensive and defensive.

That our interests are vital in the portion of South America north of the Amazon is unquestionable, and few of our citizens will gainsay there is necessity for religious observance of the Monroe doctrine in lands bordering the Caribbean, lands in the proximity to the Isthmus of Panama; but there seems to be a growing feeling among students of political conditions that the states farther to the south need not concern us so closely, in fact, that it would be well for the United States to withdrew altogether from these its Monroe protection.

With the exception of small strips of Ecuador and Brazil, the five republics in the reported alliance lie south of the equator, in the region certain statesmen suggest should be left to work out its own salvation. To be sure, this is a very large and important part of South America, a land of great wealth, of great possibilities, and we would very much dislike to see any other nation, or nations, getting possession down there. Let us glance a bit at the various countries making up so big a territory, possessing so much real and so much potential wealth.

First Argentina. The Argentine nation, founded in 1810, experienced the usual vicissitudes attendant on Latin-American experiments in self-government, but the present Argentine republic dates back to 1862; which number of years indicates stability and prosperity of an unusual degree for that region. From time to time revolutions have worked havoc, but the last one occurred 14 years ago, and at present peace reigns and is promised for the future. Argentina has now about 4,000,000 people within her borders; more than one-third are foreigners,



THE DOCKS AT BUENOS AYRES.

and 92 per cent of the immigrants are of the Latin race. Only recently Americans have begun to come into the country, but it is thought they will ere long be an important factor. Buenos Aires, the capital and chief port of Argentina, stands at the mouth of the great La Plata river, and is the largest city in South America. It has a population of almost a million, a population rapidly increasing and made up of many foreigners; nearly four hundred thousand Italians; next the Argentines; then Spaniards, French and Germans, and a goodly number of English-speaking people. The city is the chief political and commerical center of the Argentine country, and a prodigious amount of shipping is entered at this port. Its splendid docks extend along the river front for five miles.

In Brazil, "the Portuguese half of South America," dwell 18,000,000 people, more than half the total number of folk counted for South America. This vast country, as yet practically undeveloped, has wonderfully rich resources. The United States takes about half of Brazil's exports (gets most of her coffee and millions of dollars worth of her rubber annually), and sends to her only one-fifth as much as it buys from her. The Germans, shrewdest and most hustling traders in lowest America, have absorbed the trade of various provinces of Brazil.

The Chileans Mr. Carpenter calls the Yankees of South America. There are about three million of them, alert, progressive, prosperous people. The Chilean commonwealth has been a well-ordered one in the main, not constantly disturbed by civil broils. It has warred with Bolivia and Peru as to boundary lines and had some internal troubles, but has maintained a government of stability and strength. This "long, slim land" is one of marvellous wealth, has great store of precious metals as well as other very valuable mineral deposits. Agriculture, however, is the chief business of the country, and there is a very rich farming class in Chile, people that buy many goods.

Concerning Ecuador but very little is known. It has 1,500,000 inhabitants, and is a land of revolutions. Bolivia is a land also practically unknown; of great extent, but a state of only 2,000,000 people. It has rich mineral deposits, but is a primitive land, in its present stage of development not much of a market for America. The Germans have control of the foreign trade.

KATHERINE POPE.

In Good Time.

Bank Examiner—Where is the cashier? Gone to take a rest?

President—No, he's gone to avoid arrest.—Boston Globe.

Crosses.

After crosses and losses men grow humbler and wiser.—Franklin.

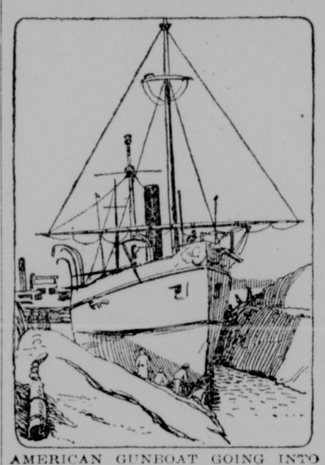
ABOUT NEW-CHWANG

CONDITIONS WHICH PREVAIL AT MANCHURIAN TREATY PORT.

Summers Are Mild and Delightful, While the Winters Are Cold and Severe—Russian Warship in Peril.

A glance at the map shows that the city of Newchwang is directly in the pathway of the present Russian-Japanese war, and this treaty port of Manchuria is almost certain to become the scene of fighting and possible Russian defeat and Japanese occupation. It is more than likely that before Russia is able to get her immense army into the field for action that the aggressive Japs will have driven the forces of the czar back as far as Harbin.

There is at Newchwang at the present time a Russian warship, unable,

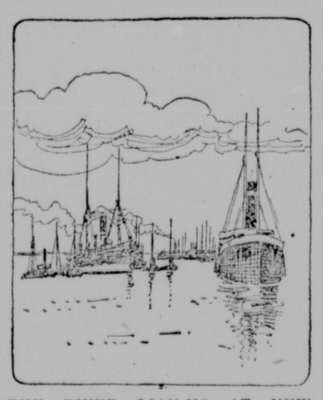


AMERICAN GUNBOAT GOING INTO WINTER QUARTERS AT NEWCHWANG.

on account of the ice in the river, to move. Her guns were left at the fort at the mouth of the river when she came up last fall to go into winter quarters. Unable to move and without armament, she would be at the mercy of the Japanese should they capture the place soon. But it is probable that the Russians would blow up their ship and destroy it rather than have it fall into the hands of the enemy.

Newenwang is situated on a branch of the Liau-ho river, a considerable stream. Its port is Yingtsze. It is about 75 miles to the southwest of Mukden, and commands the peninsula upon which Port Arthur is located. It is a city of about 60,000 inhabitants, and in the summer-time it is full of life and the commercial activities are considerable. The broad waters of the river Liau-ho are crowded with the shipping of the Russian, Danish, Japanese, British and American nations, and the interests of the last named country are constantly on the increase, as is the case in all the eastern trading ports. The boats that come up the river to Newchwang ply between that city and Chefoo, Shanghai, and the southern ports of China.

In 1900, during the Boxer disturbances in China, Newchwang was deserted by the foreign population, which is quite numerous. At that time there remained at the city to protect the foreign interests two Russian gunboats, two Japanese gunboats, and the old Chinese imperial customs schooner.



THE RIVER LIAU-HO AT NEWCHWANG IN SUMMER.

During the last year the British, Japanese and Russians have each had a ship at Newchwang. One of our illustrations shows the British steamer as she appeared when going into winter quarters last fall before the ice formed in the river, locking her in. It takes a long time for these small warships to get into their narrow quarters and once in they are helpless, as far as navigation goes, until the ice breaks up in the spring and the boat can again slowly and painfully slip out of its narrow winter berth into the broader navigable channel of the river.

On the right bank of the river is the terminus of the Chinese Imperial railway. This bit of road runs from Pekin via Shan-Hai-Kwan and is the line which was partially destroyed during the Boxer uprising of 1900. Since that time it has been restored to better condition than before. On the left bank of the river are the wharves. Each merchant steamship company has its own wharf. A peculiarity of the wharves is that they are used only to receive the cargoes of the arriving steamers. The loading of cargoes to carry to other ports is all done from the little steamers which come down the river from the interior points.

JOHN BOYN, FARMER

RECOGNIZED BY MANY AS HEIR TO SERVIAN THRONE.

Minnesota Pretender Is a Descendant of Milos Obrenovitch — King Peter Looking for a Chance to Abdicate.

London (Eng.) Special.

The announcement that the king of Servia would like to abdicate has revived the story of the American heir to the throne, in the person of John Boyn, a Minnesota farmer, whose father, August Boyn, was said to be an heir to the throne of that country, and who, it is claimed, died in that country many years ago by the hand of an assassin.

A writer in the St. James Gazette, in discussing the rumors that King Peter would like to let go because he is disappointed with his people, says the world contains a lot of pretenders to the throne who do not really pretend because they prefer to keep off that dangerous elevation. The most interesting of these pretenders, says the writer, is the Minnesota farmer, John Boyn, believed to be descended from Milos Obrenovitch, and through him connected with the Servian ruler.

The mother of John Boyn lives in a modest little cottage among the evergreens and jackpines near Rum river, a few miles from Princeton, Minn. She is 84 years old, but for one of her age is apparently hale and hearty. Small of stature and with her shrunken form bent with infirmities of old age, she still shows that she was in her youth a comely woman for one of her race, and had Dame Fortune made her queen of Servia she would have graced the throne of that country of social and political volcanoes with as much dignity as many of the happy and unhappy rulers of Europe.

She did not know much about her husband's kingly inheritance which it has been claimed he went to Servia to seek. He told his folks he had a large inheritance awaiting him in Servia, and decided to go over to that country in 1887 to secure the wealth. His wife and children begged him not to leave them, but he promised to return soon with money enough to make them all rich.

He had no idea of attempting to regain his royal rights other than a portion of the fortune which was due him. He wrote his wife from Belgrade after his arrival. In a few weeks she received word through the American consul that her husband was dead. Subsequent

FARMER JOHN BOYN
(Said to Be Legitimate Heir to the Throne of Servia.)

events proved that he had been assassinated.

Residents of Princeton will remember Boyn. He had a common education, and was by trade a cabinetmaker. The farm his wife now occupies was preempted by him. The son of old John Boyn, whom the writer in the St. James Gazette asserts is more nearly the direct heir to the throne than all other pretenders, lives a short distance from Princeton and near the home of his mother. Though he stoutly maintains his heirship to the throne now held by Peter Karageorgevitch, he is not worrying over the situation.

According to authentic accounts, Boyn's grandfather when a mere child was rescued during an invasion of the Turks by being carried by his nurse into a field and hidden, he being the only member of the family to escape. The child was taken to Saxony, where he was brought up and in time married and raised a family, August (John's father) being the only son. It appears that the Turks wiped out the royal family from which the Boyns descended, and John's grandfather preferred to remain in peace in Saxony rather than try sitting on the insecure throne of his native country.

The nurse who rescued the grandfather also carried with her the family Bible and records, and when the child grew up he received the family record, which in time went to August, who kept it inviolate. When he returned to Servia he took the Bible with him, but the book and all the records were lost, as they disappeared when he died in Belgrade.

Wonderful Catch of Fish.

One of the most phenomenal catches of fish on record has just been made at Oceanside, Los Angeles, Cal. T. J. McGarvin and three assistants ran their seine through the surf and then were unable to pull it in, owing to the enormous amount of fish they had taken. A team of horses was sent for and attached, and still the catch could not be landed. A second team was procured and the united effort of men and teams drew the wonderful catch to the shore. Most of the fish were of the kinds known as yellowfin croakers and blackfin croakers, fish about 18 inches in length and weighing eight or ten pounds each. It was found when the fish were made ready for market that there were 15 tons of them. Nine tons were shipped to Los Angeles and the remainder were dried at the fish drying works there.

FLOWERS FOR WOMEN.

Michigan Railway Company Gives Thousands of Boutonnieres Away at Niles Every Year.

Over 500,000 women annually get free boquets in Niles, Mich., where a railroad company has just rebuilt its hothouse on a scale that doubles its former capacity. It matters not whether it be midwinter or the blistering months of summer, there is a fragrant shower of cut flowers at this pretty country station as soon as a train comes.

The new building is one of the most extensive and substantial that has ever been erected for the purpose. It not only holds a never-failing supply of flowers for the tiny boquet for the women folks, but in it are stored thousands of plants that in the spring are shipped to every part of the system to be used in beautifying station grounds.

In different parts of the roomy structure are found snowy oleanders, yellow asters, purple phlox, heliotrope, tiger lilies, dahlias, azaleas, coleas and everything to delight the gaze of everyone fortunate enough to behold the sight.

More than a decade ago the officers of the road conceived the idea of raising enough flowers to enable them to throw in the lap of each woman passenger, be she of high or low degree, a boutonniere of cut flowers. An employe in uniform bearing a basket filled with the favors passed through the train distributing the fragrant bunches. The men do not count in this matter and must be contented to see the women enjoy the gift.

MARRIAGES EQUAL DEATHS.

Richmond, Ind., Reverend Officiates at 170 Weddings and at the Same Number of Funerals.

Rev. J. P. Chamness, pastor of the Fifth Street Methodist Episcopal church, Richmond, Ind., since April 19, 1900, when he took up the pastorate of the local church, has officiated at 170 marriages and an equal number of funerals. When the first year of his service at the church was finished and Rev. Mr. Chamness made out his statistical report the number of marriages and funerals were the same, just 34. The next year the funerals led by four, his marriage amounting to one fewer than those of the former year. Fifty-one marriages to 47 funerals was the balance that presented itself when another 12 months had rolled around.

Doctor Who Cures Sick Gems.

There is a jeweler in New York city who makes a specialty of curing sick and sulky gems. All jewels except diamonds, he says, are liable to maladies. Rubies, sapphires and pearls have their separate ailments, but diamonds are immune from their great hardness. Precious stones are all affected by surrounding conditions. The general cure is the application of acids, but it requires an expert to do it. Pearls suffer most. They age early and lose all their value in reflection of beautiful colors.

A VENERABLE PASTOR CURED BY PE-RU-NA.

Pe-ru-na is a Catarrhal Tonic Especially Adapted to the Declining Powers of Old Age.

In old age the mucous membranes become thickened and partly lose their function.

This leads to partial loss of hearing, smell and taste, as well as digestive disturbances.

Peruna corrects all this by its specific operation on all the mucous membranes of the body.

One bottle will convince anyone. Once used and Peruna becomes a life-long stand-by with old and young.

Rev. J. N. Parker.

Strong and Vigorous at the Age of Eighty-eight.

Rev. J. N. Parker, Utica, N. Y., writes: "In June, 1901, I lost my sense of hearing entirely. My hearing had been somewhat impaired for several years, but not so much affected but that I could hold converse with my friends; but in June, 1901, my sense of hearing left me so that I could hear no sound whatever. I was also troubled with rheumatic pains in my limbs. I commenced taking Peruna and now my hearing is restored as good as it was prior to June, 1901. My rheumatic pains are all gone. I cannot speak too highly of Peruna, and now when 88 years old can say it has invigorated my whole system. I cannot but think, dear Doctor, that you must feel very thankful to the all loving Father that you have been permitted to live, and by your skill be such a blessing as you have been to suffering humanity."—Rev. J. N. Parker.

A Bishop's Letter.

T. H. Lomax, D. D., Bishop 2nd Dist. A. M. E., of Charlotte, N. C., writes: "I recommend your Peruna to all who want a strengthening tonic and a very effective remedy for all catarrhal complaints."—T. H. Lomax.

If you do not receive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

The spring is the best time to treat catarrh. Nature renews herself every spring. The system is rejuvenated by spring weather. This renders medicines more effective. A short course of Peruna, assisted by the balmy air of spring, will cure old, stubborn cases of catarrh that have resisted treatment for years. Everybody should have a copy of Dr. Hartman's latest book on catarrh. Address The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, Ohio.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher **and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.**

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS
Bears the Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher.

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In Use For Over 30 Years.

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POPE MANUFACTURING CO.

No hill too steep for the rider with a

CHAINLESS BICYCLE

and

POPE COASTER BRAKE

Any catalogue mailed on receipt of a 2-cent stamp.

Western Dept., Chicago, Ill. Eastern Dept., Hartford, Conn.

FREE to WOMEN

A Large Trial Box and book of instructions absolutely Free and Postpaid, enough to prove the value of

Paxtine Toilet Antiseptic

Paxtine is in powder form to dissolve in water—non-poisonous and far superior to liquid antiseptics containing alcohol which irritates inflamed surfaces, and have no cleansing properties. The contents of every box makes more Antiseptic Solution—lasts longer—goes further—has more uses in the family and does more good than any antiseptic preparation you can buy.

The formula of a noted Boston physician, and used with great success as a Vaginal Wash, for Leucorrhœa, Pelvic Catarrh, Nasal Catarrh, Sore Throat, Sore Eyes, Cuts, and all soreness of mucus membrane.

In local treatment of female ills Paxtine is invaluable. Used as a Vaginal Wash we challenge the world to produce its equal for thoroughness. It is a revelation in cleansing and healing power; it kills all germs which cause inflammation and discharges.

All leading druggists keep Paxtine; price, 50c. a box; if your does not, send to us for it. Don't take a substitute—there is nothing like Paxtine.

Write for the Free Box of Paxtine to-day. R. PAXTON CO., 4 Pope Bldg., Boston, Mass.

LIVE STOCK AND MISCELLANEOUS
ELECTROTYPES
IN GREAT VARIETY for sale at the lowest prices by
A. N. Kellogg Newspaper Co.
71 Ontario Street, Cleveland, Ohio

PISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION

DO YOU COUGH DON'T DELAY ASK FOR KEMP'S BALSAM BEST COUGH CURE

It Cures Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Croup, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis and Asthma. A certain cure for Consumption in first stages, and a sure relief in advanced stages. Use at once. You will see the excellent effect after taking the first dose. Sold by dealers everywhere. Large bottles 25 cents and 50 cents.

PATENTS 48-page book FREE, highest references. FITZGERALD & CO., Box K, Washington, D. C.

W. L. DOUGLAS
$4.00, $3.50, $3.00, $2.50
UNION MADE **SHOES** BEST IN THE WORLD.

W. L. Douglas shoes are worn by more men than any other make. The reason is, they hold their shape, fit better, wear longer, and have greater intrinsic value than any other shoes.

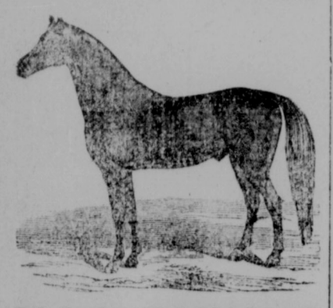
Sold Everywhere.

Look for name and price on bottom. Douglas uses Corona Colt skin, which is everywhere conceded to be the finest Patent Leather yet produced. *Fast Co or Eyelets used.* Shoes by mail, 25 cents extra. Write for Catalog. W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

FREE To quickly introduce the best Stomach-Liver Remedy, I will send, during April, to any address a full sized box, by mail FREE. Address F. S. CASE, LOGAN, OHIO.

THE

Percheron Stallion



BLACK BRILLIANT

Will stand for the season of 1904 as follows:

Monday and Tuesday of each week at the Stable of P. F. Mellinger, Beckman.

Balance of week at the Stable of Amos H. Reckner, near Bittinger.

BLACK BRILLIANT is registered in the Percheron Stud-book of America, his number being 10258.

He is black with a few white hairs on forehead.

PEDIGREE:—Foaled May 22, 1896; bred and owned by Bond Bros. of Sugar Hill, Pa.; got by Fra Diavolo 10362, he by Fra Diavolo 5717 (2880), he by Brilliant 710, he by Brilliant 1909 (756), he by Coco II. (514), he by Vieux-Chaslin (513), he by Coco (712) he by Mignon (715), he by Jean-le-Blanc 739. Dam, Flora 18610 by Black Prince 1699.

Terms:—For Insurance, $10; $15 ten days on foot.

AMOS H. RECKNER & CO.

6-2m

APPEAL SESSION.

The Taxpayers of Oakland will take notice that the Town Council will set at the Council Chamber in said town on

MONDAY, APRIL 18, 1904,

from 2 to 5 p. m. and from 7 to 9 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of hearing appeals and making transfers upon the assessment books of said town.

Sheriff's License Notice.

Notice is hereby given to all persons or bodies corporate or politic, who may be required to take out license, that they must obtain the same on or before

The First Day of May, 1904.

According to the provisions of the Code of Public General Laws of Maryland every person or persons doing business for gain or profit, except the maker, grower or manufacturer, are hereby notified that they must take out a license.

E. J. FRANTZ,
Sheriff of Garrett county.

EXAMINERS' NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the undersigned, appointed by the County Commissioners of Garrett county, to view the lands through which the new road prayed to be built in election district No. 6, and to begin at Cuppett & Lytle's store at Sang Run bridge and running down the river through the lands of Friend heirs, D. H. Friend, J. P. Savage, L. L. Savage, M. H. DeWitt, The Yough Manor Mining Co., John Friend, Thomas Thayer, S. F. Cuppett and to intersect the Friendsville and Oakland road at or near Elder Hill School House, and examine whether the said new road should be built, will meet on the 16th day of May, 1904, for such purpose, and to determine whether the public convenience requires the said new road, and if so to locate the same and perform their duty in the premises.

D. McLEAN,
C. W. FRIEND,
FRED. HANEY,
Examiners.

6-td

EXAMINERS' NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the undersigned, appointed by the County Commissioners of Garrett county, to view the lands through which the new road prayed to be built in Election District No. 6, of said county, beginning at a point on Gap Run, near the residence of Mrs. Archibald DeWitt and running down said run through the lands of Truman W. Casteel and others to intersect the Sanz run road at or near the bridge at Cuppett & Lytle's store in Sang Run, and examine whether the said new road should be built, will meet on the 16th day of May, 1904, for such purpose, at Mrs. DeWitt's and to determine whether the public convenience requires the said new road, and if so, to locate the same and perform their duty in the premises.

E. McLEAN,
C. W. FRIEND,
FRED. HANEY,
Examiners.

6-td

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Designated United States Depository

SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS.
BOXES FREE TO CUSTOMERS.

This Bank Pays Three Per Cent. Interest on Time Deposits.

Capital	$100,000
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Liability of Shareholders	100,000
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All business given prompt attention.
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DR. D. O. McKINLEY,
RESIDENT DENTIST,
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Will visit regularly through Garrett county Md., and offers his services to those wishing Dental Treatment. Charges moderate.
P. O. address, Elk Lick, Pa.

DR. J. E. LEGGE,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Offers his Services to the citizens of Oakland and vicinity.
Office in McComas Building, Second street.

PLEASANT FIELDS OF HOLY WRIT

SAVE for my daily range
Among the pleasant fields of Holy Writ,
I might despair. —Tennyson.

The International Sunday School Lesson.

Second Quarter. Lesson IV. Luke x, 1-16. April 24, 1904

Copyright, Davis W. Clark.

The Mission of the Seventy

In the last six months of His ministry end life, Jesus made a systematic and determined effort to announce His Messiahship to the whole nation. Evidence is not wanting that He had a welldefined plan of operation and that the throughly Oriental and consequently spectacular "triumphal entrance" to Jerusalem was the denouement of the whole. In this plan the mission of the seventy is an important feature. There is an undoubted significance in the number. As Jesus had the twelve patriarchs in mind when He appointed the apostles, He had the seventy elders of Israel in view when He appointed these evangelists. It is also an old tradition (see Genesis x) that the number of the nation was seventy as the number of metallic substances is also supposed to be. The time of this circumstance was also the Feast of Tabernacles, at which seventy bullocks were offered. As the Talmud says, these were seventy bullocks to correspond with the seventy nations of the world. Some trouble, however, it must be admitted, has arisen from regarding the seventy as a fixed number, and as a constantly active circle, besides the twelve and exclusive of them. As St. Luke is the only one who tells of the appointment of the seventy, it has been inferred that he himself was one of the number. It is gratifying to know that Jesus had so large a number of men attached to His cause who were competent for such a commission. It is a gauge of growth in the kingdom.

Although this special heralding of the Messiah was somewhat formal, Jesus undoubtedly earnestly desired that the people would be moved to accept Him. It has been said that the seventy were a net of love thrown out into Israel. The special sphere of their operation was the trans-Jordanic district, which had hitherto been comparatively neglected. Brief time remained for its evangelization before the close of His career. It was no mere experimental mission. It was really called for, and Jesus deployed His little force by consummate, strategic skill, and the sterling quality of these evangelists is shown by their success.

It has been said that the seventy are a remarkable luminary in the public life of Jesus, whose brilliancy, however, endured only a brief time. There is no subsequet trace of them. After the accomplishment of their charge they were absorbed into the large company and their term of service was so brief that their names were soon forgotten. The orders under which these pioneers were sent are ideal instructions for Christian scouting-parties to-day. At the same time they are a very mirror of Jesus' heart. He sees the humau mass as a harvest heavy for the sickle, but insufficiently supplied with harvesters. He yearns to have the deficiency made up, but He will have none go who are not forewarned of the hostile forces they will certainly find arrayed against them. His startling analogy is "lambs among wolves." Paradoxical instructions follow. Emptiness is their. No purse, or knapsack, or shoes. They must not be overloaded. Punctilious courtesies are to be omitted. Oriental salutations are time-consumers. But in this caution Jesus puts no premium on rude moroseness. He was Himself the soul of courtesy.

These messengers are not to follow the custom of rotating as a guest among the causes open for entertainment. That would mean time lost in making new acquaintances. They are to be thankful for plain food. "It ill becomes Christ's disciples to be desirous of dainties." They are neither to fast with Pharisees nor feast with epicureans. The reference is to the traditions about meats which made one critical is what was set before him. Jesus says, "Eat; don't question!" A home once entered is to be blessed with the benediction, "Peace." If there is a single member of the family open to it the kingdom of heaven with its peace and joy will enter his heart. It is a question of receptivity. For such individuals and communities the kingdom is imminent, the kingdom whose essential is not sacrifice and oblation (meat and drink), but righteousness, peace, and joy. Alas! for the cities which reject these meesengers. In places where there is no welcome there is to be a warning, Wiping off the dust is truly Oriental. A sign in always preferred to a word. Tyre and Sidon were synonyms of depravity. They were the cities where prodigal sons went to spend their patrimony in riotous living.

The Teacher's Lantern

By one fine stroke, Jesus shows His Father's relation to the human mass in this world. There is no tinge of the Roman idea of emperor or judge. Humanity is precious as a ripe harvest. God is its Owner. He is intent upon garnering it.

* * * * *

Is the ministry an overstocked profession? Has the need of praying for more laborers passed? The question has been answered affirmatively in current literature. Increase of ministry has been shown to be out of proportion to increase of communicants. Competition for a living in the ministry becomes pathetic.

* * * * *

Drummond has met this present day issue in his "New Evangelist," published since his death.

* * * * *

Each age requires a gospel for itself. The things which stirred men's minds two centuries ago fail to do so now. Vital religion under present methods of preaching declines. The very nature of truth demands from time to time a new evangelism. Theology is a thing that moves. There is progress in truth itself. What was the new theology of the seventeenth century is the theology of the nineteenth century only on one conditton,—that the age has not grown.

* * * * *

The conception of God under the old evangelism was vague. That of Christ was worse. He was a theological Person. His function was to adjust matters between the hostile kingdoms of heaven and earth. Religion said, "Christ our Life;" theology said, "Christ, our Logic." The truths of the New Evangelism are not to be conveyed to the people in the propositional form. An infallible standard is a temptation to a mechanical faith. Few minds really take truth in theological form. Truth is to be absorbed, not bolted. The leading faculty of the new theology is not to be reason, but imagination.

* * * * *

The present-day ministers will adjust themselves to this age in the form which they present their gospel. The problem of a "hearing" and a "living" will be solved. And the prayer for more laborers will have to be made.

* * * * *

Great and various are the gains of comradeship in any undertaking. This is especially true of Christian or philanthropic work. Well says the preacher, "Two are better than one, because they have a good reward for their labor. For if they fall the one will lift up his fellow, but woe to him that if alone when he falleth. For he hath not another to help him up. And if one prevail against him, two shall withstand him and a threefold cord is not easily broken."

* * * * *

The speech with which Jesus dismisses these thirty-five pairs of heralds is photographic of the minister of to-day. The substance of the minister's message is "Peace," but it finds an entrance only to a son of peace, that is one who is open and receptive to the peace-producing message. The characteristics of the true messenger are meekness, contentment, and self-denial. But these negative qualities can upon occasion flame up into self-assertive dignity when the message is despised.

* * * * *

Opposition must be anticipated. Goodness and wickedness are always at sword's point. It is not a thirty-years' war, but a thirty-century war. It is inevitable and inveterate. There is an incidental gain in this opposition of truth. And what is doubly tried is doubly proven true.

* * * * *

The justice of ministerial support may may be argued from this incident. These heralds were to take no store with them. Sustenance was to be expected and provided *en route*. Showing the spiritual they were to reap enough of the material at least for a livelihood.

The Man Who Makes A STUDY OF HIS APPEARANCE

Is the man who best appreciates the detail of the tailoring we turn out. The workmanship passes without a question, the fit is naturally a matter of course, but the shape we mould into the garments give them a character that finishes them off and makes the satisfaction of the owner complete.

All this is a bid for your next tailoring order. We know we can make you the best clothes you ever wore. We want you to know it. That order is the best and only sure way to settle the question.

JAMES BROCK,
Dixon Building.
Oakland, Maryland.

PUBLIC LOCAL LAWS.

CHAPTER 300.

AN ACT for the incorporation of the town of Friendsville in District number Two in Garrett county; and for the amendment of article 12 of the Code of Public Laws of the State of Maryland, entitled Garrett County, by adding additional sections thereto, to be known as Sections 11IA, 11IB, 11IC, 11ID, 11IF, 11IG, 11IH, 11IJ, 11IK, 11IL, 11IM, 11IO, 11IP, 11IQ, to follow immediately after section 111 of said article 12 and to be known by the sub-title Friendsville, and to exempt the town of Friendsville in district No. 2 in Garrett county, as herein bounded and described from the operations of the provisions of chapter 77 of the Acts of 1898, entitled An Act to "prohibit the sale of spirituous or fermented liquors or lager beer in election district No. 2 of Garrett county."

WHEREAS, At a meeting of the male citizens and residents of the town of Friendsville, in Garrett county, Maryland, held on the 14th day of January, 1904, it was decided by the unanimous vote of the residents of said town attending said meeting that an application should be made to the General Assembly for a charter for said town of Friendsville

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That 15 new sections be and the same are hereby added to Article 12 of the Code of Public Laws, title "Garrett County," under the new sub-title "Friendsville," to immediately follow section 111, to be known as sections 11IA, 11IB, 11IC, 11ID, 11IE, 11IF, 11IF½, 11IG, 11IH, 11IJ, 11IK, 11IL, 11IM, 11IO, 11IP, and 11IQ, and to read as follows:

SECTION 11IA. That the inhabitants of the town of Friendsville in district No. 2 in Garrett county, Maryland, are hereby incorporated by the name of the "Mayor and Council of Friendsville," and by that name may sue and be sued, may have and use a common seal, and may hold real, personal and mixed property and dispose of the same when the best interests of the town may demand.

SEC. 11IB. Be it further enacted, That the corporate limits of the town of Friendsville are hereby declared to be as follows: Beginning at a bounded mulberry tree, standing north ten degrees west sixty perches from John T. Gary's house, and running thence 95½ deg. east one hundred and ninety purches to a clump of Pawpaw bushes, north 25 degrees east 140 perches to a stone corner, then south 16 degrees east 256 perches to a large rock, then south 68½ degrees west 260 perches to a stake on brow of hill above coal bank, north 81½ degrees west 152 perches to a leaning tree a little above and beyond Homer Friend's house, thence north 8 degrees west 280 perches to the beginning.

SEC. 11IC. Be it further enacted, That said corporation shall be governed by a Mayor and six Councilmen and that W. W. Savage of said town be, and is hereby named Mayor of the said city for the ensuing year from the passage of this Act, ending the first Wednesday after the first Tuesday in February in 1906, and that Wm. H. H. Friend, Allen J. Mason and Arthur Chisholm, be and the same are hereby named and designated as the Councilmen for the first two years from the passage of this Act, ending on the first Wednesday after the first Tuesday in February, 1906, and that Frederic G. Fox, John W. McCullough and George J. Kolb are hereby named as Councilmen to serve for the one year from the passage of this Act, ending on the first Wednesday after the first Tuesday in February, 1905, and hereafter an election shall be held on the first Tuesday in February each and every year for the election of three Councilmen to serve for two years from the date of their election or until their successors shall be duly elected and qualified. And an election shall be held on the first Tuesday in February, 1906, for the election of Mayor of said town to serve for two years or until his successor shall be duly elected and qualified, and an election shall be held thereafter in every second year for the election of a Mayor for the said town.

SEC. 11IC. And be it enacted, That the Mayor and the Council therein named shall have power to pass all such ordinances for conducting the elections herein provided for, or which may be hereafter authorized to be held, and shall make return thereof to the clerk of the Circuit Court of Garrett county. And the qualified voters of any of said elections shall be *bona fide* residents, male, shall be 21 years of age or over of said town of Friendsville, who have been residents of State for the period of one year and of said town for the period of six months continuously next before the date of any such election; and that no one shall be eligible for the office of Mayor or Councilmen of said town unless he shall be a real estate owner or husband of a *bona fide* real estate owner in said town. And the Mayor shall have been a resident of said town for three years previous to his election and the Councilmen shall have been residents of said town two years prior to their election.

SEC. 11ID. And be it further enacted, That the said Mayor and Council may from time to time cause an assessment to be made of all the property liable to the state and county taxes within the corporate limits, and to levy a tax thereon not exceeding twenty-five cents on the one hundred dollars in any one year, and that said property shall be assessed at its actual cash value; and that the land included in the above named corporate limits, which have not been laid out as town lots or as town property shall be exempt from taxation, with the exception of the buildings and personal effects thereon. And the said Council may appoint an assessor and collector of taxes and fix his salary for compensation, and provide for a method of collecting the taxes by ordinance, and also the method of making assessments; and any person aggrieved by any assessment made under this provision shall have the right of an appeal to the said Mayor and Council of said town of Friendsville.

SEC. 11IE. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the said Mayor of the said town to see that the ordinances of the town are duly and faithfully executed, and he shall appoint subject to the confirmation of the Council all such persons as agents and servants of the corporation as may be necessary to carry out the objects and purposes of the incorporation and enforce the ordinances to be passed thereby.

SEC. 11IF. And be it further enacted, That said Council shall have power to pass all such ordinances not contrary to the Constitution and laws of this state, as it may deem necessary, for the good government of the town; for the protection of the town's property, rights and privileges; for the preservation of the peace and good order and securing persons and property from violence and danger and destruction; for the protection of the health, confort and convenience of the citizens of Friendsville, and visitors thereto or sojourners therein; for providing proper and suitable lights on the streets; for establishing, maintaining and regulating an adequate police force; to regulate the management and location of starch factories, glue factories, renderies, tallow chandlers, bone factories, soap factories, hide houses, tanneries, slaughter houses, breweries, distilleries, livery stables, foundries and all other establishments of which the business or trade may become obnoxious or injurious to public comfort or health; to prohibit the erection of such buildings, or the continuance of such noxious occupations therein, whenever the public health requires it; to prevent or regulate the use of fire arms, fire works, bon fires or other things or practices tending to endanger persons or property; to regulate or prohibit the running at large of cattle, horses, swine, fowls, sheep, goats, dogs or other animals; to authorize the impounding, keeping, sale and redemption of such animals when found in violation of the ordinances in such cases provided; to prevent the deposit of any unwholesome substance, either on public or private property; to compel its removal to designated points and to require slops, garbage, ashes and other waste or unwholesome material to be removed to designated points, or to require the occupants or residents on premises to place them conveniently for removal; to compel the occupants of any premises, building or out-houses, situated in said city, when the same have been filthy or unwholesome to abate or clean the same, to authorize the same to be done by the proper officers and to assess the expenses thereon against such property; to regulate or prevent the storage of gun powder, tar, pitch, resin, coal oil, benzine, turpentine, hemp, cotton, nitroglycerine, dynamite, giant powder, petroleum, gasolene or gas, or any product thereof, or any other explosive or combustible material which may seem to be dangerous; to authorize the removal or confinement of such persons having infectious or pestilential diseases; to pass all ordinances and orders and to expend such sums of money as may be necessary within the limitations therein provided for the protection, maintainance and preservation of the water supply of the city and the prevention of the pollution thereof; to regulate the selling, weighing or measuring of hay, wood, coal, coke and all other articles sold by weight and measure, and to provide for their inspection and selling; to make all regulations which may be deemed expedient for the promotion of health or suppression of disease; to regulate the construction of chimneys, smoke stacks, hearths, ovens, and the erection of stove and stove pipes, boilers and apparatus used in buildings or other places and cause the same to be removed or made secure, when considered dangerous; to suppress, restrain and regulate bawdy houses of ill fame and to prohibit the youth of said city from being on the streets, lanes or alleys at unreasonable hours of the night; to punish and suppress tramps and vagrants by imposing fines or both fines and imprisonment at hard labor, and to abate by appropriate ordinances all nuisances in said town which are so defined at common law, whether they are herein specifically named or not; to regulate the use of side walks and all structures in, under or over the same and to require the owner or occupant of the premises to keep the side-walks in front of same not to exceed 200 feet free from snow and other obstructions and prescribe hours for cleaning the same; to regulate and prevent the throwing or depositing of sweepings, dust, ashes, offal, dirt, garbage, paper, hand bills, dirty liquors, or any other materials into any street, alley or public places for signs, sign posts, awnings, awning posts, poles, horse troughs, steps, railroad entrances, racks, posting hand bills and advertisements and display of goods, wares and merchandise; to cause the streets, lanes and alleys to be side walked, paved, graded, repaired, repaved, regraded, drained or sewered, or to close streets, or parts of streets, lanes or alleys; to regulate and license the use of coaches, hacks, drays and all other vehicles for the transportation of passengers, freights or other articles to or from points within said city, for hire or pay; to regulate, license, tax restrain or prohibit theatrical and other exhibitions, shows or entertainments, for which money is demanded or received; provided that lectures on scientific, historic, benevolent, artistic, religious, or literary subjects, and apparatus for the elucidation of the same, and specimens of fine art shall not be deemed to be within the provision; to regulate the sales of all kinds of property at auction in the streets, stores, shops, or elsewhere in the city; and to license auctioneers, and all venders of property on the streets or squares, or other public places in the said city; to license, tax, regulate, suppress and prohibit hawkers, and itinerant dealers, peddlers and pawn brokers and to revoke such license at pleasure; to license, tax, regulate and prohibit the keeping or harboring of dogs; to license, tax and regulate branch stores and all other concerns established in said city for temporary business only.

SEC. 11IF½. And be it enacted, That the corporate authorities of the town of Friendsville as by this bill provided shall, on the fourth Tuesday in April, 1904, order an election for the purpose of determining whether or not license for the sale of liquor shall be issued in said town, and at said election they shall provide two tickets, on one of which shall be printed "For Liquor License," and on the other "Against Liquor license," and at said election only freeholders of the town who are otherwise qualified as voters shall be eligible to vote. The Town Clerk, herein named, shall secure from the Clerk to the County Commissioners a certified list of all freeholders in said town, which list shall be verified as to the voter's qualifications by comparison with the registration list of said town of Friendsville in the office of the Supervisors of Election for said county; and for the purposes of this election the said certified list under the seal of the County Commissioners, attested by the Clerk of the town of Friendsville made in duplicate shall be the registration list by which the Judges of Election shall be guided in taking the vote on said question. The Mayor and Council of Friendsville shall appoint three judges and two clerks to hold said election, and they shall severally take the oath provided for judges and clerks by Art. 33 of the Code of Public General Laws title "Elections," and the polls shall be opened at one o'clock, P. M., and close at six o'clock, P. M.; said judges and clerks shall make return to the Mayor and Council of the results of said election and if it shall be found that a majority of the votes cast are "For Liquor License," then and in that event license shall be issued in conformity with the provisions of the succeeding sections of this act; but if a majority of the votes cast shall be found to be "Against Liquor License," then no license shall be issued except after another election as provided for by Section 11IQ—should any such election be held. The Mayor and Council shall by handbills posted in said town give five days' notice of said election.

SEC. 11IG. And be it further enacted, That any person or persons being the lessor or owner of any hotel property capable of comfortably accommodating fifteen guests or more with suitable and comfortable rooms and beds and bedding shall upon application to the clerk of said corporation and the payment of a minimum license fee of $250.00 (two hundred and fifty dollars) per year shall be authorized to sell liquors, malt and spirituous in the town of Friendsville at a bar to be located in said hotel and no where else, and said bar shall be closed promptly at nine o'clock every week night, and shall be closed from nine o'clock P. M., until six o'clock A. M., of the following day; and any one violating this provision by opening or selling any liquors between the hours named, or from any time from nine o'clock on Saturday night until six o'clock Monday morning, shall be deemed to have violated any privilege herein contained or acquired by the payment of the license fee aforesaid, for the sale of liquor, and the license so granted him by said corporation to be at once revoked, and the amount paid shall be paid to the town of Friendsville and if he shall sell any liquor after such forfeiture brought to his notice by an order of the Mayor and Council of said town he shall, upon conviction thereof, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall upon conviction thereof after indictment be fined not less than one hundred dollars ($100.00) nor more than two hundred dollars ($200.00) for each and every sale of liquor made after he shall have been so notified by the said Mayor and Council of Friendsville of the forfeiture of his license.

SEC. 11IH. And be it further enacted, That the said Council may elect a Clerk to said Council and fix his compensation and the length of his term, and that they may also fix the compensation of the Mayor of the said town.

SEC. 11IJ. And be it further enacted, That the County Commissioners of Garrett county shall retain jurisdiction over the present county road running through in the boundaries of said corporate limit of Friendsville, and that said Mayor and Council of Friendsville shall have jurisdistion and supervision over all sidewalks along said road and all streets, lanes and alleys as they may accept and take under control from time to time, and they shall keep a record and description of the same, with the length and location thereof. And no street or alley shall be deemed to be under the control of said corporation so as to render said corporation liable on account of injury or damage arising therefrom until it shall be shown to have been accepted by the records of said corporation so kept by the clerk of said corporation.

SEC. 11IK. And be it further enacted, That the said Mayor and Council shall have the power to compel the property owners binding along any of said streets, lanes or alleys so accepted by said corporation and recorded among its proceedings, to construct and keep in repair side-walks and foot-ways of their property binding on said streets and roads not exceeding 200 feet and may pass all such ordinances as may be necessary to compel the construction and repair of said side-walk. And they shall have power to enforce the construction and repair of said side-walks by fines imposed upon the property owners for a failure to construct and repair after fifteen days notice previously given, which said fines shall be collectable as other fines imposed for the violation of the ordinances of the town, as hereinafter set forth and stated.

SEC. 11IL. And be it further enacted, That said Mayor and Council of Friendsville may establish and maintain a town lock-up and may confine therein all persons convicted of violation of their ordinances in default of the payment of fines imposed for such violations, or may at their option confine such person in the county jail at the expense of the said town, or they may require such person, in default of payment of fines, to work out such fines and costs upon the streets or other improvements of said town, such person to be allowed as a credit on such fines or costs the same wages as are paid other employees of said town for the same character of work.

SEC. 11IM. And be it further enacted, That all fines, penalties and forfeitures imposed for violating any ordinance passed by said Mayor and Council shall be recoverable in the name of the Mayor and Council of Friendsville before such justice of the peace of the State of Maryland, residing in district No. 2 in Garrett county as may be elected police justice for said town by the Mayor and Council and no other, as small debts, and shall be paid to the Mayor and Council for use of said town. And any one feeling agrieved by any judgment rendered by said police justice shall have the right of appeal to the circuit court for Garrett county to the next term of said court, but no judgment, fine or penalty imposed shall be stayed unless the party taking the appeal shall file a bond to be approved by the said justice in double the amount of the fine and costs to the Mayor and Council in Friendsville conditioned upon the successful prosecution of said appeal.

SEC. 11IO. And be it further enacted, That from and after the passage of this Act, the provisions of the Act of 1898, chapter 77, entitled "An Act to Prohibit the sale of Spirituous and Fermented Liquors and Lager Beer in Election District No. 2 of Garrett county," be and the same is hereby repealed so far as the same shall apply to that part of Election District No. 2 contained within the corporate limits of the town of Friendsville, in Garrett county, Maryland, hereby incorporated, and said part of said election district No. 2 within said corporate limits is hereby exempted from the operation of the provisions of said Act of 1898, chapter 77, and whenever any hotel-keeper having accommodation for fifteen guests in said corporate limits of Friendsville shall produce to the clerk of the circuit court for Garrett county a receipt for the sum of $250.00 (two hundred and fifty dollars) paid to the clerk of the Mayor and Council of Friendsville for a license to sell spirituous and fermented liquors in said town, then the clerk of the circuit court for Garrett county shall issue a license to such parties to sell spirituous and fermented liquors and lager beer in the corporate limits of said town of Friendsville, upon the terms and conditions and for the license fee or charge as other state licenses are issued for the sale of spirituous liquors and lager beer and in case his license as granted by the Mayor and Council of Friendsville shall be forfeited under the provisions of this Act, and he shall be convicted as herein provided, then he shall no longer have any right to sell under his state license.

SEC. 11IP. And be it further enacted, That it shall not be lawful for the clerk of the circuit court of Garrett county to issue license to any person, persons, firm or corporation to sell spirituous or fermented liquors or lager beer after April 30th, 1904, outside the corporate limits of Friendsville, within four miles of the public school at Friendsville, Md.

SEC. 11IQ. And be it further enacted, That whenever hereafter ten freeholders of the town shall desire to have the sale of liquor abolished, they shall petition the Mayor and Council at least thirty days before the February election provided for in each year, to submit at said election to the voters of said town, whether or not the license herein provided for shall be abolished; and the Mayor shall have printed on separate tickets to be voted at said election the words "For Liquor License," and "Against Liquor License," and if if a majority of the votes cast shall be cast For Liquor License the same shall be issued as hereinbefore provided; but if a majority of the votes cast shall be Against Liquor License, then no more license to sell liquors shall be granted after the expiration of the term for which any such licenses then issued shall end; and if the votes of the majority shall be Against Liquor License and the sale of such liquors be prohibited, any ten freeholders in said town may, at the next ensuing election petition for a submission of the question again, and a similar ticket shall be prepared and voted and the majority for or against liquor license shall prevail and licenses shall be issued as aforesaid or not as the case may be and the voters shall decide; and under these conditions and provisions the question of license or no license may be submitted at each and every annual election; no person who is not a freeholder within the corporate limits of the town of Friendsville and possessing all the other qualifications set forth in this act shall be entitled to vote on the license question.

SEC. 2. And be it enacted, That this Act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

Approved April 7, 1904.

CHAPTER 187.

AN ACT to amend the Charter of the town of Deer Park, by empowering the Mayor and Common Council thereof to impose a license tax on any and all kinds of business carried on within the limits of said town.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That in addition to all other powers vested in the Mayor and Common Council of the town of Deer Park by previous Acts of the Legislature of Maryland, said Mayor and Common Council shall have the power to pass all such ordinances as may be necessary to impose a license tax upon all circuses, shows, theatrical troupes exhibiting within the limits of said town, and upon all livery stable keepers, owners of horses, hacks, carts, wagons, drays or other vehicles kept for hire, and upon all auctioneers, stores, shops, saloons, dancing halls and other places of amusement, and upon hawkers and peddlers, and upon all other trades, business or professions operating or carried on within the limits of said town of Deer Park, or that may come therein for the purpose of transacting business; the amount of said license tax for each and every year shall be as follows: On all dancing halls not more than one hundred dollars; on each and every saloon not less than one hundred and fifty nor more than three hundred dollars; on each and every livery stable, not more than ten dollars for each rig; for each huckster or peddler not more than fifty dollars; for each merchant or store keeper not more than ten dollars, and for all other kinds of business, trades, or profession such sum as said Mayor and Common Council shall in their judgment deem proper. No license tax shall be issued for a period of less than one year (except for circuses, shows and theatrical troupes) and shall be dated from the first day of May in each year. All applications for license shall be made to the Mayor of said town, who is hereby authorized to issue same upon the payment of the license tax provided for by the ordinances of said town.

SECTION 2. And be it enacted, That this Act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

Approved April 7th, 1904.

CHAPTER 554.

AN ACT to repeal and re-enact, with amendments Section 6 of Chapter 610 of the Acts of 1890, entitled "An Act to enable the qualified voters of Garrett county, to determine by ballot whether spirituous or fermented liquors or alcoholic bitters shall be sold in said county, and to regulate the terms and conditions on which the sale thereof may be made, in case the majority of the voters of said county shall determine said question in the affirmative and to regulate the sale thereof by druggists and pharmacists."

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That Section 6 of Chapter 610 of the Acts of 1890, entitled "An Act to enable the qualified voters of Garrett county to determine by ballot whether spirituous or fermented liquors or alcoholic bitters shall be sold in said county, and to regulate the terms and conditions on which the sale thereof may be made, in case the majority of the voters of said county shall determine said question in the affirmative, and to regulate the sale thereof by druggists and pharmacists," be and the same is hereby repealed and re-enacted with amendments, so as to read as follows:

6. No spirituous or fermented liquors or alcoholic bitters shall be sold in any election district of said county, except as provided for by section five of this Act, and also upon the following terms, viz: each and every applicant, person or persons, house, corporation, company or association, shall be recommended to said clerk by at least twelve respectable freeholders living in the Election District in which said saloon is located, and within one mile of the place where said liquors or alcoholic bitters are to be sold, as a fit person to traffic in the article, nor until such applicant or applicants, applying for such license, shall have filed with said clerk a bond with at least two sureties, to be approved by said clerk in the penal sum of two thousand dollars, conditioned to the payment of all fines, penalties, costs and damages, to which the person or persons obtaining said license may become liable for any violation of any of the license laws of this State; and said clerk is hereby prohibited from approving any bond under this section unless it shall appear to him, by good evidence, that the sureties on said bond are worth, in real estate, double the amount of the penalty of said bond, and that in no event shall any person sell such article on the Sabbath day, commonly called "Sunday," and for violation of this provision such person, natural or artificial shall be subjected to the penalties provided for in section four of this Act. Provided, however, that the repeal and re-enactment of this section of said Chapter 610 shall apply only to Election District No. 2, commonly called Accident District and that the said section 6, as originally enacted shall stand and be the law as to all other districts in said county.

SEC. 2. And be it enacted, That this Act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

Approved April 8th, 1904.

FRED A. THAYER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
OAKLAND, MD.

STATE'S ATTORNEY FOR GARRETT COUNTY.

Office in First National Bank Building.

Will be assisted in all important cases by Benj. A. Richmond of the Cumberland bar.

THE REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME 28. OAKLAND, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, APRIL 28, 1904. NUMBER 8

OFFUTT & SONS

If You Want
To Dress
As Well as
This Man,

WE HAVE THE

Ready-to-Wear Suits

In the Best Materials.

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A MODERN BAKERY

Is that Owned by Mr. Henry Lauar in Oakland.

Recently Mr. Henry Lauer, proprietor of the Oakland Model Bakery, installtd an engine and several pieces of machinery with which to mix bread, make ice cream, etc. The machinery was given a test a few days ago and worked to prefection.

In the rear of the bakery is located the engine and boiler room, entirely away from the bake room proper. Inside, the dough mixer is located, which is driven at the rate of 70 revolutions per minute by the engine. The mixer has a capacity of three barrels of flour which is sifted into it from the floor above. A few minutes only is required to reduce the flour to a dough and thence it is placed upon a table and made ready for the pans.

By the introduction of this machinery Mr. Lauer more than doubles the capacity of his plant and is consequently better equipped to fill all orders.

To the Teachers of Garrett County.

Under the new law for the State the Garrett County School Board will declare the schools of the county, maintaining their average, open for a term of seven and one half months, with a minimum salary of $200 to the teachers. The prospects for the county are brighter than ever before, and with four Normal schools in the county the opportunity for teachers to better equip themselves is very apparent. The board hopes to make the salaries compare with other counties in the State and thereby retain and encourage our best teachers. There is work for all, but we are anxious to have our teachers compare favorably with the best teachers of other counties.

The examinations in the different branches will cover about the same ground as last year, but may be a little more difficult. The regular examinations will be held about the last week of the Normals and all teachers who wish to make themselves eligible to teach must avail themselves of this only opportunity to be examined.

The schools will open with the Institute September 26-30. The following Monday schools will open for the admission of pupils.

E. A. BROWNING, Examiner.

New Goods.

We have just opened a new and complete line of suitings, seersuckers, India linens, albatross, spot crepe, pongees, covert cloth, silks, etc; a beautiful line of white goods for waists waist sets, crepe paper, writing paper, ace collars. A complete line of clothing, shirts, ties shoes snd hats for men and boys at prices to suit everbody. TOWNSHEND & SON

VOLUNTARY ARBITRATION LAW

Bill Signed By the Governor Empowers State Official To Tender Services.

One of the important bills passed by the Legislature and signed by the Governor is the voluntary arbitration bill. It provides for the arbitration of disputes between employer and employe, the Bureau of Industrial Statistics of the State acting as the promoter of this arbitration. The bill empowers the Chief of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics, upon learning of a strike or lockout which involves 10 or more men, to visit the scene of the difficulty, or send one of his deputies to visit the scene and seek to mediate between the parties. If he fails he may endeavor to secure the consent of the parties to the formation of a board of arbitration to consist of one employer and one employe and a third person, to be chosen by them, or should they fail to agree upon a third person, the Chief or one of his deputies may serve, the third member being chairman of the board.

The president of the board is to have power to summon witness and hear their testimony under oath, rendering a decision, which shall be final to the parties, three days after the investigation.

Should the parties to the dispute refuse arbitration the Chief of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics must carfully investigate the matter, having the power to summon witness and enforce their attendance and to force employers to produce their books. After this investigation it becomes his duty to publish a statement in some daily newspaper laving the blame for the dispute, where he believes it belongs.

Sub-District E. L. Convention.

There will be a sub-district Epworth League convention at Hoyes, May 10th and 11th. Let the pastors of Friendsville, Grantsville and Swanton charges be present and have each chapter on these charges represented by two delegates. Pastors on near-by charges and Epworth Leaguers are invited to be present and participate. Let all who expect to attend notify Mr. G. E. Bishoff, of Hoyes, and entertainment will be provided.

E. P. IDLEMAN.

Spring Time in the Carolina

Resort of Camden, Southern Pines and Pinehurst is delightful. All out door sport, golf, tennis, polo, riding, fine hotels. Three daily trains, sleepers and parlor cars, Dining cars on all trains. For descriptive booklets, address W. E. Conklyn, Gen. Agt., Seaboard Air Line, 1411 Chestnut St., Phila., Pa.

OAKLAND WILL NOT GET THE ARMY CAMP.

Regulars and Militia Will Rendezvou on the Battlefield at Bull Run

ANNOUNCEMENT MADE TUESDAY

That the Old Virginia Battle Ground Had Been Selected for the Fall Gathering of the Regular Troops And State Milita.

Notwithstanding the efforts put forth by the citizens of Oakland and the land owners hereabouts ably assisted by Senator McComas and Representative Pearre, to have the troops of the United States Army and the militia of the various states rendezvou this fall on land lying along the Youghiogheny River west of Oakland which was inspected upon three occasions by army officers, announcement was made Tuesday that the fall maneuvres will occur on the historic battlefield of Bull Run, thus settling the question so far as Oakland is concerned.

In commenting upon the decision of the War Department in making this selection, a Philadelphia paper savs:

"Bull Run's historic battlefield has been selected as the place where the autumn military manoeuvers are to be held. These are to take place in September and are to be on a scale much larger than was ever before attempted in the East.

"Official announcement that the old Viriginia battle ground has been selected was made Tuesday by Colonal H. O. S. Heistand, Adjutant General of the Division of the Atlantic.

"It planned to assemble there early in September ten thousand of the regulars, the division including infantry, artillery and cavalry. Letters addressed to the Government of twenty-two states have been mailed inviting participation on the part of the milita of those States. The letters explain that the pending appropriation will meet the expenses of no more than eighteen thousand guardsmen, and that is desired to fill the contingent on the bases of relative strength. The Government is to bear all the expenses of transportation and subsistence and to give regular army pay to all militia officers and men during the peroid of the maneuvres."

In his letter to the Governors General Corbin says in part:

"The allotment to be nade from the appropriation now pending will meet the expenses of not exceeding eighteen thousand organized militia under pay for not exceeding fifteen days."

The period covered, than by the joint instruction, including the time spent by the organizations of militia in travelling to and from their camps, will not exceed fifteen days.

Although marking the first conflict of the Civil War, and later the scene of another battle, bloodier and more dramatic than was the first, the field of Bull Run—or Manasses—as they call it in the South, is not a park or Government reservation like Gettysburg and Chickamauga. The old battle field, which extends ten miles in one direction and five in another, is in private hands. The owners are farmers, and from these the Government has obtained a lease for the period covered by the manoeuvres. The fields are under cultivation, but the crops of corn, wheat and oats will have been gathered before the time set for the meeting of militiamen and regulars. As a further concession to the owners it was promised that the army would purchase, as far as possible, its needs in the way of forage for the horses from the farmers of that vicinity. Details have not yet been worked out, but the general plan is to have some high rank officer of the army command the regulars and assign others of high rank to the command of the guardsmen. The two will then meet as onposing forces, with umpires to judge the result.

General Corbin, as commander of the Division of the Atlantic, will be in general command.

The States which have been invited to send guardsmen are Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, West Virginia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi and Texas.

Money to loan on real estate. Easy payments. Apply to Julius C. Renninger, Oakland, Md. 33 tf

SECREARY TAFT CHANGES HIS MIND

Thereby Ends A Controversy About Army Camp Sites.

CONGRESS VS. WAR OFFICIALS.

Chaffee Recommended Leaving Purchase To Latter, But The Secretary Finally Reverses Approval.

Secretary of War Taft has reversed his first recommendation regarding the purchase of four national camp sites for the army and organized militia, and in a letter written to the Senate Committee on Military Affairs approves the bill for the purchase, as provided in the bill, of four camp sites. These are to be located in the Conewago Valley, Pennslyvania; Harris' Ranch, California; one in Wisconsin and one in Texas.

The importance of Secretary Taft's action of today is that it ends the controversy between the general staff of the army and Congress. When the Camp Site bill, providing for the purchase of four specified sites, was adopted by the House Military Committee and was referred to the War Department by the Senate Committee on Military Affairs for remark, Lieut-Gen. A. R. Chaffee, chief of the general staff, recommended that the bill not pass on the ground that, in his opinion, the selection of sites for military maneuvers should be left to the War Department and not made mandatory by any act of Congress. This recommendation was approved by Secretary Taft, who then had little knowledge of the matter, and aroused much dissatisfaction among Congressmen, who held that it was the prerogative of Congress and not the War Department to choose the land to be purchased.

It seems that former Secretary of War Root, before he resigned from the Cabinet, appointed a committee of army and militia officers to select camp sites, and that they recommended the four sites provided for in the Congressional bill. The House Committee on Military Affairs also held extensive hearings on the subject and voted that the four sites provided for in the bill were the most desirable for Government purposes.

It was felt, therefore, that the general staff had assumed too much when it recommended that the selection of the property to be purchased be left to the War Department.

The controversy became more and more bitter and members of Congress saw Secretary Taft personally and explained in detail the situation to him. By his action today in reversing his first approval of the recommendation of General Chaffee Secretary Taft has conclusively shown, it is said, that it will be his policy to decide personally all matters of military legislation, notwithstanding any recommendation the general staff may make. In his letter to the chairman of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs Secretary Taft says in part as follows:

"On March 28, 1904, the chief of staff, Lieutenant-General Chaffee, submitted to me a memorandum upon bill (S. 5177) appropriating certain sums for the purchase of four permanent camp grounds and authorizing the enlargement of the Chattanooga and Chickamauga National Parks for the instruction and maneuvering of troops of the regular army and national guard. The Chief of Staff pointed out his objections to the method of purchase and certain criticisms upon some of the camp sites selected. I concurred in this memorandum and forwarded it to Senator Quarles, as a member of the committee, by whom the bill had been submitted for consideration by the general staff and the Secretary of War. I have, since sending that communnication, had a good many conferences with members of Congress and of the Military Committees of the House and Senate. After what I hope is due reconsideration I have reached the conclusion that it will be greatly in the public interest if a bill like that reported by the House committee should pass both houses at this session.

"I was not aware at the time of my concurrence in the criticisms of the Chief of Staff how much investigation had been made into the question of camp sites and how far my predecessor had gone in his conclusions as to the wisdom of buying as recommended by the House committee. It is possible that if a bill were passed in the form recommended by the Chief of Staff, giving the War Department the right to make the selection and to fix the price, the camp sites could be obtained at a cheaper rate, but it is of the utmost importance that the camp sites be procured, and if Congress, in its wisdom, deems it better to make the selection itself, I am not disposed, on the part of the executive department, to interpose the slightest objection. The responsibility for the selections then falls upon Congress, which is the appropriating body, and which certainly has the power, and in this case much opportunity to exercise a proper judgment in the selection of the sites."

Read This!

DAUGHERTY'S SHOES,

A LEAP-YEAR STORY.

There has been a sentimental flirtation going on at Daugherty's between Stacy Adams and Dorothy Dodd shoes.

Miss Dodd winked one *Eye* and soon had Adams on the *String* —she had won his *Sole*.

Adams asked the question and Miss Dodd replied, I don't care Adam. Daugherty heard their *Tongues* and yelled *Shoes*, but he was too late—they were well *heeled* and left together.

Shoes for everybody, shoes for you and your family, shoes for the boys, shoes for the girls, shoes for the baby, high-cut shoes, low-cut shoes, black shoes, tan shoes. Come see the shoes and you will buy shoes. Dorothy Dod low shoes. Just come in.

We think we are in it if you want Gent's Furnishings.

Hats, Caps, Trunks, Suit Cases and Umbrellas.

New Bank Building. **H. L. DAUGHERTY.**

Death of Francis Marion McRobie.

Departed this life April 15th, 1904, at his residence near Swanton, Md., Francis Marion McRobie. In the community of his death he was born May 19th, 1840, and died in the 64th year of his age as the result of protracted ravages of an incurable malady. He was the son of the late John McRobie, a native of Allegany county and who died about twenty-six years ago, a resident of Garrett in the early infancy of the county's formation, and about the year 1889 he was followed to the tomb by his aged widow. The subject of this sketch is survived by his wife, a daughter of the late Col. William McRobie; by two sons and three daughters, all married except one daughter; and is also survived by three sisters, one brother, Mr. Abraham McRobie; and by his two half-brothers, Mr. Nelson Murphy and Mr. John Murphy.

When, in 1861, the Republic was convulsed in sentiment and divided in allegiance by the approach of the Great Civil War, he entered the army under the flag of the Union. Space will not admit of a close and merited tracing of his career as a soldier in that bloody strife of four long years; but it will suffice to note that at Moorefield he was captured and after a captivity of a few months obtained an exchange and subsequently rejoined his comrades in arms, and eventually left the service under the achievement of a creditable record.

In the year 1878 he connected himself with the United Brethren church and continued his membership with that persuasion the remainder of his days.

He was a devoted husband and an indulgent father; a quiet, law-observing citizen and an obliging and useful neighbor. His extended popularity and established place in the affection of the public was impressively attested by the large concourse of people assembled at the interment on the grounds of the old homestead Sunday morning, April 17th, 1904.

Mr. McRobie sprang from a race of mountaineers noted for extraordinary growth, robust health and longevity. Before disease had fixed its fatal blight upon his ruddy face and towering form, he was a model of symmetrical manhood, and the quick wither and waste of strength and bearing before the contemplated walk of his path was finished, admonish us of the truth found in "that lofty and melancholy psalm in which the fragility of human life is contrasted with the immutability of Him to whom a thousand years are as yesterday when it is passed, and as a watch in the night."

Swanton, April 19th, 1904.

Easy to Make Salads.

By using a good salad dressing it is the easiest thing in the world to prepare as fine a salad as you can get at the best hotel in New York or Boston. Durkee's Salad Dressing, a treat in excellence. 25c. bottle.

W. H. BARTLETT,
Fancy and Staple Grocer.

THE DEMOCRAT CHANGES HANDS

Mr. J. M. Litzinger Retires and Mr. Chas. Deffinbaugh Becomes The Owner.

Monday of this week the *Mountain Democrat*, our esteemed contemporary, changed hands and will hereafter be published by the new owner and editor, Mr. Charles Deffinbaugh, who for several months past has been in charge as associate editor. Mr. Litzinger, the former owner, whose duties as publisher of the Grafton *Leader*, requires much of his time looking after the interests of that property, will now devote his entire attention to work in West Virginia. Mr. Deffinbaugh is well equipped to carry on the *Democrat* successfully as he has been schooled in the business in all of its departments fora number of years. We wish him unbounded success in his enterprise.

DIED.

Joseph J. Lashorn died on the 21st inst. at his home in Deer Park, Md., after a lingering and painful illness of about three months. His funeral services were held in the Lutheran church last Saturday at 11. a. m., Rev. E. Manges, officiating.

The services were very largely attended, showing the respect and esteem in which he was held by the community.

He was born in Martinsburg, W. Va., on the 10th of October, 1837, and was aged 66 years, 6 months and 11 days.

He was a scout, guide and dispatch bearer during the Civil War. At the battle of Antietam he carried dispatches from Gen. McClellan to Gen Hooker. He was fearless and courageous in the hour of danger.

Was married to Henrietta Thrasher of Deer Park, who survives him together with a daughter and one son. He was a kind husband, and an indulgent father, a helpful neighbor and a good citizen.

During his illness he was humble and penitent, and ready to go at the Master's call.

Our departed brother and friend doubtless had his faults but then which of all of us could cast the first stone.

He was a man well versed in the Scriptures and knew where to go for help in the trying hour.

Mrs. Lashorn wishes us to convey her most cordial thanks to her neighbors and friends for their sympathy and helpfulness during the illness and after the deatn of her beloved husband.

* * * * *

Savilla C. White, was born Jan. 8, 1859, at what is now Loch Lynn Heights, Garrett County, Md. On the 11th day of February, 1879, she was married to B. F. Crane, of Preston County, W. Va. Their union was blest with nine children five sons and four daughters, two of whom, a son and a daughter died in infancy.

On Dec. 19, 1903, she contracted that dread disease smallpox, which with a complication of other diseases, she could not survive and on Jan. 19th, 1904, God, in his infinite wisdom, releived her of all her sufferings. She was 45 years and 11 days old. She was converted when about 17 years of age and joined the M. E. church and lived a consistant christian life until death. She leaves a husband, seven children and one brother with numerous relatives and friends to mourn her departure. To know her was but to love her. Her remains were laid to rest in the White graveyard.

Call for Your Letters.

Miss Grace Stemple, (2) Lizzie Wilson, Florence J. Arnold, Aozel Kimmell, Mr. Tobias Kilmer.

Evolution OF THE Navy of Japan

THE development of Japan's navy from a handful of worthless junks into one of the finest bodies of fighting vessels in the world within the space of four decades is unparalleled in the naval history of the world. This marvelous development could not have taken place if the nation had not possessed the innate intelligence and inherent bravery without which neither military nor naval progress is possible. The adoption of modern methods was new to the Japs, but they did not have to acquire courage or intelligence, for those they have always had. Under the old daimios the Japanese were constantly at war with each other by land and by sea, but their warfare until a few decades ago was waged in the most primitive fashion. They have always been good sailors. They could not be otherwise and exist in the peculiarly located little empire which they love so well. Tens of thousands of Japanese get their living from the sea, and the average Jap takes to the water as naturally as a duck. It was therefore but natural that when the mikado began to get together a navy of fighting ships worthy the name he found ready comparatively well trained men to man them. A little, a very little, training gave the Japanese the knowledge necessary to enable them to use the guns with reasonable effectiveness, and the empire began to get ambitious in a naval way. Then began that marvelous development which has literally startled the world.

But to fully understand the rapid strides Japan has made in the direction of navy building it is necessary to go back nearly half a century.

It is less than fifty-one years ago that Commodore Perry one day dropped anchor in the bay of Yeddo. That event in itself was not of any particular importance to the nation which sent him nor just then to the nation he visited. He had simply gone to ask for the opening of two Japanese ports to American trade and had taken a fleet along to gain a respectful hearing. The shogun, who was the virtual ruler, looked upon the fleet, saw the force of the argument and gave his assent. There the immediate transaction ended. Yet to the very large number of small slant eyes that gazed upon the spectacle the Yankee squadron was like a revelation from another world.

An Event of Portent.

The Japan that Perry saw was the Japan that had existed for centuries. The brown little people were wearing basket shoes and wide flowing kimonos, as their revered ancestors had done for no one but the antiquarians knows how long. The samurai were fighting for their petty lords with the same bows and arrows and peculiarly shaped swords that their fathers had used before them. The queer tubs of boats darted out from the high and indented coasts as similar tubs had darted since the beginning of the Christian era. The geisha girls in the odd little tea houses courtesied and flirted and sang as other geisha girls had done from time immemorial. Two hundred and fifty noblemen, called daimios, having at their head one whom they had elected shogun, ruled the country, while the titular mikado, like the Chinese emperor of the present day, was a prisoner who was only allowed to speak to his fellow men from behind a painted screen. There was little education except among the chief men.

All this, however, was before the visit of the strange American ships. The subjects of the daimios, in their childlike wonder, did not know that this thing marked the beginning of a new era in the history of their island empire. They had been touched by the unrestful spirit called progress, and nevermore could they be content to follow in the ways of their fathers. The American fleet went as it had come, but the wonderful glimpse the Japanese people had caught of a larger world would not go. As the smoke of the departing battleships had vanished over the horizon, so the old Japan was to vanish, and, compared to the long ages of its past, almost as swiftly.

Other vessels came, messengers of peace this time, merchantmen carrying strange wares. But the articles of trade were not the only cargoes. Every ship brought the tales of another civilization. The Jap mind proved fertile soil for this new seed. Almost immediately it took root, and in a few years the land was overrun by new ideas. Perry's visit was in 1853, and in 1868 came the revolution that placed the present mikado on the throne in fact as well as in name. All nations were now admitted to the Japanese ports, and the emperor at once began to liberalize his policy by calling around him men who were advocates of the new order. Most prominent among these were Marquis Ito and Count Inouye. From a warring theater of the retainers of petty lords Japan suddenly became a united nation. Out of the idea of nationality grew the conception of a well defined national mission—that of being the leader of the orient in the introduction of western civilization. Almost in the twinkling of an eye the old exclusiveness disappeared, visitors were welcomed, and Japs began to travel. Perceiving the wonderful advancement made by occidental nations, the newly awakened land determined to share in their progress. To achieve that end it was necessary to adopt the customs and the methods of the west. Turning herself from the traditions she loved, the little kingdom became the Land of the Rising Sun in fact as well as in name, and the morning that broke over her was the beginning of a new era in the life of all the far east.

Simultaneous Development.

The development came to all lines simultaneously. With the return of the first crop of Japanese graduates from European and American universities began the development of a modern educational system in Japan. From each country she took the best. Her model for her public schools was America.

New industries sprang into life. Railroads were introduced. Japanese youths were sent abroad to study in the foundries. The marvelous imitative faculty of the people came into play, and in a short time native shops were constructing machinery on the exact pattern that had been observed abroad.

This development was especially in evidence in the navy and army. Indeed, there can be little doubt that the dream of becoming a great military power was the actuating motive in the modernizing of Japan. The soldier had always been the national hero of the country. The nobles and the samurai under them had fought with each other from time immemorial. A contempt of physical danger and of death had been inculcated in the minds of the children from the earliest ages. A large section of the population had no other trade than fighting. Such a spirit as this had to have outlet in some direction, and when the unification of the empire came at the beginning of the reign of the present mikado the military ardor had to seek an outward object on which to vent itself, as internal discord was at an end. It was then that the dream came of a greater Japan. The shrewd statesmen of the island empire saw that by the introduction of western weapons and methods of fighting the Jap could easily become the lord of the far east. Once having that end in view, the energies of the country were bent to its accomplishment. The first step to that end was to build up an army and a navy equal to the task.

Because of the fact that Japan, like Great Britain, lies upon a chain of islands, it had been from the earliest ages a seagoing nation. Many of the fights between the petty lords had taken place on the straits, inlets and bays about the sharply indented coast. One of the great victories in the ancient times was the almost complete destruction of an immense army of Chinese that had sailed across in their junks to invade one of the Jap islands. The Celestials never reached shore.

Lesson of the Ships.

The first glimpse of the western world that had come to fire the Japanese imagination was the sight of a fleet of warships. What wonder, then, that one of the initial activities of the awakening nation was in the direction of the construction of a larger navy? The first tangible start seems to have been in the purchase from the United States government of the Stonewall Jackson, a 1,300 ton ship carrying a ten ton gun, besides smaller ones, a powerful vessel for that day. She was renamed the Adzuma, and, with her as a model, the Japs began that career of adaptation and imitation that has had such remarkable results. The purchase of the Adzuma was made in 1866, two years before the revolution. In 1877 another and greater ship was bought. This was the Fooso, 3,718 tons, double screw, speed thirteen knots. This ship carried a broadside central battery and was 220 feet long. Three small ironclads, the Kongo, Hiyei and Rinjo, of 1,300 tons each, were added in the two years following. These constituted the Japanese navy in 1880.

In the succeeding decade only two more ironclads were added to the list, but a considerable squadron of fast cruisers was built on Japan's order in various foreign countries. With the addition of two more very speedy cruisers in the next four years, these made up Japan's naval strength at the beginning of her war with China.

This remarkable naval evolution was not confined alone to ships. The far-sighted statesmen like Ito saw that boats were useless unless manned by crews that understood them. It takes longer to train officers and men than it does to build vessels, so provision was made for such training. America, England and other countries were asked to allow Japanese officers to serve aboard their ships, and also that Yankee and British officers be permitted to serve on Japanese ships. These requests were readily granted, and to the European and American naval experts that were sent to train the officers and jackies of Japan is due much of the record made by that nation in later days. Of even greater importance was the opening of the Naval academy at Annapolis to a certain number of Japanese students. Here were trained several of the admirals now distinguishing themselves in the war with Russia.

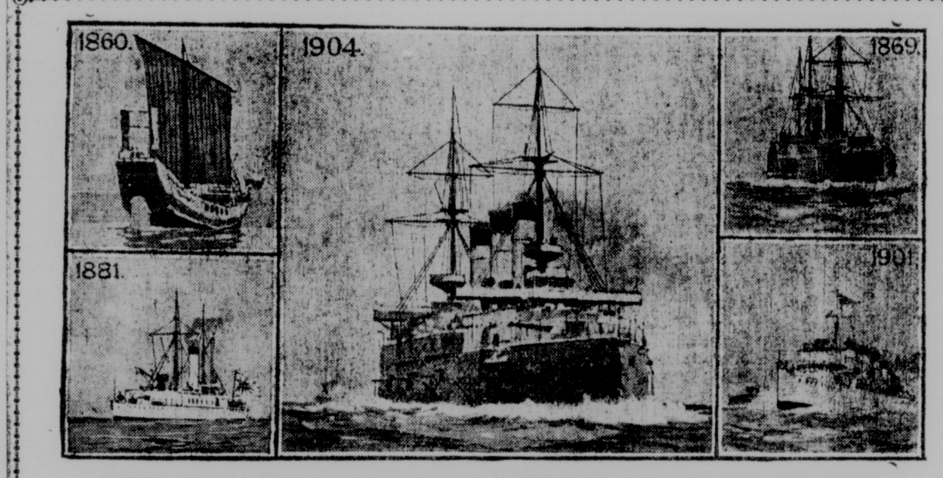
Powerful Vessels.

After the Boxer uprising, when the allies were withdrawn from Peking, Japan's military activity continued. The navy was strengthened by the introduction of some of the greatest fighting machines afloat. Today the Japanese fleet contains four battleships averaging over 15,000 tons each, two of them, the Mikasa and the Asahi, reaching 15,200. These are larger than any ships of the Russians and as large as any in the world.

Nor was the mikado's government satisfied with securing only the ships. She already had well trained gunners and crews, as had been shown in the battles of the Yalu and Port Arthur. These were not enough. The Spanish-American war showed what marksmanship will do. As soon as the American gunners were left idle after the close of that conflict Japan began bidding for them. It was estimated that just prior to the outbreak of the Russo-Japanese war there were at least 300 American gunners in the navy of the mikado. These are the men who fought with Dewey at Manila and with Schley at Santiago.

Because of the character of her shores the torpedo boat is peculiarly effective in Japanese waters. As a result a large number of these were secured. Naval men in recent times had come to the conclusion that the effectiveness of these craft had been overestimated. So well have they been handled by the Japanese that this estimate is being revised.

It has long been held that a naturally bright nation, which has practically stood still for centuries, will, when brought into contact and competition with other peoples, develop with almost incredible rapidity. This theory seems to hold good in the case of the Japanese. In the manipulation of torpedo craft and, in fact, of every other type of fighting vessels, they were, up to a short time ago, humble pupils. Now they suddenly seem to have developed into leaders, actually able to teach their teachers.



TYPES OF JAPANESE WARSHIPS AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF HER NAVAL EVOLUTION.

Annual Levy.

GENERAL ROAD LEVY.

Election Dist. No.	1—Swanton	$550 00
" " "	2—Selbysport	1,500 00
" " "	3—Grantsville	1,150 00
" " "	4—Bloomington	700 00
" " "	5—Accident	950 00
" " "	6—Sang Run	750 00
" " "	7—East Oakland	750 00
" " "	8—Ryan's Glade	1,100 00
" " "	9—Johnson's	350 00
" " "	10—Deer Park	600 00
" " "	11—Elbow	650 00
" " "	12—Bittinger	625 00
" " "	13—Kitzmill'rville	150 00
" " "	14—Oakland	750 00
National Road		880 00
Total		$11,455 00

CORPORATIONS.

Mayor and Council of	Oakland	$880 00
" " " "	Deer Park	100 00
" " " "	Loch Lynn	100 00
" " " "	Friendsville	500 00
Commissioners of	Grantsville	150 00
Mountain Lake Park	Community	200 00
Total		$1,850 00

CLERK OF CIRCUIT COURT.

E. Z. Tower, use Garrett National Bank of Oakland	$800 00
Same, balance	695 21
Total	$1,495 21

COURT FUND.

Estimate to pay court expenses for July, September and December, 1904, and March term, 1905	$3,327 00

ORPHANS' COURT.

Estimate to pay judges	$541 44
E. E. Friend, Register of Wills	248 00
Total	$789 44

SHERIFF'S OFFICE.

W. A. Maffett, late sheriff, use Garrett National Bank of Oakland	$1,263 25
Same, balance	1,055 28
Frank Callis, warden to jail, use Garrett National Bank of Oakland	246 00
E. J. Frantz, sheriff	1,622 98
Total	$4,127 51

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

To the Public School Commissioners for support of schools	$15,000 00
To build school houses, subject to order	4,000 00
Total	$19,000 00

PUBLIC PRINTING AND PUBLISHING.

Benjamin H. Sincell, publishing, use Garrett National Bank of Oakland	$300 00
Same, printing, use Garrett National Bank of Oakland	200 00
James D. Hamill, publishing, use Garrett National Bank of Oakland	300 00
Total	$800 00

ELECTION EXPENSES.

Estimate to pay same for 1904	$3,000 00

NEW ROADS.

Road Case No. 167.

Henry Bernard, examiner, 2 days	$4 00
Wm. J. Bernard, examiner, 2 days	4 00
Albert Wilt, examiner, 2 days	2 00
Otho Bernard, chainman 1 day	2 00
Philip R. Titchinell, chainman, 1 day	2 00
A. M. Duckworth, flagman, 1 day	2 00
Isaac Moon, axeman, 1 day	2 00
Arthur Duckworth, axeman, 1 day	2 00
Edwin L. Mitchell, surveyor, 3 days	12 00

Road Case No. 166.

E. W. Kelso, examiner, 1 day	2 00
Andrew Shartzer, examiner, 1 day	2 00
Norman Bernard, examiner, 1 day	2 00
A. C. Mason, surveyor, 2 days	8 00

Road Case No. 165.

G. W. Broadwater, examiner, 4 days	8 00
P. P. McAndrews, examiner, 4 days	8 00
Alvin Fazenbaker, examiner, 4 days	8 00
Victor Broadwater, flagman, 1 day	1 00
C. M. Miller, surveyor, 4 days, plats, &c	30 75
Geo. O. Broadwater, damages	1 00
Bond Brothers, damages	1 00
Jonas E. Broadwater, damages	1 00
Wm. R. Broadwater, damages	1 00
North Maryland Lumber Co., damages	1 00

Road Case No. 163.

J. H. Rafter, examiner, 1 day	2 00
Theo. Beckman, examiner, 1 day	2 00
L. H. Friend, examiner, 1 day	2 00
C. M. Miller, surveyor, &c	5 50
B. T. Bray, chainman, 1 day	1 50
J. F. Friend, chainman, 1 day	1 50
Total	$123 25

BRIDGE ACCOUNT.

Estimate to build same for 1904	$4,500 00

SMALLPOX ACCOUNT.

Dr. H. M. Kemp, for one fumigating apparatus and formaldehyde	$5 20
Dr. H. M. Kemp, for services rendered Harry and Margaret Cross	345 00
David Martin, guard, use Dixon & Kelso	22 00
Same, guard, use Garrett Nat'l Bank	62 00
John J. Sweeney, guard and delivering supplies, use D. E. Offutt & Sons	103 00
Same, same, use King Delawder	36 00
Thos. Little, for supplies furnished Cogley, Drummond, Clark, Johnson, McRobie and Rice families, also to nurses, use Garrett National Bank of Oakland	237 27
Hustling Store Co., for supplies furnished Spiker, Flowers, Hart, Elliott, Crane and Enlow, also for guards	222 55
Felty & Co., supplies furnished M. E. Flowers, use 1st National Bank of Oakland	43 36
Hammond & Martin, supplies furnished M. E. Flowers, use E. E. Friend	30 51
W. C. White, nursing, use Garrett National Bank of Oakland	15 00
Warren Hardesty, nursing, use H. V. Leighton	28 00
Adam Long, guarding, use Hustling Store Company	8 00
E. F. Smouse, guarding, use Hustling Store Company	60 00
H. H. Junkins, guarding, use Hustling Store Company	7 00
Emma Tasker, nurse	20 00
Miss N. B. Turley, milk for Rice family, use Garrett National Bank	6 89
J. D. Hayden, guarding, use Reila M. Pope	88 00
R. K. Maroney, team for nurse	1 50
Jemima Mowery, nurse, use Garrett National Bank	56 00
Miss May McRobie, nurse, use First National Bank of Oakland	20 00
Mrs. Jos. Spelker, bedding destroyed	4 65
Mrs. John Sims, for nursing and articles destroyed, use Garrett National Bank	57 00
Oakland Pharmacy, fumigation and medicine furnished Rice, Shrout, Green, Elliott, Clark, Miss Delawder, Kenney, McRobie, Spiker, Enlow, Flowers, Gus Delawder and Cranes, use Garrett Nat'l Bank	385 65
John W. Maroney, delivering medicine, &c., use First National Bank	108 00
James B. Vansant, hauling wood, &c., use E. E. Friend	17 50
D. J. Broderick, guard, use Garrett National Bank	26 00
H. H. Junkins, guard, use First National Bank of Oakland	16 00
Adam Long, guard, use H. V. Leighton	22 00
E. F. Smouse, delivering supplies, &c., use H. V. Leighton	48 00
Chas. L. Browning, guard, use First National Bank of Oakland	14 00
W. B. Hosen, guard, use First National Bank of Oakland	32 00
B. F. Westlake, guard, use First National Bank of Oakland	28 00
C. M. Rathbun & Sons, for supplies furnished, use 1st National Bank	22 32
Dr. H. W. McComas, medical service rendered Wm. White, Miss Tasker, Miss Elliott, Chas. Speicher, B. F. Crane's family, Richard Ream's family, Hampton McCrobie's family, Michael Rice's family, Isaac Shrout's family, Miss Neil Delawder, Charles Enlow, Wm. Liller and wife, Jos. Cogley's family, Mr. Flower's family, Andrew Harne's family, Groves at Offutt's Mill, Lewis at Offutt's Mill, Colfax DeWitt's family, Gus Delawder, also Green and wife at Offutt's Mill	1,725 00
J. Gilbert Selby, medical services rendered Jno. H. Johnson and Jno. L. Sims and family	250 00
Dr. J. E. Legge, medical services rendered Clarks, Lillers and Cranes, use Garrett National Bank	40 00
Dr. W. H. Ravenscroft, medical services rendered Clark's family and extra duties as health officer, use Garrett National Bank	100 00
Same, for same, balance	510 00
Total	$4,820 80

SPECIAL ROAD APPROPRIATIONS.

Road Case No. 161, subject to order	$50 00
Road Case No. 165, subject to order	400 00
Road Case No. 167, subject to order	600 00
Districts Nos. 1, 4, 7, 8, 10, 13 and 14	1,150 00
Districts Nos. 3, 9, 11 and 12	490 00
Districts Nos. 5, 6 and 2	700 00
Total	$3,390 00

MAGISTRATE FEES.

W. D. Hoye, Dist. No. 10	$ 26 00
A. S. Tetts, " " 7, use Garrett National Bank of Oakland	23 90
Same, balance	9 55
Peter Nathan, Dist. No. 3	11 75
A. B. Gonder, " " 14	102 55
Total	$173 75

OUTSIDE PENSIONERS.

Hannah Edmonds, support of William Edmonds, subject to order	$ 100 00
John Kanada, support of Francis Cooper, subject to order	25 00
Sarah Sanbower, support of Hubert Sanbower, subject to order	50 00
George A. Bittinger, support of Mary Durst, subject to order	100 00
Silas Cuppett, support of Emily Forcsythe, subject to order	80 00
Jacob Beeman, support of Elizabeth Spiker, subject to order	25 00
Hermon J. Georg, support of Theo. Simon, subject to order	98 00
Samuel S. Meese, support of Henry Meese, subject to order	75 00
Wm. A. Gibbs, support Nancy Vansickle & daughter, subject to order	120 00
Ester Glotfelty, support of herself, subject to order	75 00
A. Georg, support of Hetz, subject to order	25 00
Simon Nair, support of himself, subject to order	60 00
Estimate to pay others for 1904	300 00
Total	$1,131 00

MISCELLANEOUS ACCOUNT.

W. H. Ravenscraft, Health Officer, use First National Bank of Oakland	$ 100 00
Same, Physician to Jail	100 00
James Denmark, scavenger, subject to order	100 00
McComas Sanitarium, for free bed	200 00
Dr. H. W. McComas, pauper patients	300 00
William A. Walker, janitor, subject to order	300 00
The Falconer Company, blank books, &c	244 40
G. A. Shirer & Co., repairs for stoves	3 35
A. G. Sturgiss, stationery and medicine for Jail	46 90
Thomas Harne, hauling	4 25
Henry Kahl, sub-register, Dis. No. 5	2 80
A. D. Naylor & Co.	43 68
Dixon & Kelso, supplies for Jail, &c	16 13
S. L. Townshend & Son, supplies for Jail and Court House	72 68
D. E. Bolden & Co., supplies for Jail and Court House	311 25
J. M. Davis & Sons, supplies for Jail and Court House	4 24
W. H. Ravenscraft, for vital statistics	14 60
Oakland Pharmacy, medicine for Jail, &c	15 15
D. E. Offutt, for electric lights	111 15
George Geissman, coal for Jail and Court House	164 00
Total	$2,054 18

CORONER'S INQUEST.

On the body of John McLaughlin.	
John T. Browning, juror	$1 00
King Delawder, "	1 00
Robert Townshend, "	1 00
John Ault, "	1 00
D. M. Dixon, "	1 00
H. Crutzberg, "	1 00
Abel Dewitt, "	1 00
H. W. Kahl, "	1 00
W. H. Johnson, "	1 00
George Geissman, "	1 00
Austin Brown, "	1 00
Wm. E. Broderick, "	1 00
Dr. W. H. Ravenscraft	10 00
Total	$22 00

COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

Estimate for County Commissioners	$1,000 00
A. G. Ross, Clerk, balance	400 00
J. C. Renninger, Attorney	150 00
Total	$1,550 00

ATTORNEYS' FEES.

F. A. Thayer, State's Attorney	$ 880 90
Thomas A. Poffenberger, assisting State's Attorney	40 00
Gilmor S. Hamill	20 00
Norman S. Heindell	15 00
Sincell and Heindell	10 00
R. T. Semmes	5 00
Thomas J. Peddicord	10 00
J. C. Renninger	15 00
W. R. Offutt	15 00
G. S. Hamill, Jr	10 00
Hamill & Hamill and Williams	10 00
Hamill & Hamill	15 00
Hamill and Renninger	10 00
Total	$1,055 90

FOX AND CAT CERTIFICATES.

Estimate to pay same for 1904	$200 00

ALMSHOUSE AND ASYLUM FUND.

Estimate for 1904	$2,000 00

MARYLAND HOSPITAL.

Estimate for 1904	$750 00

Estimate to pay witnesses before J. P., $100 00

CONSTABLE FEES.

C. H. Liston, Dist. No. 2	$ 11 06
W. D. Dixon, special, Dists. Nos. 7 & 14	6 75
W. H. Ridder, Dist. No. 8, use First National Bank of Oakland	22 00
Thomas P. Savage, Dist. No. 6, use Garrett National Bank of Oakland	21 70
George Stahl, Dist. No. 3	39 25
William Newman, special, Nos. 7 & 14	20 40
Wm. Broderick, " " "	39 10
Total	$160 26

COUNTY TREASURER.

E. A. Weimer, commissions on county tax	$1,512 94
Same, commissions on state tax	333 73
Total	$1,846 67

Contingent Fund, $5,925 28

RECAPITULATION.

General Road Levy	$11,455 00
Corporations	1,850 00
Clerk of Circuit Court	1,495 21
Court Fund	3,327 00
Orphan's Court	789 44
Sheriff's Office	4,127 51
Public Schools	19,000 00
Public Printing and Publishing	800 00
Election Expenses	3,000 00
New Roads	123 25
Bridge Account	4,500 00
Smallpox Account	4,820 80
Special Road Appropriations	3,390 00
Commissioners' Office	1,550 00
Attorneys' Fees	1,055 90
Fox and Cat Certificates	200 00
Almshouse and Asylum Fund	2,000 00
Maryland Hospital	750 00
Estimate to pay witnesses before J. P.	100 00
Constable Fees	160 26
Magistrate Fees	173 75
Outside Pensioners	1,131 00
Miscellaneous Account	2,054 18
Coroner's Inquest	22 00
County Treasurer	1,846 67
Contingent Fund	5,925 28
Total	$75,647 25

To pay this amount it was ascertained that the taxable property as shown by the assessment books amounts to $8,047,580.00, which at 9½c on the $100, will make the above amount for County purposes, $75,647.25.

Deducting $631,437.00 for Corporations paying direct to the State Treasurer, leaves the basis $7,416,143.00, at 22½ cents on each $100, makes $16,686.32, and this added makes the taxes for State and County purposes, $92,333.57.

P. J. STEPHEN, Pres't.,
JACOB STUMP, Commissioners.
Z. TAYLOR FRIEND,
A. G. ROSS, Clerk.

EXAMINERS' NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the undersigned, appointed by the County Commissioners of Garrett county, to view the lands through which the new road prayed to be built in Election District No. 6, of said county, beginning at a point on Gap Run, near the residence of Mrs. Archibald DeWitt and running down said run through the lands of Truman W. Casteel and others to intersect the Sang run road at or near the bridge at Cuppett & Lytle's store in Sang Run, and examine whether the said new road should be built, will meet on the 16th day of May, 1904, for such purpose, at Mrs. DeWitt's and to determine whether the public convenience requires the said new road, and if so, to locate the same and perform their duty in the premises.

E. McLEAN,
C. W. FRIEND,
FRED. HANEY,
Examiners.

6-4t

The TOP COAT

is perhaps one of the "nobbiest" overgarments made. It has an air of jauntiness all its own.

But unless it is properly proportioned it loses its individuality.

You can depend upon the Clothcraft Top Coat to be fashioned on the proper lines.

The shoulders are broad, the collar clings closely to the neck, the back hangs gracefully, the whole garment is as shapely as the best tailors in the land can make it.

The illustration gives a good idea of the appearance and fit of the coat, but you will better appreciate its merit by seeing it.

Come to our store and examine it, look at the material, the lining, the trimmings—try it on and see what a superb garment it is.

You'll agree it is worth more than it costs $10 to $25.

And be sure to get the new style book.

It shows all the proper fashions for spring and summer as exemplified in "Clothcraft" creations. It's yours for the asking.

J. H. CUPPETT,
Friendsville, Md.

Humor and Philosophy

By DUNCAN M. SMITH

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A SPRING NECESSITY.

What is it makes the money fly
Like sparrows when the spring is nigh,
But must be had, though it comes high?
The new spring hat.

What is it ladies talk about
And if they cannot have it pout,
Though it may look like all get out?
The new spring hat.

What is it that will make the bride
Or maid or matron swell with pride
As she goes for a walk or ride?
The new spring hat.

What is it makes the husband shake
His head and swear like any rake
And feel like jumping in the lake?
The new spring hat.

What is it that the humble gent
Who sells it to pay help and rent
Makes on it ninety-eight per cent?
The new spring hat.

What is it we must get somehow,
Or else have one tall family row,
Although we have to sell the cow?
The new spring hat.

She Would.

"Marie, will you marry me?"

The speaker was a young man of about twenty-seven summers and possibly twenty-four winters.

"How can that be?" you ask.

Easy enough. He had spent three years in Florida and missed the winters.

As he leaned forward, filled with yearning and with so much earnestness that he snapped a suspender button, his ears attuned to catch her lightest word, there came up dark misgivings in his heart such as fill a man's mind when he sits down to a plate of hash in a ten cent restaurant.

The question had not been asked in the same calm, offhand manner that he might have said to the grocer, "What is the price of that head of cabbage?" but his very soul went forth in the questioning, and his strong frame trembled like a billboard in a cyclone.

Would the answer be yes or no?

For months his courage had been taking physical culture exercises for this ordeal, and now the fateful moment had arrived. One word would mean either happiness and millinery bills or desolation and the long, weary search for a new girl.

Not for a moment did he dream that she would take as long in replying as he had taken in asking, nor was he wrong.

"Will I marry you?" she said slowly, her great eyes growing softer and her gum snatching the opportunity for a moment's rest.

"What do you suppose I have been letting you fool around here two winters for, burning up coal that cost money? I surely will if I ever get a chance, but if you are as slow about setting the date as you were about asking the question I may be too old by that time to take much interest in such matters."

He had found out what he had been longing to know.

He had also secured a slight foretaste of married life, only he didn't know it.

The Fisherman.

Something impels a man to start
Forth with a line and tent
To where the hungry fishes dart
And don't bite worth a cent.

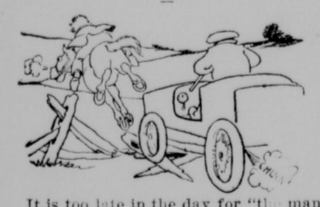
He hears the voice of nature true,
Or so he tells his wife,
And not another thing will do
Except the wild, free life.

He tramps through nature's rough back yard
And up and down the creek;
At home did he work half as hard
He'd be sick for a week.

Man, I can't understand your way,
Though I admire your pluck,
But if you had to fish for pay
You'd call it beastly luck.

PERT PARAGRAPHS.

The larger your bank account grows the easier it becomes to be a philosopher.



It is too late in the day for "the man on horseback." The fellow in the automobile would chase him over into the next county.

The cyclone always does a rushing business.

You are apt to find a highwayman doing business at the old stand and deliver.

Sometimes the boy who was cut out for a minister was not properly put together, and for that reason drifts to the vaudeville stage.

In matters of love opposites attract each other, and they also attract the attention of the neighbors.

When indigestion keeps you awake all night you feel as though you could eat your cake and have it.

A flirt is a young lady with an india rubber heart.

A girl is in luck these days who has a grandmother from whom she can borrow dresses.

Sheriff's License Notice.

Notice is hereby given to all persons or bodies corporate or politic, who may be required to take out license, that they must obtain the same on or before

The First Day of May, 1904.

According to the provisions of the Code of Public General Laws of Maryland every person or persons doing business for gain or profit, except the maker, grower or manufacturer, are hereby notified that they must take out a license.

E. J. FRANTZ,
Sheriff of Garrett county.

PUBLIC LOCAL LAWS.

Additional Justice for Second District.

CHAPTER 354.

AN ACT to authorize the Governor to appoint an additional Justice of the Peace for the Second District of Garrett county, and to be located in the town of Friendsville.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the Governor be, and he is hereby authorized, empowered and directed to appoint one additional Justice of the Peace for the Second District of Garrett county, and to be located in the town of Friendsville in said Election District number Two.

SEC. 2. And be it enacted, That this Act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

Approved April 7th, 1904.

Justices of the Peace.

CHAPTER 515.

AN ACT to add an additional Section to Article 12 of the Code of Public Local Laws, title "Garrett County," subtitle "Justices of the Peace and Constables," defining the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace, said section to be designated Section number 135A.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Maryland, That a new section be added to Article number 12 of the Code of Public Local Laws, title Garrett county, to read as follows:

SEC. 135A. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That it shall not be lawful for any resident of Garrett county to be sued before any Justice of the Peace in said county out of the election district in which said resident resides; provided, however, that upon any cause of action within the jurisdiction of a Justice of the Peace arising in said county, any resident of said county may be sued before a Justice of the Peace in the election district wherein the contract was made, or such cause originated; and provided further, that in any election district in said county wherein but one Justice of the Peace shall be appointed, then it shall be lawful to sue and be sued before a Justice of the Peace in an adjoining election district in said county; and provided further that where there are two or more joint defendants residing in different districts of said county, it shall be lawful to institute such proceedings in any district in which either of the defendants resides; and it shall not be lawful for any magistrate to issue a warrant against any resident of said county authorizing his arrest, or to try any such offender after his arrest, unless the alleged offender shall reside in said election district, or the offense or crime complained of shall have arisen in the election district for which such Justice of the Peace has been appointed, provided, however, that if there be but one Justice of the Peace in the election district in which the offender resides, or in which the offense arose, then the Justice of the Peace of any adjoining district may issue his warrant for and try such offender in the manner prescribed by law.

SEC. 2. And be it enacted, That this Act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

Approved April 8th, 1904.

Bonding Act to Build Court House and Jail at Oakland.

CHAPTER 471.

AN ACT to enable the qualified voters of Garrett county to determine by ballot whether bonds, not to exceed the sum of one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, shall be issued by the County Commissioners of said county for the purpose of building and furnishing a new Court House and Jail, at the county seat, Oakland, in said county.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the question of whether or not the County Commissioners of Garrett County shall issue bonds to an amount not less than seventy-five nor exceeding one hundred thousand dollars for the purpose of purchasing lots and furnishing and erecting a building, Court House, and a new Jail and furnishing the same, at Oakland, the county seat of said county, not to exceed the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, shall be submitted to the registered qualified voters at the Congressional election to be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday of November in the year nineteen hundred and four, the said ticket to be voted to be printed on the congressional ballot to be used at said election, the ballot to be used in said election shall have printed on them for the issue of bonds or against the issue of bonds, and shall be counted and returned as other election returns are counted and made.

SEC. 2. And be it enacted, That if it shall be found by the returns of said judges of election that a majority of the votes cast in said county are for the issue of said bonds, then it shall be the duty of the County Commissioners of Garrett County, within three months after said election, to issue said bonds to an amount not exceeding one hundred and twenty five thousand dollars in sums not less than one hundred nor more than one thousand dollars each, and shall bear interest not to exceed five per centum per annum; and within nine months after said election, if it shall be decided by the ballots cast at said election, if it be decided by ballot cast that said bonds shall be issued, the said County Commissioners shall issue bonds, which bonds shall be signed by the President of the Board of County Commissioners, and to be countersigned by the clerk of the said board, and the said bonds shall be made payable in the following manner, that is to say: five thousand dollars each and every year, beginning with the year 1905, and they shall have coupons attached for the semi-annual interest, payable respectively on the first day of February and the first day of August in each year; the said bonds shall be dated as of the first day of August, 1905, and shall be forever exempt from all taxation for any purpose, and shall have printed on them a reference to the Act authorizing the issue thereof.

SEC. 3. And be it enacted, That said bonds shall be issued to mature at such date as shall not require the payment thereof of more than five thousand dollars in any one year; but none of said bonds shall be issued to mature before the first day of August, 1905.

SEC. 4. And be it enacted, That in order to pay the interest on said bonds the County Commissioners shall annually, beginning with their levy laying session in 1905, levy on the assessable property of the county a sufficient amount to pay said interest until the said bonds shall respectively mature; and for the payment of said bonds they shall, beginning with the year 1907, levy on the assessable property of said county the sum of five thousand dollars to pay said bonds, which shall be paid in the order of their serial number, beginning with serial number 1 and in their successive order.

SEC. 5. And be it enacted, That of the whole issue of said bonds so authorized or so much as may be necessary, the said County Commissioners shall immediately after signing said bonds, as hereinbefore provided, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, which said sale of said bonds shall be made upon due notice by publication in such news paper or news papers as the said County Commissioners shall deem proper and necessary.

SEC. 6. And be it enacted, That the proceeds arising from the sale of said bonds shall be applied by the County Commissioners of said county for the purchase of such lots and the erection and furnishing of a new Court House and Jail building, at Oakland, the county seat of said county, and for no other purpose; and for the building and furnishing of said Court House and Jail, the said County Commissioners shall contract by sealed bids for which contracts advertisements shall be made in such newspaper or newspapers as the said County Commissioners shall deem proper, giving notice of the time and place of the public opening of such bids, and they shall require such bidder to file with their bids a good and sufficient bond with a surety or sureties to be approved by them in such penalty for the faithful performance of the contract thereunder as they may deem proper; and upon the opening of such bids the said County Commissioners shall award the said contract to the lowest responsible bidders, but they shall have the power to reject any and all bids.

SEC. 7. And be it enacted, That this Act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

Approved April 8th, 1904.

PUBLIC LOCAL LAWS.

To Reimburse School Tax.

CHAPTER 20.

AN ACT to appropriate the sum of two thousand one hundred and twelve dollars and ninety-nine cents out of the public school funds, to reimburse Garrett county for an instalment of State School tax withheld from said county in the year nineteen hundred and three and also to authorize and direct the Comptroller to apportion to said county the installment known as the March instalment of the state school tax for the year nineteen hundred and four, said instalment being the apportionment made to Garrett county on the 15th day of March in each year. Whereas an instalment of state school tax amounting to the sum two thousand one hundred and twelve dollars and ninety-nine cents, was withheld from Garrett county in the year nineteen hundred and three and said county not being able to keep open its schools for seven and a half months in the year, as required by the school laws of the state, as by said law required to receive the March instalment of said school tax for the year nineteen hundred and three, the said inability of said county has been subject to large expenses in the erection of school houses, and the fact that the small population is scattered over a large extent of territory, creating a large number of school houses for the number of pupils required to be taught therein: Therefore,

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the Comptroller be, and he is hereby directed, to issue his warrant upon the Treasurer of the State in favor of the Board of County School Commissioners of Garrett county for the sum of two thousand one hundred and twelve dollars and ninety nine cents, said sum, in addition to the amount to which said county is entitled to receive, to be payed out of the public school funds of the state under existing laws.

SEC. 2. And be it enacted, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to apportion Garrett county its proper proportion of said school tax for the year nineteen hundred and four, known as the March instalment of said school tax to be made by the Comptroller in pursuance of law, on the fifteenth day of March in each year, in the same manner as if the schools of Garrett had been kept open seven and one-half months in the year ending December 31, nineteen hundred and four.

SEC. 3. And be it enacted, That the Board of School Commissioners s' all apply the said sums so received by the provisions of this Act to the support of the public schools of said county in the same manner as the other portion of the state school tax received by said county are intended to be applied under the provisions of the existing laws of the state.

SEC. 4. And be it enacted, That this Act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

Approved March 3d, 1904.

Prohibiting Sale of Liquor in Districts Nos. 6, 10 and 12.

CHAPTER 103.

AN ACT to prohibit the granting of licenses for the sale of spirituous or fermented liquors or lager beer in Election Districts Nos. 6, 10 and 12 of Garrett county, Maryland.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That it shall be unlawful for the Clerk of the Circuit Court for Garrett county, Maryland, to issue to any person or persons or corporation a license to sell spirituous or fermented liquors or lager beer in election districts Nos. 6, 10 and 12, commonly known as Sang Run, Deer Park and Bittinger districts of Garrett county, Maryland.

SEC. 2. And be it enacted, That this Act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

Approved March 18th, 1904.

Prohibiting Sale of Liquor at Bond.

CHAPTER 673.

AN ACT to prohibit the sale of spirituous or fermented liquors or lager beer at any place in Garrett county within three miles of Lower Savage School House in the village of Bond, Garrett county, Maryland.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That it shall not be lawful for the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Garrett County, Maryland, to issue license to any person or persons to sell spirituous or fermented liquors or lager beer at any place in Garrett county within three miles of Lower Savage School House, in the village of Bond, Garrett county, Maryland.

SEC. 2. And be it enacted, That this Act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

Approved April 12th, 1904.

Carrying of Firearms.

CHAPTER 177.

AN ACT to prohibit all persons under fifteen years of age from carrying or having in their possession firearms of any description within the limits of Garrett county.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That it shall be unlawful for all persons under the age of fifteen years to carry or have in his or her possession any shot gun, rifle, revolver or other firearm of any description within the limits of Garrett county, Maryland.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That any person convicted of violating this Act before any court of competent jurisdiction, shall be fined not less than five dollars nor more than twenty dollars, or be imprisoned in the county jail for not less than ten nor more than thirty days for each and every offence.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That all fines imposed and collected for violation of this Act shall be paid to the County Commissioners of Garrett county to be used by them in the improvement of the public roads of said county.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That this Act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

Approved March 25th, 1904.

Against Bringing Indigent Persons Into Garrett County.

CHAPTER 296.

AN ACT to prevent any person from removing and bringing any poor, indigent or insane persons from any state, county or town into Garrett county, with the intent to leave such person a charge and burden upon Garrett county.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That it shall be unlawful for any person or persons to remove, bring, or entice any poor, indigent or insane person from any state, county or town to Garrett county, with intent to make said Garrett county chargeable with the support of such poor, indigent or insane person, under penalty of a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than five hundred dollars or be imprisoned in the Maryland House of Correction for a period of not less than two months nor more than two years, or both fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 2. And be it enacted, That the County Commissioners of Garrett county shall have the power to return and remove such poor, indigent or insane person who shall come into Garrett county for the purpose of charging Garrett county for the support of such persons, to such state, county or town where such poor, indigent or insane persons reside; and the County Commissioners may recover from such person or persons, state, county or town such expenses as incurred by reason of the support and return of such poor, indigent or insane person.

SEC. 3. And be it enacted, That this Act shall take effect from the date of its passage

Approved April 7th, 1904.

Not to Sell Liquor Within Three Miles of Fairview Church.

CHAPTER 5.

AN ACT to prohibit the sale of spirituous or fermented liquors or lager beer at any place in Garrett county within three miles of Fairview Church in Election District number Eight.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That it shall not be lawful for the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Garrett county, Maryland, to issue license to any person or persons, association or body corporate to sell spirituous or fermented liquors or lager beer at any place in Garrett county, within three miles of Fairview Church in Election District number Eight in Garrett county.

SEC. 2. And be it enacted, That this Act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

Approved February 18th, 1904.

PUBLIC LOCAL LAWS.

Incorporating Friendsville.

CHAPTER 390.

AN ACT for the incorporation of the town of Friendsville in District number Two in Garrett county; and for the amendment of article 12 of the Code of Public Laws of the State of Maryland, entitled Garrett County, by adding additional sections thereto, to be known as Sections 111A, 111B, 111C, 111D, 111E, 111F, 111F½, 111G, 111H, 111J, 111K, 111L, 111M, 111O, 111P, and 111Q, and to read as follows:

SECTION 111A. That the inhabitants of the town of Friendsville in district No. 2 in Garrett county, Maryland, are hereby incorporated by the name of the "Mayor and Council of Friendsville," and by such name shall sue and be sued, may have and use a common seal, and may hold real, personal and mixed property and dispose of the same when the best interests of the town may demand.

SEC. 111B. Be it further enacted, That the corporate limits of the town of Friendsville are hereby declared to be as follows: Beginning at a bounded, running south 68½ degrees west 240 perches to a stake on brow of hill above coal bank, north 81½ degrees west 152 perches to a leaning tree a little above and beyond Homer Friend's house, thence north 8 degrees west 280 perches to the beginning.

SEC. 111C. Be it further enacted, That said corporation shall be governed by a Mayor and six Councilmen and that W. T. Savage of said town be, and is hereby named Mayor of the said city for the two years from the passage of this Act, ending the first Wednesday after the first Tuesday in February in 1906, and that Wm. H. H. Friend, Allen J. Mason and Arthur Chisholm, be and the same are hereby named and designated as the Councilmen for the first two years from the passage of this Act ending on the first Wednesday after the first Tuesday in February, 1906, and that Frederic G. Fox, John W. McCullough and George J. Kolb are hereby named as Councilmen to serve for the one year from the passage of this Act, ending on the first Wednesday after the first Tuesday in February, 1905, and hereafter an election shall be held on the first Tuesday in February each and every year for the election of three Councilmen to serve for two years from the date of their election or until their successors shall be duly elected and qualified. And an election shall be held on the first Tuesday in February, 1906, for the election of Mayor of said town to serve for two years or until his successor shall be duly elected and qualified, and an election shall be held thereafter in every second year for the election of a Mayor for the said town.

SEC. 111C. And be it enacted, That the Mayor and the Council herein named shall have power to pass all such ordinances for conducting the elections herein provided for, or which may be hereafter authorized to be held, and shall make return thereof to the clerk of the Circuit Court of Garrett county. And the qualified voters of any of said elections shall be *bona fide* residents, male, shall be 21 years of age or over of said town of Friendsville, who have been residents of State for the period of one year and of said town for the period of six months continuously next before the date of any such election; and that no one shall be eligible for the office of Mayor or Councilmen of said town unless he shall be a real estate owner or husband of a *bona fide* real estate owner in said town. And the Mayor shall have been a resident of said town for three years previous to his election and the Councilmen shall have been residents of said town two years prior to their election.

SEC. 111D. And be it further enacted, That the said Mayor and Council may from time to time cause an assessment to be made of all the property liable to the state and county taxes within the corporate limits, and to levy a tax thereon not exceeding twenty-five cents on the one hundred dollars in any one year, and that said property shall be assessed at its actual cash value; and that the land included in the above named corporate limits, which have not been laid out as town lots or as town property shall be exempt from taxation, with the exception of the buildings and personal effects thereon. And the said Council may appoint an assessor and collector of taxes and fix his salary for compensation, and provide for a method of collecting the taxes by ordinance, and also the method of making assessments; and any person aggrieved by any assessment made under this provision shall have the right of an appeal to the said Mayor and Council of said town of Friendsville.

SEC. 111E. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the said Mayor of the said town to see that the ordinances of the town are duly and faithfully executed, and he shall appoint subject to the confirmation of the Council all such persons as agents and servants of the corporation as may be necessary to carry out the objects and purposes of the incorporation and enforce the ordinances to be passed thereby.

SEC. 111F. And be it further enacted, That said Council shall have power to pass all such ordinances not contrary to the Constitution and laws of this state, as it may deem necessary, for the good government of the town; for the protection of the town's property, rights and privileges; for the preservation of the peace and good order and securing persons and property from violence and danger and destruction; for the protection of the health, comfort and convenience of the citizens of Friendsville, and visitors thereto or sojourners therein; for providing proper and suitable lights on the streets; for establishing, maintaining and regulating an adequate police force; to regulate the management and location of starch factories, glue factories, renderies, tallow chandlers, bone factories, soap factories, hide houses, tanneries, slaughter houses, breweries, distilleries, livery stables, foundries and all other establishments of which the business or trade may become obnoxious or injurious to public comfort or health; to prohibit the erection of such buildings, or the continuance of such noxious occupations therein, whenever the public health requires it; to prevent or regulate the use of fire arms, fire works, bon fires or other things or practices tending to endanger persons or property; to regulate or prohibit the running at large of cattle, horses, swine, fowls, sheep, goats, dogs or other animals; to authorize the impounding, keeping, sale and redemption of such animals when found in violation of the ordinances in such cases provided; to prevent the deposit of any unwholesome substance, either on public or private property; to compel its removal to designated points and to require slops, garbage, ashes and other waste or unwholesome material to be removed to designated points, or to require the occupants or residents on premises to place them conveniently for removal; to compel the occupants of any premises, building or out-houses, situated in said city, when the same have been filthy or unwholesome to abate or clean the same, to authorize the same to be done by the proper officers and to assess the expenses thereon against such property; to regulate or prevent the storage of gun powder, tar, pitch, resin, coal oil, benzine, turpentine, hemp, cotton, nitro-glycerine, dynamite, giant powder, petroleum, gasolene or gas, or any product thereof, or any other explosive or combustible material which may seem to be dangerous; to authorize the removal or confinement of such persons having infectious or pestilential diseases; to pass all ordinances and orders and to expend such sums of money as may be necessary within the limitations therein provided for the protection, maintainance and preservation of the water supply of the city and the prevention of the pollution thereof; to regulate the selling, weighing or measuring of hay, wood, coal, coke and all other articles sold by weight and measure, and to provide for their inspection and selling; to make all regulations which may be deemed expedient for the promotion of health or suppression of disease; to regulate the construction of chimneys, smoke stacks, hearths, ovens, and the erection of stove and stove pipes, boilers and apparatus used in buildings or other places and cause the same to be removed or made secure, when considered dangerous; to suppress, restrain and regulate bawdy houses of ill fame and to prohibit the youth of said city from being on the streets, lanes or alleys at unreasonable hours of the night; to punish and suppress tramps and vagrants by imposing fines or both fines and imprisonment at hard labor, and to make all appropriate ordinances all nuisances in said town which are so defined at common law, whether they are herein specifically named or not; to regulate the use of side walks and all structures in, under or over the same and to require the owner or occupant of the premises to keep the side-walks in front of same not to exceed 20 feet free from snow and other obstructions and prescribe hours for cleaning the same; to regulate and prevent the throwing or depositing of sweepings, dust, ashes, offal, dirt, garbage, paper, hand bills, dirty liquors, or any other materials into any street, alley or public places for signs, sign posts, awnings, awning posts, poles, horse troughs, steps, railroad tracks, racks, posting hand bills and advertisements and display of goods, wares and merchandise; to cause the streets, lanes and alleys to be side walked, paved, graded, repaired, repaved, regraded, drained or covered, or to close streets, or parts of streets, lanes or alleys; to regulate and license the use of coaches, hacks, drays and all other vehicles for the transportation of passengers, freights or other articles to or from points within said city, for hire or pay; to regulate, license, tax restrain or prohibit theatrical and other exhibitions, shows or entertainments, for which monies is demanded or received; provided that lectures on scientific, historic, benevolent, artistic, religious, or literary subjects, and apparatus for the elucidation of the same, and specimens of fine art shall not be deemed to be within the provision; to regulate the sales of all kinds of property at auction in the streets, stores, shops, or elsewhere in the city; and to license auctioneers, and all venders of property on the streets or squares, or other public places in the said city; to license, tax, regulate, suppress and prohibit hawkers, and itinerant dealers, peddlers and pawn brokers and to revoke such license at pleasure; to license, tax, regulate and prohibit the keeping or harboring of dogs; to license, tax and regulate branch stores and all other concerns established in said city for temporary business only.

SEC. 111F½. And be it enacted, That the corporate authorities of the town of Friendsville as by this bill provided shall, on the fourth Tuesday in April, 1904, order an election for the purpose of determining whether or not license for the sale of liquor shall be issued in said town, and at said election they shall provide two tickets, on one of which shall be printed "For Liquor License," and on the other "Against Liquor License," and at said election only freeholders of the town who are otherwise qualified as voters shall be eligible to vote. The Town Clerk, herein named, shall secure from the Clerk to the County Commissioners a certified list of all freeholders in said town, which list shall be verified as to the voter's qualifications by comparison with the registration list of said town of Friendsville in the office of the Supervisors of Election for said county; and for the purposes of this election the said certified list under the seal of the County Commissioners, attested by the Clerk of the town of Friendsville made in duplicate shall be the registration list by which the Judges of Election shall be guided in taking the vote on said question. The Mayor and Council of Friendsville shall appoint three judges and two clerks to hold said election, and they shall severally take the oath provided for judges and clerks by Art. 33 of the Code of Public General Laws title "Elections," and the polls shall be opened at one o'clock, P. M., and close at six o'clock, P. M.; said judges and clerks shall make return to the Mayor and Council of the results of said election and if it shall be found that a majority of the votes cast are "For Liquor License," then and in that event license shall be issued in conformity with the provisions of the succeeding sections of this act; but if a majority of the votes cast shall be found to be "Against Liquor License," then no license shall be issued except after another election as provided for by section 111O—should any such election be held. The Mayor and Council shall by handbills posted in said town give five days' notice of said election.

SEC. 111G. And be it further enacted, That any person or persons being the lessor or owner of any hotel property capable of comfortably accommodating fifteen guests or more with suitable and comfortable rooms and beds and bedding shall upon application to the clerk of said corporation and the payment of a minimum license fee of $250.00 (two hundred and fifty dollars) per year shall be authorized to sell liquors, malt and spirituous in the town of Friendsville at a bar to be located in said hotel and no where else, and said bar shall be closed promptly at nine o'clock every week night, and shall be closed from nine o'clock P. M., until six o'clock A. M., of the following day; and any one violating this provision by opening or selling any liquors between the hours named, or from any time from nine o'clock on Saturday night until six o'clock Monday morning, shall be deemed to have violated any privilege herein contained or acquired by the payment of the license fee aforesaid, for the sale of liquor, and the license so granted him by said corporation to be at once revoked, and the amount paid shall be paid to the town of Friendsville and it be shall sell any liquor after such forfeiture brought to his notice by an order of the Mayor and Council of said town he shall, upon conviction thereof, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall upon conviction thereof after indictment be fined not less than one hundred dollars ($100.00) nor more than two hundred dollars ($200.00) for each and every sale of liquor made after he shall have been so notified by the said Mayor and Council of Friendsville of the forfeiture of his license.

SEC. 111H. And be it further enacted, That the said Council may elect a Clerk to said Council and fix his compensation and the length of his term, and that they may also fix the compensation of the Mayor of the said town.

SEC. 111J. And be it further enacted, That the County Commissioners of Garrett county shall retain jurisdiction over the present county road running through in the boundaries of said corporate limit of Friendsville, and that said Mayor and Council of Friendsville shall have jurisdiction and supervision over all sidewalks along said road and all streets, lanes and alleys as they may accept and take under control from time to time, and they shall keep a record and description of the same, with the length and location thereof. And no street or alley soall be deemed to be under the control of said corporation so as to render said corporation liable on account of injury or damage arising therefrom until it shall be shown to have been accepted by the records of said corporation so kept by the clerk of said corporation.

SEC. 111K. And be it further enacted, That the said Mayor and Council shall have the power to compel the property owners binding along any of said streets, lanes or alleys so accepted by said corporation and recorded among its proceedings, to construct and keep in repair side-walks and foot-ways of their property binding on said streets and roads not exceeding 200 feet and may pass all such ordinances as may be necessary to compel the construction and repair of said side-walk. And they shall have power to enforce the construction and repair of said side-walks by fines imposed upon the property owners for a failure to construct and repair after fifteen days notice previously given, which said fines shall be collectable as other fines imposed for the violation of the ordinances of the town, as hereinafter set forth and stated.

SEC. 111L. And be it further enacted, That said Mayor and Council of Friendsville may establish and maintain a town lock-up and may confine therein all persons convicted of violation of their ordinances in default of the payment of fines imposed for such violations, or may at their option confine such person in the county jail at the expense of the said town, or they may require such person, in default of payment of fines, to work out such fines and costs upon the streets or other improvements of said town, such person to be allowed as a credit on such fines or costs the same wages as are paid other employees of said town for the same character of work.

SEC. 111M. And be it further enacted, That all fines, penalties and forfeitures imposed for violating any ordinance passed by said Mayor and Council shall be recoverable in the name of the Mayor and Council of Friendsville before such justice of the peace of the State of Maryland, residing in district No. 2 in Garrett county as may be elected police justice for said town by the Mayor and Council and no other, as small debts, and shall be paid to the Mayor and Council for use of said town. And any one feeling agrieved by any judgment rendered by said police justice shall have the right of appeal to the circuit court for Garrett county to the next term of said court, but no judgment, fine or penalty imposed shall be stayed unless the party taking the appeal shall file a bond to be approved by the said justice in double the amount of the fine and costs to the Mayor and Council in Friendsville conditioned upon the successful prosecution of said appeal.

SEC. 111O. And be it further enacted, That from and after the passage of this Act, the provisions of the Act of 1898, chapter 77, entitled "An Act to Prohibit the sale of Spirituous and Fermented Liquors and Lager Beer in Election District No. 2 of Garrett county," be and the same is hereby repealed so far as the same shall apply to that part of Election District No. 2 contained within the corporate limits of the town of Friendsville, in Garrett county, Maryland, hereby incorporated, and said part of said election district No. 2 within said corporate limits is hereby exempted from the operation of the provisions of said Act of 1898, chapter 77, and when ever any hotel keeper having accommodation for fifteen guests in said corporate limits of Friendsville shall produce to the clerk of the circuit court for Garrett county a receipt for the sum of $400.00 (two hundred and fifty dollars) paid to the clerk of the Mayor and Council of Friendsville for a license to sell spirituous and fermented liquors in said town, then the clerk of the circuit court for Garrett county shall issue a license to such parties to sell spirituous and fermented liquors and lager beer in the corporate limits of said town of Friendsville, upon the terms and conditions and for the license fee or charge as other state licenses are issued for the sale of spirituous liquors and lager beer and in case his license so granted by the Mayor and Council of Friendsville shall be forfeited under the provisions of this Act, and he shall be convicted as herein provided, then he shall no longer have any right to sell under his state license.

SEC. 111P. And be it further enacted, That it shall not be lawful for the clerk of the circuit court of Garrett county to issue license to any person, persons, firm or corporation to sell spirituous or fermented liquors or lager beer after April 30th, 1904, outside the corporate limits of Friendsville, within four miles of the public school at Friendsville, Md.

SEC. 111Q. And be it further enacted, That whenever hereafter ten freeholders of the town shall desire to have the sale of liquor abolished, they shall petition the Mayor and Council at least thirty days before the February election provided for in each year, to submit at said election to the voters of said town, whether or not the license herein provided for shall be abolished; and the Mayor shall have printed on separate tickets to be voted at said election the words "For Liquor License," and "Against Liquor License," and if a majority of the votes cast shall be cast For Liquor License the same shall be issued as hereinbefore provided; but if a majority of the votes cast shall be Against Liquor License, then no more license to sell liquors shall be granted after the expiration of the term for which any such licenses then issued shall end; and if the votes of the majority shall be Against Liquor License and the sale of such liquors be prohibited, any ten freeholders in said town may, at the next ensuing election petition for a submission of the question again, and a similar ticket shall be prepared and voted and the majority for or against liquor license shall prevail and licenses shall be issued as aforesaid or not as the case may be and the voters shall decide; and under these conditions and provisions the question of license or no license may be submitted at each and every annual election; no person who is not a freeholder within the corporate limits of the town of Friendsville and possessing all the other qualifications set forth in this act shall be entitled to vote on the license question.

SEC. 2. And be it enacted, That this Act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

Approved April 7, 1904.

Amending Deer Park Charter.

CHAPTER 187.

AN ACT to amend the Charter of the town of Deer Park, by empowering the Mayor and Common Council thereof to impose a license tax on any and all kinds of business carried on within the limits of said town.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That in addition to all other powers vested in the Mayor and Common Council of the town of Deer Park by previous Acts of the Legislature of Maryland, said Mayor and Common Council shall have the power to pass all such ordinances as may be necessary to impose a license tax upon all circuses, shows, theatrical troupes exhibiting within the limits of said town, and upon all livery stable keepers, owners of hacks, carts, wagons, drays or other vehicles kept for hire, and upon all auctions, stores, shops, saloons, dancing halls and other places of amusement, and upon hawkers and peddlers, and upon all other trades, business or professions operating or carried on within the limits of said town of Deer Park, or that may come therein for the purpose of transacting business; the amount of said license tax for each and every year shall be as follows: On all dancing halls not more than one hundred dollars; on each and every saloon not less than one hundred and fifty nor more than three hundred dollars; on each and every livery stable, not more than ten dollars for each rig; for each huckster or peddler not more than fifty dollars; for each merchant or store keeper not more than ten dollars, and for all other kinds of business, trades, or profession such sum as said Mayor and Common Council shall in their judgment deem proper. No license tax shall be issued for a period of less than one year (except for circuses, shows and theatrical troupes) and shall be dated from the first day of May in each year. All applications for license shall be made to the Mayor of said town, who is hereby authorized to issue same upon the payment of the license tax provided for by the ordinances of said town.

SECTION 2. And be it enacted, That this Act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

Approved April 7th, 1904.

Amending License Law as Applicable to Accident District.

CHAPTER 554.

AN ACT to repeal and re enact, with amendments Section 6 of Chapter 610 of the Acts of 1898, entitled "An Act to enable the qualified voters of Garrett county, to determine by ballot whether spirituous or fermented liquors or alcoholic bitters shall be sold in said county, and to regulate the terms and conditions on which the sale thereof may be made, in case the majority of the voters of said county shall determine said question in the affirmative and to regulate the sale thereof by druggists and pharmacists."

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That Section 6 of Chapter 610 of the Acts of 1898, entitled "An Act to enable the qualified voters of Garrett county to determine by ballot whether spirituous or fermented liquors or alcoholic bitters shall be sold in said county, and to regulate the terms and conditions on which the sale thereof may be made, in case the majority of the voters of said county shall determine said question in the affirmative, and to regulate the sale thereof by druggists and pharmacists," be and the same is hereby repealed and re-enacted with amendments, so as to read as follows:

6. No spirituous or fermented liquors or alcoholic bitters shall be sold in any election district of said county, except as provided for by section five of this Act, and also upon the following terms, viz: each and every applicant, person or persons, house, corporation, company or association, shall be recommended to said clerk by at least twelve respectable freeholders living in the Election District in which said saloon is located, and within one mile of the place where said liquors or alcoholic bitters are to be sold, as a fit person to traffic in the article, nor until such applicant or applicants, applying for such license, shall have filed with said clerk a bond with at least two sureties, to be approved by said clerk in the penal sum of two thousand dollars, conditioned to the payment of all fines, penalties, costs and damages, to which the person or persons obtaining said license may become liable for any violation of any of the license laws of this State; and said clerk is hereby prohibited from approving any bond under this section unless it shall appear to him, by good evidence, that the sureties on said bond are worth, in real estate, double the amount of the penalty of said bond, and that in no event shall any person sell such article on the Sabbath day, commonly called "Sunday," and for violation of this provision such person, natural or artificial shall be subjected to the penalties provided for in section four of this Act. Provided, however, that the repeal and re-enactment of this section of said Chapter 610 shall apply only to Election District No. 5, commonly called Accident District and that the said section 6, as originally enacted shall stand and be the law as to all other districts in said county.

SEC. 2. And be it enacted, That this Act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

Approved April 8th, 1904.

THE REPUBLICAN.

BENJ. H. SINCELL, Editor and Proprietor

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THE REPUBLICAN,
Oakland, Md.

THURSDAY, APRIL 28, 1904.

Republican Primaries

The Republicans of Garrett county are requested to assemble in primary meetings in their respective districts on

SATURDAY, APRIL 30TH, 1904.

for the purpose of electing five delegates from each election district, to attend the county convention to be held in Oakland Maryland, on

MONDAY, MAY 3rd, 1904.

to select three delegates to attend the Sixth Congressional District Convention to be held at ROCKVILLE, ON MAY 10th, 1904, at noon, to nominate a candidate to represent the said Sixth Congressional District of the United States; also to elect two district delegates and two alternates to National Convention at Chicago June 21st, 1904, one Presidential elector and one member of the Republican Board of Appeals, and delegates to the State Convention at Baltimore, May 11th 1904.

The Baltimore convention will elect delegates-at-large to the National convention at Chicago.

The members of the Republican county committees in the various districts, are requested to make all necessary arrangements for the holding of these primary meetings.

AUSTIN BROWN, Chairman.

JUDGE PARKER is credited with believing that Mr. Bryan will be "amenable to reason." A man with that kind of faith in human nature will have to be watched to prevent him from loaning money to strangers on a train.

ATTEND THE PRIMARIES.

Attention is called to the notice published at the head of this page regarding the primary meetings to be held in the several districts of the county on Saturday, April 30th.

These meetings for the purpose of electing delegates to the county convention to be held here Monday, May 2nd, should, and we hope will, be well attended, not alone that suitable persons may be selected, but to show that the voters have the party's welfare at heart, an indication, as it were, that the people fully appreciate the privilege of participating in the preliminaries of a contest later on of greater moment to the country and the party. The splendid condition of the Nation's affairs should be an incentive to all to do everything possible toward the retention in power of the Republican party, and the interest in party matters throughout the country is an augury of success.

President Roosevelt is sure of a renomination. The same can be said of Congressmen Pearre and the good record he has made in the past leaves little if any doubt of his re-election.

Interest here begets enthusiasm elsewhere and the success of the Republican party insures a continuation of prosperity.

Attend the primaries!

PARTISAN LEGISLATION.

The session of the General Assembly of Maryland for 1904, which came to an end by constitutional limitation at midnight on the 4th inst., will go down in history as perhaps the most extremely partisan of all sessions of that body up to the present time. The larger part of the winter was given up to concocting and enacting into law schemes by which the Democrats hope to make the State of Marvland solidly Democratic for an indefinite period. Among the bills of this character passed was, first, that to submit a constitutional amendment to a vote of the people, by which it is hoped a large number of the colored people will be disfranchised. This proposed amendment is of such a drastic character and contains provisions so absurd that Governor Warfield intimated his intention to veto it, but was prevented from doing so by its transmission to the clerk of the Court of Appeals without having been submitted for his approval or rejection. In a special message to the Senate he claims that this was a clear violation of his prerogative as Governor, and pointed out very forcibly the objectionable features of the amendment; but his message was treated with scant courtesy, if not with contempt. Another outrageously partisan measure is a bill abolishing party designations after the names of candidates on official ballots, chiefly in counties having numerous colored voters. This law applies only to Anne Arundel, Calvert, Charles, Frederick, Garrett, Kent, Prince George's St. Mary's, Somerset Talbot and Worcester counties. Still another partisan measure is a bill substituting minority for bipartison representation on boards of registration for municipal elections in Frederick. The Senate passed a bill to substitute minority for equal representation on boards of registration and judges of election throughout the State, but it was quietly hinted that the measure would meet with a gubernatorial veto, and it was suffered to die without action by the House of Delegates.

EX-GOV. LLOYD LOWNDES.

"The candidacy of ex-Gov. Lloyd Lowndes of Maryland was at one time regarded as possible, but since Maryland is now placed in the Democratic column by the elimination of the colored vote, there is not much for Mr. Lowndes. He is probably the most popular Republican in Maryland and almost the only one upon whom the Republicans of the State could unite, but his nomination would not bring much advantage to the party in view of present conditions in Maryland."

The above is a clipping from a late issue of the *Washington Times*, and we desire to correct any misapprehension that may arise in respect to the conclusions of the writer. There is no question that Mr. Lowndes is the most popular Republican in Maryland, and one upon whom the party in this State would cordially unite; but there is ample occasion for denying that Maryland has been placed in the Democratic column by the recent mean, indirect attempt of the Legislature to eliminate the colored vote in several of the counties. Mr. Lowndes is not only a popular Republican, but he is most highly regarded by his fellow citizens of all parties, thousands of whom, appreciating his ability and statesmanship and knowing him to be a gentleman of exceptionally high character and sterling worth, would discard party lines for the time at least and flock to his standard, giving to "Roosevelt and Lowndes," as candidates for President and vice-President, a majority that would utterly submerge the opposition and confound every "Gormandiser" in the State so that the "Democratic column" embracing Maryland would be simply invisible.

It is known that ex Gov. Lowndes has had ample experience in the affairs of government, he has occupied a place in the front rank of the National Congress, when Maryland had no better represenative and the Federal Government no superior legislator, and as our Chief Executive he was pre-eminent, without an equal in the history of the State, always a staunch and true Republican, in full accord with the principles of the party, conservative and just, thus meriting the recognition of the Republican National Convention which his friends who know him best so earnestly desire. We have seen that gentlemen from other states have been suggested as candidates for vice-President—all Senators and good men but not superior to Mr. Lowndes—and we express the opinion that there is no occasion for disturbing these gentlemen in the honorable places which they are acceptable filling. Let them alone. Nominate Mr. Lowndes, he does not live in a glass house, and our party would be strengthened not only at the polls, but in the councils of the Nation. Mr. L's good name is not restricted to Maryland. His strength is not confined to a pent-up Utica. He is widely and favorably known throughout the country, and is probably as popular in West Virginia as in Maryland, and we believe that his nomination would also insure that State to the Republicans. In a word or two, we say, nominate Mr. Lowndes for vice-President, and the ticket, "Roosevelt and Lowndes," would be the synonym of strength and success—the guarantee of progress, peace and prosperity.—Annapolis Republican.

THE good roads bill will be favorably reported to the U. S. Senate in December. This will carry with it an appropriation of eight million dollars for the improvement of roads. For every dollar expended by the several states the government will spend another dollar. They cannot receive a sum in excess of a certain sum based on population of the states in question. No state is to get less than $100,000.

FROM the stand point of a layman it seems reasonable to question the constitutionality of a provision of the election law, passed at the late session of the General Assembly of Marvland, by which the party designation is to be omitted after the names of the candidates in certain counties and inserted in other counties. As a general principle it cannot be doubted that the legislature has no authority to discriminate in a general law, in the matter of the rights of citizens in different counties of the State, and the courts should hold, on the ground of public policy, if such legislation is not directly prohibited by constitutional provision, that it is null and void.

Lutheran Church Services.

Services in St. Mark's Lutheran ch. as follows: Catechize every Saturday at 2 p. m.; Sunday School at 9.30 a. m.; Preaching at 10.30 a. m.; Christian Endeavor at 6.30 p. m.; Preaching at 7.30 p. m.; Council Meeting Monday at 7.30 p. m.; Prayer service Wednesday at 7.30 p. m.

Catechize at Hutton on Thursday, May 5th, at 2 p. m

Subscribe for The Republican

ALL CREDITORS WILL BE PAID DOLLAR FOR DOLLAR

Sale Made of The Commonwealth Tannery Ratified by Court.

PRIVATE BID OF $35.000 ACCEPTED

The Business of the Concern Will Be Reorganized at Once and Plant Will Continue Operations Without Interruption.

The troubles of the Commonwealth Tanning Company of Garrett County are about over and in the distance a clear sky is about open.

This concern was thrown into bankruptcy several months ago by some of its creditors and Messrs. Fred. A. Thayer and Edward H. Sincell, representing a majority of the claims against it, were appointed receivers by the Circuit Court, which appointment was later confirmed by Judge Morris of the United States District Court in Baltimore, who ordered the plant and materials sold at public auction. The receivers advertised the property but at the sale the highest bid made was $15,000. The property was withdrawn and Judge Morris instructed the receivers, on the 14th inst., to receive for ten days, private bids for the property. This they did and on Monday the bids were opened. The highest among them was one of $35,000, made by gentlemen representing parties who desire to reorganize the company by forming a new corporation.

The bid was submitted to Judge Morris Tuesday afternoon by the receivers, who at once ratified and confirmed the sale.

Under the reorganization plan the property will be operated for the benefit of the creditors. Already contracts have been made for hides and the business will go on without interruption.

The satisfactory turn which the affairs of the company has taken is a matter for congratulation all around.

Mr. Palmer will be retained as superintendent of the plant under the new company. The ability he displayed in the management prior to the introduction of Mr. Maxwell into its affairs will soon result in the retrievement of its fortunes.

Proposed Telephone Line Extension.

The Bloomington correspondent of the Peidmont *Independent*, in his last week's letter to that paper, had the following to say which will be of interest to many in all sections of the county:

"Mr Mallett, president of the Garrett County Telephone Co., and Mr. Smith were in town Wednsday in the interest of the above company. They were soliciting subscribers for stock in their company, and if enough stock can be sold they will run a line here, and through the exchange system people will have communication with Blaine, Oakland Byard, Cumberland, Frostburg, Piedmont, Keyser and intermediate points. Our people should be interested in this telephone system and liberally subscribe for stock as it is a paying institution for the stockholders and the rates for services are extremely low. Mr. Jarbo Stillenbarger will look after the interest of the company at this point and will cheerfully answer all questions regarding this line. The stock is only ten dollars per share. Let our citizens subscribe liberally and let us see a telephone line to this place in the near future. This line connects with the Western Maryland at Deer Park and the Gordon system at Piedmont and all subscribers will have free exchange over both the Western Maryland and Gordon system."

Men of Oak

Timbers of oak keep the old homestead standing through the years. It pays to use the right stuff.

"Men of oak" are men in rugged health, men whose bodies are made of the soundest materials.

Childhood is the time to lay the foundation for a sturdy constitution that will last for years.

Scott's Emulsion is the right stuff.

Scott's Emulsion stimulates the growing powers of children, helps them build a firm foundation for a sturdy constitution.

Send for free sample.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists,
409-415 Pearl Street, New York.
50c. and $1.00; all druggists.

"LUNCH ROOM" DENNETT INSANE.

Was Found Wandering in the Hills Near San Francisco.

Many persons in this section will be pained to learn that Mr. Alfred W. Dennett, who built and equipped Hotel Dennet, at Mountain Lake Park, and the originator and owner of the unique "Dennett's Surpassing Coffee" restaurants with their tiling, their pictures and their unusual combination of mottoes, which are familiar to the people of nearly every large city from New York to San Francisco, is insane. He was found wandering in the Piedmont hills near San Francisco early Monday morning with a pillow slip wound about his head, yelling "Glory! glory!"

Dennett has not had, for some time, any interest in the restaurants that bear his name. He lost his entire fortune in a mining venture, and recently took to selling Bibles. A company was formed to buy his string of restaurants, and it is conducting them much after the fashion of their original owner. Mrs. Amelia Swayne, formerly of Chicago, is the manager of the single Baltimore house. The other was burned in the big fire.

Anyone who has but once been in a Dennett restaurant will never forget the bathroom-like tilling that covers the walls nor the gaudy works of art that adorn them nor the quotations from the Bible and elsewhere. "The Lord loveth a cheerful giver" does not attract more than the usual perfunctory attention paid to those holy aphorisms that have been donged in the ears of the average sinner ever since he started going to Sunday school but "Keep your eye on your coat and hat," &c., which hangs as a companion piece, makes one read both twice and reflect.

He was placed in the city prison at San Francisco after he was found. He attacked two "trusties," Louis Hasty and Fred Wright, and was overpowered only with the greatest difficulty. Dennett said that he could find no warmth in the bed that he had been occupying, and that he had been searching for a place to build a fire. His boarding house land lady said that he had been crying aloud for help all night from the Salvation Army. He was removed later to a hospital and placed in the insane ward pending examination before the lunacy commissioners.

"WET" TICKET WON IN FRIENDSVILLE

At the Election to Decide the License Question Held Tuesday.

MAJORITY FOR LICENSE WAS 15.

Some Question Has Been Raised as to the Legality of Certain Ballots Cast—Property Qualification the the Stumbling Block.

Under the provisions of the charter incorporating the town of Friendsville, in this country, passed at the recent session of the Legislature, an election was held on Tuesday to decide whether or not spirituous and fermented liquors shall be sold within the limits of the town after May 1st of the present year.

Under the act incorporating the town it is provided that "only freeholders of the town who are otherwise qualified as voters shall be eligible to vote" upon the question of license, said election to be held on the fourth Tuesday of April between the hours of 1 o'clock and 6 o'clock p. m. To meet the property qualification so that they could have a voice in the election about twenty-five men purchased a lot in the town and parceled it out among themselves, having deeds executed and recorded for the same in the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court in Oakland, thus becoming freeholders.

In all 55 votes were cast, as follows: For license, 45; against license, 20.

Those opposing the granting of license alleged that the twenty-five votes cast by the nominal freeholders were illegal and threaten to take steps in the courts to prevent the Clerk from issuing license to any who may apply for the same.

The election was carried on very quietly and was held in the office of Justice W. H. H. Friend.

Estray Notice.

There came to my place last fall two sheep, one ewe and one wether. Owner will please call, identify property and pay all costs and remove same.

HENRY BAUGH.
Engles Mills.

TWO FARMHOUSES BURNED.

One Was Near Swanton and the Other Near Blaine.

Friday morning at about the same hour two farmhouses in this county were consumed by fire, both blaze originating in the same manner—defective flues.

Daniel Mosser, residing about a mile north of Swanton, was one of the unfortunates, his house, a comfortable and almost new building, being burned to the ground along with some pieces of furniture which could not be gotten out. He carried no insurance either on the building or its contents.

The other fire occured on Mr. James Swan Frick's property near Blaine and tenented by our old soldier friend J. W. Harvey, who lost nearly all his furniture and clothing besides that of his wife and daughter. The building was partly log and partly frame, and belonged to Mr. Harvey, he having built a portion of it at his own expense. To relieve him somewhat in his misfortune a subscription paper has been circulated among his neighbors and friends who have generously contributed.

Only $63.95 Round Trip From Oakland To The Pacific Coast Via B. & O.

For the Methodist Episcopal Church Conference at Los Angeles, Cal., and the Meeting of the National Association of Retail Grocers of the United States, at San Francisco, Cal., the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad will sell Excursion Tickets from April 22nd to to 30th, inclusive, at the above very low rate, good returning until June 30th.

Call on Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Ticket Agents for full information as to Routes, Side Trips, Stop-over, etc.

Paint Your Buggy for 75c.

with Devoe's Gloss Carriage Paint. It weighs 3 to 8 ozs. more to the pint than others, wears longer; and gives a gloss equal to new work. Sold by J. M. Davis & Son. 51-3t

For Sale.

A cottage at Mountain Lake Park, Md.; 12 rooms, kitchen and attic; is used as a boarding house, and has good patronage; splendid location, near Auditorium. Also, 10 acres of good land one-half mile south of Mt. Lake Park, all cleared except 1½ acres. For further particulars address or call on F. P. ARNOLD, Mt. Lake Park, Garrett county, Md. 49-26t

Patronize the home merchant.

A SPECIAL SALE OF

FLOOR COVERINGS AND FURNITURE.

In anticipation of heavy demands this spring for Floor Coverings, especially Mattings, we have put in an extra large stock and offer great inducements to buyers FOR THE NEXT THIRTY DAYS.

The goods offered below are all first class, bought at an advantage and will be sold to our patrons on a small margin.

Mattings:

Jointed, the kind that wears, several designs, worth 15 cents, at 10c. Jointless, good quality, catchy designs, worth 20c. at 14c. The Best China, 90 pounds to the roll, worth 35c. per yard at, at 30c. Cotton warps, in stripes, flowers, delicate tints, good wearing quality, at 20c., 25c. and 30c. per yard.

Linoleums:

In this line we have many designs and can suit the most fastidious. The values offered cannot be equaled by any one in this section. They go at 40c., 50c., 55c. and 60c.

Carpets:

INGRAINS — An endless variety, best qualities, standard patterns, good values at 35c., 40c., 45c., 50c., 55c., 60c., 65c. and 70c per yd.

HEMP — A money saver to those who purchase it. Worth 25c., at 12½c. Beat it if you can.

VELVET—Something that will last a life time and will always be an ornamental floor covering, worth $1.35, for $1.15 per yd. Another quality of velvet, almost as good, beautiful designs, worth $1.25, for $1.00 per yard.

TAPESTRY BRUSSELS—Ten wire, sewed and laid on the floor, at 90c. per yard, worth $1.10.

Rugs:

SMYRNA—The latest designs, good colors, size 30x60, for $2.24.

MOQUETTE—Patterns the prettiest, size 30x60, for $2.79

Bed Room Furniture:

Iron Beds, finished in ebony and brass, ivory and brass, tipped in gold, in endless variety of patterns, $4 to $25.

Steel Springs, tempered in oil, 120 coils, $1.49 each.

Full size Combination Mattress, extra thick and well made, $2.75.

Elastic Felt Mattress, 45 pounds, full size, equal to the Ostermoor, $7.50 to $12.00.

A 7-piece Bedroom Suite, oak, French bevel-plate glass 20x24 in dresser, $22.25.

Picture Frames with glass, 16x20, ready to go on your wall, $1.25.

Dining Room, Parlor, Library and Bed Room Suites, made by the leading factories—those who have a reputation to sustain and with our guarantee as to workmanship, quality of composition and general stability back of them at prices that cannot be met unless the other fellow cheats.

Buy at Home

and of a firm that makes furniture and all things entering into the comforts of a well furnished home a specialty. We have a stock of $10,000 worth of furniture and carpets to select from.

Fine Valour Tufted Couches, splendid styles and workmanship, $7.50.

(If you can beat this we will give you one for nothing.

We are in the Furniture line only but offer you Royal Baking Powder at cost, 40c. per lb.

These prices are good for thirty days from this date, Thursday, April 28, 1904.

D. E. BOLDEN & CO.,

Exclusively Furniture and Carpet Dealers.

The Garrett National Bank

OAKLAND, MD.

Pays 3 Per Cent. Interest on Time Deposits.

D. E. OFFUTT, President.
G. S. HAMILL, Vice-President.
S. T. JONES, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:
DANIEL E. OFFUTT,
GILMOR S. HAMILL,
JOHN M. DAVIS,
GEORGE W. LEGGE,
JOHN T. MITCHELL,
WILLIAM R. STULL,
SCOTT T. JONES.

Capital paid in, - $50,000.00
Surplus and Profits, - 15,000.00

Muco-Solvent is an indispensible household remedy because it is a preventive as well as a cure, and because it arrests development of all contageous germs and bacterial diseases. It cures croup, colds, tonsilitis with its associated ills and all inflamed and catarrhal conditions of the mucous surface. It is a harmless vegetable preparation that may safely be administered to the tenderest babe. If not for sale in your neighborhood, write to

THE PIEDMONT SUPPLY CO.,
Sole Agents for Muco-Solvent. Piedmont, W. Va.

Only One Tubular Separator

The Sharples Tubular Separator is **the only Tubular** cream separator made.

TUBULAR SEPARATORS

Have supply cans hardly waist high—a simple bowl—wholly enclosed, self oiling gears—a single ball bearing—and the world's record for clean skimming and easy turning. Let me explain it and give you a catalog.

J. E. GNAGEY, Accident, Md.

IT IS A MATTER OF HEALTH

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure

THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE

LOCAL AND OTHERWISE

Incidents and Events at Home and Nearby—Personal Mention, Etc.

Mr. D. Y. Morris, of Kingwood, was the guest of the editor and family Sunday.

Miss Bessie Littman returned Tuesday afternoon from a visit to her aunt at Howesville, W. Va.

Mr. John T. Mitchell made a visit on professional business to Cumberland yesterday.

Mrs. R. E. Sliger and Mrs. E. H. Sincell are at Lonaconing this week where they are guests of friends.

Senator Ravenscroft, came up to Oakland from Baltimore Friday night and remained here over Sunday.

J. M. Orr, Esq., came down to Oakland from Hiorra Saturday and spent Sunday in Oakland with his family.

Mr. Charles M. Miller, of Swanton, was in Oakland last Friday and made this office a brief though pleasant visit.

Harry White has moved his barber shop from the Ravenscroft building to the Matthew's building on Alder street.

Miss Maud Bosley, who visited relatives at Bedford, Pa., returned to her home in Oakland last Wednesday afternoon.

Attorney Fred. A. Thayer and Edward H. Sincell are at Annapolis attending the annul meeting of Maryland Bar Association.

[illegible] O. Browning and wife will move into the rooms in Bolden-West building on Second street recently vacated by Mr. and Mrs. Dean.

The grass is growing very fast but it is far behind what it should be at this season of the year on account of the unusual lateness of the season.

Messrs. John T. and Edwin L. Mitchell on Monday completed moving their law offices from the building owned by the former to the upper floor of the Garrett National Bank building opposite this office where they have pleasant rooms.

Mrs. Henry W. McComas and children, who spent last week in Baltimore visiting friends, returned to their home in Oakland Thursday evening.

Dr. M. C. Hinebaugh went to Baltimore Tuesday morning where he is attending the meeting of the Maryland Medical Society being held in that city this week.

The Board of County Commissioners will meet at the board room in the court house on Tuesday, May 17th, at which time district assessors will be appointed to serve for one year.

Rev. S. K. Arbuthnot, of Clarksburg, West Va., who was in charge of the M. E. church here seveaal years ago, was in Oakland last Thursday evening as the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. S. Davis.

Dr. and Mrs. J. H. Manown, of Kingwood, who are *en route* home from Baltimore where they spent the winter, stopped off in Oakland yesterday to visit the family of Mr. E. D. Kepner a few days.

Senator U. G. Palmer was called to his old home at Canton, Pa., last Thursday by a telegram announcing the death of his mother. Her funeral took place on Saturday and Mr. Palmer returned home Sunday night.

Mr. J. M. Falkenstein and family moved from Oakland last Friday to the Leighton farm west of town where they will make their future home. Mr. Falkenstein's house is being occupied by Mr. H. L. Dean and wife.

Mr. John H. Cuppett, the Friendsville merchant, is again using these columns to advertise his special line of clothing. Look his advertisement over and give him a call when in need of your spring or summer suit.

The Junior Epworthians held a social at Naylor's Hall last Thursday night which was largely attended by the rising generation and also greatly enjoyed. Mrs. Skinner had charge of the affair, being assisted by some of the other ladies of the church.

Ex-Sheriff W. A. Maffett took to the House of Correction Friday night a youth named Purnell, son of "Bill" Purnell, of Oakland, who was committed by Justice Conder to that institution upon the charge of being incorrigible, made by his father before the Justice.

A farmer to encourage his daughter in a business way gave her two hens and agreed to give their increase for four years and feed the chickens. At the end of two years she had $64 to her bank account from the eggs she had sold, and 200 chickens for her father to feed.

Rev. Dr. R. B. Ward, who was elected at the recent session of the West Virginia Conference as a delegate to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal church which meets in Los Angeles, Cal., left for the above city Monday morning on train No.7. On the way out Dr. Ward will be joined by a party at Chicago and will accompany them down through Salt Lake and over the Rockies. On the return it is expected that Yellowstone Park and other points of interest will be visited.

H. T. BEALL DIES IN NEBRASKA.

Was An Heir to An Estate and Was for Years Thought Dead.

There are not many persons of Allegany and Garrett counties who remember Henry Tomlinson Beall, who was many years ago a well known citizen of what is now Garrett county. He died three months ago at Fairfield, Nebraska. He was the youngest son of Judge Isaac Beall, who was the youngest son of Capt. Thomas Beall, of Samuel, the founder or father of our city. The mother of the deceased was Rebecca Tomlinson Beall, one of the three daughters of Jesse Tomlinson. Henry T. Beall was the last surviving grandson of the old proprietor of Fort Cumberland, so called in early times.

Mr. Beall was born at or near Cumberland in the year 1825, and was nearly an octogenarian at his death. His parents, about the year 1832, moved to the Little Meadows, now Garrett county, near the residence of the father-in-law, where they lived all the remainder of their lives, and where Henry grew up to manhood. He became the owner of a fine estate called "Chimberazo," upon which he resided for a number of years. Shortly after the Civil War he sold his lands and moved down to the Shenandoah Valley, where he remained for several years. His next move was to Nebraska, in its earliest years, where he finished his very quiet life. He was noted for his style of existence—almost secluded in his ways of living. His residence was but little known in the latter half of his life. In fact, for a number of years he was supposed to be dead and in law was so treated. A strange incident, this, in his life, the result of his seclusiveness. He had a brother Samuel Beall, who for many years lived in St. Louis. He was much of the same nature and habits as the other brother. Even his brothers and sisters did not know of his existence or whereabouts. About a dozen years ago he died without children or wife, leaving an estate of about $10,000, but no will. His heirs were hunted up and most of them found, but Henry T. Beall was treated as dead in law. But strange to say, a woman, claiming to be his widow, with two children, appeared in court and obtained the share of the living Henry T. Beall. It was claimed that satisfactory evidence was presented to the appropriate court of the death of Henry T. Beall and of the right of the claimants to his share in the estate of Samuel Beall. There was certainly some crooked proceedings, as Henry T. Beall was then living and without a wife.

In boyhood days he was a school fellow with the writer of this sketch, at a select school at the Little Meadows, with Charles G. Slemaker as teacher. We sat side by side on the same slab bench, with a plain pine board for a writing desk. He was bright and apt in every way and was no doubt the superior in his class of about six or eight boys, two of whom are yet still living. He was confessedly the finest penman of the school and his fine art in this line was done with the "great goose quill." Metallic pens were not then in use—if at all, in favored places.

J. B.

Cumberland, April 25, 1904.

Lectures at the Oakland Normal.

The Oakland Normal school is meeting with success in point of numbers and the enrollment is still increasing. During the term lectures will be delivered by Drs. H. W. McComas and M. C. Hinebaugh, Messrs. J. E. Harned, E. A. Browning, J. C. Reninger, S. T. Jones, Revs. H. Scott and W. H. Miller. Among the subjects to be discussed will be those treating of the human system, a microscopical exhibition of the circulation of the blood, literature and its beauties, pedagogy, banking, method, etc. All the above subjects will be made applicable to school work. On Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock Rev. Miller will deliver a lecture on the "Value of Method," to which the public is invited as well as to the other lectures.

On the inside pages of this paper today will be found a number of the local laws passed at the recent session of the State Legislature. Attention is especially directed to Chapter 177 prohibiting certaian persons from carrying firearms of and description or having the same in their possession. This is a wise measure for in many instances boys who have little judgment at home usually lose what they have when they go into the woods to hunt and in some cases inflict dangerous and fatal wounds to their companions or other innocent persons.

C. B. Hershberger, the local agent for the McCormick Machine Co., expects to have a delivery day when the machines arrive, and those who have bought from him will each form in line before taking them to their farms and give a grand parade headed by either the Meyersdale or Frostburg, Md., band. He will also give a free lunch, and they will have a hot time in the old town Grantsville item in Myersdale Commercial.

For Sale—A six-roomhouse on Second street. Apply to D. E. Boiden.

Economy in Advertising

If you could meet your entire trade personally and could explain to each the merits of all your different goods you would not need to advertise. You can't do this. As a matter of economy you advertise—tell the public what you have for sale. Each year additional business will result. It makes it easier to do business, less worry, more satisfaction all around.

If you are satisfied with just "keeping store" don't advertise. If your blood is red, if you want to grow, if you feel a satisfaction in being a leader in your line, advertise. Do it right. Make it a feature of your work, not a side issue, and the cash assets at the end of each year will surely determine the value of advertising.—Printers' Ink.

New County Treasurer in Charge

Tuesday of last week Mr. E. A Weimer who was elected to the office of County Treasurer last fall, entered upon the active discharge of his duties, relieving Mr. James W. White, who served in the same capacity so well and faithfully the two years preceding. If Mr. Weimer fills the office as acceptably as his predecessor (and we have no doubt upon that score) then the people of Garrett county will experience no regret for having elected him. Mr. White leaves the office and retires into private life with the well wishes of every one with whom he transacted public business.

Attempted Suicide.

Maude Jones of Fairmont, concluded to kill herself last night. She got some whiskey, some poison and a gun and went to a lonely place near Maple cemetery. She drank whiskey, but got too drunk to use either poison or the gun. She was bailed out and placed in jail.

Don't Forget that Your Health Depends on What you eat.

Soups are nourishing-who does not appreciate a nice, fragrant, steaming plate of soup? Good soups are among the easiest dishes to secure nowadays. I have Consomme, Julienes, Mock Turtle, Tomato, Mutton Broth, Chicken. All you need to do is to add hot water and place the delicious soup on the table. Only 10 cents can.

W. H. BARTLETT,
Fancy and Staple Grocer.

Loch Lynn Municipal Ticket.

A number of the citizens of Loch Lynn Heights met in the school house Monday evening for the purpose of nominating a ticket for town officers to be voted for at the election which is to be held Monday May 2nd. The meeting resulted in the nomination of the following ticket: Mayor, W. D. Dunn; Councilmen, H. V. Leighton and C. J. Rathbun to serve for three years, and G. P. White and B. F. Crane for two years, to fill out the unexpired term of G. D. Reckley and H. B. Ferguson; clerk, A. T. White; bailiff, A. H. Long; tax collector, E. E. Kesner; treasurer, Warren Rathbun.

At the special meeting of Garrett Lodge Knights of Pythias of Oakland held on Tuesday night of this week the degree of Esquire was conferred upon Messrs. William Hinebaugh, James H. Painter, D. A. Vaughn and G. S. Hamill, Jr. After the degree work the members of the lodge were entertained by Mr. Henry Lauer, proprietor of the Oakland Bakery, upon whom the degree of Knight had been conferred at a previous meeting of the lodge. The local lodge is growing at a remarkably rapid rate, more than twenty new members having been initiated during the past two months.

Swanton Grange meets in May's Hall on Saturday night at 8 o'clock, prompt. This meeting from 8 to 9 o'clock is open to everybody and all are invited to come and help make it interesting. Bring in the women and girls and all take part in defending the right side of the question: Resolved, that household conveniences are more conducive to a farmer's success than farm implements. An interesting program is being prepared.

C. T. SWEET, Master.

Messrs. D. E. Bolden & Co., the Oakland furniture merchants, have an attractive advertisement in these columns today. They offer some exceptional bargains especially in mattings and carpets. Their line of house furnishing goods cannot be excelled in this whole section of the country and to deal with them the buyer will save money.

Last week while Superintendent Long, of the Park, was in Baltimore, he contracted for the construction of an eighteen-foot gasoline launch and ten new row boats which will be placed on the lake at the Park when the season opens or as soon as the boats arrive. The boats cost several hundred dollars and they will be greatly enjoyed.

The Knights of Pythias hall at Gormania was dedicated last Saturday upon which occasion a large number of visiting Knights, besides the Grand Officers of the State of West Virginia, were present. The gathering was a veritable love feast and cemented in closer bonds the goodfellowship of the members of the order.

Dixon & Kelso's Store News

UNITED STATES BUILDING IN SOAP.

A fac-simile of the Great United States Building at the WORLD'S FAIR, St. Louis, 1904, is now on exhibition in

Dixon & Kelso's Show Window.

It is an architectural wonder, built like a "Fairy Palace" from

ROYAL CUTICLE SOAP,

The Pride of the World Toilet Soap.

As an artistic display it is a marvelous demonstration, and well worth coming miles to see, and will be the most remarkable soap bargain ever offered in America.

The ever leading in furthering the interests of the people has won for our Store much well deserved popularisy.

Through our Prominence in Oakland, Md., we have been selected and appointed as Sole Distributing Agents for Oakland, Md., and 15 miles therefrom by The Royal Soap Company of Cincinnati, Ohio, whose Soaps have been the Standard of excellence for nearly a quarter of a century.

It is a wonderfully fine, dainty, medicated soap, soothing to the skin, and beautifying to the complexion, and is sold upon its merits exclusively. More than five million families throughout the breadth and length of the land are today using **ROYAL CUTICLE SOAP** and will use no other. So much for the excellence of this soap.

The Regular price of Royal Cuticle Soap is 10c per cake, but for a limited time acting as Agents for the Manufacturers, who desire to introduce the Royal Cuticle Soap into every home, we have the special privilege to sell **THREE CAKES NOR 10c, 40c PER DOZEN, or $4.80 PER GROSS.** This gives us power to save money for all. It is within the reach of all.

DIXON & KELSO

Oakland's "Shopping Center."

BAUMGARTNER'S BIG BARGAINS!

5c SUGAR BOWLS,
CREAM PITCHERS,
THREE PAPERS PINS,
½ GAL. TIN BUCKETS,
CAKE PLATES,
AND LOTS MORE. 5c

Come around and see what 5 and 10c will do.

THE LITTLE MAN.

The Up-to-Date Grocery,

First National Bank Building, Oakland, Md.

Exclusively a Grocery Store.

CASH OR PRODUSE—One price to everybody and that the lowest consistent with a complete line of High-Grade Groceries.

Everything New, Clean and First-Class.

Fresh Vegetables on THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS.
Largest Line of CRACKERS in Oakland—Fresh Every Week.

W. H. BARTLETT.

Oakland Model Steam Bakery

To my Patrons and the Public:

Owing to the steady increase in my business and the determination to give my customers the best service and goods that can be produced anywhere, I have installed in my Bakery an up-to-the-minute steam plant by which the product of my establishment is more than doubled and in consequence no delay is anticipated in putting upon the market twice daily fresh, nutritious Bread, Cakes, Pies, etc.

The dough mixer in my establishment has a capacity of three barrels which is driven by an engine and is of the latest pattern and a model in every respect. The dough is mixed by this machine and turned upon the table without being touched by the hands, thus ensuring better mixed bread and cleanliness in every respect. "Cleanliness" is our motto.

I have also installed a power ice cream machine and am better prepared than heretofore to manufacture Ice Cream and sell at wholesale and retail on the shortest notice.

I respectfully invite the public to inspect my plant.

Very truly yours, HENRY LAUER.

Oakland Model Steam Bakery

DEMOCRATIC KILKENNY CATS.

While the Republican party has its troubles in various states, it must not be forgotten that our adversaries are not in a blissful state of harmony and content, and the outcome of Democratic national politics may result in as wide a divergence of action by the members of that party as in 1896 and 1900.

The great difference of opinion between the Republican views of national affairs and the sentiment of those Democrats who refused assent to the Democratic ticket in 1896 and 1900 is on the single issue of the tariff. Such Democrats are as radically in favor of lower duties or free trade as are the followers of Bryan, but upon all questions pertaining to upholding of the gold standard, to the protection of capital and the preservation of investments these Democrats are in full accord with the ideas of the Republican party.

In brief, upon all such issues they hold the Republican doctrine, and by their money and their votes in 1896 and 1900, in a great degree, contributed to the success of William McKinley and the Republican party.

They patriotically abandoned their anti tariff views and sustained our protective tariff views when the standard of money was endangered and the values of securities and investments were attacked. They can be relied upon to do this again and again, for self-preservation is the first law of nature, and they will never support the vagaries of Bryan nor aid the systematic warfare of Hearst upon corporate wealth.

This wing of the Democratic party will afford no aid or comfort to the party if the the organization in National convention adopts the views or the candidates of the wing which has controlled for the past few years.

In Kentucky, Kansas, Iowa, Illinois, Rhode Island, Dakotas, California and Mississippi Hearst's adherents seem to have made good their control, with active operations suggestive of success in Ohio, Michigan, Colorado, and Massachusetts.

The Gorman and Parker forces hold New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and nearly all the entire South.

Indiana is to be a closely contested state between the opposing forces. It will be a battle royal between the radicals and the conservatives of the Democratic party, both upon platform and candidates, with small chance of union of the party upon either.

Hearst is as obnoxious to the gold Democrats as Bryan; Cleveland is not seriously thought of by the South or West. The fear of Hearst strengthens Gorman and Parker more than their own records or their present work.

Few men possess enough philosophy to adopt the idea of Shakespear, "rather bear the ills we have than fly to others we know not of," and something sensational will undoubtedly be the outcome of the next Democratic national convention, for though the party is burdened with ills there are others they can still assume.

Republican hopes usually can be securely based upon Democratic folly.

Gets A Life Sentence.

At Keyser last Friday John Barger, charged with the murder of Charles Adams at Barnum, W. Va., during a strike, was convicted by a jury of murder in the first degeee, fixing the penalty at life imprisonment. Barger is a non-union minor whom a boy called a "scab." Adams, a union miner, remonstrated with Barger for beating the boy, whereupon Barger went home, secured a revolver and killed Adams.

Letter to F. P. Green

Dear Sir: Three gallons saved is $12 to $15 earned.

Mr. Hanford Platt of Bridgeport, Conn, ordered 15 gallons Devoe to paint his house, and returned 3 gallons. His painter said it would take 15; a lead-and oil painter.

Hubbell & Wade Co sold it. They say everybody has the same experience there.

The reason is, of course: they are used to poor paint.

What is poor paint? Anything not Devoe: some worse than others.

Besides, paints wear about as they cover. Double the $12 to $15.

Yours truly,
F. W. Devoe & Co

J. M. Davis & Sons sell our paint.

Made In Three Minutes
with The
"UNIVERSAL"
BREAD MAKER and RAISER
than can be made by hand in 30 Minutes.
Hands do not touch the dough.
DOES AWAY WITH HAND KNEADING.
Easy to clean. A child can work it.
SOLD BY
J. M. DAVIS & SONS,
OAKLAND, MD.

A Lesson From The Play

By HOWARD FIELDING

Copyright, 1903, by Charles W. Hooke

THERE were long racks for hats just outside the door of the hotel dining room, and as I was endeavoring to find my own headgear in the midst of the great and varied assortment a man spoke my name in a tone of surprise.

"Upon my word," he exclaimed, with unusual earnestness, "I'm glad to see you! I'm mighty glad to see you here!"

I was glad to see him, too, though I might not have stated it in a manner so emphatic as his own. To me he was merely a friend unexpectedly met in a strange city; to him I certainly seemed to be something more. He was John M. Crawford, whom I have known intimately since our school days twenty-five years ago. We are both in business in New Haven, and one of us has been very prosperous, as anybody might guess from Crawford's aggressive and confident demeanor.

"I heard you were in Denver," said he.

"I'm half way home," was my reply. "I had a bit of business in this city and stopped off for a day and a night."

"Well, I've a bit of business here, too," he said, "and you can help me out with it. It's not exactly in my line nor to my liking, but it's got to be done."

Naturally I asked him what it was. He led me to a retired spot in a corner of the hotel office, and when we were seated he pulled a folded piece of pink paper from his pocket. I perceived immediately that it was a theatrical programme, a single sheet such as one will see in "one night" towns. I looked at Crawford in surprise, for he is not a man who takes an interest in the drama.

He held the programme up before my eyes and put his finger upon a name in the list of the performers. It was Wallace Ford.

"Yes," said I; "he's an actor. His mother told me last winter that he had gone into the profession."

"She told me so, too," replied Crawford, "and I was sorry, though I have no prejudice against the stage, none whatever."

He spoke almost as if he were repelling an accusation.

"Well?" said I.

"This boy has got himself into trouble," said Crawford. "That's why I'm here. His mother asked me to see what I could do. She would have come herself, but she is not well enough to make the journey."

My sympathy as well as my curiosity was aroused. Nellie Ford was a school friend of mine many years ago, and she was the sort of girl that one always remembers. Her childish beauty and unfailing buoyancy of spirit seem to be a part of my own youth. Her name wasn't Ford, of course, in those old days when Jack Crawford and I used to sharpen lead pencils for her and be darkly jealous of each other. We were never jealous of Ford, who was a much older boy and quite out of the field of rivalry as we viewed it then. But he was the candidate of fate, and to such there can be no opposition. He had "prospects" when he married Nellie, and they were no more than prospects when he died ten years later. He bequeathed them to his wife

"HE'S FALLEN IN LOVE WITH A GIRL IN THIS COMPANY."

and his son. Some day they would get a share of a considerable estate, but it was a long time coming.

"So Wally Ford has got himself into trouble," said I. "Well, we'll get him out. That's all settled. Now I'll hear the story."

"He's fallen in love with a girl in this company," said my friend. "She's older than he is and—and quite out of the question. She's been married and divorced—er—two or three times, I believe. Really, you know, it's mighty hard to say anything against a woman even when the worst that one is tempted to say isn't half as bad as the truth. But in this case I think there's no doubt that the woman's motives are entirely mercenary. You know Wally must get his money soon in the mere course of nature. Old Timothy Ford can't live forever. And this girl has found it out and has made up her mind to marry Wally. The boy has written to his mother, and she is fairly prostrated. So here I am."

"Have you seen him?" I asked.

"Yes; I had a talk with him this afternoon, and he is the most obstinate young blunderhead that ever I encountered. Before I had fairly approached the subject he said he would throw me out of the window for venturing to hint that the young woman's past might be considered an obstacle. Well, you know me. I'll make an affidavit that no man lives who is more careful in the matter of a woman's good name."

"You may have been too careful," I suggested. "The boy should know the facts. He'll know them some day. Let's go and see him now together."

"It's too late," said Crawford. "He's gone to the theater. I'm to meet him afterward. Suppose we have a look at the play."

I assented, and after we had smoked together for a little while we strolled over to the theater.

The play was a sort of sentimental comedy by an English dramatist, a very good piece of work, it seemed to me. I had heard of it, but had never seen it performed and was ignorant of the story which it presented. Its leading idea was that a very good fellow upon his deathbed had put his motherless boy into the care of his best friend, who had accepted the trust with the highest resolve to execute it faithfully. Three other men who had known and loved the father were colleagues in this great and difficult task of bringing the orphan through all perils which might beset him up to a noble and honorable manhood.

At the rise of the curtain the youth is supposed to have attained his twenty-first birthday, and the story of his guardianship is disclosed to the audience in the first act, together with the facts that the four protectors have led a gay life in their time and that the boy shows signs of a tendency to do likewise.

Wally Ford played the part of the youngster, and I thought that his work was really excellent. Indeed, the whole company was surprisingly good, especially the young woman who (in real life, not in the play) had ensnared Wally's affections. Upon the stage she had the role of an innocent girl to whom the four guardians have betrothed the boy.

"She's rather pretty. Don't you think so?" said I to Ford.

"Yes, confound it," he replied, "she is—with her makeup on."

"There's no makeup that is equal to the self delusion of a young fellow in love," said I. "This girl never painted her own face as Wally's fancy paints it."

"It's a queer thing," said Crawford a moment later, "that there's a splendid girl in this company. Mrs. Ford told me about her—good family, irreproachable character and all that. If Wally had fallen in love with her, he'd have had the maternal blessing. Mrs. Ford has no prejudice against actresses. She's a broad minded woman. She knows that there are lots of nice girls on the stage, and she believes in the work if a person really feels called to it. She put no obstacle in Wally's way when he expressed a wish to be an actor, and I think she's right. It is an honorable work. Now, this play, for instance, is full of fine feeling and teaches a good lesson. You'll see."

"Which is the nice girl—the one whom Mrs. Ford likes?" I asked.

"You won't see her till the third act," he said. "She plays the adventuress."

"The deuce she does!" said I.

It is the plot of the piece that this adventuress is led to believe that the youth has a lot of money, and she therefore agrees to marry him—if he will settle it all upon her. In reality he hasn't anything except what his guardians give him. The adventuress is connected with the dramatic profession in a very lurid capacity, and she is spoken of as having seen "a great deal of the world."

The youth in the play is totally blind and deaf so far as the adventuress is concerned. He won't hear a word said against her. He asserts his own judgment with the explosive confidence appropriate to his years and will listen to no warning from the older and wiser men who have reared him for his father's sake and would make any sacrifice to shield him from disaster.

I beheld this plot unfolding before me with a slowly growing wonder at the amazing coincidence which was involved.

"How long," I whispered to Crawford, "has Wally been playing this part?"

"All the season," he replied.

"A hundred times, at least," said I. "A hundred times he has held up this mimicry of folly to the eyes of the multitude, and, by the living jingo, he has never seen it himself."

"It does fit his own case to the life, doesn't it?" said Crawford.

The curtain had fallen upon the second act, at the close of which the chief trustee of the boy decides to buy the adventuress outright for the small sum of £1,000 as the only way of rescuing the youthful prey from her clutches. We could speak more at our ease between the acts.

"How is it possible," said I, "that he can play this part over and over again and in his private life enact the very folly which he holds up to the public for a lesson?"

"I don't know," said Crawford. "Doesn't look reasonable that a man could do that; upon my word it doesn't. Love's a queer thing."

"Do you think that the fellow on the stage is supposed to be in love with the adventuress?"

"No," said he; "not really."

"Well, neither is Wally in love with this girl. He is suffering from a species of self hypnosis. He is under the influence of a delusion. We must wake him up."

"I'll have another try at him after the show," said Crawford. "The company doesn't leave town till tomorrow. He is coming to my room at the hotel. We'll both do our best. It's a serious matter, my friend. Wally may marry the girl any day."

We saw the remainder of the play and then walked back to the hotel. Half an hour later there was an unnecessarily loud rap at the door, and Wally Ford strode in, tall, handsome and strong. I observed an excess of dignity, an effort to seem older than his years—in fact, very much the same demeanor that he uses on the stage when he says, "There comes a time in every man's life when his own judgment is of far more use to him than any other person's."

The reply in the play is, "Perhaps this is not one of those times."

But the infernal difficulty is to beat such a conviction into the head of an obstinate boy.

Wally started at the sight of me, and there was an added defiance in his manner when he returned my greeting. I hastened to assure him that my presence in the city was entirely accidental, and he said, with a withering glance at Crawford, that he was glad to hear it.

There is really no use in setting down here what we said to him that night. It would have been just the same if we had read to him out of the city directory. My statement that the very part he played should teach him prudence and respect for the judgment of his elders nearly procured me some broken bones. Did I venture to compare Miss Hartington with the woman of the drama? Oh, dear, no; not for the world. Still there was a faint basis for comparison in the fact that she was five years older than himself.

"Miss Hartington is but twenty-six," said he. "She is two years older than I am."

I shook my head in blank despair. The boy even believed her in regard to her age.

"And," he added, "you would hardly urge the difference in our ages as a reason for my delay. It is a reason for haste. Life slips away. We should not waste our youth. It does not come again."

"We may differ, Wallace," said I, "upon a definition. What constitutes a waste of one's youth?"

"A long engagement, for one thing," he replied, "when two people are sure of each other."

Crawford argued with his customary gentleness, and I lost my temper, but we produced no effect upon Wally. When he had gone we held a council of war and decided to follow the play to the next town. We did so, and to the next after that. The business manager of the company began to recognize us and to nod pleasantly when we met upon a train. No one but Wally knew our errand. We were suspected of being fascinated by some of the young ladies. Altogether, for two respectable middle aged married men, our position began to be embarrassing. Moreover, we were doing no good. Yet we were more and more strongly convinced that our young friend was on the brink of a great folly, that he was infatuated with a wholly mercenary woman and that because of our old time regard for his mother we could not desert him while there remained the most shadowy ghost of a chance of saving him.

Wally was entirely unshaken in his allegiance to Miss Hartington. He treated

WALLY FORD STRODE IN.

Crawford and me with frozen dignity. It was utterly futile to reason with him, and when at last he informed us that his wedding would take place within a fortnight we decided that the battle was lost. Nevertheless we did not quit the field, and as the company played an engagement of three consecutive nights in one city we were spared the miseries of travel.

We took a double suit in a rascally little hotel in order to be near Wally, who was economizing for the wedding, and on the last of the three nights we were sitting in the parlor waiting for the boy, who had promised to see us after the performance. He came promptly, and, with the magnanimity of a victor, he greeted us less icily than usual. Indeed we were fairly launched upon a really amicable conversation when a hasty rap at the door interrupted us.

Crawford answered, and I saw him retreat from the door after he had opened it, as if there had been a ghost outside.

"I beg your pardon," said a voice which I instantly recognized as Miss Hartington's. "Is Mr. Ford here?"

Crawford did not reply in words, but he made a series of grotesquely wooden gestures which the lady rightly interpreted as an invitation to come in. So in she came, and her looks amazed me. I had seen her several times off the stage, and always the sight of her had touched my heart. The world had not used her well, and she showed it. She had seemed to me a beaten woman, weary, disappointed and oppressed by a deep sense of injustice, yet withal sustained by some interior strength which I had taken to be sheer pugnacity.

Now she was transformed. She held her head high; her eyes shone; there was the magic of renewed youth in her face.

"Wally," she cried, "read that!"

And she gave him a telegram, so long that it filled two sheets. The boy got about half way through it, and then he seized her hand, exclaiming:

"Splendid! Splendid! This is the chance of a lifetime. I'm so mighty, mighty glad for you."

She looked at him intently, lovingly—yes, by all that's odd, the woman loved him.

"It's the chance of a lifetime for both of us," she said, paying no more attention to Crawford and me than if we had been two dummies. "Wally, this offer—miraculous as if the sky should rain roses"—

"Or dollars," said he.

"This part that is offered me," she continued, "is all that I ask. If I cannot make my way with this, I am content to fail. But I was not content to live this life of mine and have nothing, absolutely nothing; no smallest desire granted, no single gleam of good fortune between my cradle and my grave. Wally, I was not strong enough to do it. I was not strong enough to live a life all loss and still do right. But now, now! Now I can do it. I can say to you what I should have said long ago, that—that you must not think of me any more."

She had been at a high pitch of courage up to that last sentence, but she could not quite carry it on to the end. I thought that she didn't mean what she said, but the boy knew her better, and suddenly his face grew startlingly white.

"Do you mean," he cried, "that you will break with me?"

"Yes, yes," she answered, and she waved her hand toward Crawford and me. "Ask them. They know. They'll tell you—they've been telling you. Love some one who has not lived so much, who has illusions and the hopes of girlhood. I lost them long ago, but I have ambition. I love my work. You shall see."

And in the midst of this outburst she vanished from the room.

Wally's face, which had been so pale, now flamed with rage.

"You, you!" he shouted, striking up to us. "You have done this. You have bought her. You have wrecked my life."

I think he was upon the point of striking Crawford, but instead he turned upon his heel and left us.

Crawford sank into a chair and slid lower and lower in it till I thought he would slide off upon the floor.

"The boy is crazy," said I. "This is undoubtedly genuine. The girl has got a fine engagement, and her good luck has given her the strength to do right, just as she said. But to accuse us of getting this engagement for her"—

Crawford interrupted us by tapping upon his own breast.

"I did it," said he. "She doesn't know it, but I did. I telegraphed to a fellow in New York and used money and all that. By George, she has got a chance! I know, for I paid for it. And somehow I'm ashamed. It's like some blasted conspiracy, and yet it's for the good of both of them."

"But how did you know she'd give him up?"

"You don't understand women," said he. "You never did. She loved him."

PLEASANT FIELDS OF HOLY WRIT

SAVE for my daily range
Among the pleasant fields of Holy Writ,
I might despair. —Tennyson.

The International Sunday School Lesson.

Second Quarter. Lesson V. Luke xi, 1-13. May 1, 1904

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Prayer and Promise.

"Lord, what a change within us one short hour
Spent in Thy presence will prevail to make!" —Trench.

The apostles observed Jesus in the act and attitude of prayer. In some oratory of nature, perhaps they saw Him kneeling with upturned face. His glowing lineaments showed the bliss of communion with God, or repose after wrestling, and the conscious obtaining of the thing desired. A goodly sight! No wonder it provoked the question how they could learn to pray after such a fashion, too. The universal Teacher taught through these suppliants all who would afterward learn of Him concerning this supreme act of the soul. He gave first the model of prayer—the ideas, the words. The Paternoster is an epitome. Here are the needs alike of the race and the individual in miniature. It is the alphabet, the numeral system out of which prayer of every description can be spelled and figured. Analytically, in its separate parts, it illustrates the components of a true rounded, acceptable prayer. Synthetically, there is in it a tenor, a spirit—a cumulative power unmatched in written language. It is the chief ornament of every ritual. Its perpetual repetition wearies no one. It is suited alike to child and adult. The Lord's Prayer is a fine example of the avoidance of many words which Jesus on another occasion insisted upon.

The equilibrium between comprehensiveness and condensation is maintained. The exordium is a reverential address to the Deity, in which His existence, unity, and paternal character are adoringly recognized. The "kingdom of heaven" will be found to be the solvent of the prayer. The coming of the kingdom will insure the hallowing of the Divine name, and the doing of the Divine will, as in heaven, so on earth. The coming of the kingdom insures absolution, reduces temptations, and consequently delivers from evil. Criticism has fairly established that the ascriptions of kingdom power and glory was not a part of the prayer as originally given. But the lofty doxology chords so perfectly that it will probably continue in use forever. The prayer can be divided into two parts: The first relates to the Father, and contains three petitions: i. e., concerning His name, His kingdom, and His will. The second concerns ourselves, and is comprehended in the words bread, forgiveness, and deliverance. Rudolph Stier says in his "Words of Jesus," "All the tones of the human breast which go from earth to heaven sound here in their keynotes." From this matchless formulory Jesus passes to the spirit which should characterize the suppliant. To set this forth, He uses a homely domestic incident. We must transfer ourselves to the Orient to appreciate it. There was no mail or time-table to apprise the host of the hour of the guest's arrival. It would like as not be late at night, as travel was ordinarily continued then, to escape the heat of the day. The guest would be downright hungry, as there were no facilities of the modern restaurateur. The host's larder would like as not be empty, the climate making the preservation of edibles difficult, and leading them to live from hand to mouth. Borrowing would be the next thing in order. What a touch of nature in the churlishness of the half-awakened neighbor! To him the getting up from his warm bed, and the stumbling over his children as they lie hit and miss upon their tiny mats about the floor; the taking down of the heavy bar across the door; all seems to his drowsy powers a superhuman exertion. Yet there comes at length a point where it is easier far for the sleepy niggard to get up and have done with the matter, than to be periodically roused by the persistant knocking and calling. The force of the parable is in its contrasts. God's self is Love. His treasures are inexhaustible. He delights to give. There is no indifference or disinclination on the part of God which must be first overcome by man's importunity. The delay in answer, if there is any, is for the recipients own highest advantage; that he may study anew his supposed needs, may analyze his motives, may review the promises, so that when at length the answer comes, he may be in a state of mind and heart to avail himself of the blessing to the uttermost. Postponement is for the advantage of the receiver, not the giver. The Paternoster is still in Jesus' mind. Earthly fathers have judgment to discriminate between good and evil gifts for their children. They have natural affection enough to incline them to bestow only the good. If that be so—and who denies it?—how will not the Heavenly Father, infinite in wisdom, power, and love, bestow that all-inclusive gift, the life and light of the soul, the Holy Spirit, to those who, out of the vocabulary of the Paternoster, and in the spirit of the parable, ask Him?

The Teacher's Lantern

Form and fervency! Their juxtaposition here is no accident. It is designed to teach us that they are not inimical; that the importunate soul can express itself in the phrase of the Paternoster. Phillips Brooks poured out his great heart in the prayer of St. Chrysostom, and other "forms" of the Prayer-book. Moved himself, he moved all who heard him.

* * * * *

The golden mean is to be maintained, however, between a too rigid adherence to form and persistence in extemporaneous prayer.

* * * * *

John Baptist would likely give his disciples a form of prayer. He gave minute and practical direction to each class of his converts, the people, the publicans, the soldiers. He would hardly omit teaching them how to pray.

* * * * *

Jesus is our standing pattern in prayer. He enforced His precept with His example. Twenty-one instances of his praying are noted in the Gospel—secret, public, at meals, long prayers, ejaculatory, intercessory for friends and enemies; all are recorded. The fervency of His prayer is described in the Epistle to the Hebrews. His supplications were offered with "strong cryings and tears."

* * * * *

We are to pray without ceasing. The bird is not always literally flying, but it is ready to fly on an instant. So our souls should be ready to spread their pinions, and mount to the mercy-seat on short notice.

* * * * *

You can no more find a Christian without prayer than you can find a living man without a pulse. Prayer is a state rather than a specific act. Benefit depends on continuity. One must have the aptitude.

* * * * *

Prayer-wheels turned by wat power are numerous in India. prayer pasted on the wheel is th to be said with every revo Those who laugh at the crudity o the device ought to ask whether in the average Christian prayer there is not some meaningless iteration. God does not need to be instructed or aroused.

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Luther is said to have exclaimed, "I have so much to do I can not get along well without three hours a day praying." Daniel was a busy statesman, but amid the cares of office he found time to pray three times a day.

* * * * *

When the whole number of the sons of God shall have reached this goal, a pure doxology will arise in heaven: Hallowed be the name of our God! His kingdom is come. His will is done. He has forgiven us our sins. He has brought temptation to an end. He has delivered us from the evil one. His is the kingdom and the power and the glory forever. Amen! (Bengel.)

MRS. CECELIA STOWE,
Orator, Entre Nous Club.

176 Warren Avenue,
CHICAGO, ILL., Oct. 22, 1902.

For nearly four years I suffered from ovarian troubles. The doctor insisted on an operation as the only way to get well. I, however, strongly objected to an operation. My husband felt disheartened as well as I, for home with a sick woman is a disconsolate place, at best. A friendly druggist advised him to get a bottle of Wine of Cardui for me to try, and he did so. I began to improve in a few days and my recovery was very rapid. Within eighteen weeks I was another being.

Cecelia Stowe

Mrs. Stowe's letter shows every woman how a home is saddened by female weaknesses and how completely Wine of Cardui cures that sickness and brings health and happiness again. Do not go on suffering. Go to your druggist today and secure a $1.00 bottle of Wine of Cardui.

WINE of CARDUI

To Shut Up or Pay Up? That Is the Question

By Mrs. FRANK LESLIE

S it better to shut up or pay up?

Households are there where sordid questions of want are not raised, since money is abundant and the luxuries of life are assured. But few people nowadays feel contented to follow Paul's edict, "Having food and raiment, therewith be content," not even when houses and bank books are added, for these modern rebels, especially the female half of them, contend that THE LUXURIES OF ONE AGE ARE THE NECESSITIES OF THE NEXT, and that so far from being content with food and raiment, houses and bank books, they count all those as naught and less than naught if they are not accompanied by sympathy, delicate consideration, harmony of temper and taste, and that peace and sweet content only to be found in CONGENIAL companionship.

These women, having married an ideal hero of their own imagining, and suddenly waking to the consciousness that they have played upon themselves just such a trick as did Titania when she crowned an ass' head with flowers, when their "dream of bliss" all of a sudden resolves itself into an "eternity of woe," naturally seek to EASE THE SHOCK of the discovery by an outcry more or less audible, and it is very natural that they should.

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DO YOU HAPPEN TO KNOW THAT THE SURGEONS AVER THE DEADLY EFFECTS OF PAIN TO BE VERY MUCH MITIGATED BY OUTCRIES? ONE OF THE MOST DIABOLICAL REFINEMENTS OF TORTURE IN THE INQUISITION WAS TO GAG THE VICTIM SO THAT HE REMAINED PERFORCE MUTE. MEN HAVE THUS DIED UNDER SUFFERING THEY MIGHT HAVE SUSTAINED HAD NATURE BEEN ALLOWED HER FREE COURSE.

And so with the woman who feels that life has become too complex and too painful to be governed by the motto, "Mum's the word." Matters have come to such a head with her that the question now is, CAN I pay up, and if I cannot WHAT THEN? Why, the alternative is shut up, and most women, some of them with full intention, and some of them with the defensive instinct that makes even a dove peck at the cruel hand that squeezes it, will begin the process of paying up by telling their causes of complaint and putting their intimate enemy to an open shame. I say OPEN, for it is sure to come so, even though at first the secret is only breathed in the ear of an intimate friend.

Some cynic inquires, "Why should you expect your friend to keep a secret when you could not keep it yourself?" And why, indeed?

Perhaps it is not only told to one intimate friend; perhaps it is to several—to everybody, to the newspapers, to the divorce court. In either way or in all ways IT EFFECTS ITS PURPOSE, and the unhappy and wronged wife—weak and timid though she is—PAYS UP her tyrant.

Do you blame her?

HAVING SHUT UP AS LONG AS SHE WAS ABLE, IS SHE NOT RIGHT TO PAY UP IN THE END? I THINK SO.

Japan Is Fighting the United States' Battle

By POULTNEY BIGELOW, Author and Traveler

WE should be ASHAMED to let Japan fight our battle. We have the bulk of trade in the affected territory. We have been backing down before Russia just as England has done, and JAPAN IS FIGHTING THE BATTLE for American trade. Next to the American consuls nothing has done so much damage to American trade there as the Russian occupation of Manchuria.

Russia has never conducted a really FIRST CLASS campaign. We are the only nation that has ever conducted so brilliant a campaign as the Spanish-American war, in which we brought back the whole army as heroes—EXCEPT THE REGULAR ARMY. But for God's providence the rough riders would have been chewed up at Santiago had it not been for these UNTHOUGHT OF regulars, who crowded around them on the hill.

What University Freedom Means

By ANDREW S. DRAPER, Commissioner of Education of New York State

PERHAPS the most gratifying development in recent university administration is a more RATIONAL management of students. The one thing every one in a university demands is freedom. There can be no sound administration without administrative freedom. Student freedom is VITAL to normal and healthful student growth. Administrative freedom does not include the right to be unjust. Teaching freedom does not cover the privilege of talking to the public more than to the students, and on top of that TO INSIST ON TALKING LIKE A FOOL. Nor does the student mean that one may go to the dogs without let or hindrance.

All university freedom is to be exercised sanely and with good purposes, or the place must cease to be a university. The lines in American universities are setting for CHARACTER quite as much as for scholarship. German university ideals are being repudiated, as must be the case in this country. A student who hazes his fellow or goes to excess over an athletic victory DESERVES discipline for it, but a trustee who demands a place for his son, a president whose favor turns upon favoritism or prejudice, and a teacher who runs to the newspapers for notoriety, or scoffs at things many people revere, is entitled to NOTHING SHORT OF A FIGHT.

COLONEL MONROE

The Lincolnville Philosopher Suggests a Plan by Which a Benevolent Billionaire Could Dispose of His Wealth to the Highest Possible Advantage

By FREDERICK UPHAM ADAMS

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"WHAT would you do if you had a billion dollars?" asked Postmaster Jenkins.

"What would you do, Jenkins?" returned Colonel Monroe.

"I'd make some of those New York millionaires look like 30 cents," declared Jenkins. "I'd buy the Waldorf-Astoria and make a private residence out of it. I'd have a yacht bigger than the biggest ocean liner. I'd have a private train on every road in the country. I'd buy the upper half of the state of Maine and use it as a hunting preserve. I'd have a bathtub big enough to swim in and a stableful of the fastest horses. There's lots of other things that I'd do, and you can bet that none of them would put on more style than Jenkins."

"I have no doubt of it," said the colonel dryly. "How would you use your billion, judge?"

"I do not believe that a man is entitled to such an amount of money or any considerable part of it," answered Judge Sawyer. "If suddenly put into possession of so absurd a fortune I should attempt to find those from whom it was taken and make proper restitution. If that were not possible I should attempt to devise some way in which it could be expended for the benefit of the greater number of people. I sometimes think that Mr. Carnegie's plan is as good as any. The man who expends money in an attempt to help people read and think has done a real service."

"I have a great deal of admiration for Mr. Carnegie," said Colonel Monroe, "and resent the slurs which are directed against him. There is a class of millionaires who look on Mr. Carnegie as the most dangerous character in Christendom. He is the renegade in the camp of grab and hold. He is hated because he is honest enough to declare that the man who uses a fortune for his exclusive benefit is not entitled to the respect of his fellows and that it is a disgrace to die rich. These are hard words coming from a man who has acquired $400,000,000 by methods which have been recognized as honest. The influence of the class offended by Mr. Carnegie's remarks and horrified by his acts is such that it has become the fashion to speak and write sneeringly of his effort to devote his fortune to the public good. There is one unpardonable offense against the money hog. You must not hint that a limit should be placed on his greed. If Mr. Carnegie were so foolish as to wish to give away the millions he had 'earned,' well and good, but why insult the feelings and sensibilities of those who wished to retain all they had and to grab all there was left?"

"I suppose you would spend your billion on library buildings," said Jenkins in some disgust. "I never could see how a man could have any fun that way."

"I agree with you, Judge Sawyer," said the colonel, ignoring the postmaster. "No man should own a billion dollars' worth of property, and I sometimes doubt if any individual is of enough value to the state or community to be permitted the possession of a million. No man ever earned that amount of money or rendered a service for which it is a fair equivalent. But we will not discuss that. Whenever the thought of Mr. Carnegie's public benefactions comes to me I cannot help but think that with the rise of vast fortunes there has come a loss of that sturdy self reliance and respect which was once the proud and justifiable boast of the American people. I can understand the motive which would inspire such a man as Mr. Carnegie to give away all but a remnant of his fortune, but should have thought that there would have been more hesitancy on the part of communities in accepting his gifts. Instead of any such sentiment of diffidence or hesitancy hundreds of cities have authorized representatives to beg for his bounty. A self respecting community would as soon ask a stranger to pay for the building of their roads as for the erection of their libraries or places of education.

"If a man has honestly and fairly acquired a certain amount of wealth he is under no financial obligation to the community in which he lives or to his state or nation except to pay his share into the commen treasuries in the form of taxation. His relations to the public are the same as to his neighbors. Those whom he meets as equals do not solicit alms from him. The man who needs charity is to be pitied; the man who accepts charity does so at the sacrifice of his self respect, but the man who asks for charity has forever surrendered his claim to independence. The same is true of a community."

"But libraries and things like that are different, it seems to me," suggested Postmaster Jenkins. "If a man has got so much money he doesn't know what to do with it and wants to give Lincolnville a library, let him give it, I say. But I wouldn't vote to accept an engine house or a city hall, for instance. Those are necessities, and libraries are luxuries. That's the way I look at it," concluded Jenkins, with an air which expressed entire satisfaction with his position.

"I may be entirely wrong," reflected Colonel Monroe, "but if Mr. Rockefeller or any other man of wealth were to offer to pay the running expenses or take up the debt of the average American city I would give odds that his proposition would be accepted by a decided majority of the voters and taxpayers. There must be some reason for this. Is it not found in the fact that such gifts are accepted not with gratitude, but with the feeling that they are a form of restitution? I sometimes think so. In ancient times robber chiefs endowed churches and schools, and these donations were accepted as a matter of course. It occurs to me, however, that in this country, in this day and generation, if there is one institution which should be supported from the public treasury it is that of education. The citizen should be made to feel that the opportunity for the education of his children comes not as a privilege, but as a right; not as the result of gifts from those who have been uncommonly successful, but from the foresight and enterprise of the community of which he is a part."

"You have not answered the question as to what you would do with a billion of dollars," reminded Judge Sawyer.

"I would turn it into the conscience fund of the United States government, with a recommendation as to how it should be expended," replied Colonel Monroe. "By adding it to this fund it could be used without that condescension which goes with charity. Since a billion can be obtained only by the collection of unjust assessments against the producers I should aim to return it to the victims by a method which I should strongly recommend."

"I'd rather have mine in money," said Jenkins.

"When I get the billion you shall have your share in cash, Jenkins, but the rest of them will get it in books," declared Colonel Monroe.

"You will establish libraries?" asked Judge Sawyer.

"Fifteen million of them," said the colonel calmly.

"Fifteen million libraries!" exclaimed Jenkins. "What are you thinking of, colonel? That's only $66.67 apiece. You couldn't build much of a library with that."

"My idea of a library is one of bound books and not of brick, stone and mortar," said Colonel Monroe.

"I think I grasp your idea," said Judge Sawyer. "You would offer a collection of books to every voter or head of a family in the country?"

"That would be my recommendation."

"But you could not buy and distribute many books for that amount of money," objected Judge Sawyer. "The class of books required could hardly be secured for less than $2 apiece. Allowing for expenses of distribution, this would permit of a collection of thirty books. That is a nice little nucleus of a library, and if the books were properly selected an incalculable amount of good would result. If I could have had access to that many books when I was a youngster I should have esteemed myself very fortunate. Of course it is your theory that books acquire an added value from the fact of possession. Most people have neither the time nor the inclination to study books of permanent value if compelled to seek them in a public library. And then, again, the man who owns and has read thirty good books develops an ambition to acquire more. The more I think of it, colonel, the more I am impressed with the belief that your method of expending this billion of conscience money is a good one. Fifteen million collections of thirty books each would mean a distribution of 450,000,000 volumes."

"I had figured on 150 books," said Colonel Monroe. Judge Sawyer looked up in mild amazement.

"You would prefer quantity rather than quality, I assume," he said. "Of course this is your billion, and you can do as you choose with it, but I should prefer a few well bound books on good paper to 150 of the class which would be obtained for 40 cents apiece."

"I would furnish better books than now retail for ten times the money," declared Colonel Monroe. "They would conform to the best standards of the printing art in every respect. In fact, they would be as good books as can be produced for money. The most exacting lover of fine presswork would be glad to give room to them on his shelves."

"At 40 cents a volume?" exclaimed Judge Sawyer.

"At an average of 40 cents a volume," replied Colonel Monroe.

"If you are in earnest, I should like to hear your solution of this mystery," said the judge.

"I have an engagement this evening, but will show you the data at our next meeting," said the colonel, putting on his overcoat. "I think I can convince you that my estimate is well within reason."

"I'd rather have the money than the books, at that," asserted Jenkins. "Books are all right in their place, but money's the thing."

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher.* **and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.**

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Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

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Is suitable for all classes of buildings as it affords thorough fire protection and is a non-conductor of heat and cold. It will last the lifetime of the roof-boards. It is fire-proof and is rated the same as metal or slate roofs. Call or write for samples and prices.

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OF GRANTSVILLE, MD

Now Open for Business.

EQUIPPED WITH A

Modern Fire and Burglar Proof Safe and Vault.

Offers to its patrons every advantage consistent with sound banking.

Deposits by mail and all correspondence given prompt attention.

We Solicit Your Account.

Paid-up Capital, - - $25,000
Liability of Stockholders, 25,000
Total Liability, - $50,000

PAYS 3 PER CENT.

on time deposits. Interest computed and paid semi-annually.

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U. M. STANTON,
G. C. KELLER,
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J. S. HERSHBERGER,
FRANK WATTS

OFFICERS.

C. H. JENNINGS, - President.
U. M. STANTON, Vice-President.
J. O. GETTY, - - Cashier.

H. W. McCOMAS, M. D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, OAKLAND, MD.
Office at SANITARIUM.
Residence on North Second street.
Office hours, 8 to 10 a. m., 2 to 3 p. m., 8 to 10 p. m.; from June to October and from October to June, 7 to 8.30 p. m.

M. C. HINEBAUGH, M. D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, OAKLAND, MD.
Office and residence, Alder St., east of post office.

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Residence on North Third street.
Office in McComas Building.

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Special attention given to bridge and crown work.

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DR. D. O. McKINLEY, RESIDENT DENTIST, SALISBURY, PENN'A.
Will visit regularly through Garrett county Md., and offers his services to those wishing Dental Treatment. Charges moderate.
P. O. address, Elk Lick, Pa.

N. ORMAN S. HEINDELL, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
All business given prompt attention.
Office—First National Bank Building.
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Particular attention given to Conveyancing, Investigation of land titles and collection of claims. Loans negotiated.

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Will practice in the Courts of Garrett and Allegany counties, the Court of Appeals of Maryland, and the adjoining counties of West Virginia.

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Cheapest place to buy
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Send for prices

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COAL.

I am prepared to furnish and deliver to the citizens of Oakland, an excellent quality of

Bituminous Coal,

mined from my mine west of town.

Consumers are well pleased with the Heating Qualities of the product.

Orders left at the store of Thomas Little will be promptly filled.

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The Man Who Makes

A STUDY OF HIS

APPEARANCE

Is the man who best appreciates the detail of the tailoring we turn out. The workmanship passes without a question, the fit is naturally a matter of course, but the shape we mould into the garments give them a character that finishes them off and makes the satisfaction of the owner complete.

All this is a bid for your next tailoring order. We know we can make you the best clothes you ever wore. We want you to know it. That order is the best and only sure way to settle the question.

JAMES BROCK,
Dixon Building,
Oakland, Maryland.

THE

Percheron Stallion

BLACK BRILLIANT

Will stand for the season of 1904 as follows:

Monday and Tuesday of each week at the Stable of P. F. Mellinger, Beckman.

Balance of week at the Stable of Amos H. Reckner, near Bittinger.

BLACK BRILLIANT is registered in the Percheron Stud-book of America, his number being 19228.

He is black with a few white hairs on forehead.

PEDIGREE:—Foaled May 22, 1895; bred and owned by Bond Bros. of Sugar Hill, Pa.; got by Fra Diavolo 10982, he by Fra Diavolo 5717 (2889), he by Brilliant 710, he by Brilliant 1899 (756), he by Coco II, (714), he by Vieux-Chaslin (513), he by Coco (712) he by Mignon (715), he by Jean-le-Blanc 739. Dam, Flora 18610 by Black Prince 1669.

Terms:—For Insurance, $10; $15 ten days on foot.

6-2m AMOS H. RECKNER & CO.

EXAMINERS' NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the undersigned, appointed by the County Commissioners of Garrett county, to view the lands through which the new road prayed to be built in election district No. 6, and to begin at Cuppett & Lytle's store at Sang Run bridge and running down the river through the lands of Friend heirs, D. H. Friend, J. P. Savage, L. L. Savage, M. H. DeWitt, The Yough Manor Mining Co., John Friend, Thomas Thayer, S. F. Cuppett and to intersect the Friendsville and Oakland road at or near Elder Hill School House, and examine whether the said new road should be built, will meet on the 16th day of May, 1904, for such purpose, and to determine whether the public convenience requires the said new road, and if so to locate the same and perform their duty in the premises.

D. McLEAN,
C. W. FRIEND,
FRED. HANEY,
6-td Examiners.

THE

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OF CUMBERLAND, MD.

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SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS.
BOXES FREE TO CUSTOMERS.

This Bank Pays Three Per Cent. Interest on Time Deposits.

Capital	$100,000
Surplus and Other Undivided Profits	250,000
Liability of Shareholders	100,000
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D. ANNAN, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

Lloyd Lowndes, O. C. Gephart,
James Clark, L. M. Shepherd,
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Oakland Pharmacy

JOS. E. HARNED, Proprietor.

Drugs, Chemicals, Stationery, Cigars Cameras and Photo Supplies

MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK.

Mr. C. F. Dawson is painting Allen Hurst, and the S. L. Allen cottage. He has also the contract to paint Mrs. E. T. Talson's cottages.

Mr. and Mrs. Carrol, of Piedmont, W. Va., were at the Park a few days ago inspecting their cottage and while here gave Mr. U. G. Ford the contract to paint the house.

W. M. Frysinger, D. D, writes that he will be at the Park next Saturday to occupy his cottage.

Mrs. N. J. Haymond, of Clay Center House, has moved into her summer home at this place.

Rev. G. Blakesley, of Wheeling, was a guest of the Asembly house Friday last.

M. B. Freman, Supt. of Agencies of the Mutual Life insurance Co.of New York, was a guest of L. A. Rudisill Thursday last.

Mr. Jno Hipsley and son have the contract to paint Dr. Thistle's house on Deer Park Drive.

Mr. Levi Schnopp made a business trip to Deer Park on last Monday.

Mrs. Fannie Reed has rented the Dixie Cottage for the coming summer.

Messrs. A. G. Moon and F. H. Hudson have rented the store room in the Kalbaugh building and will open in it, shortly, an art studio.

Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Sheats, of Pittsburg, Pa., were at this place Tuesday inspecting the repairs on their summer home.

KENDALL.

A very heavy rain fell in this community last Monday night, which proved quite beneficial to the grass and grain. What we now need, if the good Lord will pardon us for the suggestion, is lots of sunshine.

The Yough Manor Lumber Company shut their big mill down for two days this week in order to devote that time to some needed work at the upper end of the line.

Miss Grace, daughter of Mr. S. A. Kendall, president of the Yough Manor Lumber Co., who has been a visitor here during her school vacation, is seriously ill with typhoid fever at her home at Meyersdale, Pa.

Mr. Hillery Johnson, one of the best citizens of District number Two, visited this town last Monday. Mr. Johnson is always a welcome caller here not only because he is a good man, but because he brings good butter and eggs.

Mr. Jesse Reed, supervisor of the Manor Land and Oakland Railroad, who has been to Outcrop, Pa., for ten days on business connected with the H. C. Huston Lumber Co., of Pittsburg, returned to Kendall last week and is now with a large force of men looking after his duties here.

Judge U. S. Kendall, of Fairmont, W. Va., arrived here Monday. The Judge does not spend all of his time holding court at Fairmont. Inasmuch as he is a bachelor it is rumored that he holds court in a small town near Confluence, Pa., where he has a jury of one, instead of the regulation number of twelve.

Paddy Spencer has secured a position as clerk for Jas. T. Wilson.

The Odd Fellows' Lodge at Friendsville will have a supper and festival this week. Quite a number of our people, some of them members of the Lodge, will be in attendance.

A large number of city visitors are expected to pitch their tents between Kendall and Swallow Falls as soon as the weather becomes pleasant. The fishing along the Youghiogheny River is the chief attraction.

HOYES AND VICINITY.

Housecleaning is the order of the day.

Farmers are busily engaged at their usual spring work on their farms.

Mrs. W. A. Maffett and children, of Oakland, is visiting her mother, Mrs. Wm. DeWitt.

Mr. M. Mattingly purchased a very fine horse from George Seabold.

Mrs. George Bishoff, who has been suffering for several weeks past from a severe attack of erysipelas, is not much improved.

Miss Olia Mattingly is visiting friends and relatives in Connellsville and Uniontown, Pa.

Miss Blanche Callis is making an extended visit to relatives near Hazelton, W. Va.

Mr. G. W. Sisler, of Stewartstown, W. Va., was a pleasant caller at the home of Mrs. Maggie DeWitt Monday evening, this week.

Misses Lizzie and Edna Welch and brother Norris are all attending normal at Accident.

We are much pleased to state that Mrs. M. Mattingly is able to be around again after suffering from a complication of diseases for severel weeks.

Mr. Roy M. Custer has been suffering for some time with a very sore hand from the effects of a cut. Roy says has many things to be thankful for, and one is that it's his left hand instead of his right.

Miss Ella Bowser, who has been confined to her room for several months, is still dangerously ill.

Mr. Lorenzo DeWitt, of this place, is employed as clerk in a store at Dunbar, Pa.

Miss Margaret M. Browning, of Friendsville, was visiting Mrs. M. Mattingly recently.

Mrs. George Thayer and children, accompanied by Gorman Thayer, all of Thayerville, spent last Sunday with W. A. Smith and family.

Miss Mae DeWitt left here Tuesday evening, this week, for Dunbar, Pa.

Ex-Sheriff W. A. Maffett spent Sunday last with his many friends in Hoyes.

Mr. John DeWitt, of near Crellin, is visiting in this community.

Mrs. S C. Smith and daughter Mildred, of Oakland, were visiting in this neighborhood a short time since.

Misses Clara, Ethel and May DeWitt, accompanied by Mr. Ralph Brenneman, were guests of Miss Sadie DeWitt Sunday last.

Mr. W. A. Smith made a business trip to Oakland last week.

Any young lady in this neighborhood having a broken umbrella should apply to Ralph Brenneman who will mend them and take them home at once, free or charge.

Miss Bernadette Mattingly is the champion equestrienne of Hoyes.

DEER PARK JOTTINGS.

Again, after a silence of some time, we resume our scribbling and hope to give you and your readers items—some of which are both joyful and sad. The former is that springtime has come, which is hailed with joy, and "exceeding great joy," after the long, cold winter with its depressing effects owing to smallpox in different places, thus marring social intercourse with friends and neighbors.

The latter has been fully realized in our little town and made some sad homes, and especially that of the late Joseph Lashorn, who died on last Thursday at 11.15 a. m., after a lingering illness of over two months, suffering untold agonies, but bearing it all with Christian fortitude, and as he neared the end gave every evidence of being prepared for the journey to the Better Land; and at his funeral on Saturday last we noted friends and relatives by the score from Martinsburg, W. Va., Cumberland, Keyser, Piedmont, Bayard, Gorman and Morgantown, and quite a number of close friends of Oakland and Mountain Lake Park. We feel like saying more about this hospitable neighbor, loving husband and devoted father, but as an obituary will appear in your and contemporaneous papers this week and a tribute by a friend later, we simply say, "peace to his ashes."

Mrs. P. M. Stemple, of Morgantown, W. Va., is spending a few days with her bereaved sister, Mrs. Lashorn, and other relatives of this place.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Engle arrived from their late western home some ten days ago, and expect to make their future home in our town, where Mr. Engle purchased some real estate over a year ago, and on Monday last broke ground for the erection of a cottage, on Oak street. We welcome them both back to their native heath.

We are just in receipt of the news from McHenry that Miss Nora, daughter of Mr. S. P. Specht, is quite ill at the home of her grandfather, ex-county treasurer Mahlon Glotfelty, where she had been visiting the past few weeks. We hope for the speedy recovery of this only child, bereft of a mother only a short year ago, and the idol of a good and loving father, our worthy fellow-townsman.

As usual, our enterprising manager of the Deer Park Hotel, has quite a force of painters and carpenters at work on this popular hotel, making it year by year more attractive. Col. Burwell as a Western man has the push peculiar to the West.

We were called to visit our old friend, Mr. Richard N. Murphy, Sr., of near Glade Valley, to attend to some legal business and found him quite feeble, and with his almost eighty years of age, have but little hope that this hard working and truly honest man can be spared to his sons and daughters long, but we can say living or dead, he is one of God's noblemen, an *honest* and upright citizen Garrett county can feel proud of and will miss.

As we glanced over our daily paper this afternoon we were surprised to see the announcement that the Hon. John K. Cowan is dead. Truly the past year has carried many of our prominent men to the tomb.

Mrs. Acherman, the aged mother of Mrs. William Hennen, whose popular husband is a trusted engineer of the B. & O. company, is critically ill at her home on Main street. She is also the grandmother of Prof. Chas. Hennen, of Keyser, W. Va.

Mr. Philip Hess and Mr. George Marley are both erecting substantial buildings on their respective lots on Church and Main streets.

Col. George Truesdell was up a few days since looking after his vast interests on the "Heights" and other possessions in and around this place. The Colonel is one of our most useful summer guests and a friend to all worthy laboringmen, and with his energetic manager, Wm. H. Chadderton, does much for the material welfare of Garrett county.

Mr. Henry Bobet has purchased one of the Perry lots on what is known as Lot No. 12, on the Vacaney, and report says he is going to build a palatial residence on this much desired locality.

Rev. E. Manges of the Ev. Lutheran church, preached to one of the largest and most attentive audiences on last Sabbath that has greeted him since his coming among us, and one of the most impressive and spiritual sermons of his ministry, and we feel is accomplishing much good. He is a Godly man and should receive the earnest support of his people.

MORE ANON.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

Go South or Southwest.

Via the Seaboard Air Line Ry. Two daily trains from Washington with Pullman Sleepers and a la Carte Dining Cars. The best service to Atlanta, Brimingham, New Orleans, Savannah, Jacksonville and Tampa. For Industrial, Resort or Manatee Booklets, Address W. E. Conklyn, Gen. Agt. 1411 Chestnut St., Phila.

Easy to Make Salads.

By using a good salad dressing it is the easiest thing in the world to prepare as fine a salad as you can get at the best hotel in New York or Boston. Durkee's Salad Dressing, a treat in excellence. 25c. bottle.

W. H. BARTLETT
Fancy and Staple Grocer.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE LONACONING SAVINGS BANK OF ALLEGANY COUNTY, at Lonaconing, Md., at the close of business March 28th, 1904:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$193,463 31
Stocks, securities, etc		350,144 54
Banking house, furniture and fixtures		500 00
Due from National banks	$61,005 82	
Checks and other cash items	811 75	
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents	258 50	
Money in bank, viz.:		
Specie	10,256 00	
Legal-tender notes	30,250 00	
		102,562 14
Total		$646,669 99

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$30,000 00
Surplus fund		30,000 00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		30,074 14
Due to National Banks	$8,019 90	
Individual deposits subject to check	508,727 88	
Cashier's checks outstanding	300 00	
		556,595 85
Total		$646,669 99

State of Maryland, County of Allegany, ss:

I, David Sloan, President of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. DAVID SLOAN, President.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 2nd day of April, 1904. J. R. ANDERSON, N. P.

Correct—attest:

M. G. PORTER,
C. E. CHIPLEY,
LLOYD DURST, } Directors.

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH PENNYROYAL PILLS

Safe. Always reliable. **Ladies,** Ask Druggist for **CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH** in **Red** and **Gold** metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. **Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations.** Buy of your Druggist, or send **4c.** in stamps for **Particulars, Testimonials** and **"Relief for Ladies,"** *in letter,* by **return Mail. 10,000** Testimonials. Sold by all Druggists.

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Mention this paper.

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Cheapest place to buy

MONUMENTS
HEADSTONES AND
IRON FENCING

Send for prices

WEST VIRGINIA CENTRAL AND PITTSBURG RAILWAY CO.
IN EFFECT NOV. 29, 1903.

SOUTHWARD No. 3	SOUTHWARD No. 1	STATIONS	NORTHWARD No. 2	NORTHWARD No. 4
P. M.	A. M.		NOON	P. M.
3 15	7 00† lv	Cumberland ar	12 00	†7 15
3 44	7 29	Rawlings	11 31	6 43
4 07	7 52	Keyser	11 08	6 20
4 22	8 05	Westernport	10 58	6 08
4 29	8 09	W. Va. C. June	10 51	6 01
4 47	8 27	Barnum	10 36	5 45
4 54	8 35	Shaw	10 28	5 37
5 10	8 55	Blaine	10 11	5 19
5 15	9 00	Harrison	10 06	5 15
6 00†	9 50† lv	Elk Garden	†8 10	†4 25
5 49†	9 35† lv	Gorman	†8 25	†4 43
5 55	9 42	Bayard	8 18	4 37
6 06	9 54	Dobbin	8 07	4 27
6 10	9 58	Henry	8 03	4 23
6 38†	10 27†	Thomas	†8 38	†3 53
7 10	10 55† ar	Davis	†8 05	†3 15
6 50	10 37 lv	Douglas	8 33	3 48
7 16	11 01	Hendricks	8 00	3 15
7 19	11 04	Hambleton	7 57	3 12
7 22	11 07	Bretz	7 52	3 07
7 25	11 10	Parsons	7 50	3 05
7 59	11 44	Kerens	7 16	2 31
8 15†	12 00† ar	Elkins	lv †7 00	2 15

No. 25 P. M.	No. 3 A. M.	No. 1 P. M.		No. 2 P. M.	No. 4 P. M.	No. 26 P. M.
3 30§	6 30*	2 30*	lv Elkins ar	*8 20	12 30	§9 15
3 45	6 47	3 47	R.C. Jct	8 03	12 13	9 00
3 48	6 51	2 51	Harding	7 59	12 09	8 57
4 01	7 04	3 04	Junior	7 45	11 55	8 44
4 10§	7 15†	3 15 ar	Bel'g'n lv	*7 35	11 45† A. M.	§8 35

P. M.	P. M.		P. M.	P. M.
§8 30	12 35†	lv Elkins ar	*9 55	†2 00
8 46	12 52	Beverly	9 39	1 44
9 10*	1 15†	ar Hutt'e ar	†9 15	1 20

No 27. A. M.		No. 28. P. M.
8 00* lv	Elkins	ar †4 45
8 58	Fishing Hawk	3 46
9 22	Glady	3 22
10 08	Burner	§2 37
10 30* ar	Durbin	lv §2 15
A. M.		P. M.

† Daily * Daily except Sunday. § Sundays only.

H. G. CLARK, Manager.
F. M. HOWELL, Gen. Pas. Agent.

Real Estate, Loans, Insurance.

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Mountain Lake Park, Md.

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I represent six of the best Fire Insurance Companies in the land. **I Sell Insurance that Insures.** Send for Circular C. I would be very glad to have you write me upon the following subjects: 1. Real Estate. 2. Loans. 2. Insurance upon your Life. 4. Insurance upon your Property. 5. Purchase or sale of business.

Do not forget that I sell property anywhere. But I make a specialty of Garrett county property.

I offer you thirteen years of successful experience in the real estate business

Yours for business,
L. A. RUDISILL.

Mountain Lake Park Property at a Bargain.

A two-story frame house of five rooms and two lots, for only

$700.

Come and see it. Will sell on easy payments.

L. A. RUDISILL,
Real Estate, Loans and Insurance.

COAL LAND.

122½ acres underlaid with Coal. 40 acres cleared land; Orchard of 100 apple trees.

This tract of land is three miles south of Hutton, Md., on the line of the Preston Lumber and Coal Co.

For price address Mrs. Elizabeth White, or

L. A. RUDISILL,
6-3t Mountain Lake Park, Md.

COMMISSIONERS' MEETING.

OFFICE OF THE
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS FOR GARRETT CO.,
OAKLAND, MD., April 38, 1904.

The County Commissioners for Garrett county will meet at their office in Oakland on

Tuesday, May 17, 1904,

as required by law, for the purpose of appointing District Assessors for 1904.

By order of the Board,
A. G. ROSS, Clerk.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R. TIME TABLE IN EFFECT Nov. 19, 1903.

The following time table on the B. & O. went into effect on Sunday, Nov. 19, 1903. Trains now leave Oakland as follows:

GOING WEST.

No. 7.—Daily	12.52	A. M
No. 3—Daily	7.32	A. M
No. 71—Daily except Sunday	9.26	A. M
No. 55—Daily	4.53	P. M
No. 1—Daily	10.26	P. M

GOING EAST.

No. 4—Daily	12.29	A. M
No. *8—Daily	6.09	A. M
No. 2—Daily	6.31	A. M
No. 72—Accom daily except Sun	3.22	P. M
No. 46—Express, daily	4.34	P. M
No. 12—Daily	8.30	P. M

*No. 8 stops at Oakland only to let off passengers from points west of Grafton.

GEO. L. POTTER, General Manager
D. B. MARTIN, Manager Passenger Traffic.
V. V. WASHBURNE, Agent.

JOHN W. ASH,

Plumbing,
Gas Fitting,
Steam and Hot Water Heating.

Center Street,
Keyser, W. Va.

PHONE 62.

THE

FRIENDSVILLE NORMAL

Will Begin on Monday, April 18th, 1904, for a Term of Ten Weeks.

In addition to the work in the regular school subjects, a special feature will be

A Model Class of Beginners in Reading, Writing and Number Work,

that will furnish an unequalled opportunity to Garrett county teachers to qualify themselves for this most important of all branches of school work.

Tuition will be $5 and $6, in Advance, or satisfactory arrangements.

IRA CULP,
Principal.

GRANULATED Fertilizer Lime! FOR FARMERS.

THIS LIME is especially prepared to be drilled in with the crop the same as phosphate. Lump lime can also be had the year around. Write for circulars giving full information. Kilns located 3 miles from Grantsville. Shipping station, Niverton, on the B. & O. R. R.

C. J. YODER, Grantsville, Maryland.
Successor to R. M. Beachy. 7—21t

Municipal License

Notice is hereby given to all parties interested that the undersigned will be at the Council Chamber in the town of Oakland on

SATURDAY, APRIL 30, 1904,

from one until five o'clock p. m. for the purpose of issuing licenses to those who under the law are required to take out the same.

By order of the Council,
J. C. DUNHAM, Clerk.

ORDER NISI.

David W. Burke et al. vs. Hulda Burke et al. No. 1213 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett county.

Ordered, this 4th day of April, in the year nineteen hundred and four, by the Circuit Court for Garrett county, sitting in equity, that the sale made and reported in the above cause by Nannie E. Burke trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary therefore be shown or before the 30th day of April, 1904; provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper published in Garrett county, once a week for three successive weeks before the 23th day of April, 1904.

The report states the amount of sale to be $1270.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True copy—test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

YOU SAVE $40

In purchasing a Writing Machine when you buy the New Model

WELLINGTON.

A practical business-like Typewriter at a reasonable price.

$60.00.

A strictly high-grade, up-to-date machine, combining all the best features of other Typewriters with many vital advantages of its own. The writing is always in sight, the alignment is always perfect, they are built for hard work and plenty of it; are simple in construction and are very rapid. Do not buy a TypeBriter of any kind until you investigate the WELLINGTON.

N. S. HEINDEL, Agent,
OAKLAND, - MD.

THE REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME 28. OAKLAND, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, MAY 5, 1904. NUMBER 9.

OFFUTT & SONS

If You Want To Dress As Well as This Man,

WE HAVE THE

Ready-to-Wear Suits

In the Best Materials,

And the Latest Cuts.

We Have a Very Fine Assortment AND CAN SUIT YOU.

A Fine Line of Stylish Pants.

Offutt & Sons.

FRIENDSVILLE.

Improve the town.

The exceedingly wet weather has delayed the farmers, with their spring work.

George D. Browning, of Swallow Falls, spent several days in our town last week.

H. M. Speicher, of Accident, was here on Monday.

William Frederick, Jr., of Johnstown, Pa., is here visiting his aged parents.

Lester Boucher, of Somerset, Pa., is here visiting his brother George S. Boucher.

Cashier R. C. McCandlish is visiting his mother, whose home is in Chicago Ill.

Miss Ethel Dunham is visiting relatives near Addison, Pa.

Miss Edith Garey, daughter of ex-Commissioner Garey, has gone to Buffalo, N. Y., for medical treatment.

The train on Monday of this week, was wrecked near Somerfield, Pa. No one was hurt.

The Crawford Hotel, owned by George D. Browning, was purchased by Charles Mitchell, of Addison, Pa.

Chas. Frazee and William Moore leave to day for Detroit, Michigan, where they expect to be engaged in some lucrative business for the summer.

W. S. Taylor is in town looking after his business interests.

Judge Kendall was here on Saturday.

W. D. Collier is preparing to build an annex to his hotel.

The Normal is gradually growing in new members. It will probably reach thirty by the middle of the term.

Go South or Southwest.

Via the Seaboard Air Line Ry. Two daily trains from Washington with Pullman Sleepers and a la Carte Dining Cars. The best service to Atlanta, Brimingham, New Orleans, Savannah, Jacksonville and Tampa. For Industrial, Resort or Manatee Booklets, Address W. E. Conklyn, Gen. Agt. 1411 Chestnut St., Phila.

Maryland at St. Louis.

Gen. L. Victor Baughman, chairman of the Marvland Commission to the St. Louis Fair, and the other members of the Commission expect to go to St. Louis late in May, when the Maryland Building will be dedicated with simple exercises. The great occasion at the Fair for people from this state will be September 12 (Maryland Day), when Governor Warfield and other officials will attend.

MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK.

Mrs. Wm. S. Mactier, of Washington City, D. C., has rented Mr. P. T. Garthright's cottage on K street.

Mr. and Mrs. Harmison, and her mother, Mrs. Carskadden, moved into the Romney cottage Monday evening.

Miss Springer, of Elkins, W. Va., will have charge of the Mt. Washington Home this summer.

Mrs. Rev. H. E. Friend went to Keyser, W. Va., last Tuesday, for a short visit.

Mr. John W. Friend, special agent of the Phœnix Insurance Co. of Hartford, Conn., spent part of Wednesday at the Park.

Mr. W. C. McCormick, of Buckhannon, W. Va., has rented a cottage at this place for a summer outing.

Thomas Callis made a trip to Hoyes the latter part of last week.

L. E. Hanson has rented a room in the postoffice building, and will engage in the plumbing business.

Rudisill's Real Estate, Loan and Insurance Agency is "booking" a large amount of real estate.

Joseph Kissner and wife, of near Oakland, were visitors at the Park the latter part of last week. They will not occupy their cottage at the Park this season.

Letter to E. H. Sincell.

Dear Sir: As your business is to get people into and out of trouble, suppose you consider their paint; it makes 'em almost as much trouble as money, except of course matrimony.

They buy poor paint a good deal; they don't mean to; they don't know any better; they buy without thinking. Bad paint isn't good. It looks good-enough for a year; then begins to get rusty; but changes so slowly, one don't notice it.

Looking isn't all. The business of paint is to keep a house dry inside, of the wood and iron of it keep it from rotting and rusting. Takes good paint to do it.

Good and bad paint are sold at one price or about that. One can't go by the price at all; as with lawyers, the price has nothing to do with goodness or badness; and costs are worse yet; the painter and sheriff come-in for their share.

But the probability is that a man, who paints Devoe, will come-out on top.

Yours truly

W. F. Devoe & Co

J. M. Davis & sons Sell our paint.

Money to loan on real estate. Easy payments. Apply to Julius C. Renninger, Oakland, Md. 33 tf

MUNICIPAL TAX RATE WILL BE 65 CENTS.

Of this Amonnt 45 Cents Will Be For Municipal Purposes and

20 CENTS FOR BOND REDEMPTION

And the Payment of Interest on Bonds as It Shall Accrue.—Other Business Transacted by Council.

The City Council met in regular monthly session on Monday evening of this week with all the members of the body present, A. G. Ross, the president, presiding, and Clerk John C. Dunham.

A number of bills covering the expenses of the month of April were presented, approved and ordered paid.

An order was passed instructing the street commissioner to immediately clean up all the streets and alleys.

The cow ordinance, prohibiting the running at large of all animals, more especially cows, was discussed to some extent and it was consensus of opinion among the councilmen that this law should be rigidly enforced and the policeman was instructed in accordance therewith to impound all animals found wandering along the streets or in the alleys of the town.

A list was submitted to Council designating the out-of-repair platforms fronting property in all sections of the town and it was ordered that notices be served on the respective property owners to repair at once their walks.

It was also ordered that the elevated walk from Second street to Railroad street be put in thorough repair at once.

The tax rate was also fixed by the Council, amounting in the aggregate to 65 cents on the $100 of assessable property within the town. Of this amount 45 cents is set apart for municipal purposes and the remainder, 20 cents, will be used to pay off bonds as they may come due and to meet the semi-annual payment of interest on bonds.

TO INSPECT TURNPIKES.

Engineers From Massachusetts to Come to This State.

With the purpose of making a thorough study of the turnpike road system, which furnishes certain data valuable to road-builders, of which the State of Maryland furnishes the best facilities for study, a part of four from the Massachusetts Highway Commission, including their secretary and managing engineer, will take, early in May, an extended tour through the western part of this State, under the guidance of the Highway Division of the Maryland Geological Survey. While the Maryland survey will appoint Mr. A. N. Johnson, highway expert, to accompany the party, and will assist the visitors and welcome them in every way possible, all the expenses of the trip will be borne by the Massachusetts Commission.

The gentleman who have been assigned to visit this State are Messrs. W. E. McClintock, chairman; Harold Parker, John Manning and A. B. Fletcher the secretary and managing engineer. The tour includes an automobile ride from Harper's Farry to Hagerstown over the mountains. The trip will start practicalty with a ride over the National turnpike, which begins at Cumberland and runs westward through Frostburg and Wheeling. The start will be made from Baltimore on May 3, when the little party will leave for Cumberland by train. Carriages will be taken for a ride over the remainder of the day, and the party will stay overnight at Cumberland. The next day they will return to Harper's Ferry, and will take two automobiles for Hagerstown, and on Thursday the party will push on to Frederick. The return to Baltimere will be made the next day.

Sub-District E. L. Convention.

There will be a sub-district Epworth League convention at Hoyes, May 10th and 11th. Let the pastors of Friendsville, Grantsville and Swanton charges be present and have each chapter on these charges represented by two delegates. Pastors on near-by charges and Epworth Leaguers are invited to be present and participate. Let all who expect to attend notify Mr. G. E. Bishoff, of Hoyes, and entertainment will be provided.

E. P. IDLEMAN.

Mr. Thomas Gonder of Newburg, spent yesterday in the city and during the parade played in the Sons of Veterans Band.—Grafton Sentinel.

THE REPUPLICAN COUNTY CONVENTION.

Met In Oakland Monday to Elect Delegates to the Congressional and State Conventions.

RINGING RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

Nearly Every District was Represented and a Most Harmonious Meeting Resulted.—Mr. P. E. Finzel was Chairman.

Monday at 1 o'clock Republicans from nearly every district in the county met at the court house for the purpose of electing delegates to attend the Congressional convention to be held at Rockville, Montgomery counry, on Tuesday, May 11th, and the State convention to be held in Baltimore on Wednesday, the 12th inst.

The convention was called to order by Hon. U. G. Palmer and upon motion Mr. P. E. Finzel was made its chairman and Mr. N. S. Heindel, the secretary. Upon assuming the chair Mr. Finzel stated the object of the convention and within a few minutes the various committees were appointed and without any preliminaries other than those necessary a permanent organization was effected by the election of the temporary officers and the seating of the delegates from the various districts as follows:

District No. 1.—W. W. Sweet, L. H. Friend, Theo. George.

No. 4.—N. U. Bond.

No. 5.—W. Ravenscroft, Joseph A. Beeghley, Geo. F. Ault, W. H. Gnagey, Reuben Enlow.

No. 6.—D. H. Friend, John Friend, George W. Moon, W. A. Smith, F. O. Glotfelty.

No. 7.—E. E. Friend, L. A. Rudisill, H. N. Cuppett, F. A. Thayer, A. G. Ross.

No. 8.—James Aronhalt, C. E. Hilleary, E. C. Harvey, Jonas Yutzy, Burt Wilson.

No. 9.—P. E. Finzel, Robert Minnick, Thomas H. Lavman, Jos. Finzel, William Brown.

No. 12.—G. W. Engle, S. O. Wiley, Jonas Bittinger, Joel Orndorf, A. J. Oester.

No. 14.—Hon. U. G. Palmer, Austin Brown, Dr. John E. Legge, B. H. Sincell, N. S. Heindell.

The committee on resolutions reported the following which was adopted as read:

We, the Republicans of Garrett county, in convention assembled, do hereby declare the following to be a declaration of our principles and believing that the best interest of our country to be best subserved by the practice and declarations of the Republican party, do hereby affirm our allegiance thereto.

We heartily endorse the administration of President Theodore Roosevelt and commend his statesmanship as manifested by his political policies, both foreign and domestic; and we hereby further declare that the best interests of the Republican party and our country demand his nomination and election.

We endorse the course pursued by Senator Louis E. McComas for his bold stand in upholding the Republican platform and Republican principles in the United States Senate.

We endorse the course of our Representative, Hon George A. Pearre, for the faithful discharge of the trust committed to him by the people of this Congressional District and especially for the services he has rendered to the veterans of the Civil War, and we hereby instruct the delegates to be selected by this convention to the Congressional Convention to do all in their power to secure his renomination, and we hereby pledge him the loyal support of a united Republican party in Garrett county.

We also endorse the attitude and conduct of our State Senator, Hon. U. G. Palmer, and Delegates Elliot C. Harvey and R. A. C. Howard in the stand they have taken in opposition to the corruption and blind partizanship of the last Democratic Legislature and especially for their efforts in trying to prevent the party emblem from being taken from the ballot in Garrett county.

We condemn in unstinted language the squandering of public money and the excessive appropriations of the Democratic Legislature of 1904, and especially the raising of the State tax rate as the result therof from 17½ to 22½ cents on the $100; we hereby declare the proposed amendment to the State Constitution to be the most corrupt and partizan piece of legislation ever enacted and hereby call upon all decent honest people, irrespective of party, to place the seal of their condemnation thereon whenever opportunity offers.

Resolved, That the U. S. Senators and Representatives in Congress call the attention of the President and the Civil Service Commissioners to the fact that large numbers of appointees from various other states credited to Maryland should be accredited to the state from which they are appointed, and residents of District of Columbia be credited to District and not to the state.

Resolved, That one member of each District represented in this convention be and they are hereby elected Delegates to the Congressional convention at Rockville, May 10, and the State convention at Baltimore, May 11th.

Resolved, That the temporary organization be made permanent.

In accordance with the resolutions the following delegates were elected to attend the Congressional and State Conventions:

W. W. Sweet, N. U. Bond, R. A. Ravenscroft, W. A. Smith, A. G. Ross, Burt Wilson, P. E. Finzel, George W. Engle, U. G. Palmer and Benj. H. Sincell.

Immediately after the election of the aobve delegates the convention adjourned.

The meeting throughout was most harmonious and the best of good feeling prevailed among the delegates.

Call for Your Letters.

Mrs. Jake Condron, J. A. Rilley, Mr. Amos Titchnell, G. B. Titchhell.

Read This!

DAUGHERTY'S SHOES,

A LEAP-YEAR STORY.

There has been a sentimental flirtation going on at Daugherty's between Stacy Adams and Dorothy Dodd shoes.

Miss Dodd winked one *Eye* and soon had Adams on the *String* —she had won his *Sole*.

Adams asked the question and Miss Dodd replied, I don't care Adam. Daugherty heard their *Tongues* and yelled *Shoes*, but he was too late—they were well *heeled* and left together.

Shoes for everybody, shoes for you and your family, shoes for the boys, shoes for the girls, shoes for the baby, high-cut shoes, low-cut shoes, black shoes, tan shoes. Come see the shoes and you will buy shoes. Dorothy Dod low shoes. Just come in.

We think we are in it if you want Gent's Furnishings.

Hats, Caps, Trunks, Suit Cases and Umbrellas.

New Bank Building. **H. L. DAUGHERTY.**

H. C. SINCELL & CO.

INVESTIGATE the difference between "Griffin Brand" Clothing and the so-called "medium priced clothing."

You'll find that the "Griffin Brand" is far superior in every way. But, of course, you will have to see the goods to make the comparison. The best way to "see them" is to call at our "Clothing Department" and if you don't buy we are mightily mistaken. We have never had a customer who was'nt delighted with our clothing and who did'nt continue to buy from season to season. You'll know the reason when you see the goods.

It's your move next.

The accompanying cut represents the interior work of the Griffin Brand clothing, every garment is made with interlining of the best quality, which places us in a position to guarantee every garment leaving our store to retain it's shape and give general satisfaction.

Our line this season comprises the best styles to be obtained and prises to compete with the so-called medium clothing.

The Shoe Department in this house has a wide reputation for excellency, style, fit and comfort. We do not handle a cheap line of foot wear, but do handle the best of the leading shoe factories in the United States.

The QUEEN QUALITY SHOE FOR WOMEN

is the highest standard to be had in dainty foot wear. These shoes fit and wear where all others fail. Every pair guaranteed to give satisfaction or money refunded.

We are Sole Agents for the following high grades of Men's Shoes:

All America,	$3.50 and $4.00
Bion,	4.00 " 5.00
Crawford,	4.00 " 5.00

Merchant Tailoring is one of our specialties. We make a complete suit to your order in any style for $14.00 to $30.00.

H. C. SINCELL & CO.

BITTINGER AND VICINITY

The delegates chosen to represent this district in the convention at Oakland, Monday May 2nd, were G. W. Engle, S. O. Wiley, Jonas Bittinger, Joel Orendorf and A. J. Oester, all of whom are well known, staunch Republicans.

The out-of-town visitors-noticed in this village during the past week were Prof. Smith, of Oakland, Mrs. P. P. Lohr, of Oakland; 'Squire W. H. Lohr, of Swanton; Miss Lavina Holliday, of Somerset county Pa.; Mr. Cyrus Holliday, of Cove, and Mr. John L. Brenneman, of near Oakland.

Mr. G. W. Engle is enjoying a leave of absence from his post of duty in Baltimore, which he is spending with his family here.

Mrs. Laura Emory, having been appointed post mistress at this place, entered upon her duties in that capacity last Saturday.

Subscribe for The Republican

He Heard and Heeded

By HUGH WAKEFIELD

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THE veteran war correspondent, Phil Conrad, sat on deck, smoking and talking old times with the captain, who once commanded a government transport and wore the "R. N. R."

"Colonel Quartermain says he owes life and everything else to you," said the captain.

"Which I deny," Conrad replied. "I simply held my tongue where he was not at fault and I had no business to meddle. I'd just come through the enemy's lines with dispatches in the Afghan war. I was near the British position when, quite unexpectedly to us both, I ran plump into Khabeer Khan, the most dangerous leader in the district, also alone.

"It was only a question of first call. I got it. The khan surrendered without a protest and walked humbly before me into camp.

"It was a big plume for me, of course, however little I deserved it, when early in the evening I handed over my prisoner and delivered my dispatches. I'd been twenty hours on foot, and after eating all I could conveniently cover I went to bed in the tent allotted me and was asleep in no time.

"Heavens, how the fellow shook me before I dragged my eyes open! And there stood Quartermain, holding a lighted vesta and looking like a ghost. It was his first commission, and he was the scaredest thing I ever saw. He simply gasped, 'Khabeer Khan has escaped!' and stood staring till the vesta burned his fingers. Then he jumped, threw it away, lighted another and began to stare again.

"I didn't care. It was rather pleasing that I had captured him and brought him to camp alone when the whole detachment couldn't keep him there a single night, but it worked the mischief with me to be pulled out of sleep that way by a green junior lieutenant, and I swore at the youth. You ask him. He'll admit it in spite of the epaulets he wears today. I swore till he dropped his second vesta and didn't dare to light a fresh one. 'What the deuce ails you anyway,' I asked, 'coming round to wake me up? Do you think I've got him here under the bed or will go out again and find him for you?'

"He was meek as a lamb and replied: 'I didn't come for that. He's gone for good. I only came to ask a favor of you for my mother and sister. I'm all they've got, you know. They gave up everything to purchase my commission, and at the very start this beastly fluke will knock me out of it. God knows I would keep still if I could suffer alone, but on top of the rest to have them buried in shame is tough, and I thought if I could explain it to you you'd let me down easy in the papers for their sake. This is the last chance I'll have free, so I had to wake you up. I'm sorry.'

"I'd have promised anything, hands down, to get him away, but the poor fellow had to rehearse the whole or collapse. The khan had been ironed and put in the two room hut used as a guardhouse, and Quartermain with four sepoys—for goodness knows why—detailed as special guard.

"One of the sepoys, named Balaya, confessed that he was a relative of the khan and asked to be relieved. It was an extremely honorable thing for him to do, don't you know, for a Hindoo is bound by every law he knows to defend a relative, even if it includes the murder of an English officer. Quartermain understood it and sent word to the colonel commanding, asking that Balaya be removed. But that colonel was an ineffable ass who con-

"FOR A MOMENT I SAT AND STARED."

sidered himself another Suvarrow. He attended to every detail himself with the utmost idiocy possible, and woe to him who dared to suggest a change. He sent back word that Quartermain could obey orders or go into the guardhouse with the khan for insubordination.

"Quartermain had to watch the four sepoys, especially Balaya, as closely as he watched the prisoner. It was a hard position. He hung the lantern inside and stationed himself at the window, while the khan paced up and down and finally threw himself on the floor under [illegible] all-native fashion.

"Quartermain knew his life was in danger from those outside every time he looked away from them and through the window, and as long as the khan was quiet on the floor he thought he'd be safer in the room with him with his back against the door. An hour later something possessed him to wonder if the prisoner was dead. With his pistol in one hand he drew back the blanket with the other. The khan was gone, irons and all, and Balaya was under the blanket.

"Of course I promised what Quartermain asked and told him that if it really came to anything serious I could do a good deal more; so he went off comforted and I was asleep in a second.

"Hours later—that didn't seem minutes—I started up, wide awake and clutching my pistol. I knew that some one out of order was in the tent. It was the first gray light of morning and as soon as my eyes were used to it I discovered a figure, wrapped in a woman's sarai, outlined on the other side. One of the officers had given up his bed to me for the night and it was probably some camp follower accustomed to coming there at that hour. Angry over another disturbance I threw my head down on the pillow, muttering that I was the wrong man. But the woman replied:

"'It is the sahib whom I seek. Bhowanee give him rest.'

"'She will without your help,' I retorted, but the voice went right on: 'It is the sahib who made Khabeer Khan prisoner. He is gone again. The trail of the serpent has crossed his track. A hare leaped upon the right. An ass brayed at the starting. He is safe.' Her voice was nothing if not musical and oriental courtesy is always soothing. I was dropping off to sleep again when through the fog I caught the words, 'I went with him, sahib, until he sent me back to you.' Then I was up again instantly.

"'Sent you back to me to kill me, did he, because he couldn't do it himself? Well, why didn't you make a try while I was asleep? Did I wake up too quick for you? It isn't the easiest thing in the world to do while I'm awake. Get out of those shadows. Pull the flap and stand in the light where I can have a look at you. We might meet again.'

"She did just that, and as the light fell over her—my word, she was a beauty! For a moment I sat and stared. I never saw a handsomer woman in my life. She held the curtain back with a bare arm as perfect as ever sculptor modeled and in the same soft music said: 'It was you, sahib, and not the khan who spoke those words; but if it would save the life of one I love to kill you I would not wait Khabeer Khan's bidding. I would do it now, while you are awake and armed. I'd do it with these empty hands.' And with all respect to my proverbial powers of self preservation I honestly believe she could and would. Heavens, how her eyes flashed and her teeth clicked and glistened! Then she went on, like a summer breeze: 'These are the words of Khabeer Khan. He said: "The sahib is both brave and kind. Go to him. He will hear you and help you to save Balaya if he can."'

"'Balaya!' I muttered. 'The fellow who took the khan's place last night?' And I saw tears glisten like diamonds on her cheeks as she replied, 'He is the light of my eyes, the breath of my body, the father of my children.'

"'Yes, yes; but he's a traitor!' I interrupted, for the thing was getting too sentimental for me. 'What would your khan say was right for a man who cheated him as Balaya has cheated us?'

"She answered instantly: 'Death. But, sahib, I am not the khan; neither am I Balaya. They do not speak. It is I who plead for him. Balaya expects to die. He told the English officer what he was and asked to be sent away. He might have killed the officer or fled with the khan. He did his duty to a relative, then waited to die for it as a British soldier. It is I who am pleading for his life.'

"I knew that I had not one spark of influence with the colonel. I did not think she would have, but I advised her to go to him. She replied: 'I went to his bed, sahib, as I came to yours, and looked into his face, but there was nothing there for me.'

"'And after that you want me to try?' I exclaimed. 'My word, he'd only laugh at me.'

"Her reply was peculiar, but there was a certain wisdom in it that was profound. She said: 'He will answer, "Let him die!" But go to him, sahib. Let him once be truly told that Balaya is not a traitor deserving death. Give him the opportunity to show mercy. He will not show it, but then, when the time arrives that the sun of my heaven must be touched by clouds that shall darken it, the voice of a woman will speak to him. He will hear and will heed it. He will bow his forehead in the dust to me, and the fountain of my life shall not be unjustly quenched.'

"If I were an artist my life would not be endurable till I accomplished the impossible and portrayed that woman as I saw her then, her head thrown back and her long hair like a living thing caressing her bare shoulders and throbbing throat. Her fingers tightened on the curtain and her breasts heaved till they almost burst the silk chouli restraining them, and her whole body shook in a deep, quivering sigh. Her olive cheeks were crimson; her eyes were like fire; her dark lips parted over teeth that glistened like snow.

"Suddenly it changed. She fell on her knees beside the bed, clutched my hand and sobbed: 'Oh, sahib, promise me that you will go to him! Give him the chance to be merciful, for I do not want to speak.'

"I said, 'I'll see the colonel the first thing in the morning, but I warn you now that it will amount to nothing.' And I pushed her away. It was getting too much for me. She reached the curtain, lifted it and, pointing to the reddening east, said, 'It is decreed that an hour after sunrise Balaya shall be shot.' Then the curtain fell behind her.

"I never got quicker into my clothes. The colonel received me with a surly grunt and heard me through because I would not stop. By way of reply he detailed his fiendish plan for the execution. It was to take place in the presence of the entire force, he himself to give the signal from a raised platform. And Balaya was to be shot, not by a squad, but by his own sepoy brother, standing alone, in front of a squad with fixed bayonets! 'To teach the natives that it is not blood relatives, but friends or foes, in the British army.'

"It seems incredible, captain, but I assure you it is true. Choking with indignation and regardless of everything, I remarked, 'Of course you can execute such plans as you arrange while alone in command of a division, but there are two important elements which may be disaffected to your injury.'

"'For example?' he grunted. And though I knew it was serious business for me I was too mad to care and replied: 'You have five sepoys here to one English soldier. Suppose they rebel. Then there are those in the seats of the mighty at home who will not indorse your course.'

"You should have seen the devil in his eyes as he answered, 'I'll attend to

"THE REPORT OF THE RIFLE WAS FOLLOWED BY A GROAN."

my sepoys without your aid, and I'll give you a front place on the platform where you can take in the whole and make a grand account of it for your friends in the seats of the mighty.' How much more he intended or could have accomplished I don't know. Possibly he could even have found a way to give me Balaya's medicine. He was ominously civil and kept me close to him on the raised platform.

"Balaya was blindfolded and bound to a post a little to our right. As far on our left stood a line of regulars and in front of them one poor sepoy, his cap, covered with a deep, white puggery which almost hid his face and fell in heavy folds over his shoulders and around his throat, the native insignia of mourning. The sepoy regiments were drawn up next, to receive the full force of the object lesson, and behind them the home regiments.

"The colonel made a brief address, and not a bad one, on the duty of the soldier to defend the queen and empress even against his own father and mother. Then the poor sepoy in white stepped three paces forward and threw his rifle to his shoulder. We could only see his eyes through the folds of his puggery, but they were riveted on the colonel, watching for the signal, when he counted three and dropped his handkerchief—which was to be the fatal sign.

"It was fiendish—hideous! And the eyes of that poor sepoy seemed to flash fire through the white folds of the puggery. I thought of the woman and looked about for her, but she was not there. It would have been dangerous for her to have spoken then. I thought how fortunate that she had realized it; more likely that what she said to me was but the poetic imagery of oriental fiction. Yet cold perspiration dripped from my forehead, and I shut my eyes as the colonel said 'Three!' and dropped the handkerchief.

"The report of the rifle was followed by a groan, a heavy fall on the raised platform and a gasp of horror from those about me. I opened my eyes to see the colonel shuddering in death agony at my feet and, like the handwriting on the wall, to hear again: 'The voice of a woman will speak to him. He will hear it, and he will heed it. He will bow his forehead in the dust to me.' Verily, he heard and heeded!

"Before a soul could recover from the shock, Khabeer Khan's savage followers burst upon our rear with their blood curdling battlecry. Led by the khan they had crept up close, under cover of the excitement.

"We were fortunate in being able to make a successful retreat with only a 'heavy loss' to report. Balaya, his wife and brother disappeared. I simply reported the colonel among the dead. It was quite sufficient.

"Quartermain was promoted for valiant conduct, which he foolishly credited to the reports which I sent home. The conduct was his. Nothing but the reports was mine.

"Not another soul knew that it was Balaya's beautiful wife, disguised as his sepoy brother, who fired the shot, and I did not see it. My eyes were shut. There would have been no sense in my raking up the ungodly facts as I knew them. It would only have roused ill timed indignation at home. The colonel was dead, and he alone was to blame.

"Quartermain deserved promotion, as he has shown ever since. It was the voice of a woman that saved him, if he was really in danger, and you can tell him I said so."

Humor and Philosophy

By DUNCAN M. SMITH

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PERT PARAGRAPHS.

When a man buys a drink or two he has but a faint idea of the extras that go with them.

Before a man is married he does not think that he will ever be proud of the neckties his wife has picked up on a bargain counter.

It requires an expert not to judge a cigar by the price.

All men are liars, but some men are much more artistic about it than others.

If prisoners in the penitentiary had their choice of trades those of them that did not choose to be burglars would probably pick the brakeman's calling.

Perhaps if men would worry more over the troubles of other people their own would not bother them so much.

Free advice may be the most expensive.

Trouble may come when we are looking for it, but not from the direction in which we are looking.

When the balloonist wants to have his wages raised he puts them in his pocket and takes them along on his flight.

The Best Joke.

Somehow the joke that suits you best,
The story, smile compelling,
The brightest quip, the neatest jest,
Is one of your own telling.
The incident is pat and bright,
The moral always fitting,
And all in all the thing is quite
Amusing—nay, side splitting.

Something that happened by the way
Reminds you of a story,
And you proceed without delay
To spring one old and hoary
That strikes you on the funny bone
And seems so cute and witty
That when your hearers want to groan
They laugh, too, out of pity.

Alas, alack, the brightest tale
That seems to you a killer
Is one that on the ark took sail
And antedates Joe Miller,
But still you fold it to your heart
As though it took the money
And spring it when you would be smart
And wish to be real funny.

But, oh, your punishment is swift!
Your hearer will not suffer
In silence, but his voice will lift
And tell you one that's tougher.
Straight faced, though laughing in his sleeve,
The man his heart will harden
And tell one Adam told to Eve
While walking in the garden.

Where They Were Different.

A consumptive individual with one foot in the grave and a bunch of corns on the other was standing on the street corner sunning himself and wondering if the last three bottles of sure cure would do the trick when he met up with a Smooth One wearing Vandyke whiskers and new clothes.

"Haven't I seen you somewhere?" asked the Smooth One after a cordial greeting.

"Possibly," replied the consumptive dryly. "I have been somewhere quite frequently."

"But, joking aside," returned the Smooth One, "you remind me of a gentleman I met in New York who owned three banks and a match factory and who had been mentioned for congress."

"Was his name Flanders?" asked the consumptive cautiously.

"Come to think of it, that was the name, Flanders. He may have been your uncle."

"Hardly," replied the consumptive, edging away. "My name is Jones, and if Flanders ever loaned you a dollar the resemblance does not go that far by any means."

Constant.

They swore their love would never dim,
So ardent was the flame;
In six months she'd forgotten him
And couldn't call his name.
And did he pine away and fade?
Nay, he had found another maid.

One of Their Kind.

"It is so annoying to have borrowing neighbors."

"Not for me. I always call the next day and beat them at their own game."

Nothing Else Will Make Them Quit.

"He won $10,000 on the races and retired."

"That so? What was he arrested for?"

Reciprocity.

On candy he was good and strong,
He brought her many a pound,
And she was sweet on him as long
As he brought sweetness round.

Naturally.

"How is the can business this spring?" asked the inquisitive man of the tinner.

"Rushing" replied the cheerful mechanic.

PLEASANT FIELDS OF HOLY WRIT

SAVE for my daily range
Among the pleasant fields of Holy Writ,
I might despair. —Tennyson.

The International Sunday School Lesson.

Second Quarter. Lesson V. Luke xi, 1-13. May 1, 1904

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Watchfulness.

Argus lost his head when he closed the last of fifty pairs of eyes. While Ulysses slept, his sailors loosed the baleful winds of Aeolus. So the classics are woven and interwoven with legends strikingly illustrating the necessity of eternal vigilance. It remains, however, for the Divine Teacher, divesting the subject of quaint fiction, to define the ethical principles involved, and ground the necessity upon a moral basis. This Jesus does when He reveals the truth that man is God's servant. What he has he holds in trust for his Maker. He is not an original, independent proprietor. He holds nothing in fee-simple. He is to occupy, use, and increase. But an account of stewardship is ever impending. This accounting-time is the assize of the soul. It is to be kept always in view. One is to be instantly ready for it.

Here, however, is no harsh, unreasonable, and purely technical reckoning. Nothing can surpass Jesus' radiant portraiture of Him with whom all souls have their final dealings. Nothing is hid from His omniscience, true, but it is a benevolent knowledge. It is so all-inclusive as to descend to the very hairs of one's head. It bids the child of God take no anxious care. He who sustains the soul in being will provide bodily comforts He who notes sparrows and lillies will not neglect immortals. The principles of absolute equity will be observed in the final accounting. He will not attempt to reap where he has not sown. A reasonable increase only will be demanded. The ratio between the knowledge and the stripes will be accurate.

Yet all this does not muffle the alarm. Jesus sounds it unequivocally. "Gird your loins. Light your lamps. Be ready. Blessed is the faithful and wise steward." The reward of Christian fidelity is rich and enrapturing. As in the Saturnalia host sometimes turned servant, so in the festival of salvation, as a token of regard and appreciation, Jesus will serve in person, and exalt to higher stations those who have been persistently trustworthy.

As in Oriental cities there is no organized or adequate police, each householder must be his own patrolman. Ignorance of the hour when the thief will seek to effect an entrance necessitates an instant and perpetual alertness. The Lord's coming shall be equally unannounced. As the interests at stake are infinitely greater than worldly goods, so should the vigilance be proportionately greater. The Lord's good servant, in whose heart the principle of stewardship is fregnant, and who rules the Lord's household, not as one who is ministered to but ministers, rightly dividing the word of truth, so that every one "gets his due, undiminished and unadulterated"—happy that servant! He shall be promoted.

But there is subtle temptation in the delay of the Lord's coming. One begins to feel himself proprietor rather than steward. Extremes meet in such an evil servant. He is tyrannous towards his fellows; indulgent toward himself. To such a one the unannounced coming of the Lord will be a dread surprise. He shall be cleft in twain. He shall suffer that punishment which puts the victim in "the everlasting contradiction of dying, yet not dying—misery."

Could even the infinite Lord show greater fidelity in the caution of his disciples? It is impossible for human language to convey more significantly or powerfully the Master's appeal for watchfulness. Speech of man would have broken down had he laid any heavier burden upon it. Until he comes, His high, moral bugle-notes will keep ringing, "Endure to the end!" "Watch, therefore!"

The spirit of true Christian watchfulness is sometimes lost in the mazes of arithmetical calculations of the date of the second coming of Jesus. He watches best, who serves most diligently.

Wesley's reply to the question what he would do if he knew he was to die next day at midnight was characteristic: "I should do just what I expect to do. Preach tomorrow morning at B. and meet the leaders. Preach in the afternoon at F., and ride over to M., where I should preach in the evening. Then I should go to bed to sleep, and awake in glory." That is an awaiting the Lord's coming, ideal and glorious.

The use of the probationary life as related to the life immortal is finely expressed in the lines,

"Since I am coming to that room,
Where with the choir immortal,
I shall make Thy music when I come,
I tune the instrument here at the door,
And what I must do there, think here before."

Jesus' faithful servants are to be exalted in highest rank conceivable. The revelator saw thrones for the faithful. They shall be rulers.

The wisdom learned in humble spheres shall be useful to the mighty Governor of a universe. His stewards, exalted, shall share with Him in some form of dominance over all intelligences. "Such a promise let no one contemplate except when clothed in the profoundest humility."

Drunkenness is the fruitful cause of a misspent probation, and an unpreparedness for the Lord's advent. A physician aptly defines drink as the devil in solution. Devilish deeds are the correlate of devilish drink.

Jesus described proleptically a haughty and arrogant hierarchy, a set of ecclesiastical despots, which has since appeared to disgrace His name and afflict His Church. Woe to them when they fall into His hands!

Robin Fitzpatrick was a local celebrity, whose fame survives in Highland County, Ohio. He happened to awake during that phenomenon familiarly known as the "falling stars." He sprang out of bed, exclaiming, "Betsey, get up! The Lord has come!" Standing a moment, gazing at the splendid scene, he cried; "I'll just run over and tell Neighbor Holt. Perhaps he doesn't know the Lord has come." In an instant he was vaulting a "stake-and-rider" fence, and running across the field like a deer. He set up a violent knocking on his friend's door, all the while calling, "Get up, Neighbor Holt; get up; the Lord has come!" Truth is, "Neighbor Holt" had already gotten a glimpse of the celestial pyrotechnics, and not feeling as well prepared for the Lord's coming as Fitzpatrick, he had ignominiously crept under his bed. The childlike joy and preparedness of the eccentric Scotsman is to be admired.

Christian mothers of the early centuries delighted to call their sons Gregory or Vigilantus. The one is the Greek form, the other the Latin of our Lord's imperative "Watch!" Thus the frequent and familiar repetition of the name resounding throughout the household would remind them of the Master's injunction "Watch!" "Watch!"

There is a sense in which the coming of Jesus is iminent. He is ever at hand. Individuals, homes, communities, cities, states, nations, must be on the qui vive for his appearing. They must be ready at a moment's notice to enter into account with the great Head Steward. There is a progressive judgment—an assize that never adjourns. This continuous coming of Jesus in providence and in the sphere of the conscience is *our* second advent. We represent those who shall be alive at the millenial appearing. Emotions and purposes which are suitable for the last age should characterize each successive generation.

The parables of the Goodman and the Evil Servant represent, of course, primarily the ministry. They are enough to raise that inquiry, first heard at the Last Supper, among the clergy of each successive age: "Lord is it I?" "Who is the faithful, who the wicked servant?"

LIVER TROUBLES

"I find Thedford's Black-Draught a good medicine for liver disease. It cured my son after he had spent $100 with doctors. It is all the medicine I take."—MRS. CAROLINE MARTIN, Parkersburg, W. Va.

If your liver does not act regularly go to your druggist and secure a package of Thedford's Black-Draught and take a dose tonight. This great family medicine frees the constipated bowels, stirs up the torpid liver and causes a healthy secretion of bile.

Thedford's Black-Draught will cleanse the bowels of impurities and strengthen the kidneys. A torpid liver invites colds, biliousness, chills and fever and all manner of sickness and contagion. Weak kidneys result in Bright's disease which claims as many victims as consumption. A 25-cent package of Thedford's Black-Draught should always be kept in the house.

"I used Thedford's Black-Draught for liver and kidney complaints and found nothing to excel it."—WILLIAM COFFMAN, Marblehead, Ill.

THEDFORD'S BLACK-DRAUGHT

"Don't"—Is the Best Advice to Stage Struck Girls

By JESSIE MILLWARD, Prominent Actress

DON'T! That's my advice to your stage struck girl. The stage is overloaded today by second and third rate material, but good, efficient women in both CLERICAL AND DOMESTIC POSITIONS are in demand. And it is far more honorable to be a first class bookkeeper or stenographer than to be a second rate actress. Your pride will suffer less, your feelings will be better guarded and your pecuniary return far more sure and at least as great. And as for the public, well, from being a public charge you will become a public benefactor.

Of course there have been women who have made splendid actresses—women like Mme. Bernhardt, Miss Terry and Mme. Rejane, but these are not ORDINARY women. Here you have women with heaven sent missions, women who have the divine gift, women who, had they disregarded this gift, WOULD HAVE COMMITTED A CRIME. But these are not your young girl who thinks to become a star in a day, who, without training and innate ability, often without common intelligence, "has an idea that she wants to go on the stage." Such women as Bernhardt, Miss Terry and Rejane have bought the right to their positions by years of the hardest sort of work in training schools of practical experience. One and all, they have had to work years upon years and SUFFER years upon years in order to know the technique as well as the meaning of their craft, for acting is like any other art—like sculpture, like painting, like music even—YOU MUST LEARN THE TECHNIQUE.

* * *

The ordinary young woman has an altogether perverted idea of the stage. I receive dozens of letters from young girls asking my advice. Most of these girls are in good circumstances and are not forced by necessity to earn a livelihood.

THERE IS A GLAMOUR TO THE STAGE WHICH QUITE BEWILDERS THEM. THEY SEE THE SUCCESSFUL ACTRESS AND THEY HEAR THE APPLAUSE, AND THEIR MODICUM OF INTELLIGENCE GOES NO FURTHER. THEY DO NOT REALIZE THE YEARS OF WORK WHICH WENT TO MAKE THAT SUCCESS.

Here is an example which, while it may strike you as somewhat overdrawn, is absolutely true:

The other day a maid came here with a message from a friend who lives uptown. She was a new maid and perhaps rather raw. While I was writing a reply she went to the mantel and looked over the photographs. Suddenly she blurted out, "Are you an actress?" "I sometimes have been called so," I answered. "Well, do you know," she said, "I've always wanted to go on the stage, and NOW THAT I'VE SEEN YOU I think I will"—and there you are.

THAT GIRL'S IDEAS, LUDICROUS AS THEY SEEM, ARE NO MORE ABSURD THAN THOSE OF DOZENS OF OTHERS WHO SHOULD HAVE MORE INTELLIGENCE.

The Necessity For a Higher Thought Level

By S. R. THAYER, Ex-United States Minister to Holland

SIXTY years and more have passed away since Mr. Webster, in that interesting controversy with Lord Ashburton over our northeastern boundary question, voiced the sentiment of the people of that time when he defined diplomacy in its highest conception to be nothing more or less than FAIR AND HONORABLE DEALING AMONG NATIONS. Mr. Seward, at a still later day, said he did not believe it possible for the United States ever to be involved in war with a foreign power, for we would not KNOWINGLY do injustice to any other nation; hence a simple statement of our grievance would in any case bring the offending party to terms.

THE PUBLIC SENTIMENT OF THE CIVILIZED WORLD WOULD BE WITH US, AND THAT WOULD BE IRRESISTIBLE.

I presume no one would be willing to admit that there has been any decline of national virtue since the days of Webster and Seward, but if there should chance to be one who feels that our moral position has been in any sense weakened since The Hague convention, in which we were so prominent, by reason of events that have occurred since that day, permit me to say that I do not believe such fact furnishes any ground whatever for DISCOURAGEMENT, but rather should have the effect to stimulate us to renewed effort to bring the American people up to HIGHER LEVELS OF THOUGHT AND ACTIVITY, and so avert the modern tendency to place questions of national honor before the more important considerations of right and duty.

The Interisland Traffic Of the Philippines

By W. H. TAFT, Secretary of War

HAD not the civil government of the Philippines winked at the assimilation of native and foreign vessels—that is, of foreign corporations transferring their vessels to American or Filipino companies—the interisland trade of the Philippines COULD NOT HAVE BEEN CARRIED ON.

The situation is that of feeding a starving man. The interchange of commodities of the different islands is a necessity. It is likely that if a system of small fines prevailed the SAME ships that are now engaged in the traffic would continue to handle it in violation of the coastwise laws. If the vessels that have been permitted in this fashion to carry freight were shut out, I don't know what would happen. THE PEOPLE COULD NOT GET ALONG.

COLONEL MONROE

The Lincolnville Philosopher Doubts the Wisdom of Permitting One Citizen to Become More Powerful Than the National Government

By FREDERICK UPHAM ADAMS

"I HAVE been making a rough calculation," said Colonel Monroe, studying a slip of paper covered with figures, "and it looks to me as if Mr. Rockefeller were worth more in wealth than our old friend Uncle Sam."

"That cannot be possible," declared Judge Sawyer. "Do you mean to say that the assets of the national government do not foot up to more than a billion of dollars?"

"That's the way I figure it," answered the colonel, "but it is possible that I am in error. The various departments do not make an annual inventory or issue statements giving the money value of the property under their control, so it is impossible to say just what Uncle Sam is actually worth in dollars and cents, but I am satisfied that it is less than a billion. In other words, we have lived to see the day when one private citizen can list more property than the government of what claims to be the most powerful nation on the face of the globe."

"I thought that our navy alone cost more than a billion," said Postmaster Jenkins.

"Well, it didn't," said Colonel Monroe. "In this instance we have the figures, and they show that the cost of the 163 vessels which constitute our navy was about $173,000,000. If we add the various navy yards and other property the total may be placed at $200,000,000. Mr. Rockefeller could duplicate our navy five times and have plenty of money left. There are 143 custom houses, but they certainly did not cost more than $50,000,000. I don't believe that all of the postoffices in the country cost more than $100,000,000, but to be on the safe side we will call the item $150,000,000."

"There are 75,000 postoffices in this country," declared Jenkins, proud to display his knowledge.

"And at least 70,000 of them, including this one here in Lincolnville, are located in buildings rented by the government," returned Colonel Monroe. "The amount I have named would rebuild all of the postoffice structures owned by the government. If the army has $100,000,000 worth of property I do not know where it is. Suppose we put the forts in at the same figure and add an extra hundred million for the lighthouses and life saving bureau. What else is there?"

"The public buildings in Washington," suggested Judge Sawyer. "They constitute quite an item."

"Not when you are dealing in billions," said the colonel. "I would like to take a contract to duplicate the national capitol and all the department buildings, including the Smithsonian institution and the National museum, for the sum of $75,000,000, but in order to be on the safe side we will call it $100,000,000. What else is there?"

"The public school buildings," suggested Postmaster Jenkins after a pause. "There is the biggest item of all. Why, the school buildings alone must have cost more than $1,000,000,000!"

"In the first place, the national government does not own the public school buildings, and, in the second place, their value is far less than $1,000,000,000," asserted Colonel Monroe. "I cannot state offhand the number of these buildings, but I do recall that there are about 420,000 teachers. Let us assume that there are more than 300,000 school buildings and then see how many of them we can build with $1,000,000,000. First, we will erect fifty, each costing $1,000,000; then we will build fifty more, each costing $500,000; then we will contract for 200 buildings at an average price of $250,000, 1,000 school buildings at an average price of $100,000 and 10,000 school buildings at an average cost price of $25,000. This is a great country, Jenkins, and we are properly proud of our public school system and of the lavish way in which we have expended money on them. But do you think that there are many fine school buildings on earth? There are not 100 cities in the United States which can show a school edifice costing $100,000, and there are not 1,000 which can boast of $25,000 school structures.

"But we will let the figures stand as I had them. I wish to show you what Mr. Rockefeller could do with his $1,000,000,000. Now, we will put up 25,000 school buildings at a cost of $5,000 each, 100,000 buildings, each costing $1,000, and 200,000 at an average expense of $500. That should be enough to house all of the children in the United States."

"I'll bet you are way over your $1,000,000,000!" exclaimed Jenkins, looking over the colonel's shoulder as he tabulated his estimates.

"Perhaps so, but I have been very liberal," said Colonel Monroe, jotting down the figures. "Of course the school property of the United States is not so extensive as that for which I have allowed, but $1,000,000,000 is an awful sum of money, and I think I am inside of it."

The colonel figured for a minute in silence and then handed a slip of paper to Judge Sawyer. On it was the following tabulation:

A NATIONAL SYSTEM OF SCHOOL AND UNIVERSITY BUILDINGS ERECTED AT AN EXPENSE OF LESS THAN A BILLION OF DOLLARS.

50	buildings at $1,000,000 each	$50,000,000
50	buildings at $500,000 each	25,000,000
200	buildings at $250,000 each	50,000,000
1,000	buildings at $100,000 each	100,000,000
10,000	buildings at $25,000 each	250,000,000
25,000	buildings at $5,000 each	125,000,000
100,000	buildings at $1,000 each	100,000,000
200,000	buildings at $500 each	100,000,000
336,300	school buildings at total of	$800,000,000

"You will observe that I have a margin which would be sufficient to duplicate all of the great universities and colleges in the country," said Colonel Monroe. "This gives one an idea of what a billion dollars means. If we allow each of these buildings a plot of ground with a frontage of 100 feet, the average width of a school lot, we would have a row of them 6,370 miles long. It would form a street lined on both sides with school buildings extending from New York to San Francisco. That is one thing that Mr. Rockefeller could do with the money he has 'earned' since he evolved the trust theory of industry."

"That is the most astounding illustration of the significance of a billion dollars that I ever heard given," declared Judge Sawyer. "It seems almost incredible. Are you sure there is not some mistake in your figures, colonel?"

"You can verify or disprove them at your leisure, but I think you will find them accurate," replied Colonel Monroe. "It enables one to understand how Mr. Carnegie, who has only a paltry quarter of a billion at his disposal, is able to give away hundreds and thousands of library buildings and hardly impair his original holdings. We know that Mr. Carnegie is 'worth' from $250,000,000 to $400,000,000. He not only admits it, but is proving it. Compared with Mr. Rockefeller he is a man in modest circumstances. I very much doubt if Mr. Carnegie could buy out Uncle Sam. I was attempting to show that Mr. Rockefeller could do this when our friend Jenkins interrupted with his school proposition. You still think, do you not, Jenkins, that a man is entitled to all that he can get?"

"I don't know what to think," said Jenkins, gazing hopelessly at the figures. "My head is all in a whirl. Your figures must all be wrong, colonel. No man can be worth so much money as that."

"Mr. Rockefeller received known dividends in an amount exceeding $40,000,000 during the last year," stated Colonel Monroe. "That is at the rate of 4 per cent on a billion of dollars, and in these days that is a fair rate of interest. There is no more doubt that Mr. Rockefeller possesses more than a billion dollars' worth of paying property than there is that I own this postoffice building and get rent from the government. But we are attempting to find out about how much Uncle Sam is worth. His principal assets are the navy, the custom houses, postoffice buildings, army supplies, stations, etc.; forts, lighthouses and the public buildings in Washington. Let's see how much they all figure up to on a rough estimate."

Colonel Monroe was busy for several minutes, finally handing to Judge Sawyer the following table:

ESTIMATED ASSETS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Navy	$200,000,000
Custom houses	50,000,000
Postoffice buildings	150,000,000
Army supplies and stations	100,000,000
Forts and arsenals	100,000,000
Lighthouses and life saving service	100,000,000
National capitol and public buildings in Washington	100,000,000
Total	$800,000,000

"You see that there is a balance sufficient to cover many scattered items," said Colonel Monroe. "I very much doubt if an expert appraiser could discover assets in excess of the amount I have named. We therefore are the living witnesses to something never before experienced since the development of civilization—viz, a private citizen secure in the possession of more property than is collectively owned by the nation of which he is a member. One man has legal and valid title to more property than is required to protect and conserve the honor, liberty, safety and orderly administration of the affairs of 80,000,000 of people."

"Perhaps Mr. Rockefeller will buy the government," suggested Postmaster Jenkins.

"Possibly," assented Colonel Monroe. "Again it is possible that the government will buy Mr. Rockefeller. It is inevitable that one or the other buys or sells."

Olly Gammon.

Biglin—I wonder how Sawder gets along so well in life.

Tormer—Easiest thing in the world. When a friend tells him a story Sawder never says, "I've heard that before," but always laughs—the older the story, the louder.—Boston Transcript.

So He Could.

"Pa," said little Tommy, getting a bright idea, "I can do something you can't."

"What?" demanded pa.

"Grow," replied the youngster.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

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Modern Fire and Burglar Proof Safe and Vault.
Offers to its patrons every advantage consistent with sound banking.
Deposits by mail and all correspondence given prompt attention.
We Solicit Your Account.

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Total Liability, - $50,000
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M. C. HINEBAUGH, M. D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, OAKLAND, MD.
Office and residence, Alder St., east of post office.

W. H. RAVENSCRAFT, M. D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, OAKLAND, MD.
Residence on North Third street.
Office in McComas Building.

DR. J. E. LEGGE, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Offers his Services to the citizens of Oakland and vicinity.
Office in McComas Building, Second street.

DR. R. F. BARTLETT, DENTIST.
Office in McComas Building, Second street, Oakland, Md.
Special attention given to bridge and crown work.

DR. J. G. ROBINSON, DENTIST, OAKLAND, MD.
Office at residence on Liberty street.
GAS ADMINISTERED.

DR. D. O. McKINLEY, RESIDENT DENTIST, SALISBURY, PENN'A.
Will visit regularly through Garrett county Md., and offers his services to those wishing Dental Treatment. Charges moderate.
P. O. address, Elk Lick, Pa.

NORMAN S. HEINDELL, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
All business given prompt attention.
Office—First National Bank Building.
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Office in Garrett National Bank Building.
Particular attention given to Conveyancing, Investigation of land titles and collection of claims. Loans negotiated.

EDWARD H. SINCELL, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, OAKLAND, MARYLAND.
Will practice inthe Courts of Garrett and Allegany counties, the Court of Appeals of Maryland, and the adjoining counties of West Virginia.

FRED A. THAYER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, OAKLAND, MD.
STATE'S ATTORNEY FOR GARRETT COUNTY.
Office in First National Bank Building.
Will be assisted in all important cases by Benj. A. Richmond of the Cumberland bar.

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We have all the Latest Scientific Appliances for doing Work.
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A SPECIALTY.
GOLD, SILVER, AMALGAM, PORCELAIN, FILLINGS.
Teeth Extracted and plates put in same day.
Modern Work at Modern Prices.
ADVICE FREE.
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BENJ. H. SINCELL, Editor and Proprietor

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THE REPUBLICAN,
Oakland, Md.

THURSDAY, MAY 2, 1904.

EX-GOV. J. S. HOGG, of Texas, is not the only prominent Democrat, by a great many, opposed to Judge Alton B. Parker, of New York, as the party's candidate for the Presidency. Col. William J. Bryan, the leader of the free silver, 16 to 1, element of the party, has announced his bitter hostility to Judge Parker and to the platform adopted by the New York convention which endorsed his candidacy. Col. Bryan hired a hall in Chicago, that he might be free from all entanglements with local Democratic factions. He invited Chicago Democrats to his meeting, and they went in such numbers that the hall would not hold them. His meeting was without a presiding officer and he introduced himself. And then he "let loose" in his usual trenchant style against the plutocratic influences behind Judge Parker, whose candidacy he utterly condemned. Evidently the Democrats do not constitute a very happy family.

IN ADDITION to pointing out the weakness of the Democratic party the speech of Mr. Bryan at Chicago in denunciation of the New York Democratic platform points directly to a breach in the Democratic party. It cannot be supposed that Mr. Bryan made such a deliverance without deliberately measuring and accepting its consequences. After this speech he could not support Judge Parker without gross "stultification," and his repudiation applies equally to any candidate who stands on a similar platfrom.

Mr. Bryan did not content himself with simply rejecting some leading features of the Hill-Parker platform, but contemptuously spurned it in all its length and breadth. He denounced it as false to every cardinal idea of true Democratic policy, and as a complete and object surrender to all the interests which Democracy should resist. Beyond that he stigmatized Judge Parker as unfit to be a candidate for the Presidency. This unfitness, in his estimation, is not personal, but is based on his willingness to run on such a platform.

The Democratic National Convention must either reaffirm the Bryan platforms of 1896 and 1900 or it must in substance adopt the New York platform. After past experience and after repossession of control by the saner element, the former is now inconceivable. But against the latter and aginst any candidate standing on it Mr. Bryan publicly commits himself. As his objection to Judge Parker is not personal, but is founded on the ideas he represents, it applies with equal force to any other man who may hold the same relation. It is equivalent to a declartaion that the Democratic National Convention must accept Bryanism or face an open bolt on Mr. Bryan's part. It means an irrepressible conflict.

If this prospect involved Mr. Bryan alone it might not be serious. How many of his old followers he could carry into a repudiation of the Democratic ticket may be problematical. But Mr. Hearst and his newspapers are in substantially the same position. The character of their contest against the elements now in control of the Democratic party is such as to involve an open conflict. There is little doubt that Bryan and Hearst have a complete understanding, and that Bryan's extreme utterances are in harmony with their common policy. If they cannot handle the Democracy their aim appears to be to create a party of their own of the most radical socialistic character, and all their movements point in that direction. Bryan's speech means a bolt and Hearst's acts can have no other intelligent interpretation. If there was any chance of Democratic success before, this development destroys it.

Republican Situation In Maryland.

President Roosevelt will be the Republican standard bearer in the national campaign. Maryland Republicans of all shades of opinion are for him and will labor together to again cast the vote of our state in Republican column. It is fortunate that we have Roosevelt to lead the fight. His administration has not only been a marked success but the man himself has won a place in the hearts of the people. If he is abrupt in manner, he does things, and whatever he does, experience shows he was right and the people like an open, square, manly fighter. Whatever he does, the people from one end of the country to the other trust the man and admire him for his courage, simplicity and directness in his dealings with men and measures. Then, he is a young man with broad and liberal views and high ideals. The young men of our country can rally to his support with enthusiasm and feel in so doing that they are helping the cause of honest and decent government by keeping a man like Roosevelt at the head of the government for the next four years. Mr. Roosevelt can carry Maryland, we believe, but to do so we must be together ourselves and thus inspire men of independent views who are in sympathy with the national policies of the Republican party, with confidence that we can accomplish something. We must first of all get rid of narrow personals politics. There is in Maryland a very large and influential element who are Republicans from conviction and not for profit. Men whose active interest in its welfare has done much to give the party higher standing in the estimation of the thinking people. These men think for themselves. We want the counsel and moral support of these men of standing and experience and we want the earnest zeal and enthusiasm of our young men. The highest function of the party organization should be to rally and unite all force in this state who believe in the principles of the party. The executive officers of our State Committee have proceeded on this line and they will not stop to inquire whether a man is a Brown man or a Jones man. The interests of the Republican party as a whole are vastly superior to the fortunes of any individual—Belair Times.

FAITH IN AMERICAN PEOPLE

Secretary Taft, who represented the President at the opening of the St. Louis Exposition Saturday, could not fail to speak on expansion. The occasion commemorated the first great expansion of the country, and his most conspicuous public service is identified with the last inevitable.

The Louisiana purchase involved large problems which were courageously and unhesitatingly faced. The Philippine acquisition involves problems, possibly still larger and more difficult, certainly widely different, and they must be faced with equal courage and resolution. Secretary Taft reflected the public feeling when he said that they will not be solved by conferring statehood on the new territory is probable." Those who shrink from the responsibility discredit the American people. And then he added: "Without being blind to the difficulties or the dangers, it gives me the greatest happiness to know and to say that the President of the United States is glad to take his stand among those who believe in the capacity of the American people when aroused by the call of duty to solve any problem of government, however new, which depends solely on the clear-headness, the honesty and the courage, the generosity and the self-restraint of the American people."

These words go to the heart of the vital issue. There are two grounds upon which hesitation and unwillingness to accept the Philippine problems may be based. The first is a feeling that the United States should not under any circumstances go beyond its own continental confines and should not take any direct part in the development or advancement of the world outside. This is at least intellegible ground. It can be understood even if it cannot be approved. It is the position which belongs to the little Americans. It rests upon the idea that we were big enough without any island or exterior possessions, and that it is not desirable to extend beyond our natural borders which embrace only contiguous territory homogeneous population and questions of ultimate statehood. There are those who believe in this limited America, and, however objectionable, it is a view which is early comprehensible.

The other ground is that the American people are unfamiliar with questions connected with the administration of dependencies or colonies and are not capable of dealing with them. This is an impeachment of the ability of the American people to handle that class of problems. It is some times added by way of extenuating this view that American institutions are not adapted to colonial government. This answer is beside the question. It would be just as reasonable to say that British institutions are not adapted to the government of India or South Africa. These dependencies do not have the same political system which prevails in England—parliamentry government and absolute selfe-rule. British institutions are one thing in Great Britain and another in greater Britain. So American institutions sre adaptable to different conditions. Their essence is liberty compatible with the the welfare of those to whom it is extended. American rule in the Philippines means the administration of the islands for the highest good of the Filipinos. To say that the American people are incapable of such work is to discharge them in compariron with other peoples, and Secretary Taft honors himself and honors the President in declaring that they stand with those who have no such distrust.

KILLED NEAR DEER PARK.

A Man, Supposed to be John Wagas, Home Unknown, the Victim.

Another unfortunate has been added to the death list by being killed by a freight train, the man meeting his death at a point one mile west of Deer Park on Monday morning presumably about 12.30 o'clock, as a watch found upon his person had stopped at this hour.

The man was going east on a freight train and at the point indicated he is supposed to have fallen between the cars and his life crushed out.

The body was discovered by some railroad man and reported to the authorities at Deer Park. Dr. Lininger was called and upon examination he found that the man's neck had been broken and numerous other injuries inflicted. Upon his person was found $17 in money, a ladies' hunting case gold watch and a pass book bearing the name of John Wagas. Nothing was found to indicate the man's home.

His body was taken to Deer Park and there interred in the semetery.

Wreck at Snowy Creek.

Monday afternoon one of the wheels under a car of an east bound freight train broke as it was coming around Snowy Creek Curve, west of Oakland, and in the mix-up which followed four hundred feet of track was torn up and five cars filled with merchandise derailed and wrecked. Traffic was delayed several hours in consequence.

Telephone Office Hours.

At the Oakland office of the Garrett County Telephone Company the hours to be hereafter observed will be from 7 o'clock a. m., until 10 o'clock p. m. Later an all-night service may be inaugurated.

The new switch board for the Oakland office which will accomodate one hundred lines, has been shipped from the factory and will be installed upon its arrival, probably early next week.

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad First Coach Excursion To The St. Louis World's Fair, May 17th. Only $1.450 Round Trip.

The first grand coach excursion of the season to St. Louis World's Fair via the Baltimore & Ohio Lines will be run on May 17th. On this date tickets will be sold, good going in day coaches only on train leaving Oakland, at 4.53 P. M. and in coaches on regular trains returning, limited to leave St. Louis not later that ten days, including date of sale.

The splendid equipment of the Baltimore & Ohio Lines has been augmented from time to time during the past year with coaches of the most modern patterns, assuring comfort to patrons, and excellent arrangements will be provided for meals en route.

Get details from Ticket Agent, Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Oakland Md.

Only $63.95 Round Trip From Oakland To The Pacific Coast Via B. & O.

For the Methodist Episcopal Church Conference at Los Angeles, Cal., and the Meeting of the National Association of Retail Grocers of the United States, at San Francisco, Cal., the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad will sell Excursion Tickets from April 22nd to to 30th, inclusive, at the above very low rate, good returning until June 30th.

Call on Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Ticket Agents for full information as to Routes, Side Trips, Stop-over, etc.

Patronize the home merchant.

8 Cents

Eight cents a pound is what a young woman paid for twelve pounds of flesh.

She was thin and weak and paid one dollar for a bottle of Scott's Emulsion, and by taking regular doses had gained twelve pounds in weight before the bottle was finished.

Eight cents a pound is cheap for such valuable material. Some pay more, some less, some get nothing for their money. You get your money's worth when you buy Scott's Emulsion.

We will send you a little free.

SCOTT & BOWNE, CHEMISTS,
409 Pearl Street, New York

50c. and $1.00; all druggists.

NICE SORT OF MAY PROMISED.

By the Rev. Irl R. Hicks—Temperature Jumps Extreme.

Rev. Irl R. Hicks, St. Louis, for May predicts:

First storm period is central on the 3d, covering the 1st to the 6th. At the opening of the month there will be a manifest change in the direction of storm conditions. Wind will shift to easterly and southerly, growing fitful and restless as the period advances, and from about the 3rd to the 5th, many storms will break forth with violence in sections of the country.

Terrific rains will fall in many sections, accompanied with hail and heavy thunder especially along the Southern to Central states. A very decided boreal feature of these disturbances will come out of the northwest as the storms work westward, bringing a high barometer and high gales, with great probability of late snow in the north and west. After the storm area has moved off to the east a very low drop of temperature will follow, bringing frosts at night northward and spreading far toward the East and South before the effects of the next storm period check the boreal tendency.

The 8th, 9th and 10th are the central days of the second storm period. A return to storm conditions will appear about the 8th, in rising thermometer falling barometer, easterly to southerly winds and growing cloudiness. Decided disturbances may be reasonably expected about the 9th to 10th, with electrical storms and high winds on and touching the 10th. Another sudden and marked change to cooler will follow after these storms. If a cold wave and frosts should not follow the first storm period, look for much with heavy frost northward about the 10th to 12th.

From the 12th to 17th and until the end of the month the solar energy will be focalized along a tier of states running east ahd west across the central part of the country.

As we enter this period look for change to warm and balmy weather.

The winds will shift to southerly, the barometer will steadily fall, and the skies soften into the serenity that foreruns active storms. By the 15th wide areas of cloud and storm, with very warm and ominious atmosphere, will be well in motion from west to east. Heavy rains, thunder and hail will follow in many parts of the country, as the storm centers advance. Change to much colder, with probable frost in the North, will certainly come when the storms are over.

If at the previous May periods heavy and prolonged disturbances occurred, the same character of phenomena, only much lighter, may be looked for from 20th to 23rd. But if disturbancs fail to take on the violent forms mentioned in previous periods this fourth period may be counted on as one of the general and severe storms, after which look for rising bar ometer and change to much cooler.

From 24th to 28th will bring a regular return to storm conditions—higher temperature and falling barometer and change to much cooler.

From 24th to 28th will bring a regular return to storm conditions—higher temperature and falling barometer, and rain and thunder storms. Violent if not tornadic storms are among the probabilities at this, as well as other May periods. Change to much cooler will come as May goes out.

Scaffold Broke.

Yesterday a scaffold at the residence of Mr. D. E. Offutt on Second street upon which were a number of men working, among them being Mr. S. E. Bolden, suddenly gave way and precipitated Mr. Bolden to the ground, a distance of more than twenty-five feet, where he struck upon a pile of brick and rock. He was painfully though not seriously injured, his most serious hurt being a badly sprained ankle. This morning he feels the effects of his sudden flight in every joint and muscle.

In Memory of Howard E. Hinebaugh.

Dearest Howard thou hast left us,
And our loss we deeply feel;
But 'tis God who has bereft us,
He can all our sorrows heal.

Peaceful be thy silent slumbers;
Peaceful in the grave so low.
Thou no more will join our number;
Thou no more our sorrows know.

Yet, again we hope to meet thee,
When the day of life is fled,
And in Heaven with joy to greet thee,
Where no farewell tear is shed.

HIS MOTHER.

For Sale.

A cottage at Mountain Lake Park, Md.: 12 rooms, kitchen and attic; is used as a boarding house, and has good patronage; splendid location, near Auditorium. Also, 10 acres of good land one-half mile south of Mt. Lake Park, all cleared except 1½ acres. For further particulars address or call on F. P. ARNOLD, Mt. Lake Park, Garrett county, Md. 49-26t

Advice About Seed Corn.

An exchange publishes the following: "Growers of corn should take extra precautions in securing and testing their seed this year. Reports from many portions of the corn belt indicate a degree of vitality much below the average. No corn that does not show strong vitality should be planted. A simple method of testing is to wrap a sample of the corn that is desired for seed in a wet cloth or paper and place in a warm room. This should be moistened from time to time. At the end of five days it will be well sprouted if it is suitable for seed. Basing estimates on such tests, no poor seed need be planted."

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

For Sale,

At the late residence of Mrs. L. D. Walker, Oakland, Md., on Saturday, May 21st, at ten o'clock, household furniture, bed room sets, wardrobes, kitchen furniture and utensils, stoves, etc., etc.

Estray Notice.

There came to my place last fall two sheep, one ewe and one wether. Owner will please call, identify property and pay all costs and remove same. HENRY BAUGH.
Engles Mills.

Paint Your Buggy for 75c.

with Devoe's Gloss Carriage Paint. It weighs 3 to 8 ozs. more to the pint than others, wears longer; and gives a gloss equal to new work. Sold by J. M. Davis & Son. 51-3t

Spring Time in the Carolina

Resort of Camden, Southern Pines and Pinehurst is delightful. All out door sport, golf, tennis, polo, riding, fine hotels. Three daily trains, sleepers and parlor cars, Dining cars on all trains. For descriptive booklets, address W. E. Conklyn, Gen. Agt., Seaboard Air Line, 1411 Chestnut St., Phila., Pa.

J. B. WILLIAMS CO.
FROSTBURG, MD.
Cheapest place to buy
MONUMENTS
HEADSTONES AND
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Send for prices

A SPECIAL SALE OF

FLOOR COVERINGS AND FURNITURE.

In anticipation of heavy demands this spring for Floor Coverings, especially Mattings, we have put in an extra large stock and offer great inducements to buyers FOR THE NEXT THIRTY DAYS.

The goods offered below are all first class, bought at an advantage and will be sold to our patrons on a small margin.

Mattings:

Jointed, the kind that wears, several designs, worth 15 cents, at 10c. Jointless, good quality, catchy designs, worth 20c. at 14c. The Best China, 90 pounds to the roll, worth 35c. per yard at, at 30c. Cotton warps, in stripes, flowers, delicate tints, good wearing quality, at 20c., 25c. and 30c. per yard.

Linoleums:

In this line we have many designs and can suit the most fastidious. The values offered cannot be equaled by any one in this section. They go at 40c., 50c., 55c. and 60c.

Carpets:

INGRAINS — An endless variety, best qualities, standard patterns, good values at 35c., 40c., 45c., 50c., 55c., 60c., 65c. and 70c per yd.

HEMP — A money saver to those who purchase it. Worth 25c., at 12½c. Beat it if you can.

VELVET—Something that will last a life time and will always be an ornamental floor covering, worth $1.35, for $1.15 per yd. Another quality of velvet, almost as good, beautiful designs, worth $1.25, for $1.00 per yard.

TAPESTRY BRUSSELS—Ten wire, sewed and laid on the floor, at 90c. per yard, worth $1.10.

Rugs:

SMYRNA—The latest designs, good colors, size 30x60, for $2.24.

MOQUETTE—Patterns the prettiest, size 30x60, for $2.79

Bed Room Furniture:

Iron Beds, finished in ebony and brass, ivory and brass, tipped in gold, in endless variety of patterns, $4 to $25.

Steel Springs, tempered in oil, 120 coils, $1.49 each.

Full size Combination Mattress, extra thick and well made, $2.75.

Elastic Felt Mattress, 45 pounds, full size, equal to the Ostermoor, $7.50 to $12.00.

A 7-piece Bedroom Suite, oak, French bevel-plate glass 20x24 in dresser, $22.25.

Picture Frames with glass, 16x20, ready to go on your wall, $1.25.

Dining Room, Parlor, Library and Bed Room Suites, made by the leading factories—those who have a reputation to sustain and with our guarantee as to workmanship, quality of composition and general stability back of them at prices that cannot be met unless the other fellow cheats.

Buy at Home

and of a firm that makes furniture and all things entering into the comforts of a well furnished home a specialty. We have a stock of $10,000 worth of furniture and carpets to select from.

Fine Valour Tufted Couches, splendid styles and workmanship, $7.50.
(If you can beat this we will give you one for nothing.
We are in the Furniture line only but offer you Royal Baking Powder at cost, 40c. per lb,

These prices are good for thirty days from this date, Thursday, April 28, 1904.

D. E. BOLDEN & CO.,

Exclusively Furniture and Carpet Dealers.

The Garrett National Bank

OAKLAND, MD.

Pays 3 Per Cent. Interest on Time Deposits.

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Capital paid in, - $50,000.00
Surplus and Profits, - 15,000.00

Muco-Solvent is an indispensible household remedy because it is a preventive as well as a cure, and because it arrests development of all contageous germs and bacterial diseases. It cures croup, colds, tonsilitis with its associated ills and all inflamed and catarrhal conditions of the mucous surface. It is a harmless vegetable preparation that may safely be administered to the tenderest babe. If not for sale in your neighborhood, write to

THE PIEDMONT SUPPLY CO.,
Sole Agents for Muco-Solvent. Piedmont, W. Va.

What's the Tubular?

A Tubular Separator is science safely applied **to take all the cream out of milk.** The Tubular bowl is the only safe—clean—way of doing it.

TUBULAR SEPARATORS

are **THE ONLY SEPARATORS** in the world in which science is applied with **absolute safety.** See the machine—read the catalog I'll be pleased to give you.

J. E. GNAGEY, Accident, Md.

IT IS A MATTER OF HEALTH

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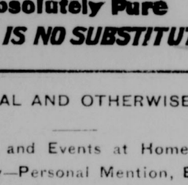


BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure

THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE

LOCAL AND OTHERWISE

Incidents and Events at Home and Nearby—Personal Mention, Etc.

Mr. U. G. Palmer went to Chicago Monday evening.

For Sale—A six-room house on Second street. Apply to D. E. Bolden.

Dr. M. C. Hinebaugh returned from a few days' visit to Baltimore last Friday evening.

Mr. F. H. Tibbets, of Bloomington, is in Oakland this morning on business.

Services in St. Mark's Lutheran ch. next Sabbath as follows: Preaching at 7.30 p. m.

Howard Hoffman, of Cumberland, was here Tuesday evening visiting his mother, Mrs. John D. Taggart.

Mr. John T. McGraw, of Grafton, contemplates the early opening of his palatial summer residence at Deer Park.

Mr. and Mrs. William R. Stull, who were east several days recently, returned to Oakland Tuesday afternoon.

Preaching in Deer Park Lutheran church next Saturday evening at 8.00 o'clock and at 11 a. m. on Sabbath day. Catechise at 7 p. m. Saturday.

Mr. Louis Stein, of Cumberland, came up to Oakland Tuesday evening from his home and will spend a few days in the hills of Garrett trout fishing.

Miss Lulu Fringer, who spent several months with friends and relatives in Baltimore and vicinity, returned to her home in Oakland Tuesday afternoon.

Mr. C. F. Schroeder, of Grafton, who was B. & O. agent in Oakland a number of years ago, passed through Oakland this morning on his way home from a business trip to Baltimore.

Mr. Charles A. Tower has purchased and moved into the George B. Dunham house on Alder street. This property was but recently erected and is well suited to the needs of its new owner.

Editor James M. Litzinger, of Grafton, spent Sunday in Oakland with his family.

Andrew Gonder has opened in the Ravenscroft building on Second street a branch confectionery store.

Mr. E. J. Hamill, of Blaine, was in Oakland Tuesday where he qualified as a Notary before Clerk Tower.

Mr. and Mrs. Percy Procter, who spent the winter in the South, have returned to Oakland for the summer.

Wanted—White woman to cook and white girl to wait in restaurant. Apply to W. G. Hinebaugh, Oakland, Md.

Assemblyman Howard and County Commissioner Jacob Stump, of Bloomington, were in Oakland Tuesday.

Mr. H. D. Dean, the Oakland coal merchant, has established his coal yard on a vacant lot on Second street where he will keep constantly on hand hard and soft coals of all kinds.

Mr. C. M. Livengood, mine host of the hotel at Grantsville bearing his name, was a visitor to Oakland Monday and made this office a brief business visit. He returned home Tuesday morning.

Merchant Thomas Little is having his residence painted by Messrs. E. S. Slabaugh and Joseph Helbig, who recently formed a co-partnership to carry on the business of painting. They are both first-class workmen.

Attention is directed to the advertisement of Messrs. Townshend & Son, which will be found in this paper today. This firm is one of the oldest in town and the fair treatment accorded their patrons make and hold trade for them.

For the World's Fair at St. Louis this summer and fall the Baltimore and Ohio will sell tickets from Oakland as follows: Season, $28.85; 60-day, $23.95; 15 day, $19.95. Literature concerning the Fair can be had by applying to the agent of the railroad company in Oakland.

Amos Bittinger, Esq., of the Park, on Tuesday raised a large bank barn at the farm of Mr. W. T. Jamesson, near the Park. Mr. Bittinger has the reputation of being the best barn builder in the county and his latest effort in this direction compares favorably with his former ones.

Messrs. William D. Hoye, Lorenzo Thrasher and Samuel P. Specht, the Justice of the Peace, postmaster and leading merchant respectively, of Deer Park, were business visitors to Oakland where they on Tuesday filed for probate in the Orphans' Court the last will and testament of the late Joseph Lashorn whose death was noted in these columns last week.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, which corporation owns the Oakland Hotel as well as the Glades Hotel, contemplates making some vast improvements to the former, among which is the erection and installation of a modern electric light plant, which will be located at the laundry building west of the hotel property. Some electrical engines were here recently and they are now engaged in completing the plans.

PIPE ORGAN FOR CHURCH ASSURED.

A Heating Plant Will Also Be Installed in St. Paul's M. E. Church.

Work in raising funds with which to purchase a pipe organ and instal in St. Paul's M. E. Church in Oakland a steam heating plant, was begun in earnest Monday by the pastor Rev. Dr. Scott and up to Tuesday evening more than fifteen hundred dollars had been subscribed by the people of Oakland toward the fund.

The amount of money necessary for the purchase of the organ and the improvements contemplated will amount to something more than two thousand dollars. With the encouragement already received the remainder of the amount will be comparatively easy to raise.

Mrs. Jacob Morrison and children, who spent a week or ten days on a visit to relatives and friends at Clarksburg, W. Va., returned home Sunday night.

Mrs. Louis Bush of Eglon, and her niece, Mrs. James A. Sincel of Oakland, are in the city the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Theo. Bush.—Grafton Sentinel.

Attorney D. Lindley Sloan, of Cumberland, and Mr. David Sloan, president of the Lonaconing Savings Bank, of Lonaconing, were visitors to Oakland Tuesday.

Hon. John T. McGraw, of Grafton, was in Oakland Monday afternoon and left that night in company with Mr. G. S. Hamill for points in Pennsylvania.

Mr. John W. Williams, of Philadelphia, arrived at Deer Park Tuesday morning to superintend some repairs being made to his summer residence near that place.

Miss Bessie Litman on Monday took charge of the Garrett County Telephone Company's office in Oakland relieving Miss Florence Fulmer who for a year has conducted it in connection with a confectionery.

Some extensive repairs has been made to the Ravenscroft building on Second street during the past week or two. The exterior of the building will be painted and put in thorough order also.

A five year old son of Mr. and Mrs. William Thayer, of Thayerville, fell on Sunday and broke his arm at the elbow. Dr. Lininger, of Deer Park, reduced the fracture and made the little sufferer as comfortable as possible.

Mr. W. H. Chadderton, Master of the Deer Park Grange, requests this paper to announce that the local organization will meet in the band room at Deer Park on Monday, May 9th, 1904, at 7 o'clock p. m. All interested in the matter are invited to attend.

Mr. Andrew Schlossnagle, of Friendsville, until recently residing at Rockwood, Pa., was in Oakland Monday. Mr. Schlossnagle has formed a co-partnership with Mr. Charles Mitchell, of Petersburg, Pa., and they will hereafter conduct the Crawford House at Friendsville.

On next Sunday morning and evening Rev. S. J. Cotton, pastor of the Terra Alta M. E. church, will preach in St. Paul's church in Oakland. On that day Dr. Scott will conduct quarterly meeting at Terra Alta in the absence of Presiding Elder Ward.

Mr. Charles D. Smith, of Parsons, was in Oakland a few days recently. Last week he was nominated by the Republicans of Tucker county for Prosecuting Attorney in that county, much to the satisfaction of his Maryland friends, especially those of Oakland where he is so well and favorably known.

An old house was recently torn down in Marion county. It has a peculiar history. Although it was considerably over 100 years old, George Washington did not sleep in it while he was in this section. It is believed that it is the only house in the state which lacks the distinction of the claim.—Kingwood Argus.

Sunday morning and evening last Rev. J. H. Hathaway, of Toronto, Canada, who has been in this section several months engaged in evangelistic meetings, preached in St. Paul's M. E. church to large and thoroughly appreciative audiences. The following day Mr. Hathaway left for his home where he will spend the summer. He may return here in the fall.

Was business good or bad yesterday? What are the chances for tomorrow or next week? Is there an effort to make it better or is there just a hope for the best? The chances are surely against profit if the merchant is just letting the thing drift. In the old school days every business man no doubt remembers writing in the copy book, clear down a page, the alluring sentence: "Life is what you make it." Perhaps the average business men has not thought of the motto since. But that sentence can be applied to business and made to benefit the business man. There may be reasons why it can not be made as lively next week as it has been some times in the past, but there is every reason to believe that business will be better if the effort for it is stronger.

FRIENDSVILLE WILL HAVE LIQUOR

License Granted by Clerk Tower to the Crawford Hotel.

The municipal election at Friendsville Tuesday of last week when the "wet" ticket carried by a majority of twenty, as told in this paper last week, will not result in litigation whereby the temperance citizens of that town will invoke the aid of the law in restraining Clerk Tower from issuing license to those who are qualified to carry on the business of selling liquors as was intimated the day after the election.

On Monday Mr. Andrew Schlossnagle, one of the proprietors of the Crawford House, at Friendsville, was in Oakland and secured from Mr Tower a license to have an open bar on his premises. He will carry on the business as it should be, there is no doubt.

Mr. W. D. Collier, it is understood, will also apply to the Clerk for a license for his house.

The Justices of the Peace for Garrett county, who were appointed by Governor Warfield during the session of the Legislature, have received their commissions from Clerk Tower and entered upon the discharge of their duties.

The first of the series of lectures at the Oakland Normal was delivered by Rev. Miller on last Friday. His subject: "The value of method," was handled in a masterly manner. The thoughts given out during the lecture were such that would prove an incentive to all who had the opportunity of getting them. The lecture on Friday of this week will be delivered by Rev. Manges; subject: "Three R's" and Orthography. Mr. J. E. Harned will give a microscopical exhibition on the 13th.

"A family numbering 16 persons," writes a subscriber at Coon Creek, "are in the habit of kissing each other each night before retiring. How many kisses are exchanged each evening, supposing each kisses the other only once?" The question is an easy one but we are too busy just now too figure it out. We submitted it to the philosopher of Hungry Hollow but he got so mixed up after following the trail of six of the kisses that he quit in disgust. We have referred the question to the Cupid Social of Mountain Lake Park and we understand that the members will have a practical demonstration of the problem at their next meeting. When they arrive at solution we will inform our correspondent of the result.

Sunday was the first day of May and it was an ideal May Day. The last week of April gave us as varied an assortment of weather as one could wish, for the most part intensely disagreeable, and it is said by some who watch weather conditions very closely that during the entire week the sun shone but four minutes, thus occuring Saturday at noon. However this may be Sunday was a warm bright sunny day. The fields and woods are rich with the perfume of the backward season's flowers and many of the fragrant arbutus blossom were gathered which bedecked milady's dresser and the sweet scent permeated all parts of her boudoir.

Don't Forget that Your Health Depends on What you eat.

Soups are nourishing-who does not appreciate a nice, fragrant, steaming plate of soup? Good soups are among the easiest dishes to secure nowadays. I have Consomme, Julienes, Mock Turtle, Tomato, Mutton Broth, Chicken. All you need to do is to add hot water and place the delicious soup on the table. Only 10 cents can.

W. H. BARTLETT,
Fancy and Staple Grocer.

WOOL!

Time to Shear Sheep.

TOWNSHEND

Has Wool Twine

—AND—

Pays Cash for Wool.

S. L. Townshend & Son

Dixon & Kelso's

HAVE JUST RECEIVED THEIR

Spring Line of Clothing.

New Patterns, New Styles, New Goods.

The strongest line of $10.00 suit that ever hit the town. Your choice. $7.79
Men's black worsted worth from $12.00 to $15.00. - - - - 8.00
Men's black worsted serges and cloth suits, worth $8.00 to $12.00. - 6.99
Men's half-wool suit, worth $5 to $8 4.99
Men's summer suit " 8 to 12 5.49
Youths' " " " 5 to 8 2.99

Our young men's $5.00 suits can't be beat in style or price.

Youths' 3-piece suits from $2.00 to $7.00
Boys' suits, age 8-16 - 1.00 to 3.50
" " " 5-8 - - 1.00 to 3.00

Come and inspect them; you will be more than pleased.

Yours, respectfully,

DIXON & KELSO.

BAUMGARTNER'S BIG BARGAINS!

5C SUGAR BOWLS, CREAM PITCHERS, THREE PAPERS PINS, ½ GAL. TIN BUCKETS, CAKE PLATES, AND LOTS MORE. 5C

Come around and see what 5 and 10c will do.

THE LITTLE MAN.

The Up-to-Date Grocery,

First National Bank Building, Oakland, Md.

Exclusively a Grocery Store.

CASH OR PRODUSE—One price to everybody and that the lowest consistent with a complete line of High-Grade Groceries.

Everything New, Clean and First-Class.

Fresh Vegetables on THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS.
Largest Line of CRACKERS in Oakland—Fresh Every Week.

W. H. BARTLETT.

Oakland Model Steam Bakery

To my Patrons and the Public:

Owing to the steady increase in my business and the determination to give my customers the best service and goods that can be produced anywhere, I have installed in my Bakery an up-to-the-minute steam plant by which the product of my establishment is more than doubled and in consequence no delay is anticipated in putting upon the market twice daily fresh, nutritious Bread, Cakes, Pies, etc.

The dough mixer in my establishment has a capacity of three barrels which is driven by an engine and is of the latest pattern and a model in every respect. The dough is mixed by this machine and turned upon the table without being touched by the hands, thus ensuring better mixed bread and cleanliness in every respect. "Cleanliness" is our motto.

I have also installed a power ice cream machine and am better prepared than heretofore to manufacture Ice Cream and sell at wholesale and retail on the shortest notice.

I respectfully invite the public to inspect my plant.

Very truly yours, HENRY LAUER.

Oakland Model Steam Bakery

Evolution
OF THE
Army of Japan

An English military authority recently witnessed the debarkation of Japanese troops at Chemulpo. It is generally accepted that the transportation of troops and supplies furnishes the supreme test of a nation's military efficiency. A great many armies poorly transported have fought well, but there is no case on record of a well transported army having fought poorly. The greatest military genfuses have grappled with this problem of transportation, and in proportion as they have solved it they have prevailed against their foes. It would naturally be assumed that the older nations would have quartermaster arrangements which are nearly perfect, but the facts do not bear out this assumption. When the United States went to war with Spain the problem of getting a handful of men to Cuba was found to be a most serious one. England found her resources, which on the water are remarkably strong, taxed to the utmost in her trouble with the Boers. And so it has been in every recent war.

But along comes the Jap, "a beginner in civilization," to demonstrate to western nations that the matter of getting troops from one place to another, even by water, where every ship must be convoyed, is not such a difficult task after all. The English military authority already quoted declares that there is no European nation which could disembark many thousands of men as rapidly and with as little confusion as it was done by the Japanese at Chemulpo. This statement, coming as it does from one who is competent to express an opinion, is really startling at first blush, especially since it is generally assumed that Japan's beginning as a serious military factor occurred only after the China-Japanese war, at the time of the rape of Port Arthur by Russia. While it is true that Japan's full awakening to the possibilities of a great navy may be said to date from the sea battle with the Chinese at the mouth of the Yalu river, her determination to possess some day a powerful army antedated that by at least twenty years. What is, in view of the present difficulty in the far east, even more significant is that it was Russia which first made the nervy little Jap determine to become a great military power, decades before the China-Japanese war, with its resultant Port Arthur episode, was ever thought of.

Theft of Sakhalin.

It is just twenty-nine years ago that Japan ceded to Russia in exchange for the Kurile islands, a group of about twenty barren rocks, the valuable island of Sakhalin, with its 46,000 square miles and its valuable coal mines and timber forests. Then it was that she, figuratively speaking, gave a gulp and determined some day to get even with Russia. At that time it would have been madness to attempt to fight her unscrupulous foe. The events leading up to this cession of Sakhalin were characteristically Russian. The island geographically is a portion of the Japanese group. It lies just north of Yezo, from which it is separated by the narrow strait of Soya. Japan's more southerly islands were not then so overcrowded as they are now, and the population of Sakhalin was very small. Russia saw this strip of land standing like a bar before her Siberian possessions and determined to possess it. This she did in her usual manner—by moving in. Naturally Japan protested, and Russia, even with her abnormal land grabbing propensities, had not the face to dispute the claim. She accordingly suggested that a joint occupation be tried, Japan being given the southern half. Of course this did not work—joint occupations never do—and Russia knew that in advance. The joint occupation in this case really consisted of Russia and—Russia. Japan protested, and Russia offered to give her a few of the Kurile rocks if she would get out altogether. Japan declined, and the joint occupation farce went on a little longer. Then the limit was reached. Japan protested again, whereupon magnanimous Russia offered to give her the entire bleak Kurile group in exchange for her claim to Sakhalin, which Russia has since used as a penal colony. Japan was furious, but she realized that if she did not take the Kuriles and get out she would get nothing and get out at the same time, so she accepted.

What then seemed a calamity for the island empire, which needed Sakhalin's sparsely settled miles as an outlet for her rapidly increasing surplus population, was really a blessing in disguise, for it caused the Japs to realize that if they were to preserve their national existence they must be prepared to support it by force of arms, which arms would almost certainly be used first against Russia. That did not prove to be quite the case, for China was the first nation to get a taste of the Japanese quality in fighting, but Russia was second on the list, and if there is anything certain, in case Russia should be the loser in the present struggle, it is that Japan will claim Sakhalin as a matter of sentiment and the Liautong peninsula as a matter of justice and naval and political expediency.

A Rapid Evolution.

The evolution of the Japanese army was rapid. The modernization of the military really began with the outbreak of the Satsuma rebellion or revolution in 1868, seven years before the cession of Sakhalin to Russia. This destructive war, in which several hundred thousand Japanese lost their lives, lasted until 1872, when the shogun was finally overthrown, his retainers killed or scattered to all parts of the kingdom and the mikado firmly established upon the throne. To make up for the destruction of the fighting bands of samurai under the daimios an army built on European and American lines was immediately raised. Japanese youths were sent abroad to study the military establishments of other lands. Trained officers from America, England, France and Germany were invited to visit the country and assist in training an army. These experts, with the returned students who had graduated from foreign institutions, started military academies throughout the kingdom, so that Japan shortly became one vast training school.

A very complete plan of fortifications was adopted. The work along this line has not been entirely finished, but all the more important points are well protected, especially against attack from sea.

It was in 1875 that compulsory military service in the army and navy was adopted. Since that time every male subject of the mikado between the ages of seventeen and forty is liable to active duty. The army is made up of four divisions, and the conscript is slated for a term of service in each—three years in the active army, four years in the reserves, five years in the landwehr and eight years in the landsturm. In times of peace, however, only a small number of those eligible are admitted to the active army, choice being made by lot. In the beginning the main stress was laid on the artillery and infantry arms of the service. The cavalry, which is Russia's strongest point, is Japan's weakest.

An Eventful Period.

The first period of Japan's military evolution extended from the beginning of the Satsuma rebellion in 1868 to the opening of the Chino-Japanese war in 1894. This struggle served not only to open the eyes of the world to the fact that a new military power had entered the field, but came like a revelation to the Japs themselves. The adoption of western methods had not been in vain. The careful and scientific drill of the men in both the army and navy, the marksmanship practice of the gunners in the artillery and on the ships, the years of study given to every military system on earth, the schooling imparted to Japanese officers and men by army experts from Europe and America—all these things had borne fruit. The island kingdom had not only overcome her hereditary and overgrown neighbor on both land and sea, but she had done it in a manner that reflected glory upon her arms. Her ambition to be the leader of the orient was given a fresh spur.

Russia's grab of the Liautong peninsula and Manchuria furnished a direction for the newly awakened military enthusiasm of Japan. Here began the second stage of the evolution. Efforts toward creating a great army and navy were redoubled. The army was increased and more rigidly drilled than before. So rapidly and thoroughly was this process carried forward that at the time of the Boxer outbreak in 1900 the military establishment of the island empire had almost doubled.

"The Little Beggars."

The conduct of the Japanese troops on the march to Peking and in the subsequent fighting about the Chinese capital was such as to still further awaken the admiration of the world. Prior to that time the little men had measured themselves only with the soldiers of China. Now they marched side by side with the soldiers of Europe and America. The Japs seemed to understand that much depended on the impression made. How favorable that impression was the reports sent back by newspaper correspondents and the soldiers of other nations amply testify. The praises of "the little beggars," as the Jap troops were called, were being sung from Berlin to San Francisco. They outmarched the other troops, were the first over the breaches, stood fatigue with less complaint and maintained better discipline than almost any other soldiers in the field.

The small arms used by the Japanese were invented by one of their officers. They are fine weapons, and the manner in which the little brown men are using them against the Russians demonstrates that their military advancement since the Boxer uprising has been as rapid as during the years between 1895 and 1900.

THE MODERNIZATION OF JAPAN'S ARMY.

1. Earliest inception of drill: Sergeant with cat-o'-nine-tails. 2. Growth in organization: Officer's instructions to sergeant major. 3. About 1870: European military tent and European caps, with regimental badge and neck protector; rice bucket. 4. About 1873: French caps, native sword, German rifles. 5. 1875-80: Full dress uniform of infantry officers—French kepi, tunic, white cock's feathers, gold chevrons, European swords. 6. Present day: Field cap, knapsack, greatcoat and mess tin of modern German pattern and fastening; so with cartridge pouches; French trousers and white gaiters; sword bayonet.

Annual Levy.

GENERAL ROAD LEVY.

Election Dist. No.	1—Swanton	$550 00
" " "	2—Selbysport	1,500 00
" " "	3—Grantsville	1,150 00
" " "	4—Bloomington	700 00
" " "	5—Accident	950 00
" " "	6—Sang Run	750 00
" " "	7—East Oakland	750 00
" " "	8—Ryan's Glade	1,100 00
" " "	9—Johnson's	350 00
" " "	10—Deer Park	600 00
" " "	11—Elbow	650 00
" " "	12—Bittinger	625 00
" " "	13—Kitzmiller'ville	150 00
" " "	14—Oakland	750 00
National Road		880 00
Total		$11,455 00

CORPORATIONS.

Mayor and Council of Oakland		$800 00
" " " "	Deer Park	100 00
" " " "	Loch Lynn	100 00
" " " "	Friendsville	500 00
Commissioners of Grantsville		150 00
Mountain Lake Park Community		200 00
Total		$1,850 00

CLERK OF CIRCUIT COURT.

E. Z. Tower, use Garrett National Bank of Oakland	$800 00
Same, balance	695 21
Total	$1,495 21

COURT FUND.

Estimate to pay court expenses for July, September and December, 1904, and March term, 1905	$3,327 00

ORPHANS COURT.

Estimate to pay judges	$541 44
E. E. Friend, Register of Wills	248 00
Total	$789 44

SHERIFF'S OFFICE.

W. A. Maffett, late sheriff, use Garrett National Bank of Oakland	$1,293 25
Same, balance	1,055 28
Frank Callis, warden to jail, use Garrett National Bank of Oakland	246 00
E. J. Frantz, sheriff	1,622 98
Total	$4,127 51

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

To the Public School Commissioners for support of schools	$15,000 00
To build school houses, subject to order	4,000 00
Total	$19,000 00

PUBLIC PRINTING AND PUBLISHING.

Benjamin H. Sincell, publishing, use Garrett National Bank of Oakland	$800 00
Same, printing, use Garrett National Bank of Oakland	200 00
James D. Hamill, publishing, use Garrett National Bank of Oakland	800 00
Total	$840 00

ELECTION EXPENSES.

Estimate to pay same for 1904	$3,000 00

NEW ROADS.

Road Case No. 167.

Henry Bernard, examiner, 2 days	$4 00
Wm. J. Bernard, examiner, 2 days	4 00
Albert Wilt, examiner, 2 days	2 00
Otho Bernard, chainman 1 day	2 00
Philip R. Titchinell, chainman, 1 day	2 00
A. M. Duckworth, flagman, 1 day	2 00
Isaac Moon, axeman, 1 day	2 00
Arthur Duckworth, axeman, 1 day	2 00
Edwin L. Mitchell, surveyor, 3 days	12 00

Road Case No. 166.

E. W. Kelso, examiner, 1 day	2 00
Andrew Shartzer, examiner, 1 day	2 00
Norman Bernard, examiner, 1 day	2 00
A. C. Mason, surveyor, 2 days	8 00

Road Case No. 165.

G. W. Broadwater, examiner, 4 days	8 00
P. P. McAndrews, examiner, 4 days	8 00
Alvin Fazenbaker, examiner, 4 days	8 00
Victor Broadwater, flagman, 1 day	1 00
C. M. Miller, surveyor, 4 days, plats, &c	30 75
Geo. O. Broadwater, damages	1 00
Bond Brothers, damages	1 00
Jonas E. Broadwater, damages	1 00
Wm. B. Broadwater, damages	1 00
North Maryland Lumber Co., damages	1 00

Road Case No. 163.

J. H. Rafter, examiner, 1 day	2 00
Theo. Beckman, examiner, 1 day	2 00
L. H. Friend, examiner, 1 day	2 00
C. M. Miller, surveyor, &c	5 50
R. T. Bray, chainman, 1 day	1 50
J. F. Friend, chainman, 1 day	1 50
Total	$123 25

BRIDGE ACCOUNT.

Estimate to build same for 1904	$4,500 00

SMALLPOX ACCOUNT.

Dr. H. M. Kemp, for one fumigating apparatus and formaldehyde	$5 20
Dr. H. M. Kemp, for services rendered Harry and Margaret Cross	345 00
David Martin, guard, use Dixon & Kelso	22 00
Same, guard, use Garrett Nat'l Bank	62 00
John J. Sweeney, guard and delivering supplies, use D. E. Offutt & Sons	103 00
Same, same, use King Delawder	36 00
Thos. Little, for supplies furnished Cogley, Drummond, Clark, Johnson, McRoble and Rice families, also to nurses, use Garrett National Bank of Oakland	237 27
Hustling Store Co., for supplies furnished Spiker, Flowers, Hart, Elliott, Crane and Enlow, also for guards	222 55
Felty & Co., supplies furnished M. E. Flowers, use 1st National Bank of Oakland	43 36
Hammond & Martin, supplies furnished M. E. Flowers, use E. E. Friend	30 51
W. C. White, nursing, use Garrett National Bank of Oakland	15 00
Warren Hardesty, nursing, use H. V. Leighton	28 00
Adam Long, guarding, use Hustling Store Company	8 00
E. F. Smouse, guarding, use Hustling Store Company	60 00
H. H. Junkins, guarding, use Hustling Store Company	7 00
Emma Tasker, nurse	20 00
Miss N. B. Turley, milk for Rice family, use Garrett National Bank	6 80
J. D. Hayden, guarding, use Relia M. Pope	88 00
R. K. Maroney, team for nurse	1 50
Jemima Mowery, nurse, use Garrett National Bank	56 00
Miss May McRobie, nurse, use First National Bank of Oakland	20 00
Mrs. Jos. Speiker, bedding destroyed	4 65
Mrs. John Sims, for nursing and articles destroyed, use Garrett National Bank	57 00
Oakland Pharmacy, fumigation and medicine furnished Rice, Shrout, Green, Elliott, Clark, Miss Delawder, Kenney, McRobie, Spiker, Enlow, Flowers, Gus Delawder and Cranes, use Garrett Nat'l Bank	385 05
John W. Maroney, delivering medicine, &c., use First National Bank	108 00
James B. Vansant, hauling wood, &c, use E. E. Friend	17 50
D. J. Broderick, guard, use Garrett National Bank	26 00
H. H. Junkins, guard, use First National Bank of Oakland	16 00
Adam Long, guard, use H. V. Leighton	22 00
E. F. Smouse, delivering supplies, &c., use H. V. Leighton	48 00
Chas. L. Browning, guard, use First National Bank of Oakland	14 00
W. B. Hesen, guard, use First National Bank of Oakland	32 00
B. F. Westlake, guard, use First National Bank of Oakland	28 00
C. M. Rathbun & Sons, for supplies furnished, use 1st National Bank	22 32
Dr. H. W. McComas, medical service rendered Wm. White, Miss Tasker, Miss Elliott, Chas. Spelcher, B. F. Crane's family, Richard Ream's family, Hampton McCrobie's family, Michael Rice's family, Isaac Shrout's family, Miss Nell Delawder, Charles Enlow, Wm. Liller and wife, Jos. Cogley's family, Mr. Flower's family, Andrew Harne's family, Groves at Offutt's Mill, Lewis at Offutt's Mill, Colfax DeWitt's family, Gus Delawder, also Green and wife at Offutt's Mill	1,723 00
J. Gilbert Selby, medical services rendered Jno. H. Johnson and Jno. L. Sims and family	250 00
Dr. J. E. Legge, medical services rendered Clarks, Lillers and Cranes, use Garrett National Bank	40 00
Dr. W. H. Ravenscroft, medical services rendered Clark's family and extra duties as health officer, use Garrett National Bank	100 00
Same, for same, balance	510 00
Total	$4,820 80

SPECIAL ROAD APPROPRIATIONS.

Road Case No. 161, subject to order	$50 00
Road Case No. 165, subject to order	400 00
Road Case No. 167, subject to order	600 00
Districts Nos. 1, 4, 7, 8, 10, 13 and 14	1,150 00
Districts Nos. 3, 9, 11 and 12	490 00
Districts Nos. 5, 6 and 2	700 00
Total	$3,380 00

MAGISTRATE FEES.

W. D. Hoye, Dist. No. 10	$ 26 00
A. S. Teats, " " 7, use Garrett National Bank of Oakland	23 90
Same, balance	9 55
Peter Nathan, Dist. No. 3	11 75
A. B. Gonder, " " 14	102 55
Total	$173 75

OUTSIDE PENSIONERS.

Hannah Edmonds, support of William Edmonds, subject to order	$ 100 00
John Kanada, support of Francis Cooper, subject to order	25 00
Sarah Sanbower, support of Hubert Sanbower, subject to order	50 00
George A. Bittinger, support of Mary Durst, subject to order	100 00
Silas Cuppett, support of Emily Forsythe, subject to order	80 00
Jacob Beeman, support of Elizabeth Spiker, subject to order	25 00
Hermon J. Georg, support of Theo. Simon, subject to order	96 00
Samuel S. Meese, support of Henry Meese, subject to order	75 00
Wm. A. Gibbs, support Nancy Vanskickle & daughter, subject to order	120 00
Ester Glotfelty, support of herself, subject to order	75 00
A. Georg, support of Hetz, subject to order	25 00
Simon Nair, support of himself, subject to order	60 00
Estimate to pay others for 1904	300 00
Total	$1,151 00

MISCELLANEOUS ACCOUNT.

W. H. Ravenscraft, Health Officer, use First National Bank of Oakland	$ 100 00
Same, Physician to Jail	100 00
James Denmark, scavenger, subject to order	100 00
McComas Sanitarium, for free bed	200 00
Dr. H. W. McComas, pauper patients	300 00
William A. Walker, janitor, subject to order	300 00
The Falconer Company, blank books, &c	244 40
G. A. Shirer & Co., repairs for stoves	3 35
A. G. Sturgiss, stationery and medicine for Jail	46 90
Thomas Harne, hauling	4 25
Henry Kahl, sub-registrar Dis. No. 5	2 80
A. D. Naylor & Co	43 68
Dixon & Kelso, supplies for Jail, &c	16 13
S. L. Townshend & Son, supplies for Jail and Court House	72 68
D. E. Bolden & Co., supplies for Jail and Court House	311 25
J. M. Davis & Sons, supplies for Jail and Court House	4 24
W. H. Ravenscraft, for vital statistics	14 60
Oakland Pharmacy, medicine for Jail, &c	15 15
D. E. Offutt, for electric lights	111 15
George Geissman, coal for Jail and Court House	164 00
Total	$2,054 18

CORONER'S INQUEST.

On the body of John McLaughlin.	
John T. Browning, juror	$1 00
King Delawder, "	1 00
Robert Townshend, "	1 00
John Ault, "	1 00
D. M. Dixon, "	1 00
H. Cruitzberg, "	1 00
Abel Dewitt, "	1 00
H. W. Kahl, "	1 00
W. H. Johnson, "	1 00
George Geissman, "	1 00
Austin Brown, "	1 00
Wm. E. Broderick, "	1 00
Dr. W. H. Ravenscraft	10 00
Total	$22 00

COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

Estimate for County Commissioners	$1,000 00
A. G. Ross, Clerk, balance	400 00
J. C. Renninger, Attorney	150 00
Total	$1,550 00

ATTORNEYS' FEES.

F. A. Thayer, State's Attorney	$ 880 00
Thomas A. Poffenberger, assisting State's Attorney	40 00
Gilmor S. Hamill	20 00
Norman S. Heindell	15 00
Sincell and Heindell	10 00
R. T. Semmes	5 00
Thomas J. Peddicord	10 00
J. C. Renninger	15 00
W. E. Offutt	15 00
G. S. Hamill, Jr	10 00
Hamill & Hamill and Williams	10 00
Hamill & Hamill	15 00
Hamill and Renninger	10 00
Total	$1,055 00

FOX AND CAT CERTIFICATES.

Estimate to pay same for 1904	$300 00

ALMSHOUSE AND ASYLUM FUND.

Estimate for 1904	$2,000 00

MARYLAND HOSPITAL.

Estimate for 1904	$750 00
Estimate to pay witnesses before J. P.	$100 00

CONSTABLE FEES.

C. H. Liston, Dist. No. 2	$ 11 00
W. D. Dixon, special, Dists. No. 7 & 14	6 75
W. H. Ridder, Dist. No. 8, use First National Bank of Oakland	22 00
Thomas P. Savage, Dist. No. 6, use Garrett National Bank of Oakland	21 70
George Stahl, Dist. No. 3	39 25
William Newman, special, Nos. 7 & 14	20 40
Wm. Broderick, " " "	39 10
Total	$160 20

COUNTY TREASURER.

E. A. Weimer, commissions on county tax	$1,512 98
Same, commissions on state tax	333 73
Total	$1,846 67
Contingent Fund	$5,925 28

RECAPITULATION.

General Road Levy	$11,455 00
Corporations	1,850 00
Clerk of Circuit Court	1,495 21
Court Fund	3,327 00
Orphan's Court	789 44
Sheriff's Office	4,127 51
Public Schools	19,000 00
Public Printing and Publishing	800 00
Election Expenses	3,000 00
New Roads	123 25
Bridge Account	4,500 00
Smallpox Account	4,820 80
Special Road Appropriations	3,380 00
Commissioners' Office	1,550 00
Attorneys' Fees	1,055 00
Fox and Cat Certificates	300 00
Almshouse and Asylum Fund	2,000 00
Maryland Hospital	750 00
Estimate to pay witnesses before J. P.	100 00
Constable Fees	160 20
Magistrate Fees	173 75
Outside Pensioners	1,151 00
Miscellaneous Account	2,054 18
Coroner's Inquest	22 00
County Treasurer	1,846 67
Contingent Fund	5,925 28
Total	$75,647 35

To pay this amount it was ascertained that the taxable property as shown by the assessment books amounts to $8,047,580.00, which at 94c on the $100, will make the above amount for County purposes, $75,647.25.

Deducting $631,437.00 for Corporations paying direct to the State Treasurer, leaves the basis $7,416,143.00, at 22½ cents on each $100, makes $16,686.32, and this added makes the taxes for State and County purposes, $92,333.57.

P. J. STEPHEN, Pres't.
JACOB STUMP,
Z. TAYLOR FRIEND,
Commissioners.
A. G. ROSS, Clerk.

EXAMINERS' NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the undersigned, appointed by the County Commissioners of Garrett county, to view the lands through which the new road prayed to be built in Election District No. 6, of said county, beginning at a point on Gap Run, near the residence of Mrs. Archibald DeWitt and running down said run through the lands of Truman W. Casteel and others to intersect the Sang run road at or near the bridge at Cuppett & Lytle's store in Sang Run, and examine whether the said new road should be built, will meet on the 16th day of May, 1904, for such purpose, at Mrs. DeWitt's and to determine whether the public convenience requires the said new road, and if so, to locate the same and perform their duty in the premises.

E. McLEAN,
C. W. FRIEND,
FRED. HANEY,
Examiners.

6-td

The
CLOTHCRAFT RAINCOAT

will Keep you as dry as toast in the stormiest weather.

It sheds water like a duck's back and when the storm is over you can't find a spot on the coat.

It's far ahead of the old style mackintosh and it hasn't the least "rubber" smell about it.

The belted back model shown in the illustration is as "swagger" as the high-priced custom tailor's product.

It's the same in everything except the price—instead of charging $40, we ask only $15 to $25.

The style book will interest you—it's free.

J. H. CUPPETT, Friendsville, Md.

FACTS ABOUT WORLD'S FAIR

Interesting Figures Concerning The Exposition

Grounds cover 1240 acres.
Cheese weighing two tons.
Exposition costs $50,000,000.
For athletic events, $150,000.
Rose garden 10 acres in area.
Giant bird cage, 300 feet long.
Special pavilion for sculpture.
Forty-four States participate.
Automobile speeding contests.
Giant locomotive at full speed.
Indian exhibit; covers 40 acres.
Fifty foreign countries exhibit.
Model Indian school; 100 pupils.
Special corn exhibit cost $50,000.
Natural garden of wild flowers.
Art potery works in operation.
Model school for blind and deaf.
Mining gulch; 12 acres in extent.
Louisiana history told in flowers.
Statue in butter of John Stewart.
Regular hat factory in operation.
Ice plant—300 tons daily capacity.
Placer gold mine in mining gulch.
Philippine exhibits; cost $1,000,000.
Pavilion built entirely of peanuts.
Decorative sculpture; cost $500,000.
Queen Victoria's Jubilee presents.
International angling tournament.
Iron statue of Vulcan; 50 feet high.
Four acres of growing fresh fruits.
The widest boiler plate ever rolled.
Typical Pennsylvania coal breaker.
Pure-food exhibits cover two acres.
Turquoise mine in actual operation
Full-sized yacht, completely rigged.
Idaho silver nugget; weight 10 tons.
Operating lapidary and assay office.
Outside live-game exhibits; 10 acres.
Turbine engine of 8000 horse-power.
Gem cutting, grinding and polishing
Live stock, 37 acres; $250,000 in prizes.
"Hank" Monk's famous stage coach.
Rainbow gardens, amid the cascades.
Locomotive tests throughout season.
Largest organ—145 stops, 10,000 pipes.
Models of coal mines and appliances.
Factory for making pens of all kinds.
Airship tournament; $200,000 in prizes.
Largest gas engine—3000 horsepower.
Factory where paper boxes are made.
A practical shoe factory in operation.
Meeting of National Rowing Regatta.
Manufacture of nitrogen from the air.
Athletic sports and games in general.
Primitive Mexican copper-mine camp.
Floral clock; minute hand 2500 pounds.
Display of jewelry valued at $18,000,000.
Whale 62 feet long; papier-machine cast.
Full-size model United States warship.
Liberty Bell in Pennsylvania Building.
Four acres of agricultural implements.
Edison's personal exhibit of inventions.
Tobacco exhibit; covers over half acre.
Imitation diamond factory in operation.
Butter and cheese exhibit; over an acre.
Wireless-telegraph station in operation.
Tree 860 years old, from North Carolina.
Bimonthly exhibit of seasonable flowers.
Cafe on balcony in Horticultural Building.
Typical frontier trading post reproduced.
Comparative measurements of race types.
Stadium—seating capacity 27,000 persons.
Great display in gymnasium trophy room
Important lectures on physical training.
Special collection of gems and rare metals.
Outside forestry exhibits; covers 15 acres.
Germany vs. America in forestry exhibit.
Model creamery, in Agricultural Building.
Clock dial 100 feet across; largest on earth.
One-third acre cotton exhibit; 60 feet high.
Speech transmitted via electric-light rays.
Complete assemblage of the world's races.
Native Alaska buildings; real totem poles.
Ancient Mexican city of Mitla reproduced.
Historical records of Louisiana Territory.
Sugar exhibit; every phase—cane to caramel.
Modern printing establishment in operation.
Working display of United States' big guns.
Projected terminal improvements in New York.
United States map in growing crops; five acres.
One-acre conservatory; rare flowers and plants.
United States Fisheries Building; 135 feet square.
Ainu hunters and fishers—Japanese aborigines.
Revival of the Olympic games of ancient Greece.
Four miles of aisles in the Agricultural Building.
Assembly Hall seats 1200; in Agricultural Building.
Model farm, exhibited by United States Government.

PUBLIC LOCAL LAWS.

Additional Justice for Second District.

CHAPTER 354.

AN ACT to authorize the Governor to appoint an additional Justice of the Peace for the Second District of Garrett county, and to be located in the town of Friendsville.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the Governor be, and he is hereby authorized, empowered and directed to appoint one additional Justice of the Peace for the Second District of Garrett county, and to be located in the town of Friendsville in said Election District number Two.

SEC. 2. And be it enacted, That this Act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

Approved April 7th, 1904.

Justices of the Peace.

CHAPTER 515.

AN ACT to add an additional Section to Article 12 of the Code of Public Local Laws, title "Garrett County," sub-title "Justices of the Peace and Constables," defining the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace, said section to be designated Section number 135A.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Maryland, That a new section be added to Article number 12 of the Code of Public Local Laws, title Garrett county, to read as follows:

SEC. 135A. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That it shall not be lawful for any resident of Garrett county to be sued before any Justice of the Peace in said county out of the election district in which said resident resides; provided, however, that upon any cause of action within the jurisdiction of a Justice of the Peace arising in said county, any resident of said county may be sued before a Justice of the Peace in the election district wherein the contract was made, or such cause originated; and provided further, that in any election district in said county wherein but one Justice of the Peace shall be appointed, then it shall be lawful to sue and be sued before a Justice of the Peace in an adjoining election district in said county; and provided further that where there are two or more joint defendants residing in different districts of said county, it shall be lawful to institute such proceedings in any district in which either of the defendants resides; and it shall not be lawful for any Justice to issue a warrant against any resident of said county authorizing his arrest, or to try any such offender after his arrest, unless the alleged offender shall reside in said election district, or the offense or crime complained of shall have arisen in the election district for which such Justice of the Peace has been appointed, provided, however, that if there be but one Justice of the Peace in the election district in which the offender resides, or in which the offense arose, then the Justice of the Peace of any adjoining district may issue his warrant for and try such offender in the manner prescribed by law.

SEC. 2. And be it enacted, That this Act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

Approved April 8th, 1904.

Bonding Act to Build Court House and Jail at Oakland.

CHAPTER 471.

AN ACT to enable the qualified voters of Garrett county to determine by ballot whether bonds, not to exceed the sum of one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, shall be issued by the County Commissioners of said county for the purpose of building and furnishing a new Court House and Jail, at the county seat, Oakland, in said county.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the question of whether or not the County Commissioners of Garrett County shall issue bonds to an amount not less than seventy-five nor exceeding one hundred thousand dollars for the purpose of purchasing lots and furnishing and erecting and building a Court House, and a new Jail and furnishing the same, at Oakland, the county seat of said county, not to exceed the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, shall be submitted to the registered qualified voters at the next Congressional election to be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday of November in the year nineteen hundred and four, the said ticket to be voted to be printed on the congressional ballot to be used at said election, the ballot to be used in said election shall have printed on them for issue of bonds as against the issue of bonds, and shall be counted and returned as other election returns are counted and made.

SEC. 2. And be it enacted, That if it shall be found by the returns of said judges of election that a majority of the votes cast in said county are for the issue of said bonds, then it shall be the duty of the County Commissioners of Garrett County, within nine months after said election, to issue said bonds to an amount not exceeding one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars in sums not less than one hundred nor more than one thousand dollars each, and shall bear interest not to exceed five per centum per annum; and within nine months after said election, if it shall be decided by the ballots cast at said election, if it be decided by ballot cast that said bonds shall be issued, the said County Commissioners shall issue bonds, which bonds shall be signed by the President of the Board of County Commissioners, and to be countersigned by the clerk of the said board, and the said bonds shall be made payable in the following manner, that is to say: five thousand dollars each and every year, beginning with the year 1907, and they shall have coupons attached for the semi-annual interest, payable respectively on the first day of February and the first day of August in each year; the said bonds shall be dated as of the first day of August, 1906, and shall be forever exempt from all taxation for any purpose, and shall have printed on them a reference to the Act authorizing the issue thereof.

SEC. 3. And be it enacted, That said bonds shall be issued to mature at such date as shall not require the payment thereof of more than five thousand dollars in any one year; but none of said bonds shall be issued to mature before the first day of August, 1907.

SEC. 4. And be it enacted, That in order to pay the interest on said bonds the County Commissioners shall annually, beginning with their levy laying session in 1906, levy on the assessable property of the county a sufficient amount to pay said interest until the said bonds shall respectively mature; and for the payment of said bonds they shall, beginning with the year 1907, levy on the assessable property of said county a sum of five thousand dollars to pay said bonds, which shall be paid in the order of their serial number, beginning with serial number 1 and in their successive order.

SEC. 5. And be it enacted, That of the whole issue of said bonds so authorized or so much as may be necessary, the said County Commissioners shall immediately after signing said bonds, as hereinbefore provided, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, which said sale of said bonds shall be made upon due notice by publication in such news paper or news papers as the said County Commissioners shall deem proper and necessary.

SEC. 6. And be it enacted, That the proceeds arising from the sale of said bonds shall be applied by the County Commissioners of said county for the purchase of such lots and the erection and furnishing of a new Court House and Jail building, at Oakland, the county seat of said county, and for no other purpose; and for the building and furnishing of said Court House and Jail, the said County Commissioners shall contract by sealed bids for which contracts advertisements shall be made in such newspaper or newspapers as the said County Commissioners shall deem proper, giving notice of the time and place of the public opening of such bids, and they shall require such bidder to file with their bids a good and sufficient bond with a surety or sureties to be approved by them in such penalty for the faithful performance of the contract thereunder as they may deem proper; and upon the opening of such bids the said County Commissioners shall award the said contract to the lowest responsible bidders, but they shall have the power to reject any and all bids.

SEC. 7. And be it enacted, That this Act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

Approved April 8th, 1904.

PUBLIC LOCAL LAWS.

To Reimburse School Tax.

CHAPTER 20.

AN ACT to appropriate the sum of two thousand one hundred and twelve dollars and ninety-nine cents out of the public school funds, to reimburse Garrett county for an instalment of State School tax withheld from said county in the year nineteen hundred and three and also to authorize and direct the Comptroller to apportion to said county the installment known as the March installment of the state school tax for the year nineteen hundred and four, said installment being the apportionment made to Garrett county on the 15th day of March in each year. Whereas an instalment of state school tax amounting to the sum two thousand one hundred and twelve dollars and ninety-nine cents, was withheld from Garrett county in the year nineteen hundred and three and said county not being able to keep open its schools for seven and a half months in the year, as required by the school laws of the state, as by said law required to forfeit the March instalment of said school tax for the year nineteen hundred and three, the said inability of said county has been subject to large expenses in the erection of school houses, and the fact that the small population is scattered over a large extent of territory, creating a large number of school houses for the number of pupils required to be taught therein; Therefore,

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the Comptroller be, and he is hereby directed, to issue his warrant upon the Treasurer of the State in favor of the Board of County School Commissioners of Garrett county for the sum of two thousand one hundred and twelve dollars and ninety-nine cents, said sum, in addition to the amount to which said county is entitled to receive, to be payed out of the public school funds of the state under existing laws.

SEC. 2. And be it enacted, That the Comptroller be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to apportion Garrett county its proper proportion of said school tax for the year nineteen hundred and four, known as the March instalment of said school tax to be made by the Comptroller in pursuance of law, on the fifteenth day of March in each year, in the same manner as if the schools of Garrett had been kept open seven and one-half months in the year ending December 31, nineteen hundred and four.

SEC. 3. And be it enacted, That the Board of School Commissioners s' all apply the said sums so received by the provisions of this Act to the support of the public schools of said county in the same manner as the other portion of the state school tax received by said county are intended to be applied under the provisions of the existing laws of the state.

SEC. 4. And be it enacted, That this Act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

Approved March 3d, 1904.

Prohibiting Sale of Liquor in Districts Nos. 6, 10 and 12.

CHAPTER 103.

AN ACT to prohibit the granting of licenses for the sale of spirituous or fermented liquors or lager beer in Election Districts Nos 6., 10 and 12 of Garrett county, Maryland.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That it shall be unlawful for the Clerk of the Circuit Court for Garrett county, Maryland, to issue to any person or persons or corporation a license to sell spirituous or fermented liquors or lager beer in election districts Nos. 6, 10 and 12, commonly known as Sang Run, Deer Park and Bittinger districts of Garrett county, Maryland.

SEC. 2. And be it enacted, That this Act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

Approved March 18th, 1904.

Prohibiting Sale of Liquor at Bond.

CHAPTER 673.

AN ACT to prohibit the sale of spirituous or fermented liquors or lager beer at any place in Garrett county within three miles of Lower Savage School House in the village of Bond, Garrett county, Maryland.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That it shall not be lawful for the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Garrett County, Maryland, to issue license to any person or persons to sell spirituous or fermented liquors or lager beer at any place in Garrett county within three miles of Lower Savage School House, in the village of Bond, Garrett county, Maryland.

SEC. 2. And be it enacted, That this Act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

Approved April 12th, 1904.

Carrying of Firearms.

CHAPTER 177.

AN ACT to prohibit all persons under fifteen years of age from carrying or having in their possession firearms of any description within the limits of Garrett county.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That it shall be unlawful for all persons under the age of fifteen years to carry or have in his or her possession any shot gun, rifle, revolver or other firearm of any description within the limits of Garrett county, Maryland.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That any person convicted of violating this Act before any court of competent jurisdiction, shall be fined not less than five dollars nor more than twenty dollars, or be imprisoned in the county jail for not less than ten nor more than thirty days for each and every offence.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That all fines imposed and collected for violation of this Act shall be paid to the County Commissioners of Garrett county to be used by them in the improvement of the public roads of said county.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That this Act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

Approved March 25th, 1904.

Against Bringing Indigent Persons Into Garrett County.

CHAPTER 236.

AN ACT to prevent any person from removing and bringing any poor, indigent or insane persons from any state, county or town into Garrett county, with the intent to leave such person a charge and burden upon Garrett county.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That it shall be unlawful for any person or persons to remove, bring, or entice any poor, indigent or insane person from any state, county or town to Garrett county, with intent to make said Garrett county chargeable with the support of such poor, indigent or insane person, under penalty of a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than five hundred dollars or be imprisoned in the Maryland House of Correction for a period of not less than two months nor more than two years, or both fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 2. And be it enacted, That the County Commissioners of Garrett county shall have the power to return and remove such poor, indigent or insane person who shall come into Garrett county for the purpose of charging Garrett county for the support of such persons, to such state, county or town where such poor, indigent or insane persons reside; and the County Commissioners may recover from such person or persons, state, county or town such expenses as incurred by reason of the support and return of such poor, indigent or insane person.

SEC. 3. And be it enacted, That this Act shall take effect from the date of its passage

Approved April 7th, 1904.

Not to Sell Liquor Within Three Miles of Fairview Church.

CHAPTER 5.

AN ACT to prohibit the sale of spirituous or fermented liquors or lager beer at any place in Garrett county within three miles of Fairview Church in Election District number Eight.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That it shall not be lawful for the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Garrett county, Maryland, to issue license to any person or persons, association or body corporate to sell spirituous or fermented liquors or lager beer at any place in Garrett county, within three miles of Fairview Church in Election District number Eight in Garrett county.

SEC. 2. And be it enacted, That this Act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

Approved February 18th, 1904.

PUBLIC LOCAL LAWS.

Incorporating Friendsville.

CHAPTER 300.

AN ACT for the incorporation of the town of Friendsville in District number Two in Garrett county; and for the amendment of article 12 of the Code of Public Laws of the State of Maryland, entitled Garrett County, by adding additional sections thereto, to be known as Sections 111A, 111B, 111C, 111D, 111F, 111G, 111H, 111J, 111K, 111L, 111M, 111O, 111P, 111Q, to follow immediately after section 111 of said article 12 and to be known by the sub-title Friendsville, and to exempt the town of Friendsville in district No. 2 in Garrett county, as herein bounded and described from the operations of the provisions of chapter 77 of the Acts of 1888, entitled An Act to "prohibit the sale of spirituous or fermented liquors or lager beer in election district No. 2 of Garrett county."

WHEREAS, At a meeting of the male citizens and residents of the town of Friendsville, in Garrett county, Maryland, held on the 14th day of January, 1904, it was decided by the unanimous vote of the residents of said town attending said meeting that an application should be made to the General Assembly for a charter for said town of Friendsville

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That 15 new sections be and the same are hereby added to Article 12 of the Code of Public Laws, title "Garrett County," under the new sub-title "Friendsville," to immediately follow section 111, to be known as sections 111A, 111B, 111C, 111D, 111E, 111F, 111F's, 111G, 111H, 111J, 111K, 111L, 111M, 111O, 111P, and 111Q, and to read as follows:

SECTION 111A. That the inhabitants of the town of Friendsville in district No. 2 in Garrett county, Maryland, are hereby incorporated by the name of the "Mayor and Council of Friendsville," and by that name may sue and be sued, may have and use a common seal, and may hold real, personal and mixed property and dispose of the same when the best interests of the town may demand.

SEC. 111B. Be it further enacted, That the corporate limits of the town of Friendsville are hereby declared to be as follows: Beginning at a bounded mulberry tree, standing north ten degrees west sixty perches from John T. Gary's house, and running thence 50¾ deg. east one hundred and ninety perches to a clump of Pawpaw bushes, north 25 degrees east 140 perches to a stone corner, then south 16 degrees east 286 perches to a large rock, then south 68¾ degrees west 200 perches to a stake on brow of hill above coal bank, north 81½ degrees west 152 perches to a leaning tree a little above and beyond Homer Friend's house, thence north 8 degrees west 280 perches to the beginning.

SEC. 111C. Be it further enacted, That said corporation shall be governed by a Mayor and six Councilmen and that W. W. Savage of said town be, and is hereby named Mayor of the said city for the two years from the passage of this Act, ending the first Wednesday after the first Tuesday in February in 1906, and that Wm. H. H. Friend, Allen J. Mason and Arthur Chisholm, be and the same are hereby named and designated as the Councilmen for the first two years from the passage of this Act ending on the first Wednesday after the first Tuesday in February, 1906, and that Frederic G. Fox, John W. McCullough and George J. Kolb are hereby named as Councilmen to serve for the one year from the passage of this Act, ending on the first Wednesday after the first Tuesday in February, 1905, and hereafter an election shall be held on the first Tuesday in February each and every year for the election of three Councilmen to serve for two years from the date of their election or until their successors shall be duly elected and qualified. And an election shall be held on the first Tuesday in February, 1906, for the election of Mayor of said town to serve for two years or until his successor shall be duly elected and qualified, and an election shall be held thereafter in every second year for the election of a Mayor for the said town.

SEC. 111C. And be it enacted, That the Mayor and the Council therein named shall have power to pass all such ordinances for conducting the elections herein provided for, or which may be hereafter authorized to be held, and shall make return thereof to the clerk of the Circuit Court of Garrett county. And the qualified voters of any of said elections shall be *bona fide* residents, male, shall be 21 years of age or over of said town of Friendsville, who have been residents of State for the period of one year and of said town for the period of six months continuously next prior to the date of any such election; and that no one shall be eligible for the office of Mayor or Councilmen of said town unless he shall be a real estate owner or husband of a *bona fide* real estate owner in said town. And the Mayor shall have been a resident of said town for three years previous to his election and the Councilmen shall have been residents of said town two years prior to their election.

SEC. 111D. And be it further enacted, That the said Mayor and Council may from time to time cause an assessment to be made of all the property liable to the state and county taxes within the corporate limits, and to levy a tax thereon not exceeding twenty-five cents on the one hundred dollars in any one year, and that said property shall be assessed at its actual cash value; and that the land included in the above named corporate limits, which have not been laid out as town lots or as town property shall be exempt from taxation, with the exception of the buildings and personal effects thereon. And the said Council may appoint an assessor and collector of taxes and fix his salary for compensation, and provide for a method of collecting the taxes by ordinance, and also the method of making assessments; and any person aggrieved by any assessment made under this provision shall have the right of an appeal to the said Mayor and Council of said town of Friendsville.

SEC. 111E. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the said Mayor of the said town to see that the ordinances of the town are duly and faithfully executed, and he shall appoint subject to the confirmation of the Council all such persons as agents and servants of the corporation as may be necessary to carry out the objects and purposes of the incorporation and enforce the ordinances to be passed thereby.

SEC. 111F. And be it further enacted, That said Council shall have power to pass all such ordinances not contrary to the Constitution and laws of this state, as it may deem necessary, for the good government of the town; for the protection of the town's property, rights and privileges; for the preservation of the peace and good order and securing persons and property from violence and danger and destruction; for the protection of the health, comfort and convenience of the citizens of Friendsville, and visitors thereto or sojourners therein; for providing proper and suitable lights on the streets; for establishing, maintaining and regulating an adequate police force; to regulate the management and location of starch factories, glue factories, renderies, tallow chandlers, bone factories, soap factories, hide houses, tanneries, slaughter houses, breweries, distilleries, livery stables, foundries and all other establishments of which the business or trade may become obnoxious or injurious to public comfort or health; to prohibit the erection of such buildings, or the continuance of such noxious occupations therein, whenever the public health requires it; to prevent or regulate the use of fire arms, fire works, or other dangerous things; practices tending to endanger persons or property; to regulate or prohibit the running at large of cattle, horses, swine, fowls, sheep, goats, dogs or other animals; to authorize the impounding, keeping, sale and redemption of such animals when found in violation of the ordinances in such cases provided; to prevent the deposit of any unwholesome substance, either on public or private property; to compel its removal to designated points and to require slops, garbage, ashes and other waste or unwholesome material to be removed to designated points, or to require the occupants or residents on premises to place them conveniently for removal; to compel the occupants of any premises, building or out-houses, situated in said city, when the same have been filthy or unwholesome to abate or clean the same, to authorize the same to be done by the proper officers and to assess the expenses thereon against such property; to regulate or prevent the storage of gun powder, tar, pitch, resin, coal oil, benzine, turpentine, hemp, cotton, nitroglycerine, dynamite, giant powder, petroleum, gasolene or gas, or any product thereof, or any other explosive or combustible material which may seem to be dangerous; to authorize the removal or confinement of such persons having infectious or pestilential diseases; to pass all ordinances and orders and to expend such sums of money as may be necessary within the limitations therein provided for the protection, maintainance and preservation of the water supply of the city and the prevention of the pollution thereof; to regulate the selling, weighing or measuring of hay, wood, coal, coke and all other articles sold by weight and measure, and to provide for their inspection and selling; to make all regulations which may be deemed expedient for the promotion of health or suppression of disease; to regulate the construction of chimneys, smoke stacks, hearths, ovens, and the erection of stove and stove pipes, boilers and apparatus used in buildings or other places and cause the same to be removed or made secure, when considered dangerous; to suppress, restrain and regulate bawdy houses of ill fame and to prohibit the youth of said city from being on the streets, lanes or alleys at unreasonable hours of the night; to punish and suppress tramps and vagrants by imposing fines or both fines and imprisonment at hard labor, and to abate by appropriate ordinances all nuisances in said town which are so defined at common law, whether they are herein specifically named or not; to regulate the use of side walks and all structures in, under or over the same and to require the owner or occupant of the premises to keep the side-walks in front of same not to exceed 200 feet from snow and other obstructions and prescribe hours for cleaning the same; to regulate and prevent the throwing or depositing of sweepings, dust, ashes, offal, dirt, garbage, paper, hand bills, dirty liquors, or any other materials into any street, alley or public places, signs, sign posts, awnings, awning posts, poles, horse troughs, steps, railroad entrances, racks, posting hand bills and advertisements and display of goods, wares and merchandise; to cause the streets, lanes and alleys to be side walked, paved, graded, repaired, repaved, regraded, drained or sewered, or to close streets, or parts of streets, lanes or alleys; to regulate and license the use of coaches, hacks, drays and all other vehicles for the transportation of passengers, freights or other articles to or from points within said city, for hire or pay; to regulate license, tax restrain or prohibit theatrical and other exhibitions, shows or entertainments, for which money is demanded or received; provided that lectures on scientific, historic, benevolent, artistic, religious, or literary subjects, and apparatus for the exhibition of the same, and specimens of fine art shall not be deemed to be within the provision; to regulate the sales of all kinds of property at auction in the streets, stores, shops, or elsewhere in the city; and to license auctioneers, and all venders of property on the streets or squares, or other public places in the said city; to license, tax, regulate, suppress and prohibit hawkers, and itinerant dealers, peddlers and pawn brokers and to revoke such license at pleasure; to license, tax, regulate and prohibit the keeping or harboring of dogs; to license, tax and regulate branch stores and all other concerns established in said city for temporary business only.

SEC. 111F's. And be it enacted, That the corporate authorities of the town of Friendsville as by this bill provided shall, on the fourth Tuesday in April, 1904, order an election for the purpose of determining whether or not license for the sale of liquor shall be issued in said town, and at said election there shall be two tickets, one of which shall be printed "For Liquor License," and on the other "Against Liquor license," and at said election only freeholders of the town who are otherwise qualified as voters shall be eligible to vote. The Town Clerk, herein named, shall secure from the Clerk to the County Commissioners a certified list of all freeholders in said town, which list shall be verified as to the voter's qualifications by comparison with the registration list of said town of Friendsville in the office of the Supervisors of Election for said county; and for the purposes of this election the said certified list under the seal of the County Commissioners, attested by the Clerk of the town of Friendsville made in duplicate shall be the registration list by which the Judges of Election shall be guided in taking the vote on said question. The Mayor and Council of Friendsville shall appoint three judges and two clerks to hold said election, and they shall severally take the oath provided for judges and clerks by Art. 33 of the Code of Public General Laws title "Elections," and the polls shall be opened at one o'clock, P. M., and close at six o'clock, P. M.; said judges and clerks shall make return to the Mayor and Council of the results of said election and if it shall be found that a majority of the votes cast are "For Liquor License," then and in that event license shall be issued in conformity with the provisions of the succeeding sections of this act; but if a majority of the votes cast shall be found to be "Against Liquor License," then no license shall be issued except after another election as provided for by Section 111Q—should any such election be held. The Mayor and Council shall by handbills posted in said town give five days' notice of said election.

SEC. 111G. And be it further enacted, That any person or persons being the lessor or owner of any hotel property capable of comfortably accommodating fifteen guests or more with suitable and comfortable rooms and beds and bedding shall upon application to the clerk of said corporation and the payment of a minimum license fee of $250.00 (two hundred and fifty dollars) per year shall be authorized to sell liquors, malt and spirituous in the town of Friendsville at a bar to be located in said hotel and no where else, and said bar shall be closed promptly at nine o'clock every week night, and shall be closed from nine o'clock P. M., until six o'clock A. M., of the following day; and any one violating this provision by opening or selling any liquors between the hours named, or from any time from nine o'clock Saturday night until six o'clock Monday morning, shall be deemed to have violated any privilege herein contained or acquired by the payment of the license fee aforesaid, for the sale of liquor, and the license so granted him by said corporation to be at once revoked and the amount paid shall be paid to the town of Friendsville and if he shall sell any liquor after such forfeiture brought to his notice by an order of the Mayor and Council of said town he shall, upon conviction thereof, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall, upon conviction thereof after indictment be fined not less than one hundred dollars ($100.00) nor more than two hundred dollars ($200.00) for each and every sale of liquor made after he shall have been so notified by the said Mayor and Council of Friendsville of the forfeiture of his license.

SEC. 111H. And be it further enacted, That the said Council may elect a Clerk to said Council and fix his compensation and the length of his term, and that they may also fix the compensation of the Mayor of the said town.

SEC. 111J. And be it further enacted, That the County Commissioners of Garrett county shall retain jurisdiction over the present county road running through in the boundaries of said corporate limit of Friendsville, and that said Mayor and Council of Friendsville shall have jurisdiction and supervision over all sidewalks along said road and all streets, lanes and alleys as they may accept and take under control from time to time, and they shall keep a record and description of the same, with the length and location thereof. And no street or alley shall be deemed to be under the control of said corporation so as to render said corporation liable on account of injury or damage arising there on until it shall be shown to have been accepted by the records of said corporation so kept by the clerk of said corporation.

SEC. 111K. And be it further enacted, That the said Mayor and Council shall have the power to compel the property owners binding along any of said streets, lanes or alleys so accepted by said corporation and recorded among its proceedings, to construct and keep in repair side-walks and foot-ways of their property binding on said streets and roads not exceeding 200 feet and may pass all such ordinances as may be necessary to compel the construction and repair of said side-walk. And they shall have power to enforce the construction and repair of said side-walks by fines imposed upon the property owners for a failure to construct and repair after fifteen days notice previously given, which said fines shall be collectable as other fines imposed for the violation of the ordinances of the town, as hereinafter set forth and stated.

SEC. 111L. And be it further enacted, That said Mayor and Council of Friendsville may establish and maintain a town lock-up and may confine therein all persons convicted of violation of their ordinances in default of the payment of fines imposed for such violations, or may at their option confine such person in the county jail at the expense of the said town, or they may require such person, in default of payment of fines, to work out such fines and costs upon the streets or other improvements of said town, such person to be allowed as a credit on such fines or costs the same wages as are paid other employees of said town for the same character of work.

SEC. 111M. And be it further enacted, That all fines, penalties and forfeitures imposed for violating any ordinance passed by said Mayor and Council shall be recoverable in the name of the Mayor and Council of Friendsville before such justice of the peace of the State of Maryland, residing in district No. 2 in Garrett county as may be elected police justice for said town by the Mayor and Council and no other, as shall debts, and shall be paid to the Mayor and Council for use of said town. And any one feeling agrieved by any judgment rendered by said police justice shall have the right of appeal to the circuit court for Garrett county to the next term of said court, but no judgment, fine or penalty imposed shall be stayed unless the party taking the appeal shall file a bond to be approved by the said justice in double the amount of the fine and costs to the Mayor and Council in Friendsville conditioned upon the successful prosecution of said appeal.

SEC. 111O. And be it further enacted, That from and after the passage of this Act, the provisions of the Act of 1888, chapter 77, entitled "An Act to Prohibit the sale of Spirituous and Fermented Liquors and Lager Beer in Election District No. 2 of Garrett county," be and the same is hereby repealed so far as the same shall apply to that part of Election District No. 2 contained within the corporate limits of the town of Friendsville, in Garrett county, Maryland, hereby incorporated, and said part of said election district No. 2 within said corporate limits is hereby exempted from the operation of the provisions of said Act of 1888, chapter 77, and whenever any hotel-keeper having accommodation for fifteen guests in said corporate limits of Friendsville shall produce to the clerk of the circuit court for Garrett county a receipt for the sum of $250.00 (two hundred and fifty dollars) paid to the clerk of the Mayor and Council of Friendsville for a license to sell spirituous and fermented liquors in said town, then the clerk of the circuit court for Garrett county shall issue a license to such parties to sell spirituous and fermented liquors and lager beer in the corporate limits of said town of Friendsville, upon the terms and conditions and for the license fee or charge as other state licenses are issued for the sale of spirituous liquors and lager beer and in case his license so granted by the Mayor and Council of Friendsville shall be forfeited under the provisions of this Act, and he shall be convicted as herein provided, then he shall no longer have any right to sell under his state license.

SEC. 111P. And be it further enacted, That it shall not be lawful for the clerk of the circuit court of Garrett county to issue license to any person, persons, firm or corporation to sell spirituous or fermented liquors or lager beer after April 30th, 1904, outside the corporate limits of Friendsville, within four miles of the public school at Friendsville, Md.

SEC. 111Q. And be it further enacted, That whenever hereafter ten freeholders of the town shall desire to have the sale of liquor abolished, they shall petition the Mayor and Council at least thirty days before the February election provided for in each year, to submit at said election to the voters of said town, whether or not the license herein provided for shall be abolished; and the Mayor shall have printed on separate tickets to be voted at said election the words "For Liquor License," and "Against Liquor License," and if if a majority of the votes cast shall be cast For Liquor License the same shall be issued as hereinbefore provided; but if a majority of the votes cast shall be Against Liquor License, then no more license to sell liquors shall be granted after the expiration of the term for which any such licenses then issued shall end; and if the votes of the majority shall be Against Liquor License and the sale of such liquors be prohibited, any ten freeholders in said town may, at the next ensuing election petition for a submission of the question again, and a similar ticket shall be prepared and voted and the majority for or against liquor license shall prevail and licenses shall be issued as aforesaid or not as the case may be and the voters shall decide; and under these conditions and provisions the question of license or no license may be submitted at each and every annual election; no person who is not a freeholder within the corporate limits of the town of Friendsville and possessing all the other qualifications set forth in this act shall be entitled to vote on the license question.

SEC. 2. And be it enacted, That this Act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

Approved April 7, 1904.

Amending Deer Park Charter.

CHAPTER 187.

AN ACT to amend the Charter of the town of Deer Park, by empowering the Mayor and Common Council thereof to impose a license tax on any and all kinds of business carried on within the limits of said town.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That in addition to all other powers vested in the Mayor and Common Council of the town of Deer Park by previous Acts of the Legislature of Maryland, said Mayor and Common Council shall have the power to pass all such ordinances as may be necessary to impose a license tax upon all circuses, shows, theatrical troupes exhibiting within the limits of said town, and upon all livery stable keepers, owners of horses, hacks, carts, wagons, drays or other vehicles kept for hire, and upon all auctions, stores, shops, saloons, dancing halls and other places of amusement, and upon all hawkers and peddlers, and upon all other trades, business or professions operating or carried on within the limits of said town of Deer Park, or that may come therein for the purpose of transacting business; the amount of said license tax for each and every year shall be as follows: On all dancing halls not more than one hundred dollars; on each and every saloon not less than one hundred and fifty nor more than three hundred dollars; on each and every livery stable, not more than ten dollars for each rig; for each huckster or peddler not more than fifty dollars; for each merchant or store keeper not more than ten dollars, and for all other kinds of business, trades, or profession such sum as said Mayor and Common Council shall in their judgment deem proper. No license tax shall be issued for a period of less than one year except for circuses, shows and theatrical troupes and shall be dated from the first day of May in each year. All applications for license shall be made to the Mayor of said town, who is hereby authorized to issue same upon the payment of the license tax provided for by the ordinances of said town.

SECTION 2. And be it enacted, That this Act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

Approved April 7th, 1904.

Amending License Law as Applicable to Accident District.

CHAPTER 554.

AN ACT to repeal and re enact, with amendments Section 6 of Chapter 610 of the Acts of 1904, entitled "An Act to enable the qualified voters of Garrett county, to determine by ballot whether spirituous or fermented liquors or alcoholic bitters shall be sold in said county, and to regulate the terms and conditions on which the sale thereof may be made, in case the majority of the voters of said county shall determine said question in the affirmative and to regulate the sale thereof by druggists and pharmacists."

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That Section 6 of Chapter 610 of the Acts of 1904, entitled "An Act to enable the qualified voters of Garrett county to determine by ballot whether spirituous or fermented liquors or alcoholic bitters shall be sold in said county, and to regulate the terms and conditions on which the sale thereof may be made, in case the majority of the voters of said county shall determine said question in the affirmative, and to regulate the sale thereof by druggists and pharmacists," be and the same is hereby repealed and re-enacted with amendments, so as to read as follows:

6. No spirituous or fermented liquors or alcoholic bitters shall be sold in any election district of said county, except as provided for by section five of this Act, and also upon the following terms, viz: each and every applicant, person or persons, house, corporation, company or association, shall be recommended to said clerk by at least twelve respectable freeholders living in the Election District in which said saloon is located, and within one mile of the place where said liquors or alcoholic bitters are to be sold, as a fit person to traffic in the article, nor until such applicant or applicants, applying for such license, shall have filed with said clerk a bond with at least two sureties, to be approved by said clerk in the penal sum of two thousand dollars, conditioned to the payment of all fines, penalties, costs and damages, to which the person or persons obtaining said license may become liable for any violation of any of the license laws of this state; and said clerk is hereby prohibited from approving any bond under this section unless it shall appear to him, by good evidence, that the sureties on said bond are worth, in real estate, double the amount of the penalty of said bond, and that in no event shall any person sell such article on the Sabbath day, commonly called "Sunday," and for violation of this provision such person, natural or artificial shall be subjected to the penalties provided for in section four of this Act. Provided, however, that the repeal and re-enactment of this section of said Chapter 610 shall apply only to Election District No. 5, commonly called Accident District and that the said section 6, as originally enacted shall stand and be the law as to all other districts in said county.

SEC. 2. And be it enacted, That this Act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

Approved April 8th, 1904.

COAL.

I am prepared to furnish and deliver to the citizens of Oakland, an excellent quality of

Bituminous Coal,

mined from my mine west of town.

Consumers are well pleased with the Heating Qualities of the product.

Orders left at the store of Thomas Little will be promptly filled.

E. Z. TOWER.

The Man Who Makes A STUDY OF HIS APPEARANCE

Is the man who best appreciates the detail of the tailoring we turn out. The workmanship passes without a question, the fit is naturally a matter of course, but the shape we mould into the garments give them a character that finishes them off and makes the satisfaction of the owner complete.

All this is a bid for your next tailoring order. We know we can make you the best clothes you ever wore. We want you to know it. That order is the best and only sure way to settle the question.

JAMES BROCK,
Dixon Building,
Oakland, Maryland.

THE

Percheron Stallion

BLACK BRILLIANT

Will stand for the season of 1904 as follows:

Monday and Tuesday of each week at the Stable of P. F. Mellinger, Beckman.

Balance of week at the Stable of Amos H. Reckner, near Bittinger.

BLACK BRILLIANT is registered in the Percheron Stud-book of America, his number being 19238.

He is black with a few white hairs on forehead.

PEDIGREE:—Foaled May 22, 1895; bred and owned by Bond Bros. of Sugar Hill, Pa.; got by Fra Diavolo 16382, he by Fra Diavolo 5717 (2989), he by Brilliant 710, he by Brilliant 1899 (756), he by Coco II, (714), he by Vieux-Chaslin (513), he by Coco (712) he by Mignon (715), he by Jean-le-Blanc 739. Dam, Flora 18610 by Black Prince 1609.

Terms:—For Insurance, $10; $15 ten days on foot.

6-2m AMOS H. RECKNER & CO.

EXAMINERS' NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the undersigned, appointed by the County Commissioners of Garrett county, to view the lands through which the new road prayed to be built in election district No. 6, and to begin at Cuppett & Lytle's store at Sang Run bridge and running down the river through the lands of Friend heirs, D. H. Friend, J. P. Savage, L. L. Savage, M. H. DeWitt, The Yough Manor Mining Co., John Friend, Thomas Thayer, S. F. Cuppett and to intersect the Friendsville and Oakland road at or near Elder Hill School House, and examine whether the said new road should be built, will meet on the 16th day of May, 1904, for such purpose, and to determine whether the public convenience requires the said new road, and if so to locate the same and perform their duty in the premises.

D. McLEAN,
C. W. FRIEND,
FRED. HANEY,
6-4d Examiners.

THE

SECOND NATIONAL BANK

of CUMBERLAND, MD

Designated United States Depository

SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS.
BOXES FREE TO CUSTOMERS.

This Bank Pays Three Per Cent. Interest on Time Deposits.

Capital	$100,000
Surplus and Other Undivided Profits	250,000
Liability of Shareholders	100,000
Additional Security to Depositors	$450,000

LLOYD LOWNDES, President.
D. ANNAN, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

Lloyd Lowndes, O. C. Gephart,
James Clark, L. M. Shepherd,
John Sheridan, A. Hunter Boyd,
David W. Sloan.

Oakland Pharmacy

JOS. E. HARNED, Proprietor.

Drugs, Chemicals, Stationery, Cigars Cameras and Photo Supplies

HE QUESTIONS THE NEW ROAD LAW

Attorney General Bryan Advises That State Pay No Money.

SAYS COURTS SHOULD DECIDE

Objection Arises Under Act of 1821 Prohibiting State From Aiding In Internal Improvements.

Mr. William Shepard Bryan, Jr., Attorney-General of the State, questions the constitutionality of the act passed by the last Legislature known as the Road bill, which provides for the appropriation of $200,000 annually of the State's money for use under certain specified contingencies, in the repair and maintenance of county roads in the various counties of the State. Mr. Bryan is of the opinion that the matter should be taken into court to determine the validity of the act before any money is paid out under its provisions. With this view of it, Mr. Bryan wrote to Mr. G. T. Atkinson, State Comptroller, and Gen. Murray Vandiver, State Treasurer, yesterday, advising them not to make any payments under the act.

Mr. Bryan's letter was as follows:

"There was passed at the session of the General Assembly of 1904 a Road bill, appropriating $200,000 annually of the State's funds, to be expended in certain contingencies specified in the act, in the repair and maintenance of the county roads in the various counties of the State.

"I write to inform you that, in my judgment, it is your duty to decline to pay over or aid in paying over any of the State's money under the provisions of this act until the constitutional validity of the same has been finally and authoritatively declared by the judicial tribunals of the State.

"I think that there is too much doubt about the authority of the Legislature to appropriate any of the State's money for the maintenance repair of county roads for any of the Treasury officers of the State to be justified in paying out funds under such attempted appropriation until and unless the same is sanctioned by the courts.

"Section 34 of Article 3 of the State Constitution denies to the General Assembly the power in any mode to involve the State in the construction of works of internal improvement, nor in granting any aid thereto which shall involve the faith or credit of the State; nor make any appropriation therefor, except in aid of the construction of works of internal improvement in the counties of St. Mary's, Charles and Calvert, which have had no direct advantage from such works as have been heretofore aided by the State and provided that such aid, advances and appropriations shall not exceed in the aggregate the sum of $500,000."

"As is well known, a bill was introduced in the General Assembly to submit to the popular vote an amendment to this clause in the Constitution providing that under limitations the prohibition should not apply to aids to county roads. It it should be determined by the courts that all the neccessary requirements have been observed to authorize the submission of this proposed amendment to the people, and it should be adopted at the general election in 1905, the objection to the vaidity of this road bill will, of course, be removed. I mention this proposed constitutional amendment now merely as showing that the same General Assembly which passed this road bill evidently considered that it might need an amendment of the Constitution to validate it.

"The question on which the validity of this act turns is wheather by being required to aid in the oonstruction of county road the State will be in any mode involved in the construction of works of internal improvement. This, of course, depends upon whether such roads are works of international improvement in the sense in which those terms are used in the Constiitution.

"This prohibition was introduced into the Constitution of 1851, and the debates in the convention framing that Constitution undoubtedly show that the main mischief sought to be guarded against was the subscription by the State in the future to the stock of railroads and canals, with which classes of investments the State's experience in the past had been costly and unsatisfactory.

"While these were undoubtedly the chief classes of works of internal improvements intended to be guarded against, it by no means follows that they were the only classes of such works. When it is remembered that in construing a constitution the terms used are to receive the popular meaning in which they were understood by the persons adopting the Constitution, and when it is remembered that there had been in the first half of the last century and prior to the original adoption in 1851 of this clause of the Constitution a great amount of political discussion about the Federal Government's right to engage in works of internal improvement, and that one of the most prominent of those works of internal improvement, if not the most prominent, was the great Cumberland Gap road leading to Kentucky and the then West.

"So far as I am aware, the cost of maintaining and constructing highways in the State has been borne since 1851 by the city of Baltimore and the several counties, just as since that time all public aid to railroads or other public-service corporations has been rendered by these municipalities, and never by the State. I do not see how any public official would be justified in holding that this road bill, before it received judicial sanction, authorized the expenditure of the State's funds."

A GROWING TOWN.

Blaine on the Patomac River Forging Ahead.

The person journeying along the West Virginia Central ten or twenty years ago would notice at nearly every station a sawmill surrounded by piles of freshly sawed lumber. The railroad had pushed into thinly populated mountain forest, and the most natural of the new industries which came then into existence was the conversion of the forest trees into merchantable lumber. But the lumber supply is already depleted and the big sawmill is not so muchin evidence as it was.

The agricultural and grazing capability of the mountain soil did not seem sufficient to sustain the numerous little towns which had grown up along the railway. However, Dame nature very kindly came to their relief and pointed to the veins of black diamonds which lay a little beneath the surface. Accordingly the mining of coal has so well supplanted the manufacture of lumber as to point to a large population along the valley of the north Fork of Potomac than was possible so long as King Lumber ruled surpreme.

One of the leading towns in this new industry in Blaine, 47 miles above Cumberland. Here is a town, lying mostly on the Maryland side of the river which claims 700 population and this number will increase with the expansion of the coal industry. Here are several large, well equipped, and busy stores and a hotel that is cleaner or better kept than the Kitzmiller is rarely to be found.

On the Garrett county side and very near the town is the plant of the Blaine Mining Company, which is the oldest, having been in operation three and a half years. It employs 90 men and has a daily capacity of 350 tons of Freeport coal. The average controlled runs between 200 and 300, and the vein, which lies very advantageously with respect to mining, is 5 to 6 feet thick. The superintendent is S. B. Brydon and his mine is thus far the heaviest producer in the vicinity.

The same tipple is used also by the Dill No. 1, and a mile higher up the river is the new plant of the Dodson Coal Co. On the West Virginia side and about the same distance from town is another new plant, that of the Oakdale Coaland Coke Company. Some further description we hope to give in a subsequent letter.

Also on the West Virginia side and very close to Blaine are the two mines of the Smith Coal Company, which have been in operation three years and are owned by R., A. and H. B. Smith, three enterprising brothers who are merchants of Blaine. Their mines have a daily capacity of 125 to 150 tons

Very near the railroad is the newest plant of all, that of the Wabash & Potomac Coal Company, of Baltimore, Md. Its office room in the Marine Bank Building on South Gay St., was annihiliated in Baltimore's great fire. The President of the corporation is Chas. E. Conoway, of Fairmont and the Secretary-Treasurer is W. P. Atha, also of Fairmont.

The company owns 525 acres of land fronting the railroad and between the latter and the heavy hill in which lie the coal seams is a belt of level ground, highly favorable for side tracks.

Both the upper Freeport and lower Kittanning appear in the face of the hill, the former well toward the summit so far as can be seen from the bottom land. The former has here a clean thickness in good workable coal of 4 feet 9 to 5 feet 9 inches, and the Kittanning vein of 4 feet 4 inches. The incline to the opening in the Freeport seam is 425 feet long and very steep, especially in the upper part, where the angle is over 60 degrees. The tracks on the incline are of 40 pound rails resting on heavy ties and making a durable roadway. The hoisting apparatus is of the latest improved pattern. The weight of the load cars draws up the empties.

The opening in the Kittanning vein is not much above the level of the tipple. The latter has a floor space of 26 by 130 feet, and is claimed to be decidedly the best in the district. It is so arranged that when a second track is added to the spur running under the tipple, Freeport coal can be delivered to cars on one track and Kittanning coal to cars on the other.

The company began the construction of its plant the first day of last Oct., and the first coal was taken out Jan. 25th. The early opening of the past winter was quite a hinderance to operations, and the encountering of a fault caused also a temporary delay. As a matter of course the plant is not yet completed nor in full operation.

The present daily output is 75 to 100 tons and is steadily increasing. It is the purpose of the company to increase the capacity to 700 or 800 tons, and number of workmen from 34 to 350. The heading in the Freeport vein has been driven in 640 feet. Pick work is used thus far, but it is the intention to install machines, run probably by electric power rather than compressed air so that motor haulers may also be used.

The company has built, mainly for the use of its workmen a three story hotel of 24 rooms, 18 of which are sleeping rooms. This hotel is kept by a Mr. Johnson.

Your correspondent found Mr. J. E. Hamilton, the superintendent, an entirely courteous and accommodating gentleman, who spared no pains in showing him over the plant.

O. F. Morton.

Lutheran Church Services.

Services in St. Mark's Lutheran ch. as follows: Catechize every Saturday at 2 p. m.; Sunday School at 9.30 a. m.; Preaching at 10.30 a. m.; Christian Endeavor at 6.30 p. m.; Preaching at 7.30 p. m.; Council Meeting Monday at 7.30 p. m.; Prayer service Wednesday at 7.30 p. m.

Catechize at Hutton on Thursday, May 5th, at 2 p. m

Subscribe for The Republican.

LIVER TROUBLES

"I find Thedford's Black-Draught a good medicine for liver disease. It cured my son after he had spent $100 with doctors. It is all the medicine I take."—MRS. CAROLINE MARTIN, Parkersburg, W. Va.

If your liver does not act regularly go to your druggist and secure a package of Thedford's Black-Draught and take a dose tonight. This great family medicine frees the constipated bowels, stirs up the torpid liver and causes a healthy secretion of bile.

Thedford's Black-Draught will cleanse the bowels of impurities and strengthen the kidneys. A torpid liver invites colds, biliousness, chills and fever and all manner of sickness and contagion. Weak kidneys result in Bright's disease which claims as many victims as consumption. A 25-cent package of Thedford's Black-Draught should always be kept in the house.

"I used Thedford's Black-Draught for liver and kidney complaints and found nothing to excel it."—WILLIAM COFFMAN, Marblehead, Ill.

THEDFORD'S BLACK-DRAUGHT

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE LONACONING SAVINGS BANK OF ALLEGANY COUNTY, at Lonaconing, Md., at the close of business March 28th, 1904:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$193,463 31
Stocks, securities, etc		350,144 54
Banking house, furniture and fixtures		500 00
Due from National banks	$61,005 82	
Checks and other cash items	811 75	
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents	258 59	
Money in bank, viz.:		
Specie	10,236 00	
Legal-tender notes	30,250 00	
		102,562 14
Total		$646,669 99

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$30,000 00
Surplus fund		30,000 00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		30,074 14
Due to National Banks	$8,019 90	
Individual deposits subject to check	568,727 88	
Cashier's checks outstanding	300 00	
		576,595 85
Total		$646,669 99

State of Maryland, County of Allegany, ss:

I, David Sloan, President of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. DAVID SLOAN, President.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 2nd day of April, 1904. J. R. ANDERSON, N. P.

Correct—attest:

M. G. PORTER,
C. E. CRIPLEY,
LLOYD DURST,
Directors.

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH PENNYROYAL PILLS

Safe. Always reliable. Ladies, ask Druggist for CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations. Buy of your Druggist, or send 4c. in stamps for Particulars, Testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Sold by all Druggists.

CHICHESTER CHEMICAL CO.
2100 Madison Square, PHILA., PA.
Mention this paper.

Real Estate, Loans, Insurance.

L. A. RUDISILL,

News Building,
Mountain Lake Park, Md.

I Sell Farms, Dwellings and Business Houses, Hotels, Lots, Coal, Timber and Oil Lands.

I represent six of the best Fire Insurance Companies in the land. **I Sell Insurance that Insures.** Send for Circular C. I would be very glad to have you write me upon the following subjects: 1. Real Estate. 2. Loans. 3. Insurance upon your Life. 4. Insurance upon your Property. 5. Purchase or sale of business.

Do not forget that I sell property anywhere. But I make a specialty of Garrett county property.

I offer you thirteen years of successful experience in the real estate business.

Yours for business,

L. A. RUDISILL.

Mountain Lake Park Property at a Bargain.

A two-story frame house of five rooms and two lots, for only

$700.

Come and see it. Will sell on easy payments.

L. A. RUDISILL,
Real Estate, Loans and Insurance.

COAL LAND.

122½ acres underlaid with Coal. 40 acres cleared land; Orchard of 100 apple trees. This tract of land is three miles south of Hutton, Md., on the line of the Preston Lumber and Coal Co.

For price address Mrs. Elizabeth White, or

L. A. RUDISILL,
6-3t Mountain Lake Park, Md.

COMMISSIONERS' MEETING.

OFFICE OF THE
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS FOR GARRETT CO.,
OAKLAND, MD., April 28, 1904.

The County Commissioners for Garrett county will meet at their office in Oakland on

Tuesday, May 17, 1904,

as required by law, for the purpose of appointing District Assessors for 1904.

By order of the Board.
A. G. ROSS, Clerk.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R.R. TIME TABLE IN EFFECT Nov. 19, 1903.

The following time table on the B. & O. went into effect on Sunday, Nov. 19, 1903. Trains now leave Oakland as follows:

GOING WEST.

No. 7.—Daily	11 52	A. M.
No. 5—Daily	7 02	"
No. 71—Daily except Sunday	9.26	A. M.
No. 55—Daily	4.53	P. M.
No. 1—Daily	10.26	P. M.

GOING EAST.

No. 4—Daily	12 29	A. M.
No. *8—Daily	6 02	A. M.
No. 2—Daily	6.31	A. M.
No. 72—Accom daily except Sun	3.32	P. M.
No. 46—Express, daily	4.34	P. M.
No. 12—Daily	8 30	P. M.

*No. 8 stops at Oakland only to let off passengers from points west of Grafton.

GEO. L. POTTER, General Manager.
D. B. MARTIN,
Manager Passenger Traffic.
V. V. WASHBURNE, Agent.

JOHN W. ASH,

Plumbing,
Gas Fitting,
Steam and Hot Water Heating.

Center Street,
Keyser, W. Va.

PHONE 62.

WESTERN MARYLAND, CENTRAL AND PITTSBURG RAILWAY CO.

IN EFFECT NOV. 29, 1903.

SOUTHWARD No. 3	STATIONS	NORTHWARD No. 2	No. 4
P. M.		NOON	P. M.
5 15	Cumberland ar	12 00	4 15
5 04	Twilings	11 31	4 46
4 47	Keyser	11 08	6 20
4 22	Westernport	10 58	6 08
4 23	W. Va. C. June	10 51	6 01
4 45	Barnum	10 36	5 45
4 54	Shaw	10 28	5 37
5 10	Blaine	10 11	5 19
5 15	Harrison	10 06	5 15
6 00	Elk Garden	8 10	4 25
5 49	Gorman	9 35	4 43
5 55	Bayard	9 28	4 37
6 06	Dobbin	9 17	4 27
6 10	Henry	9 13	4 23
6 38	Thomas	8 38	3 53
7 10	Davis	8 05	3 15
6 50	Douglas	8 33	3 48
7 16	Hendricks	8 00	3 15
7 14	Hambleton	7 57	3 12
7 22	Bretz	7 52	3 07
7 25	Parsons	7 50	3 05
7 39	Kerens	7 16	2 41
8 15	Elkins	7 00	2 15
	NOON		A. M.

No. 25	No. 3	No. 1		No. 2	No. 4	No. 36
P. M.	A. M.	P. M.		P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
2 25	8 20	2 30	lv Elkins ar	8 50	12 30	89 15
3 45	6 47	3 47	R.C. Jct	8 03	12 13	9 00
3 48	6 51	2 51	Harding	7 59	12 09	8 57
4 01	7 01	3 04	Junior	7 45	11 55	8 44
4 10	7 15	3 15	ar Bel'g'n lv	7 35	11 45	8 35
					A. M.	

P. M.	P. M.		P. M.	P. M.
8 30	12 35	lv Elkins ar	9 55	12 00
8 46	12 52	Beverly	9 39	1 44
9 00	1 15	ar Hutt'n ar	9 15	1 20

No. 25		No. 28
A. M.		P. M.
8 00	Elkins	ar 4 45
8 58	Fishing Hawk	3 48
9 22	Glady	3 22
10 08	Burner	2 37
10 30	Durbin	lv 2 15
A. M.		P. M.

* Daily ° Daily except Sunday. s Sundays only.

H. G. CLARK, Manager. F. M. HOWELL, Gen. Pas. Agent.

GRANULATED Fertilizer Lime!

FOR FARMERS.

THIS LIME is especially prepared to be drilled in with the crop the same as phosphate. Lump lime can also be had the year around. Write for circulars giving full information. Kilns located 3 miles from Grantsville. Shipping station, Niverton, on the B. & O. R. R.

G. J. YODER, Grantsville, Maryland.
Successor to R. M. Beachy. 7—21b

ORDER NISI.

David W. Burke et al. vs. Hulda Burke et al. No. 1253 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett county.

Ordered, this 4th day of April, in the year nineteen hundred and four, by the Circuit Court for Garrett county, sitting in equity, that the sale made and reported in the above cause by Nannie E. Burke trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary therefore be shown on or before the 30th day of April, 1904; provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper published in Garrett county, once a week for three successive weeks before the 23th day of April, 1904.

The report states the amount of sale to be $1250.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True copy—test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

In purchasing a Writing Machine when you buy the New Model

WELLINGTON.

A practical business-like Typewriter at a reasonable price.

$60.00.

A strictly high-grade, up-to-date machine, combining all the best features of other Typewriters with many vital advantages of its own. The writing is always in sight, the alignment is always perfect, they are built for hard work and plenty of it; are simple in construction and are very rapid. Do not buy a TypeBriter of any kind until you investigate the WELLINGTON.

N. S. HEINDEL, Agent,
OAKLAND, - MD.

THE REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME 28. OAKLAND, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, MAY 12, 1904. NUMBER 10.

M. S. Brenn.

OFFUTT & SONS

If You Want To Dress As Well as This Man,

WE HAVE THE

Ready-to-Wear Suits

In the Best Materials.

And the Latest Cuts.

We Have a Very Fine Assortment AND CAN SUIT YOU.

A Fine Line of Stylish Pants.

Offutt & Sons.

STATE REPUBLICANS INDORSE ROOSEVELT.

Praise the President and His Administration.

ELECTORS-AT-LARGE NONINATED.

McComas, Williams, Jackson and Agnus Chosen To Head Maryland Delegation To Chicago.

Nothing occurred to mar the harmony of the Republican State Convention, which met yesterday at the Concert Hall of the Music Hall at Baltimore, and adopted a platform indorsing President Roosevelt, selected four delegates-at-large and nominated two electors-at-large. The delegates exhibited an amount of enthusiatm.

Senator McComas presided, and he and Congressman William H. Jackson, Gen. Felix Agnus and Stevenson A. Williams were elected delegates-at-large. The alternate delegates-at-large were Messrs. James H. Baker of Kent, Gist Blair of Montgomery, Wm. B. Baker of Harford and M. M. Mulhall of Baltimore city.

The electors-at-large chosen were Mr. Charles J. Bonapart and Mr. C. L. Bretz, the former of Baltimore and the latter of Cumberland.

The Garrett county Republicans were represented in the convention by Messrs. N. U. Bond, George W. Engle, R. A. Ravenscroft, Hurt Wilson and others.

The Oakland Normal.

The lecture delivered at the Oakland Normal last Friday afternoon by Rev. E. Manges, pastor of the Oakland Lutheran church, embodied the spirit of a teacher, his subject being "Reading, Writing, Arithmetic and Orthography," which was treated in masterly manner. If the teachers will carry the thoughts expressed by the speaker and put them into execution when they instruct their classes they certainly will succeed in causing their pupils to make greater advancement in these four essential subjects.

On Friday afternoon of this week Prof. Joseph E. Harned, of Oakland, will give a microscopical exposition before the school which will be both interesting and instructive.

Oh! Pa!

"Say, Pa, can't I go to Robinson's and get a suit with short pants?" Indulgent parent: "Yes; and get shoes and stockings also, for Robinson's is the place for bargains." 10-2t.

ARTHUR PUE'S SHREWD GAME

Maryland Senator is said to Be Flirting With Bryan Following.

Dispatches from New York chronicle the arrival of Senator Arthur P. Gorman there, but it is noted that none of the reporters there succeeded in getting an interview from the Maryland Democratic leader. Mr. Gorman intimated that he might have something to say after consulting with the local leaders.

It is hinted that while in New York Mr. Gorman will see a number of the leaders of the Eastern Democracy, including representatives of both factions in New York, Smith of New Jersey, Guffey, of Pennsylvania, and others from Connecticut and possibly from othes New England states and from West Virginia.

Something big is expected to result from these conferences, and in the meantime the hearts of Mr. Gorman's Maryland admirers are going pit-a-pat at a tumultuous rate. It is pleasing to them to see that their chief is still recognized as a leader in the national councils of his party, and to reflect that he will at least have an influential part in selecting the nominee. They considered it by no means an impossibility that Mr. Gorman himself may walk away with the prize. Just suppose he should and should also be elected, where would the faithful be then? It makes the political mouth water to think of it. Umumph!

The New York *Tribune* prints a story from its Washington correspondent stating that "Arthur Pue Gorman and Chas. A. Towne" is the latest Democratic ticket suggested at the Capital, and intimates that the Maryland politician is playing a shrewd game with a view of securing Mr. Towne's influence with the Bryan element of the party. In addition to this, it is said by Mr. Gorman's Maryland friends that should Mr. William R. Hearst find it impossible to secure the nomination for himself he would prefer Mr. Gorman to any other man. As Mr. Gorman is already known to be acceptable to Wall Street, it is reasoned, therefore, that he could play both ends against the middle and capture everything in sight. In this connection it has been suggested that the man who can combine Wall Street and the Bryanites deserves to be President.

MARRIED

BITTNER—DURST.—At the home of Asa Durst, in District No. 3, on May 8th, 1904, by Rev. H. M. Gelnett, Mr. Harvey Bittner and Miss Annie Durst.

COL. PEARRE NOMINATED BY ACCLAMATION

At the Congressional Convention Held at Rockville Tuesday.

RECORD IN CONGRESS PLEASING

To His Constituents — Resolutions Adopted Endorsing His Course in the Lower House and Sympathy Extended In His Illness.

ROCKVILLE, Md., May 10.—Representative George A. Pearre was renominated by acclamation by the sixth district congressional convention which met in the Opera house here today. Messrs. Thomas C. Noyes of Montgomery county and Reno S. Harp of Frederick county were unanimously chosen to represent the district at the national convention.

The proceedings were harmonious throughout, and the mention of the names of President Roosevelt and Col. Pearre aroused enthusiasm.

The gathering was called to order by Mr. Gist Blair, executive member of the state central committee for this county. Mr. Charles D. Waggaman of Washington county was chosen temporary chairman and Mr. George W. Crum of Frederick county secretary. Vice presidents were selected as follows, one being from each county of the district: Allegany county, William J. Feaga; Frederick county, Geo. D. Dean; Garrett county, U. G. Palmer; Montgomery county, Willis B. Burdette; Washington county, Samuel C. Canode. These officers were afterward made permanent.

The committee on resolutions was composed of David A. Robb, Allegany county; James W. Smith, Frederick county; U. G. Palmer, Garrett county; Carey Kingdon, Montgomery county, and Lancelot Jacques, Washington county.

The following composed the committee on credentials: Allegany county, John J. Stump; Frederick county, D. M. Devilbliss; Garrett county, Herbert Flowers; Montgomery county, Henry L. Black; Washington county, Leander Kuhn.

Resolutions were adopted indorsing the course in Congress of Representative Pearre, whose faithfulness to duty has not only engaged all his energies, but impaired his health. "We extend to him our sympathy and earnestly hope that he will be speedily restored to health." The resolutions refer to the work of Col. Pearre in promoting the postal service of the District and in guarding the interests of those engaged therein.

His devotion to the interests of the old soldiers is also that his uniform courtesy and attention to all demands made upon him have endeared him in an unusual degree to all the people of the district.

The course of Senator McComas in the United States Senate is also heartily indorsed and the delegates to the state convention are urged to vote for his election as a delegate to the national convention. The wise, progressive, patriotic and business-like administration of President Roosevelt is indorsed.

The resolutions declare that the President has met great responsibilities of his office upon the high level of national duty and honor. The Democratic legislature of Maryland is condemned for its unwarranted assault upon the suffrages of the people of this state.

Col. A. G. Sturgiss, of Oakland, was nominated as the elector from this District.

HEAVIEST ENGINE IN THE WORLD

Being Built for Freight Work On the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

The Schenectady plant of the American Locomotive Works has under way the building of the largest locomotive in the world. It is to be the Mallet articulated type, will weight 465,000 pounds when completed for freight work on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. The machine will be of the tandem compound style, with a peculiar arrangement of drive wheels and cylinders. It is being built as an experiment, and is intended for use as a helper on the mountain divisions of the road. The heaviest engine now in use on the Baltimore and Ohio weighs 162½ tons.

The new locomotive will have 320,000 pounds on the drivers, a tender weighing 143,000 pounds with coal capacity of 13 tons and a water capacity of 7,000 gallons. The wheel base is to be 30½ feet, the traction power 70,000 pounds, and on a perfectly level track the engine is expected to haul over 10,000 tons.

FIVE NEW SCHOOL HOUSES WILL BE BUILT

They Will Be Located In Districts Nos. 3. 4. 6. 7 and 8.

MT. LAKE PARK WILL GET ONE.

The Public Schools Will Open on September 12th for a Term of Seven and one-half Months.—Trustees Appointed.

The Board of School Commissioners for Garrett county met and reorganized last Friday by the election of Mr. Moses R. Hamill as its president. Mr. Ed. A. Browning, of Oakland, was re-elected to the position of secretary, treasurer and county superintendent. The recently enacted school law abolished the office of examiner and created in its stead that of county superintendent.

The board is composed as it has been for several years past, the members being Messrs. M. R. Hamill, of Oakland; C. E. Ellithorp, of Bittinger, and Geo. E. Bishoff, of Hoyes.

After the organization had been effected the board revised the list of school trustees and where vacancies in any of the boards existed they were filled by appointment. The trustees for Oakland consist of Messrs. Daniel Hinebaugh, John W. Hart and Jos. E. Harned

Among other important business transacted by the board was its decision to erect during the coming summer five new school houses as follows: Engles, in District No. 3; Chestnut Grove, in District No. 4; Pine Swamp, in District No. 6; Mt. Lake Park, in District No. 7, and Red Gate, in District No. 8. These buildings with the single exception of Mt. Lake Park, will be one-story, one-room structures. The Mt. Lake Park building will consist of two rooms and will be modeled after the building recently erected at Accident.

The Legislature, at its recent session, made it obligatory upon the school officials to operate the schools within the county for a period of not less than seven and one-half months and to pay the teachers a minimum salary of two hundred dollars. This being the case the board decided to open the schools on September 12th.

It was also decided that the County Institute should be held in Oakland beginning September 26th and extending until the 30th.

AGRICULTURISTS TO SPEAK.

At Various Points in Garrett County Next Week.

Arrangements have been completed whereby two of the foremost agriculturists of Maryland will address the farmers of Garrett county at the following points on the dates named:

Swanton, in May's Hall, May 16th, at 7.30 o'clock.

Hoyes school house May 17th, at 3 o'clock.

Thayerville school house, May 18th at 2 o'clock.

Cherry Creek school house, May 16th, at 2 o'clock.

Mosser House, May 20th, at 10 o'clock.

Deer Park Hall, May 20th, at 7 o'clock.

Oakland, Naylor's Hall, May 21st, at 10 and 1 o'clock.

The speaking will begin promptly at the hour named.

The speakers will be Prof. C. F. Austin, Horticulturist of the Maryland Agricultural College, and Mr. J. P. Ager, a prominent farmer and Master of the Maryland State Grange. The subject to be discussed by these gentlemen will be general farming, dairying and farmers' organizations.

The ladies are especially invited to attend.

Election Supervisors Organize.

The Board of Election Supervisors composed of Messrs. Charles M. Miller, of Swanton, and Edmund Jamison and Edward E. Sollars, of Oakland, met and organized yesterday by the election of Mr. Jamison president and Charles A. Deffinbaugh, clerk. The attorney will be chosen at a later meeting. Mr. William R. Offutt, the Board's present legal adviser, will probably succeed himself.

Mrs. Warnick Dead.

Last Friday at noon Mrs. Warnick died at her home in Garrett county, eight miles west of Lonaconing. The funeral took place Sunday afternoon from the home where she died. Interment in the graveyard on the home place.

Read This!

DAUGHERTY'S SHOES,

A LEAP-YEAR STORY.

There has been a sentimental flirtation going on at Daugherty's between Stacy Adams and Dorothy Dodd shoes.

Miss Dodd winked one *Eye* and soon had Adams on the *String* —she had won his *Sole*.

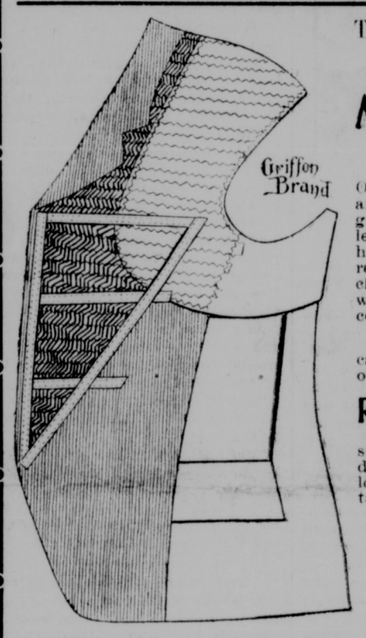
Adams asked the question and Miss Dodd replied, I don't care Adam. Daugherty heard their *Tongues* and yelled *Shoe*, but he was too late—they were well *heeled* and left together.

Shoes for everybody, shoes for you and your family, shoes for the boys, shoes for the girls, shoes for the baby, high-cut shoes, low-cut shoes, black shoes, tan shoes. Come see the shoes and you will buy shoes. Dorothy Dod low shoes. Just come in.

We think we are in it if you want Gent's Furnishings. | Hats, Caps, Trunks, Suit Cases and Umbrellas.

New Bank Building. **H. L. DAUGHERTY.**

H. C. SINCELL & CO.



This Cut Shows exactly how our

MEN'S SUITS

ARE MADE.

Our large stock this season are all made alike and we guarantee every garment leaving our store to wear, hold its shape and color or return the amount of purchase money or replace it with another suit. Who could do more?

Our line is the best money can buy and when you wear one of our

Ready-Made Suits

suits you will feel just as well dressed for $10.00 as the fellow who pays $30.00 for his tailor-made suit.

We are selling a strong line of

Women's Tailor-Made Suits

This Week for $10.00,

Made of Venitian Cloth, Serge, Cheviot and Wool Crash, unlined skirts with a very handsome silk lined jacket. These are just the striking style for spring wear and at $10.00 they are a bargain. We also have others at

$12.50 TO $30.00.

It is a Known fact that we are THE LEADERS in the Shoe Business. Although we have no cheap, flimsy goods, every pair we deliver to a customer is accompanied with a guarantee that means if the shoes do not give the satisfaction required of them we replace them with another pair.

Queen Quality Shoes for Women,		**$3.50 & $4.00**
" " **Oxfords**	"	**2.50 3.00**
CRAWFORD SHOES for MEN,		$3.50 and $4.00
ALL AMERICA	"	4.00
ERICA	"	2.50
EXCELSIOR	"	2.50
BION	"	$3.50, 4.00 5.00

H. C. SINCELL & CO.

TWO RURAL ROUTES ESTABLISHED

Both Will Be Served from the Oakland Postoffice.

Special Agent Plummer, of the Rural Route service, was in this section several days last week, laying off two rural routes for the postal service.

Route No. 1 will run from Oakland via William White's to Sunnyside and Brookside and return via Yough Bridge by Kildow's. On this route 105 houses will be served with a population of 446.

Route No. 2 will cover in part the same territory as that of route No. 1, except that it will follow the Aurora Road, touching at Gortner, Sunnyside and thence to the Red House and Eglon, returning via the Beckman settlement. One hundred and ten families will be served with a population of 467.

By the establishment of these routes position are open to a carrier on each, at a salary of $60 per month. Those who contemplate applying for the positions can obtain from Postmaster Jarboe the requisite blanks and information.

DECORATION DAY AT OAKLAND.

The Annual Decoration of the Graves of Our Honored Dead.

Crook Post No. 35, G. A. R., of Oakland, desire that there be a general turnout of the citizens, public school children, all the organized bodies of the town and the band, and visitors from the surrounding country are also cordially invited to participate with the Post on Memorial Day, Monday, May 30th, in decorating the graves of the noble dead who have answered the last roll call and are now resting in our cemeteries. An old comrade will deliver an address.

Crook Post will assemble at Sturgiss' Hall at 10.30 a. m. and proceed to the cemetery where the beautiful ritual of the order will be carried out.

Donations of flowers will be thankfully received and can be left at Sturgiss' drug store.

By order of the Post.

A. G. STURGISS, Commander.
J. A. HAYDEN, Adjutant.

Subscribe for The Republican

The Man Among Them

By IRVINE PARDEE

...Copyright, 1903, by T. C. McClure...

It was a cold winter in school district No. 4, township of Ingham, county of Hillsdale, but they were making it pretty warm for the schoolma'am just the same. Miss Lee had come from a city fifty miles away, bringing the very best recommendations, and had taken hold of the school to the satisfaction of everybody. The trouble was that she was twenty years old and good looking. She could not help being good looking any more than a dozen farmer girls in the district could help their plain faces, but scarcely a fortnight had passed when mothers and daughters were sneering and backbiting.

No homely woman, be she married or single, can help being jealous of a handsome one. In the society of a city the homely one has the sense to

"MISS LEE, I'VE COME TO TAKE YOU HOME FOR THE NIGHT," SAID ABNER.

conceal her feelings, but in the country she attends a quilting bee on purpose to speak her mind. If the widowers, bachelors and young men had stood aloof there would have been no gossip or hard feelings, but that was just what they wouldn't do. They admired, praised and pestered, and, though not encouraged in the slightest by the little schoolma'am, they got her into a peck of trouble.

The thing may be said to have started with Uncle Ben Driggs, chairman of the school committee. He was a widower, sixty years old, and had been courting the Widow Hastings, five years his junior, but what does he do but offer the schoolma'am his calloused hand and aged heart before she had hardly got the school organized.

She promptly refused him, but the Widow Hastings was her enemy from that time on, and Uncle Ben heard her gossiped about without coming to her defense. In the course of six weeks Miss Lee had turned down another widower and two young men and thus made more enemies. Several engagements were in danger of being broken because Jim, Joe or John would insist that the teacher was the daisiest daisy that ever called up a class in geography. The girl knew that she was making enemies and being slurred and slandered, but as it was not her fault and she had no remedy she maintained silence. This subjected her to criticism again. As Hannah Jones remarked at Mrs. Doolittle's quilting bee:

"If she isn't trying her best to capture a man of some sort, why don't she come right out and say she wouldn't marry the best one that ever wore boots, same as I do? I tell you she is sly and deceitful, and she'll separate more'n one lovin' couple before she gets through with it."

Before New Year's came there was only one marriageable man for four miles around who hadn't offered himself at least once. That was Abner Joy, a man of thirty, who had a farm of his own and a sister for a housekeeper. He had admired, but so secretly and modestly that Miss Lee had not suspected. He looked upon her as a superior being who could not be approached by such as he.

No one mistrusted his feelings until one evening when there was a paring bee at Uncle David Saunders'. The gathering included over forty people, old and young, and, as it was Miss Lee's week to board at the Saunders house, she ought to have been there. She was not, however, and, though the night had come on with a storm, nobody worried about the schoolma'am, not even Abner. When he failed to find her there he argued that she had stopped at a nearer place. In the gathering were several girls and women with spiteful tongues and several young and old men who wanted to "get even," and so after an hour or two, when Miss Lee's name came up, innuendo was busy in a moment. It was noticed that Abner Joy turned red and white and hitched uneasily, but it was quite ten minutes before he stood up and said:

"I see that Miss Lee is not present here this evening. Does any one know why?"

"She's probably hunting for a man," replied one of the girls, with a giggle, while Joe Allbright led the haw-hawing among the young men.

"Yes, she may be," said Abner as he looked around, with a dangerous gleam in his eyes, "but will Joe Allbright, Tom Smart and William Hall step outdoors with me for a moment?"

They followed him out, wondering what was up, but they were not long left in doubt. He turned upon them and gave the whole three a beautiful drubbing before they hardly knew that a fight was on. Then he called out Uncle Danforth, old bachelor, both of whom had been turned down, and, shaking his fist under their noses, he said:

"Mind you, this talk about Miss Lee has got to stop. The next man who even sneers at her has got to settle for it with me."

That didn't complete his work, however. He entered the house and said to the women:

"A pretty pack of wolves you are! You are gossiping about a woman whose shoes you are not fit to tie. It's gossip, slander and lies, and every one of you knows it, and I tell you I'll not stand any more of it. I can't roll you in the snowdrifts, because you are women, but I can and will hold your men folks responsible."

Half an hour later he was inquiring at Taylor's if Miss Lee was there, and again he stopped at Riker's. But he did not find her until he drove up to the schoolhouse. She sat there alone with her things on, and the open stove door was her candle. She had felt too weak and discouraged to face the storm, and didn't much care whether any one came for her or not.

"Miss Lee, I've come to take you home for the night," said Abner, as he entered the building.

"But why do you come?" she asked in surprise.

"Because I have constituted myself your champion. There won't be any more gossip. I'm ashamed of the people, but you'll see a change tomorrow."

"Wh—what have you done?" she asked between her sobs.

"Licked three or four men, promised to lick three or four more and told a dozen women what I thought about them," he laconically replied.

"But you'll—you'll"—

"Ask you to marry me? No, I won't—I'll be hanged if I do! Come along with me, and we'll pick up Sister Sarah at Saunders'."

"And you won't—won't"—

"Talk love? Not a word. I know you are ready to throw up the school and go back home, but don't give up. I've got my fists toughened up and want to use 'em often."

And when the summer days came and she closed her school with kind words from all she grasped the hand of Abner Joy and said:

"Abner, I have met a man down here—just one—and I hate to say goodby to him."

"Then why don't you come back and let him do some more fighting for you?" he asked.

"I—I guess I will, if you—you want me to," she replied as she drove away, and three months later she did.

Two Ways of Looking at It.

After the battle of Gettysburg a member of the sanitary commission ran across in the country some miles from the town a Dutch farmer who said he had never seen soldiers. "And why haven't you seen them?" the question was put. "Why didn't you get your gun, go into town and help drive them out?"

"Why," said the farmer, "a feller might 'a' got hit."

A woman who lived in a little house close to the battlefield viewed the danger in a different spirit.

She was a red cheeked, wholesome young body who looked well after the ways of her household. She was asked if she felt afraid when the shells flew.

"Well, no," she replied. "You see, I was busy baking bread for the soldiers, and I had my dough raising. The neighbors ran into the cellars, but of course I couldn't leave my bread. When the first shell burst into the window and tore into the room an officer came in and said to me, 'You better get out of this,' but I told him I couldn't leave my bread. I kneaded the dough until the third shell crashed into the room; then I went down cellar. But first I put my bread safe into the oven."

Incense In Japan.

Japan is a land of incense. Mr. Lafcadio Hearn has told us in his delightful way about the incense of the temples. He says: "It makes one element of the faint but complex and never to be forgotten odor of the far east. It haunts the dwelling house not less than the temple, the home of the peasant not less than the yashiki of the prince. Shinto shrines, indeed, are free from incense being an abomination to the [illegible] gods, but wherever Buddhism [illegible] there is incense. In every house containing a Buddhist shrine or Buddhist tablets incense is burned at certain times, and in even the rudest country solitudes you will find incense smoldering before wayside images—little stone figures of Fudo, Jizo or Kwannon."

The costlier kinds of incense, instead of in rods, come in the form either of pastilles, wafers and lozenges or loose powder, and thus take the place of the western lady's sachet.

Odors of Cities.

A European writer has discovered that each city has its own peculiar odor. Paris is pervaded by a faint odor of charcoal. London smells of soot. The aroma of garlic greets the new arrival at Calais. Moscow has a perfume of its own, cranberries of peculiar pungency. St. Petersburg suggests old leather boots.

An Old Favorite

OVER THE HILL TO THE POOR-HOUSE

By Will Carleton

WILL CARLETON, the popular poet, lecturer and editor, was born in Hudson, Mich., in 1845 and now resides in Brooklyn, N. Y. After his graduation from Hillsdale college he did newspaper work for a time in Hillsdale, Detroit and Chicago. Mr. Carleton has given lectures and readings throughout the United States, and also in Great Britain and Europe, and is now editor of a magazine published in Brooklyn.

OVER the hill to the poor-house I'm trudgin' my weary way—
I, a woman of seventy, and only a trifle gray—
I, who am smart an' chipper, for all the years I've told,
As many another woman that's only half as old.

Over the hill to the poor-house—I can't quite make it clear!
Over the hill to the poor-house—it seems so horrid queer!
Many a step I've taken a-toiling to and fro,
But this is a sort of journey I never thought to go.

What is the use of heapin' on me a pauper's shame?
Am I lazy or crazy? Am I blind or lame?
True, I am not so supple, nor yet so awful stout;
But charity ain't no favor, if one can live without.

I am willin' and anxious an' ready any day
To work for a decent livin', an' pay my honest way;
For I can earn my victuals, an' more too, I'll be bound,
If anybody only is willin' to have me round.

Once I was young an' han'some—I was, upon my soul—
Once my cheeks were roses, my eyes as black as coal;
And I can't remember, in them days, of hearin' people say,
For any kind of reason, that I was in their way.

'Taint no use o' boastin', or talkin' over-free,
But many a house an' home was open then to me;
Many a han'some offer I had from likely men,
And nobody ever hinted that I was a burden then.

And when to John I was married, sure he was good and smart,
But he and all the neighbors would own I done my part;
For life was all before me, an' I was young an' strong,
And I worked the best that I could in tryin' to get along

And so we worked together: and life was hard, but gay,
With now and then a baby for to cheer us on our way;
Till we had half a dozen, an' all growed clean an' neat,
An' went to school like others, an' had enough to eat.

So we worked for the childr'n, and raised 'em every one,
Worked for 'em summer and winter, just as we ought to 've done;
Only, perhaps, we humored 'em, which some good folks condemn—
But every couple's childr'n's a heap the best to them.

Strange how much we think of our blessed little ones!
I'd have died for my daughters, I'd have died for my sons;
And God he made that rule of love; but when we're old and gray,
I've noticed it sometimes somehow fails to work the other way.

Strange, another thing: when our boys an' girls was grown,
And when, exceptin' Charley, they'd left us there alone;
When John he nearer an' nearer come, an' dearer seemed to be,
The Lord of Hosts he come one day, an' took him away from me.

Still I was bound to struggle, an' never to cringe or fall—
Still I worked for Charley, for Charley was now my all;
And Charley was pretty good to me, with scarce a word or frown,
Till at last he went a-courtin', and brought a wife from town.

She was somewhat dressy, an' hadn't a pleasant smile—
She was quite conceity, and carried a heap o' style;
But if ever I tried to be friends, I did with her, I know;
But she was hard and proud, an' I couldn't make it go.

She had an edication, an' that was good for her;
But when she twitted me on mine, 'twas carryin' things too fur;
An' I told her once, 'fore company (an' it almost made her sick),
That I never swallowed a grammar, or 'et a 'rithmetic.

So 'twas only a few days before the thing was done—
They was a family of themselves, and I another one;
And a very little cottage one family will do,
But I never have seen a house that was big enough for two.

An' I never could speak to suit her, never could please her eye,
An' it made me independent, an' then I didn't try;
But I was terribly staggered, an' felt it like a blow,
When Charley turn'd agin me, an' told me I could go.

I went to live with Susan, but Susan's house was small,
And she was always a-hintin' how snug it was for us all;
And what with her husband's sisters, and what with childr'n three,
'Twas easy to discover that there wasn't room for me.

An' then I went to Thomas, the oldest son I've got,
For Thomas's buildings 'd cover the half of an acre lot;
But all the childr'n was on me—I couldn't stand their sauce—
And Thomas said I needn't think I was comin' there to boss.

An' then I wrote to Rebecca, my girl who lives out West,
And to Isaac, not far from her—some twenty miles at best;
And one of 'em said 'twas too warm there for any one so old,
And t'other had an opinion the climate was too cold.

So they have shirked and slighted me, an' shifted me about—
So they have well-nigh soured me, an' wore my old heart out;
But still I've borne up pretty well, an' wasn't much put down,
Till Charley went to the poor-master, an' put me on the town.

Over the hill to the poor-house—my childr'n dear, good-bye!
Many a night I've watched you when only God was nigh;
And God 'll judge between us; but I will always pray
That you shall never suffer the half I do to-day.

An Old Favorite

DEATH, THE LEVELER

By James Shirley

JAMES SHIRLEY, dramatist and poet, was one of the most popular of English writers of the seventeenth century. He was born in London in 1596 and died there in 1666, during the "great fire," which caused the death of the aged writer. Most of Shirley's works, including his forty plays, are now forgotten, but the poem given below, which is said to have "chilled the heart" of Oliver Cromwell, will probably live as long as the English language.

THE glories of our birth and state
Are shadows, not substantial things;
There is no armor against fate—
Death lays his icy hand on kings:
Scepter and crown
Must tumble down,
And in the dust be equal made
With the poor crooked scythe and spade.

Some men with swords may reap the field,
And plant fresh laurels where they kill;
But their strong nerves at last must yield;
They tame but one another still:
Early or late
They stoop to fate,
And must give up their murmuring breath,
When they, pale captives, creep to death.

The garlands wither on your brow—
Then boast no more your mighty deeds;
Upon death's purple altar, now
See, where the victor-victim bleeds.
All heads must come
To the cold tomb—
Only the actions of the just
Smell sweet, and blossom in the dust.

PLEASANT FIELDS OF HOLY WRIT

SAVE for my daily range
Among the pleasant fields of Holy Writ,
I might despair. —Tennyson.

The International Sunday School Lesson.

Second Quarter. Lesson VII. Luke xv, 11-24. May 15, 1904.

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The Prodigal Son

The parable of the Prodigal Son was one of three spoken in answer to the Pharisaical murmuring against Jesus' familiarity with publicans and sinners. With cumulative power they set forth the Savior's acknowledged mission in which he and all heaven delighted: namely, the recovery of the lost.

If a woman loses a coin, part of her dowry, does she despise it because it is lost, because mayhap it is trampled in the mire somewhere, or is corroded by exposure? Not a bit of it! On the contrary, her heart is set upon recovery. She lights her hand-lamp and thrusts it into every recess, and, as a last resort, she sweeps the floor, and passes the litter through her hands.

When the coin is found her delight bears some proportion to the intrinsic value of the coin and to the length and arduousness of the search. So the apostate sons of Abraham are still dear to God; the publicans, too, who unpatriotically make merchandise out of Israel's servitude and fallen state.

It is the sorry plight, the dangerous predicament of the lost sheep, which touches the faithful shepherd's heart to pity. It is difficult for us to appreciate the strong bond which maintains between the keeper and his flock. In this instance the true shepherd, who is no mere hireling, sees in imagination his dear lost sheep on the mountain, cut by stones, lacerated by thorns, until its snowy fleece is dyed in its own blood. Its piteous bleating haunts his very dreams. He knows that most timid and defenseless of domestic animals will be the easy prey of some ravening beast.

The shepherd heart asserts itself. Out into night and danger he goes.

The sheep is found, and the joy is proportionate to the strength of the shepherd's attachment, the perils of the search, and the value of the sheep.

So each sinner and publican is still one of the favored flock, only astray, imperiled. To search, find, and restore such a one is a divine work, in which angels would fain engage—in the consummation of which they are at least permitted to rejoice.

See the progression. It is from the inanimate to the animate—from the animate to the human. A son in a noble and wealthy family, chafing under parental restraint, or having exhausted local means of dissipation, and sighing for fresh fields of voluptuous conquest, inconsiderately requests an ante-mortem division of the estate. The indulgent father makes it. Perhaps he has no recourse; parental authority is at an end. The son's heart is callous to the appeal of love; sin has indurated him. The guileless youth, the father's pride and joy, has grown the gruff, defiant rebel. The amenities of home are insufferable.

In the shortest time possible the infatuated youth tucked the sparkling gems and golden bars, his patrimony in portable form, easily convertible into coin of any country, in the pockets of a money-belt, and, strapping it about his person, he went abroad—perhaps without even a ceremonious farewell.

He wasted his substance. He tossed it in the air (literally) as the farmer does his wheat when he will separate it from the chaff. He lived dissolutely. He was insalvable (literally) while his infatuation lasted. The coincidence of the devoured (literally) patrimony and the universal and extreme famine puts a pathetic touch to the sorry plight of the dissolute spendthrift. He was left behind (literally) in the race. He never, in spite of his infatuated effort and extravagance, so much as reached the glittering goal of his wanton ambition. The gay reveling party that kept him company while his means held out, swept past him thanklessly and disdainfully when his once plethoric purse was at list empty. He awoke as from a dream—alone! penniless!

With the pertinacity of despair he glued (literally) himself to a foreign land-owner, whome in his prosperity he would have dubbed a "Gentile dog"—with whome he would have had no intercourse, much less receive a favor from him. In his dispair he cleaves to the foreigner to tenaciously that he can not be shaken off. A superlatively disgusting and degrading task is given him—offensive to all the senses, repugnant to all the ideas of ceremonial cleanliness instilled in mind from boyhood. So sharp were the pangs of hunger that he kept coveting the swine their feed—the locust pods he threw down before them. Humiliation, sorrow, despair are compressed in the five words "No man gave unto him!" At last the hypnotic spell of sin is broken. Self-consciousness, self-control are regained. Memory paints the ancestral home. The flown blessing brightens. What abundance, comfort, care, there extends to the most abject menial! The veriest scullion has such a superabundance that he can pose as a benefactor before the tramp.

"I will!" What a battle-royal has preceded and made possible those talismanic words! Fear, shame, pride, have been met and conquered. "I have sinned" is the correlate of "I will arise." Confession absolute and frank, without apology or plea in abatement, shall be made. The penalty and consequences of apostasy, disinheritance, servitude instead of sonship, shall be assumed without a syllable of complaint.

It is done. But how different the sequel from that which the prodigal anticipated! He is met long before he can reach the door where he expected to make his confession and prefer his modest request. The father's compassion, how admirable! Kiss of reconciliation, how sweet! The first robe, richly dyed and embroidered, is cast about the bare and sunburnt shoulders. The signet of rank is placed upon the wan finger. Bare feet, mark of servitude, are shod with the sandals of a free man. Now follows the joyous banquet.

The murmuring Pharisees can not but see themselves protrayed in the elder son, with his ill-formed, ill-natured protest. The true Messiah had come to heal the sick, raise the dead, find the lost. Will the hale, the unstrayed, those who do not need His kindly offices, begrudge them to their brothers, whose plight is so pitable and desperate? The climax is reached, the plea unanswerable.

The Teacher's Lantern

The primary uses of the Prodigal Son must not be lost sight of in its evangelical and modern applications. By it Jesus sought to justify His kindly and familiar bearing toward publicans and sinners, at which the Pharisees and scribes were so outraged. He showed the veriest renegade of Israel as still the object of Divine compassion, his restoration possible—a thing He earnestly sought.

In its universal, gospel application this "pearl of parables" pictures sin as a revolt against a beneficent Heavenly Father, whose law is right and just and good.

Here is mirrowed the freedom of the will. The son has his own way. He is not let or hindered, except by the pleadings of love and its faithful warnings.

The folly of sin has no more startling exemplification. True as startling; drawn to life! How swift the "descensus Averno!" How soon the fool and his money are parted! How irrevocable the last estate! Remediless! In the mire with swine!

Who shall ever number the sinners to whom this parable has been the "open sesame" to a new life? Blessed be the day in which it was spoken! "I will arise!" "Father, I have sinned!" The Heavenly Father meets the returning prodigal in the way.

Lost!" "Dead!" Here is no minifying of the prodigal's fallen state. Lost to God; lost to heaven; dead in trespasses and sins!

The far country is not a matter of geography. It is expressive of estrangement, of alienation from God.

The prodigal's theology was bad, though it showed well the strength of his compunction. It would be impossible for him to ever be his father's hired servant. He is son or nothing.

"Sinned heaven-high and in thy sight." Here the penitent is strictly orthodox. The turpitude of sin consists in this, that it is done aginst God. Judah's penitent king knew this when he cried, "Aginst Thee only, have I sinned!" With this truth Joseph armed himself when he cried, "How can I commit this sin aginst my God?"

Solomon is the example for all time of the unsatisfying nature of sin. He drank every cup of joy, but hear his dying protestation of the sensuous world to satisfy an immortal: "Vanities all is vanity!"

New Stamps Distributed.

The postoffice department has distributed to all parts of the country postage stamps of various denominations commemorative of the Louisiana Purchase. One cent—Green, subject, Robert B. Livingstone, United States minister to France who conducted the negotiations for the Louisiana Purchase. Two cent—Red, subject Thomas Jefferson, President of the United States at the time of the purchase. Three cent—Purple, subject, James Monroe, special ambassador to France in the matter of purchase, who with Livingstone closed the negotiations. Five cent—Blue, subject, William McKinley, who as president of the United States, approved the acts of Congress officially connecting the U. S. government with the commemorative exposition. These series of stamps are not issued in book form.

"It Is the Getting Together That Does Good"

By President ELIOT of Harvard University

THE present method in great industries is a highly cumbersome method. It is the capitalist against the laborer and the laborer against the capitalist, EACH TRYING SOMEHOW TO GET THE BETTER OF THE OTHER. While some good has been done by this kind of fighting—we have to admit that some good has been done by fighting in this world—on the whole it is a very stupid way of making progress. The co-operative way is immeasurably better in every field of human activity. IT IS THE GETTING TOGETHER THAT DOES GOOD. It is the application in industry of the ordinary human motives which lead to good work and happy work that we are after, that we ought to see; a method in industry which will enable the ordinary human motive to contribute to bringing about good work.

One of the ordinary human motives is to get more pay. It is a wholesome motive on the whole. The labor union tries to get more pay by a process of COME BACK.

THE AMOUNT OF SAVING WHICH CAN BE ACCOMPLISHED IN ALL OUR INDUSTRIES SIMPLY BY INDUCING THE WORKER TO DO HIS OR HER LEVEL BEST FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT IS SIMPLY INCOMPUTABLE. WE CANNOT CALCULATE IT, IT IS SO GREAT.

I read in the Journal of the Society of Mechanical Engineers a singular story, the statement of a fact, the description of an experiment. The engineer of a locomotive always did the same work with his engine every month; he hauled so many loads of freight, and the work of one month compared the same with the work of another month; therefore the expense of that work computed compared the same one month with another.

And the engineer said to his two firemen: "Now, suppose we try an experiment for one month. Suppose you fire this engine as if you paid for the coal instead of the company's paying for it." You know there is a great deal of intelligence and skill in heating a boiler, and there has got to be a great deal of good will about it to get the best work out of the boiler with the least expenditure of fuel.

THESE TWO FIREMEN AGREED TO TRY IT FOR ONE MONTH, AND THE SAVING OF COAL WAS MORE THAN FOUR TIMES THE WAGES OF BOTH FIREMEN TOGETHER.

That illustrates what can be brought about in almost all industries by inducing the people to work as if it was THEIR shop all the time; as if they had a DIRECT, keen interest in the success of the undertaking; as if YOU were paying for the coal and not the company! You see, these two firemen could have had double the wages and yet the profit to the railroad would have been more than as much more, simply from the difference of SPIRIT and good will in their work.

"The Strike Is Hell"

By Bishop SPALDING of Peoria, Ill.

I WOULD say, as Sherman said of war, that the strike is HELL. Men who have been out on strike go back to work INJURED MORALLY and not the same men. The children of strikers have been taught to taunt other children of other workmen.

The condition between capital and labor is not improving, although I believe the anthracite coal strike commission accomplished good results. The present labor troubles in Colorado, San Francisco and Chicago are BLOCKS to bettering the general condition of the country.

IT IS BECOMING MORE AND MORE MANIFEST THAT CAPITAL AND LABOR ARE INTERDEPENDENT ON EACH OTHER.

I don't think there is in America any class of employers who DELIBERATELY do their men wrong. I believe the American people to be a people of good will toward labor and the distressed. I believe the people are free from anarchistic ideas and that the tendency to socialism is only in a minor way. I regard a PERMANENT tribunal of greater value than one created for EACH case of dispute.

I do not believe in sympathetic strikes. The strike is the one weapon of labor organizations, and to deny that right would be to deny the right to organize, but the great object sought is to bring about PEACEFUL SETTLEMENTS WITHOUT STRIKES.

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS HAVE ACCOMPLISHED MUCH GOOD.

Russia and Japan Threaten The Peace of the World

By Rev. W. MONTAGUE GREER of New York

THE scandal is not so much that Japan and Russia are at death grips, but that two such nations should be in existence. These nations stand for the unfinished business of the church, and their struggle is threatening the peace of the world. All the nations are watching and waiting—and for what? To secure an "open door"—for the religion of Christ? Oh, no! Preparing for the ultimate partition of China. We are too ready to install the god Mammon to take the place of the oriental gods, where the cross should have been erected long ago.

The Pastor of the Future

By Professor ALBION W. SMALL, University of Chicago

THE pastor of the future will not be merely a preacher. HE WILL BE A SOCIAL WORKER. The most of his work will not be done on Sunday. His WEEKDAYS will be busy as his Sundays. The work of the ministers will be more like the work now being done by Jane Addams and Professor Graham Taylor in the social settlements. Perhaps the minister is destined to become the MIDDLEMAN between the employer and the employed.

COLONEL MONROE

The Lincolnville Philosopher Asserts That It Is Possible to Place a First Class Library In Every American Home For Less Than a Billion

By FREDERICK UPHAM ADAMS

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"THAT was a mighty interesting piece you wrote recently," said Judge Sawyer, addressing Colonel Monroe. "You said it was possible by the expenditure of less than a billion dollars to furnish each of the 15,000,000 American voters with a library consisting of 150 volumes. You declared that these books would compare favorably with the best specimens of the printer's art. In brief, you claimed that at an expense of $67 the government could print, bind and distribute 150 high grade books. That was your statement, was it not?"

"That was what I said," admitted Colonel Monroe. "Deducting the average expense of distribution, these books would cost about 40 cents apiece. I agreed to supply as good books as commonly retail for $4 a volume. In other words, the use of this billion would give each American family as good a collection of books as can now be purchased for $600. I thought this would be a more practical scheme than to spend an equal amount of money in library buildings, or, for that matter, for any purpose which can be named."

"If you could keep your promise it would be the grandest investment ever made in the history of the world," declared Judge Sawyer, "but I am afraid your forty cent books would not conform to a very high standard of mechanical or artistic excellence. But let us hear your plan."

"We are all agreed, I believe," said Colonel Monroe, "that it is the books a man owns and which are ever within the reach of his family that do the most good. The mere presence of bound volumes inspires a longing for knowledge. The public library is all very well in its place, but the educated, progressive, orderly and prosperous community is the one in which its citizens read their own books at their own hearth sides. I said that if I had a billion dollars I would turn it over to the conscience fund of the general government, with a recommendation that it be expended for books and in their free distribution. I have figured on 15,000,000 sets of 150 books each. That is a lot of books, judge, I will admit that, but one can do wonders with a billion dollars. It does not go so very far in a war which involves the destruction of life and property, but I shall try to convince you that it would work the marvels of magic when devoted to so grand a purpose as the production of books. You are suspicious about the quality of the materials and workmanship in my proposed 'forty cent books.' Let me show you something. Here is a book I recently purchased while in New York. Look it over carefully."

Colonel Monroe handed to the judge a cloth bound copy of "Ivanhoe." Judge Sawyer examined it critically. It was printed on fairly good paper, the type was clear and the impressions excellent. There were numerous illustrations on a better grade of paper. The binding was plain, but strong and serviceable. The judge remarked that it looked like a book which might have been bought at a special sale for a dollar.

"I am free to admit, however," he said as he turned over the pages, "that it looks as well as many books for which I have paid $1.50 or $2 each. How much did you pay for this one, colonel?"

"Twenty-five cents," was the answer. "I bought a set of six of them for a dollar and a half."

"Then they were sold at a loss," declared the astounded judge.

"They were not sold at a loss," returned Colonel Monroe. "I made an investigation and found that my 25 cents paid three distinct profits—the manufacturer made a profit, the jobber took out his commission, and the retailer was glad I called. The first cost of that book turned out in lots of 100,000 did not exceed 11 cents a copy."

"I will not dispute you, but it does not seem possible," said Judge Sawyer. "What justification is there for charging $1.50 or $2 for the ordinary work of fiction, biography or travels?"

"The same justification that there is for the price of all commodities produced on a petty scale and which depend for their start on pushing and advertising," replied the other. "The average book falls far short of a circulation of a thousand. Not one in a thousand ever reaches a sale of 10,000, and those which reach six figures are so rare that a well informed person can speedily name them. The cost of composition, editing and of a dozen other items is the same, be the edition a hundred or a million. But the huge expense item in books of limited circulation is that of advertising. It costs much more to sell a book than it does to produce it. The same is true of innumerable other articles of necessity and luxury. There are clerks and typewriters to be paid, the salaries and traveling expenses of salesmen, the fees of lawyers who draw contracts, royalties to authors, commissions to jobbers and scores of other items which are all included in your dollar and a half. The man who printed the book you have in your hand had to meet most of these expenses, but he printed 100,000 instead of 1,000. You therefore can buy it for a quarter instead of six times that sum.

"The 11 cents actually represented in that book is divided among the items of paper, labor, cloth, ink, glue and thread—about in the order named," continued Colonel Monroe. "The paper is controlled by a trust, which extorts enormous profits. The same is true of the ink, glue and thread and partly true of the cloth. It is safe to assume that 3 cents of the 11 stands as the profit of these corporations. The labor item is too high, not on account of the wages paid, but because of that vast difference in the labor cost of articles produced in small or large quantities. You must bear in mind, judge, that with our billion we are going to produce these books in editions running into the millions. I have no doubt but that under the proper conditions the book you hold can be produced and distributed for 6 or 7 cents a copy."

"I must admit that you are within the bounds of reason," remarked Judge Sawyer, "but the proposition is an astounding one. I do not think I ever heard of a better illustration of the waste incidental to the production of things on a small scale."

"It may seem like a waste of time to consider the expenditure of a billion of dollars for books," reflected Colonel Monroe, "but it is a fair suggestion of the method which is certain to prevail in the near future. Everything will be done on a huge scale—everything pertaining to production. When pins were made by hand the housewife scoffed at the prophet who asserted that a time would come when 500 perfect pins could be purchased for a penny.

"If the government or an individual were to undertake the expenditure of a billion of dollars in the production of books a far different course would be followed from that pursued by the publishers of today. The average publisher does not own a pound of type or a printing press. He contracts for everything and pays profits on everything. But let us see how the government would go about the task, assuming, of course, that honest and capable men were at the head of affairs. It has command of a thousand million of dollars, no more than the private fortune of one of its citizens. It begins by purchasing spruce or other forests from which to manufacture pulp for its paper. Then it erects its paper mills and installs the wonderful modern machinery for that purpose. Suppose we locate these mills in northern New York. Our vast printing plant must be contiguous to a great city for obvious reasons. We will place it near New York. Both of these plants will be of a magnitude which will dwarf any existing establishments and will cost millions of dollars, but the item will be a small one when contrasted with the total of our capital. The officials of the government would not be so foolish as to pay existing freight rates between the paper mills and the printing plant. It would probably be economy to construct and operate a railroad line connecting the two. The cost of such a road would not exceed $10,000,000. I am told that paper mills of the required capacity could be erected for $15,000,000 and that an equal amount would provide for the printing plant. The factories required for the manufacture of inks, glue, thread and other items would demand a comparatively small item. We will assume that the grand total of all of the expenses of installing our book printing plant—forest lands, paper mills, railroad, printing plant, art engraving and the various departments—forms an item of $50,000,000. This is more than sufficient, yet it is only 5 per cent of our total capital.

"We are now in a position to produce books with practically one item of expense—that of labor. We do no advertising; we pay no interest on money; we employ no traveling men; we have no competition; we have the most perfect plant which money and ingenuity can furnish; we can afford to employ the best artists, scientists and mechanics in the world; we have an army of men, under capable leadership, devoted to the one object of producing the best books ever fashioned since printing was invented. Not a dollar goes for profit, not a penny for interest. Under such conditions would it not be possible, judge, to produce a good book for 40 cents or less?"

"It undoubtedly would," admitted Judge Sawyer. "Your figures are dazzling and your project an inspiring one, but I am afraid it is not practical."

"You think it is more practical to pay $1.50 for a book which should be produced for 10 cents, I suppose," remarked Colonel Monroe.

"If the government did such a thing it would be socialism," declared Postmaster Jenkins, "and I'm opposed to anything like socialism. A man like Rockefeller could do a thing like that and make it pay, but the government would lose money on it. And, besides, it would ruin the book business."

"That's so, Jenkins," said the colonel, with a grim smile. "Your objection is even more 'practical' than that offered by the judge. Since you both object, I'll keep that billion."

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The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. **and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.**

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Is suitable for all classes of buildings as it affords thorough fire protection and is a non-conductor of heat and cold. It will last the lifetime of the roofboards. It is fire-proof and is rated the same as metal or slate roofs. Call or write for samples and prices.

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Agents for Garrett County, Oakland, Md.

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We Solicit Your Account.

Paid-up Capital, - - $25,000
Liability of Stockholders, 25,000
Total Liability, - $50,000

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Will visit regularly through Garrett county Md., and offers his services to those wishing Dental Treatment. Charges moderate.
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Particular attention given to Conveyancing, Investigation of land titles and collection of claims. Loans negotiated.

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Modern Work at Modern Prices.
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FROSTBURG, MD.
Cheapest place to buy
MONUMENTS HEADSTONES AND IRON FENCING
Send for prices

Patronize the home merchant.

THE REPUBLICAN.

BENJ. H. SINCELL, Editor and Proprietor

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION:

THE REPUBLICAN is published every Thursday morning at the following rates:

One copy one year	$ 1.25
One copy six months	.75
One copy three months	.40
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Single copies	.05

ADVERTISING RATES.

First insertion for square of ten nonpareil lines, $1; each additional insertion after first, 50 cents per square of ten nonpareil lines.

REMITTANCES:

Remittances made by money order, bank draft, registered letter or express order will be at our risk; if made otherwise, at the risk of the sender. Address,

THE REPUBLICAN,
Oakland, Md.

THURSDAY, MAY 12, 1904.

OUR State tax-rate was seventeen cents. Our State tax-rate now is twenty-two and a half cents, and who is responsible for this enormous burden put upon the tax payers?

The Democratic party and the Democratic party only. The State was practically out of debt. It should have been kept in that condition. It could have been so but the field for public plunder was too tempting, and seeing the opportunity use was made of it.

THE SHOE FITS GORMAN.

Mr. Gorman's favorite pastime in the Senate has been to attribute to the President a disposition to dictate to Congress and usurp its powers. Senator Aldrich, of Rhode Island, on Thursday, in discussing the question, said:

"I have been a member of this body for 24 years, a large part of the time with the Senator from Maryland; I have served with five or six different Presidents, including a Democratic President for two terms, and I never have known a President of the United States, not excepting Mr. Cleveland, who has interfered less with the legislative business of the Congress, or with the action of the House or the Senate, than the incumbent of that office.

"I know of no case where he has undertaken to dictate what our policy or what our legislation should be, and I cannot say that of another President within my recollection. The talk about the usurpations of the President and his attempts to control legislation or the Congress is nonsense and nobody knows it better than does the Senator from Maryland."

Mr. Gorman could speak with more authority concerning "dictators," if he reviewed his own political record in Maryland. "Dictator" is a title justly belonging to him, and Heaven help us if he ever wielded the powers of the Presidential office!

Mt. Lake Boarding Houses.

Mr. P. T. Garthright, the popular merchant and real estate dealer, has rented the Allenhurst cottage for this season. He is noted for his strict attention to the wants of his boarding houses, and he has always furnished them with the best the market could afford, and has, therefore, secured for himself and houses quite a reputation, which will be held up to the standard this year. Mrs. M. Rinehart will run the Allenhurst for Mr. Garthright this year. This lady gained quite a reputation for the Maryland Home, during the four years she had charge of that popular boarding house, and built up a good business and made many friends for herself, and there is no doubt she will do equally as well for Mr. Garthright and her patrons at the Allenhurst as she did at the Maryland Home. Miss Gertie Hone, the efficient and popular manager of the Maryland Home last season, will again have charge this season, and with the advantage of her experience of last season, will do better for her patrons and the proprietor than she did last. She gained the esteem of all of her guests last season, as well as the love of her help, and the proprietor will bespeak for her absolute success. Mr. Garthright has secured Mrs. Sarah Laughlin, who is an experienced boarding-house keeper, to manage the Virginia Home this season, and we bespeak for this popular house quite a prosperous season under Mrs. Laughlin's management. With these three popular ladies in charge, and with the moderate rates he will offer as an inducement to his patrons, together with the unexcelled accomodations, Mr. Garthright is sure of filling all three of these houses early in the season.

Indians Masons.

The five civilized tribes have always taken a great interest in Masonry. In 1889 General Albert Pike conferred the thirty-second degree on the chiefs of the four nations, the candidates being General P. Porter, Creek; Peter Pitchlynn, Choctaw; Elias C. Boudinot, Cherokee, and Holmes Colbert, sr., Chickasaw. Of these all are dead except Porter, who highly prizes his membership certificate signed by that intrepid soldier Pike.—Kansas City Journal.

DAMAGE SUIT COMPROMISED

Wanted $10,000 from Bond Bros. for Having His Legs Broken.

In the Allegany County Circuit Court Monday afternoon the suit of Matthew M. Baker vs. DuBois & Bond Bros., removed from this county was taken up. The defendants operate a large saw mill at Bond, this county, and the plaintiff was an employe. The latter alleged that while in the employ of the company, he was struck by a truck, which is used in transporting logs to the mill, and had both of his legs broken, besides sustaining other injuries, all of which the plaintiff alleged was due to the negligence of the said defendants. The suit was for $10,000.

The defendants alleged that the accident was caused by the carelessness of the defendant, and that the latter so admitted after it happened.

When the defendant was struck by the car, he was knocked into a pond of water. The accident happened in March, 1903, and the plaintiff was unable to walk for three months.

Shortly after the case was gone into by the attorneys a compromise was effected whereby the lumber company agreed to pay the plaintiff $275, thus putting a stop to the proceedings.

Friendsville Council Organized

Under the new charter incorporating the town of Friendsville, the Mayor and Councilman named in the Act passed by the General Assembly, met on last Saturday night and organized by the election of Mr. Wm. H. H. Friend, president of the Council; Wm. F. East, Clerk; George J. Kolb, treasurer, and Lloyd M. Welch, bailiff and tax collector.

At the meeting the Council passed a number of ordinances for the Government of the town which will be printed in book form and distributed among its citizens.

BITTINGER AND VICINITY

Oats sowing and potato planting are engaging the attention of the thrifty farmer these bright sunny days.

Mr. F. M. Bittinger combined business and pleasure in a recent trip to Meadow Mountain. "Frits" is an ardent admirer of pretty women and fast horses.

Mr. S. O. Wiley will wield the saw and hatchet the coming summer, and at present he wears the air of one who thinks life is one sweet Holiday.

Mr. and Mrs. Simon Brenneman go to housekeeping this week, in the old Stark homestead, a short distance south of here.

Miss Effie Bittinger began an engagement as domestic in the home of Mr. Ham Butler, early last week.

Rev. G. W. Stroup, with his better half, was visiting friends at Jennings last Thursday.

On last Sunday Master John McKenzie, being curious to know something about the operations of dynamite, began to experiment with a torpedo, in which experiment he was abetted by older and should be, wiser persons. The torpedo was exploded the lad was slightly injured about the neck and face.

Squire Geo. Ralston is troubled with rheumatic conditions, that render him unfit for work.

There are rumors afloat telling of the approaching marriage of Mr. Daniel J. Brenneman to a Miss Michaels, of Firm Rock.

Mr. T. B. Wiley shipped a consignment of maple sugar from his camp last week.

Car Load Frederick Lime on Sale.

C. M. Rathbun & Sons, Loch Lynn, have a bulk car of Frederick lime now on sale at their planing mill.

SCOTT'S EMULSION

Scott's Emulsion is the means of life and of the enjoyment of life of thousands of men, women and children.

To the men Scott's Emulsion gives the flesh and strength so necessary for the cure of consumption and the repairing of body losses from any wasting disease.

For women Scott's Emulsion does this and more. It is a most sustaining food and tonic for the special trials that women have to bear.

To children Scott's Emulsion gives food and strength for growth of flesh and bone and blood. For pale girls, for thin and sickly boys Scott's Emulsion is a great help.

Send for free sample.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists,
409-415 Pearl Street, New York.
50c. and $1.00; all druggists.

WORK OF THE LEGISLATURE.

President George Whitelock, of the Maryland Bar Association, in his address at the opening of the Association's session at Annapolis, reviewed, in part the work of the Maryland Legislature at its late session, calling attention to new laws and amendments to old ones, as follows:

"Judgment of justices of the peace are to be affirmed by circuit courts where the appellants are not ready for trial (ch. 662).

"The mother of an infant is authorized to file a petition for the change of its name, although the father is living and a resident of Maryland (ch. 25.)

"Replevin bonds are no longer to be given to the plaintiff, but to the State for the use of the parties in interest (ch. 26.)

"In suits before magistrates the existence of a corporation or partnership or the representative character of a party must be denied under oath before the hearing; otherwise it will be taken as admitted (ch. 89.)

Under the Act of 1904, Chapter 535, mortgages of lands may be made parties to suits instituted for sale for purposes of partition. Heretofore, under the Act of 1900, Chapter 205, it has been possible to bring into such proceedings mortgagees of undivided interests only. The new law is of grave importance as affecting both right and remedy.

"Courts of chancery may now decree the execution of mortgages so as to bind unborn parties. The law in this respect has been made to conform to that prevailing since the Act of 1868, Chapter 273, in reference to sales and leases (ch. 563).

"Exemptions from execution have been further extended. One hundred dollars in property, whether the same consists of money, land or goods, as well as all money payable in the nature of insurance, benefit or relief in the contingency or event of sickness, accident, hurt or death of any person, is now protected against seizure on fieri facias (ch. 381).

"Fines imposed for the desertion of wife and minor child can now be ordered by the court to be paid in whole or in part to the wife. A husband arrested for desertion may be released for one year on giving recognizance to pay a weekly sum to the wife for her support. This provision is also operative before conviction, with the consent of the traverser (ch. 44).

"The period of possible commitment of female minors to juvenile institution has been extended from 18 to 21 years of age (ch. 98).

"An infant without proper care may be committed to such an institution under the Act of 1904, Chapter 120, which contains definitions and prescribes methods.

"From and after January 1, 1909, the State and not the respective counties will be charged with the maintenance, care, control and treatment of all insane paupers. The condition of most of these unfortunates, will, no doubt, be ameliorated by this reform. "Conservators of the peace of other States, railway special agents and persons carrying weapons as a reasonable precaution against apprehended danger are exempted from the law in reference to concealed weapons (ch. 114).

"The malicious and wrongful tapping of water mains has been added to the long category of statutory offenses (ch. 546).

"Trading stamps, unless redeemable in money, were so offensive to the legislative conscience as to receive the condemnation of two acts of Assembly (ch. 223, 577).

"Judgments of courts of record or of justices of the peace are no longer taxable (ch. 460). Savings banks institutions or corporations having a capital of $20,000 or over subject to taxation, and which merely receive time deposits at a fixed rate of interest, but do not receive weekly or monthly deposits, are now exempted from the annual franchise stipend (ch. 212).

"The mortgage tax has been repealed as to Baltimore city and 14 counties of the State. Elsewhere it will be hereafter collected for the benefit of the counties themselves and not for that of the sovereignty (ch. 405).

"The collateral inheritance tax is not enforceable for an indefinite period. The security of titles and the peace of mind of conveyancers are increased by the establishment of a limitation of four years for its collection (ch. 222).

"On April 7, 1904, Governor Warfield approved a law known as the Act of 1904, Chapter 236. It reads as follows, viz:

"Every judge of the Circuit Courts of the counties, Supreme Bench of Baltimore City or the Court of Appeals who shall attain the age of 70 years while in office, after having served the 10 preceding consecutive years, and every judge of any of said courts who shall have served upon the bench 15 consecutive years, whether such service be before or after the passage of this act, and who shall have reached the age of 70 years, and every person who has heretofore been elected and has served as judge of any of said courts and is now no longer in office and has attained the age of 70 years, or if not now 70 years of age, when he shall attain said age, shall be entitled to a salary of $2,400 per annum, payable in quarterly installments, as other judges' salaries are now paid."

"The measure emanated from the State Bar Association, and to its efforts is due the adoption of this notable reform."

Youghiogheny.

Perhaps the most difficult geographical name in the United States is Youghiogheny, or geny, as it is sometimes spelled, the name of a creek in Western Maryland and Pennsylvania. Few besides natives of the region pronounce it with the chief accent on the penultimate and who so essays it with the accent elsewhere finds his mouth filled with a meaningless confusion of vowels and consonants. The first syllable is "Yough," pronounced "Yo," with a short "o." The second is "I" short, the "o" following is almost if not quite unheard in the mouth of the native, while the last two sylables are those made familiar in "Alleghany," though there is even here a question of "a" long or short.

The pronunciation of Youghioghgeny is, however, a simple matter with the modern spelling compared to what it must have seemed to the stranger who met it with the old spelling. On an ancient map of the region the name is spelled "Yoghyoghania." Doubtless this spelling came nearer than that now in use to indicating aptly the Indian pronunciation of the name.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

For Sale,

At the late residence of Mrs. L. D. Walker, Oakland, Md., on Saturday, May 21st, at ten o'clock, household furniture, bed room sets, wardrobes, kitchen furniture and utensils, stoves, etc., etc.

Paint Your Buggy for 75c.

with Devoe's Gloss Carriage Paint. It weighs 3 to 8 ozs. more to the pint than others, wears longer; and gives a gloss equal to new work. Sold by J. M. Davis & Son. 51-3t

MRS. KISSNER GOES TO JAIL

Friendsville Woman Charged With Passing Raised Note Is Held for U. S. Court.

Mary M. Kissner, of Friendsville, who was arrested last week, was committed to the custody of the sheriff of Allegany county last Friday by United States Commissioner Thomas J. Anderson for the action of the United States grand jury. She is charged by George F. Foster, custodian of the secret service division of the treasury department, with having passed a raised $1 note. It was raised to $5. The authorities suspect that Mrs. Kissner knows who raised the note. Her husband was with her at the hearing. Mrs. Kissner is about 45 years old and the mother of 10 children. She was taken to the Baltimore city jail Saturday by Deputy United States Marshal Jacob D. George.

KENDALL.

Harry Watson, tie inspector for the B. & O. R. R. Co., spent Monday and Tuesday in our town.

Mr. Henry Krug, one of the firm of A. Knabb & Co., spent several days in our town last week.

D. H. Shank, General Superintendent, spent Sunday with his family at Confluence, Pa.

Quite a number of the Kendall boys participated in the opening of the new hotel at Friendsville on last Saturday night.

Mrs. Call Collins who has been on the sick list for some time, is much improved at this writing. She is attended by Dr. Mason.

Alverta, the daughter of Mrs. and Mr. A. C. Keifer has been very sick for the past ten days.

Noah Savage has moved back to Kendall. Noah lives on the Brooklyn side, and is employed by the Yough Manor Lumber Company.

W. F. Holeman, of Friendsville, Md., has been employed by the Yough Manor Lumber Co. for two or three weeks. Mr. Holeman is a good mechanic.

Mr. Samuel Raybeck spent Sunday at his home, near Watsondale, Pa.

Money to loan on real estate. Easy payments. Apply to Julius C. Renninger, Oakland, Md. 33 tf

ANOTHER NEW MACHINE ADDED

To the Already Well Equipped Plant of The Republican.

Last Thursday another new modern piece of machinery was placed in this office, it being an improved newspaper folder, paster and trimmer.

The machine is attached to the press upon which the papers are printed by a chain gear. The papers are carried directly from the press to the folder by a series of tapes and thence through it over numerous rolls until the packing box is reached when they are ready for the mailing machine.

The folder was set up by that prince of mechanics, Mr. Samuel Lawton, and works to perfection.

Estray Notice.

There came to my place last fall two sheep, one ewe and one wether. Owner will please call, identify property and pay all costs and remove same. HENRY BAUGH.
Engles Mills.

Lutheran Church Services.

Services at St. Mark's Lutheran ch. as follows: Prayer service every Wednesday at 7.30 p. m.; Catechize every Saturday, 2.00 p. m; Sabbath School, 9.30 p. m.; Christian Endeavor, Sunday, 6.30 p. m.; Preaching service, 10.30 a. m. and 7.30 p. m.

Preaching at Hutton on Thursday, May 19th, at 8.00 p. m.; Catechize at 7.00 p. m.

Subscribe for The Republican.

A SPECIAL SALE OF

FLOOR COVERINGS AND FURNITURE.

In anticipation of heavy demands this spring for Floor Coverings, especially Mattings, we have put in an extra large stock and offer great inducements to buyers FOR THE NEXT THIRTY DAYS.

The goods offered below are all first class, bought at an advantage and will be sold to our patrons on a small margin.

Mattings:

Jointed, the kind that wears, several designs, worth 15 cents, at 10c. Jointless, good quality, catchy designs, worth 20c. at 14c. The Best China, 90 pounds to the roll, worth 35c. per yard at, at 30c. Cotton warps, in stripes, flowers, delicate tints, good wearing quality, at 20c., 25c. and 30c. per yard.

Linoleums:

In this line we have many designs and can suit the most fastidious. The values offered cannot be equaled by any one in this section. They go at 40c., 50c., 55c. and 60c.

Carpets:

INGRAINS — An endless variety, best qualities, standard patterns, good values at 35c., 40c., 45c., 50c., 55c., 60c., 65c. and 70c per yd.

HEMP — A money saver to those who purchase it. Worth 25c., at 12½c. Beat it if you can.

VELVET—Something that will last a life time and will always be an ornamental floor covering, worth $1.35, for $1.15 per yd. Another quality of velvet, almost as good, beautiful designs, worth $1.25, for $1.00 per yard.

TAPESTRY BRUSSELS—Ten wire, sewed and laid on the floor, at 90c. per yard, worth $1.10.

Rugs:

SMYRNA—The latest designs, good colors, size 30x60, for $2.24.

MOQUETTE—Patterns the prettiest, size 30x60, for $2.79

Bed Room Furniture:

Iron Beds, finished in ebony and brass, ivory and brass, tipped in gold, in endless variety of patterns, $4 to $25.

Steel Springs, tempered in oil, 120 coils, $1.49 each.

Full size Combination Mattress, extra thick and well made, $2.75.

Elastic Felt Mattress, 45 pounds, full size, equal to the Ostermoor, $7.50 to $12.00.

A 7-piece Bedroom Suite, oak, French bevel-plate glass 20x24 in dresser, $22.25.

Picture Frames with glass, 16x20, ready to go on your wall, $1.25.

Dining Room, Parlor, Library and Bed Room Suites, made by the leading factories—those who have a reputation to sustain and with our guarantee as to workmanship, quality of composition and general stability back of them at prices that cannot be met unless the other fellow cheats.

Buy at Home

and of a firm that makes furniture and all things entering into the comforts of a well furnished home a specialty. We have a stock of $10,000 worth of furniture and carpets to select from.

Fine Valour Tufted Couches, splendid styles and workmanship, $7.50.
(If you can beat this we will give you one for nothing.
We are in the Furniture line only but offer you Royal Baking Powder, at cost, 40c. per lb.

These prices are good for thirty days from this date, Thursday, April 28, 1904.

D. E. BOLDEN & CO.,

Exclusively Furniture and Carpet Dealers.

The Garrett National Bank

OAKLAND, MD.

Pays 3 Per Cent. Interest on Time Deposits.

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G. S. HAMILL, Vice-President.
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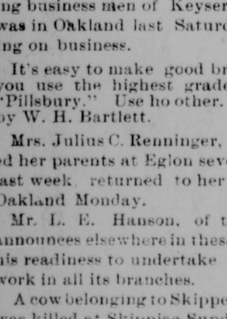
Capital paid in, - $50,000.00
Surplus and Profits, - 15,000.00

Muco-Solvent is an indispensible household remedy because it is a preventive as well as a cure, and because it arrests development of all contageous germs and bacterial diseases. It cures croup, colds, tonsilitis with its associated ills and all inflamed and catarrhal conditions of the mucous surface. It is a harmless vegetable preparation that may safely be administered to the tenderest babe. If not for sale in your neighborhood, write to

THE PIEDMONT SUPPLY CO.,
Sole Agents for Muco-Solvent. Piedmont, W. Va.



Ask those who Know

Ask your neighbors—who use an old idea—bucket bowl—contraption filled—butter tainting separator—what trouble THEY have. Then ask your neighbors, who use the

TUBULAR SEPARATOR

What troubles THEY have. They'll all say TUBULAR USERS LAUGH AT TROUBLE Get the right separator. Let me give you a catalog, or the big six page paper, the "Separator."

J. E. GNAGEY, Accident, Md.

LOCAL AND OTHERWISE

Incidents and Events at Home and Nearby—Personal Mention, Etc.

For Sale—A six-roomhouse on Second street. Apply to D. E. Bolden.

Mr. George Loar, of Grafton, spent Sunday in Oakland with his mother and sisters.

Attorney D. Lindley Sloan, of Cumberland, was here on professional business Tuesday.

Mr. William C. Poe, of Baltimore, spent a few days here recently as a guest of the Commercial Hotel.

Wanted—White woman to cook and white girl to wait in restaurant. Apply to W. G. Hinebaugh, Oakland, Md.

Hon. George L. Michaels, of Bloomington District, was in the city Tuesday and made this office an agreeable visit.

Mr. Edwin L. Mitchell, who recently sold his property, has removed to the house vacated by Mrs. W. M. Coddington.

Miss Ray H. McConner, of Baltimore, is in Oakland as the guest of her sister, Mrs. N. S. Heindel, on Liberty street.

A trip to Bartlett's store is a trip to California via. "The Sunbeam Fruit Line." Peaches, Pairs, Cherries and Apricots.

Mrs. P. C. Stemple, of Kingwood, accompanied by her little daughter, are here as guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Orr.

Mr. J. C. Watson, one of the hustling business men of Keyser, W. Va., was in Oakland last Saturday evening on business.

It's easy to make good bread when you use the highest grade of flour, "Pillsbury." Use no other. For sale by W. H. Bartlett.

Mrs. Julius C. Renninger, who visited her parents at Eglon several days last week returned to her home in Oakland Monday.

Mr. L. E. Hanson, of the Park, announces elsewhere in these columns his readiness to undertake plumbing work in all its branches.

A cow belonging to Skipper McCabe was killed at Skipnisa Sunday morning by being struck by the locomotive drawing passenger train No. 8.

Attorney Julius C. Renninger, who was at Elkins several days recently where he was engaged in court, returned to Oakland Friday night.

Mr. Chas. B. Cropp, who is engaged at Richwood, West Va., with a manufacturing concern, spent last week visiting his family, returned to above place Monday morning.

Mrs. Jarvis Custer, of District No. 11, accompanied by her son, were to Oakland Tuesday where they were engaged in business matters before the Orphans' Court.

Mr. J. S. Solars, principal of the Accident Normal School, came up to his home near here last Saturday and remained over Sunday with his parents. He reports his school satisfactory in both numbers and interest manifested by his pupils.

Mr. Ezra B. Hook, of near Friendsville, was in Oakland one day last week and made this office a visit.

Mr. and Mrs. Malcolm Sinclair, of Cumberland, were the guests several days this week of Mr. and Mrs. James Nelson at their farm west of town.

In Offutt's Hall Sunday evening at 7.30 Pilgrim Haye will discourse on "The Plan of the Ages." All interested are most cordially invited to attend. No collection.

Mr. W. H. Malette, of Pittsburg, was in Oakland yesterday. Mr. Malette is engaged in the manufacture of fruit extracts in Pittsburg which business he is making a success.

Mr. Scott T. Jones, Cashier of the Garrett National Bank, who has been somewhat discommoded by an injury to his knee which kept him indoors a few days recently, is again at his desk in the bank.

Dr. A. J. Mason, of Friendsville, came up to Oakland Tuesday afternoon to attend the meeting of the Garrett County Medical Society of which organization he is one of the charter members.

Mr. Thomas J. Peddicord, who has been in Washington, D. C., and Hamilton, O., for several weeks, returned to Oakland Sunday evening. Mrs. Peddicord remains in Hamilton where her mother is extremely ill.

Rev. J. T. Goodwin, rector of St. Matthew's Parish, is having prepared at this office cards announcing the services at St. Matthew's church in Oakland and also at Deer Park chapel during the months fomr June until November.

Mr. J. Frank Legge, of Washington, came up to Oakland Tuesday and went to Aurora the same day to look after the estate of his brother, the late Dr. Legge, who died there during the past winter. Mr. Legge returned to Oakland yesterday and is the guest of Geo. W. Legge.

The regular semi-monthly communication of Oakland Lodge No. 192, Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons, will be held to-night in the lodge room in the Frst National Bank building when all brethern and visiting brethern in town are requested to be present.

Spring work on the farms surrounding Oakland and in the gardens within the town, has been greatly retarded by the backward state of the weather. Tuesday morning an extraordinary heavy frost was observed by those who rise prior to seven o'clock. The air was bracing and invigorating.

Messrs. M. N. Wilson, of Wilson, W. Va.; N. U. Bond, of Bond and W. A. Smith, of Hoyes, were in Oakland last Saturday attending a meeting of the Board of Directors of the First National Bank.

The unsightly and wholly dilapidated fence which surrounded the school house premises in Oakland has been torn down which adds vastly to the appearance of the school property itself and enhances to a great extent the looks of the property in the vicinity.

WATER OR NO WATER, THAT'S THE QUESTION

Uppermost in the Minds of the Progressive Citizens of Oakland.

THE SECOND EXTENSION OF TIME

Cranted the Projectors by the Council—Some Trouble In Securing a Site for Location of Reservoir Being Experienced.

The water question in Oakland remains an unsolved problem so far as active work in beginning the installation of the system is concerned.

At a meeting of the Council held Monday night two of the projectors of the water system appeared before that body and asked another extension of time on the franchise, setting June 1st as the date upon which operations will be commenced. This was granted by Council.

The original franchise, granted Mr. F. T. Martin and by him transferred to a gentleman named McCarthy, seems to have passed entirely from the control of these two gentlemen as others are now active in the matter, they being Messrs. H. M. Kurtz and A. W. Lee, of Clearfield, Pa.; W. J. Yeagers, of Reedsville, Pa., and H. F. Ahrens, of Reading, Pa.

The first named gentleman has been here a week or two looking over the ground with which he is very favorably impressed. The others are in difierent sections of the country and in order to communicate with and have them come here and make an inspection was the object in asking another extension of the franchise.

Some difficulty has also been experienced in securing a location for the reservoir, it being currently reported that those owing eligible sites are asking a prohibitive price for the same.

The new call book of the Garrett County Telephone Company, now printing at this office, will be completed this week and delivered to the officers of the company. The job is a big one and quite tedious, hence the time consumed in its preparation.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur I. Kelso, of Kingwood, were the guests from Friday until Tuesday of Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Kelso, of near the Park, and Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Dixon, of Oakland, when the former returned home. Mrs. Kelso will remain here a few days longer.

Married, at the home of the bride in Elk Lick township, Wednesday, May 4th, 1904, Mr. George Schlosangle, of Accident, Md., and Miss Martha Kretchman, daughter of Mrs. Annie Kretchman. The ceremony was performed by Rev. E.S. Johnstown, D. D. —Elk Lick Star.

Mr. W. A. Sturgiss, manager of the Sturgiss' Pharmacy, has made many improvements this spring to the interior of the store, the most notable one being the addition of all glass show-case counters which stretch the entire length of the room thus doing away with unsightly wooden counters and enabling the display more advantageously of the goods on sale.

Mr. Emanuel Custer, of near Hoyes, was in Oakland Monday when he contracted with Messrs. A. D. Naylor & Co., for a large amount of plumbing work to be put in his new house now being erected on his farm. It is Mr. Custer's intention, as soon as the building is completed, to open a hotel for the accomodation of summer visitors. His place is one of the finest in the county upon which there are numerous lakes filled with trout and other fish where the sportsman can enjoy angling to his heart's content.

Rev. Dr. Wilbur L. Davidson, secretary of the American University, was on a train wrecked near Parkersburg, W. Va. Two men were killed. The passengers were in a tunnel for three hours breathing the gas and smoke until all were nearly asphyxiated. They were only able to breathe at all by holding wet towels over their mouths and nosrils. When Dr. Davidson undertook to walk out of the tunnel he almost fell unconscious two or three times before he reached the fresh air. Had the train been running just a little faster nothing could have saved the passengers.—Northwestern Christian Advocate.

Lime is one of the best known and the cheapest of all disinfectants. People who use plenty of lime abont their premises have little sickness. This goes to prove that the use of lime is a preventative of diseases. You can buy a whole barrel for a dollar or so, and it will last you several months, supplying your every need in the way of disinfecting and making healthy spots about your premises which might otherwise breed disease. Often city residents have unhealthy spots about their premises which they are not aware of. Look around carefully and see what your premises need. Nine chances out of ten it is lime.

REV. J. H. HATHAWAY'S

Sermons in St. Paul's M. E. Church in Oakland.

Rev. J. H. Hathaway, D. D., of Canada, after an absence of six months, preached in St. Paul's M. E. church on Sunday morning and evening, May 1st, to a very large and appreciative congregation.

His addresses, as usual, were unique, of a high order and a deep spiritual ferver and earnestness characterized each address.

The Sunday morning subject was "God is Love." He said, in part, that this was the greatest message that ever greeted the ears of humanity. That for nearly two thousand years ministers had been trying to tell it, poets had been writing about it, singers had been singing about it, and volumes had been written about it and yet the world scarcely understood what was the meaning of this love, and were led to say: "Behold what manner of love the Father hath bestowed upon us." He said it was a pardoning love—an abundant pardon; secondly, it was a chastened love; thirdly, a personal love; fourthly, an everlasting love, and lastly, a sacrificing love. His descriptive powers reached the climax in his vivid portrayal of the scourging and crucifixion of Jesus.

His evening subject was: "A Lawyer Seeking Light." The text, "Thou art not far from the kingdom of God." A bright, intelligent lawyer had come very near the kingdom, but failed. He told what this kingdom was; that it was not earthly but spiritual. He spoke of some classes near the kingdom: Firstly, when a man thinks seriously, he is near the kingdom; secondly, a moral man is very near the kingdom; thirdly a man sincerely seeking is near the kingdom; fourthly, a man may be near the kingdom but be lost.

From here he goes to his home in Toronto, Canada, and the best wishes of his many friends go with him.

Bunyan's Pilgrim Band

Will give their famous Illustrated Lecture on Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress in Mountain Lake Park M. E. church, on Thursday, May 12th, at 8 p. m. This lecture has been given in 407 M. E. churches, 256 M. E. South, 110 M. P., 108 U. B., 112 Missionary Baptist, 78 Lutheran, and thirteen other denominations; 1,319 churches to 263,057 people. They have letters from over 900 ministers highly commending their work. They have visited 200,000 homes in the interest of Christian literature and have placed 90,000 copies of Bibles, Pilgrim's Progress and other religious literature in the homes and have traveled over 50,000 miles by wagon.

IT IS A MATTER OF HEALTH

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure

THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE

WOOL !

Time to Shear Sheep.

TOWNSHEND

Has Wool Twine

—AND—

Pays Cash for Wool.

S. L. Townshend & Son

Dixon & Kelso's

HAVE JUST RECEIVED THEIR

Spring Line of Clothing.

New Patterns, New Styles, New Goods.

The strongest line of $10.00 suit that ever hit the town. Your choice.	$7.79
Men's black worsted worth from $12.00 to $15.00.	8.00
Men's black worsted serges and cloth suits, worth $8.00 to $12.00.	6.99
Men's half-wool suit, worth $5 to $8	4.99
Men's summer suit " 8 to 12	5.49
Youths' " " " 5 to 8	2.99

Our young men's $5.00 suits can't be beat in style or price.

Youths' 3-piece suits from	$2.00 to $7.00
Boys' suits, age 8-16	1.00 to 3.50
" " " 5-8	1.00 to 3.00

Come and inspect them; you will be more than pleased.

Yours, respectfully,

DIXON & KELSO.

BAUMGARTNER'S BIG BARGAINS!

5c SUGAR BOWLS.
CREAM PITCHERS.
THREE PAPERS PINS.
½ GAL. TIN BUCKETS.
CAKE PLATES.
AND LOTS MORE. 5c

Come around and see what 5 and 10c will do.

THE LITTLE MAN.

The Up-to-Date Grocery,

First National Bank Building, Oakland, Md.

Exclusively a Grocery Store.

CASH OR PRODUSE—One price to everybody and that the lowest consistent with a complete line of High-Grade Groceries.

Everything New, Clean and First-Class.

Fresh Vegetables on THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS.
Largest Line of CRACKERS in Oakland—Fresh Every Week.

W. H. BARTLETT.

Oakland Model Steam Bakery

To my Patrons and the Public:

Owing to the steady increase in my business and the determination to give my customers the best service and goods that can be produced anywhere, I have installed in my Bakery an up-to the-minute steam plant by which the product of my establishment is more than doubled and in consequence no delay is anticipated in putting upon the market twice daily fresh, nutritious Bread, Cakes, Pies, etc.

The dough mixer in my establishment has a capacity of three barrels which is driven by an engine and is of the latest pattern and a model in every respect. The dough is mixed by this machine and turned upon the table without being touched by the hands, thus ensuring better mixed bread and cleanliness in every respect. "Cleanliness" is our motto.

I have also installed a power ice cream machine and am better prepared than heretofore to manufacture Ice Cream and sell at wholesale and retail on the shortest notice.

I respectfully invite the public to inspect my plant.

Very truly yours, HENRY LAUER.

Oakland Model Steam Bakery

The Master Of Forgetting

By Howard Fielding

Copyright, 1903, by Charles W. Hooke

SHE was a pretty girl of a startlingly composite style, with corn colored hair and dark eyes—rapid, restless eyes, with long black lashes. Her companion was a tall young man of a ruddy blond type. He had an honest, bold face, and yet he looked worried, and there was a suggestion of furtiveness, almost of shame, in his expression.

They were standing upon a street corner in the little university town and seemed to be waiting for a trolley car. That was my own business at the moment, and I paused just beyond hearing of their conversation, which seemed to be in earnest. I caught a word or two in spite of myself, but not the meaning. They were a notable couple, and while I did not stare at them I did not turn my back.

I was a stranger in the place, and my clothes had been made by a good tailor in the city, so I was not surprised to receive a rapid, critical glance from the young woman. I was, however, somewhat startled by a second glance, and when I got a third the situation began to have a distinct and unmistakable character.

I am cursed with a romantic nature, but experience has taught me that when a strange young woman tries to flirt with me behind the back of an honorable escort she is more romantic than I am, and an acquaintance between us will not end happily. I immediately became interested in an old stone church on the other side of the street. It was not a beautiful object, but it looked safe.

Two minutes later a car came along, and I got aboard. The young man followed me, and he waved his hand affectionately to the girl, who remained upon the sidewalk. She made a quick and clever little gesture which might or might not be construed as throwing a kiss.

When we reached the college grounds I left the car, the young man still at my heels. He followed me almost to the door of University hall and then turned toward the terrace. I watched him covertly until he stopped by the granite wall and bared his head to the breeze while he looked out across the valley.

My errand was with Professor Sumner, and I was shown into his room, which occupies a corner of the great gray building upon the ground floor. He is a heavy man of middle height, with a strong neck and a big head that looks as if it might be full of hard-working brains. His hair is iron gray, and his beard and mustache are almost white. He is an American of long descent, but was a student in Germany for so many years that he speaks our language with a slight accent.

I gave him my letter of introduction from a friend in the city, and though it filled a page he read it at a glance—I had almost said at a gulp, for he has a way of tossing his head forward and tossing it back as if he seized a subject with his teeth and hurriedly swallowed it.

"You want to make an article about hypnotism," said he. "Do you know anything about it?"

"No," said I.

"Why didn't your editor send a man who did know something about it?" he demanded.

"Because he wanted your views unadulterated," I replied.

"Good," said he, swallowing my remark with a relish. "If that is what

THE SITUATION BEGAN TO HAVE A DISTINCT CHARACTER.

you will write I shall talk to you. Is it the case of Bradford Dill that has sent you here?"

Dill was a bank president and a highly respected citizen. Owing to the dishonesty of two employees the bank got into difficulties, from which Dill rescued it with honor, but the matter so preyed upon his mind that he was brought to the verge of insanity. The story was that Professor Sumner had hypnotized him and had commanded him to forget his trouble, with the result that Dill had regained his mental balance almost immediately.

"It was that case more than any other," I replied.

"The story as published is substantially true," said he. "Mr. Dill is no longer out of his mind, but I shall soon be so if people do not stop running to me with their troubles. I wish I had told him to forget that he had been to see me. It would have spared me much annoyance. However, let us proceed, for I have not much time."

He went to a locker and took out of it a small machine that resembled an electric fan. This he set upon the table and connected it with wires from a lamp. Certain parts of the instrument began to revolve, and I beheld a luminous spot that twinkled and yet was sharply fixed, like a great star.

"Do not look too long," said he, and at that moment an old negro servitor who had ushered me in appeared at the door.

Professor Sumner, after a glance at the black, crossed the room, and there was a whispered conference.

"You have good fortune," said the professor, returning. "Here is some one who wishes to consult me. It is your opportunity."

"But this must be some private matter," said I. "Your visitor will not speak before me."

Already the professor had me by the arm, and he led me behind a screen and seated me in a chair before I could make up my mind to resist. But as he was arranging the screen for my more complete concealment I found my voice.

"I can't do this," I protested. "It does not seem right."

"Let your conscience be at peace," said he. "If anything is disclosed which you should not know, I will throw you into a trance and you shall have your mind wiped clean of it. That is understood, eh?"

Before I could reply I heard the door open. Professor Sumner stepped aside, and I was sitting there in the corner, blushing unseen, like the flower in the poem.

"Professor Sumner," said a voice that made me jump.

"I am he," was the reply.

"You do not know me?"

"I have seen your face, but I do not know your name," said the professor. "If there is any reason why you do not wish to give it"—

"Thank you," said the visitor hastily. "I suppose that I am foolish about it. You are a man in whom any one could have confidence. You are greatly respected in this community. If you prefer that I should introduce myself"—

"By no means!" exclaimed Professor Sumner. "The face is enough. You are an honest man, and you are in trouble. In the past few weeks I have seen plenty of people who were in trouble, but very few honest men. You are welcome, sir. What can I do for you?"

There was a moment of silence, and then my young man of the corner and the street car—the escort of the pretty girl of two complexions—said slowly:

"There is something which I would like to forget; something which it is unjust that I should remember—at least it is an injustice to remember it as I seem compelled to do. Can you make me forget it?"

"I can make you to forget anything at all," replied Sumner; "your name, your age, your native tongue. I can send you out of this room dumb, and you shall never speak English until you have laboriously learned it all over again."

I could hear the young man's chair strain as he leaned back in it, and I could imagine the expression of his face.

"What is this that you wish to forget?" demanded the professor. "I must have a perfect idea of it before we begin."

The young man begged delay and paced the floor for a minute or two.

"You have called me an honest man," said he, stopping suddenly. "I think I am too honest for my own good, surely for my own happiness. I have a horror of deception—an unnatural horror of it."

"So have I," responded the professor. "We should be friends. But you did not come here to tell me that."

"I will speak straight out," said the visitor in a voice which indicated that nothing could have been harder for him. "I am in love with a pure and admirable woman. She is not an angel. I suppose she has her little faults and weaknesses like the rest of humanity. I could hardly wish her to be otherwise. And it is the more unjust in me on that account to retain and to brood upon the memory of one slight error, but I can't help it. The thing is ruining my life."

"So I perceive," responded Sumner. "What did she do?"

"It was a trifling deception, a bit of thoughtlessness," continued the young man. "I—I am not a resident of this town, though I live not far away. You will make no attempt to identify me or the young lady?"

"Trust me," said Sumner. "I live the life of a monk in these stone walls."

"There was a man, somewhat older than myself," said the visitor, "with whom this young lady"—

"We will call her Miss A."

"Very well—with whom Miss A. had been acquainted since she was a little girl. He is a very handsome fellow, but he lacks principle. I think Miss A.'s influence upon him was good, in spite of the difference in their ages."

"We will call him Mr. B.," said the professor.

"Mr. B. lived in the same town as myself," continued the visitor. "He married a young woman of some means, but not from mercenary motives. It was an excellent match and I don't see why they shouldn't be very happy; but there is no denying that Mrs. B. is of a jealous disposition. I have seen it exhibited; in fact, I saw it once in the case of Miss A., and in all honesty I can say that there was no justification that I could discover. Miss A. had merely written a note asking Mr. B. whether he was to attend a certain dancing party.

"The result was most unfortunate. There was no open quarrel. Miss A. and Mrs. B. continued upon friendly terms, as they had been all their lives. But a break had been threatened and to avoid such a danger in the future Miss A. took the very unwise course of concealing a perfectly harmless little correspondence with Mr. B. They were members of many clubs and societies, and it was necessary they should communicate with each other. Of course this communication should have been perfectly open, or it should not have existed; but, unfortunately, they did not see the matter so clearly."

"How did they manage it?" asked the professor, and I could hear the visitor's feet shuffling nervously on the floor before he replied:

"Miss A. used to leave notes at his house," said he, in the voice of one confessing a black crime of his own. "Of course, I am giving you the worst possible view of this affair. Really there could not be anything more innocent in intent than this. Miss A. left the notes under a book on a table. To make matters worse," he added, laughing nervously, "it was an old family Bible. Miss A. and I went driving a good deal at that time, and we used to stop at the B.'s."

"Did you know she left the notes?" asked the professor.

"Certainly not," was the reply. "When I accidentally discovered it I was very much grieved, and, though my acquaintance with Miss A. was hardly close enough to warrant me in criticising her conduct, I—I was forced by a sense of duty to—to"—

"Tell her to stop," said the professor, finishing the sentence. "Did she do it?"

"I can see that you are condemning her unjustly," said the young man in a rather high key. "You blame her unnecessarily."

"Not in the least," protested the professor. "I am merely trying to get the view of the affair which you find the most painful. Did she stop?"

"She did, but I—I regret to say"—

"That she didn't stop until you had caught her again."

"Something of the kind," was the reply. "But there were excuses. You do not understand. She is a girl of the most honest, noble impulses. It was quite contrary

I HEARD THE WHIR OF THE REVOLVING MIRRORS.

to her nature. But it does hurt me to think that she deceived me. Selfishness! It's all over. The B.'s moved to Chicago almost a year ago. And Margaret—Miss A.—and I have grown closer together. I have learned to esteem her more highly, to know her better. Why can't I forget this thing? It's because I am crazy on the subject. I have twined it in with bits of petty and jealous gossip until my whole life is ruined by it. I am letting my happiness slip by in miserable, cowardly indecision. This doubt of her, that is no better than a treason, poisons the air I breathe. It robs me of my sleep"—

"Are you under any pledge to the young lady?"

"No," was the reply; "but, unless I flatter myself too highly, I may be today. I am going to ask her to marry me. I have good hope, and I would like to begin a new life—I would like to be happy. For her sake chiefly, I swear it—for her sake. Why, think of it! I have plenty of money. I am free. We might see the world together and be the happiest people in it."

I shuddered involuntarily, and the legs of my chair rattled on the floor, but the professor's voice drowned the noise.

"I will do what I can for you," said he. "I understand the case thoroughly. As a man of the world, as one who has seen much of life before he came to this seclusion, I offer you my help. Sit here."

I heard the whir of the revolving mirrors, and my heart stood still. Would Sumner take away from this young man the one memory that could save him from destruction?

Suddenly I heard the professor's voice, but so changed as to be hardly recognizable. It was not loud, but it was keen as a knife.

"You will think of the right name of this young woman whom we have called Miss A.," said he. "You will not speak it, however. Think of her intently and remember what I tell you: You do not love her. You know her to be a deceitful and dishonest woman, who was false to her friend, to you and to every right principle. You will never ask her to marry you. If she ever needs your help you will give it because you loved her once. But you do not love her, you cannot trust her. She would drag your soul down and you could never lift hers up. That is the law. And you will forget that I have told you this. You will think that it came up naturally in your heart, for that is best. You will leave this room immediately and forget that you have ever seen me. Wake!"

I heard him rise and stagger to the door without a word. It closed behind him, and almost at the same instant the professor drew away the screen.

"It was somewhat confidential," said he. "I think perhaps you would better"—

"There is no need," said I. "I knew it before."

"You know this woman?"

"I have seen her once," I replied. "It was enough."

Half an hour later when I left the building the tall young man was standing upon the terrace. I walked that way and paused beside him.

"It is a grand view from this spot," said I.

"The air is so pure today," he replied. "It is refreshing and some way different. I feel as if my soul had bathed in this white sunlight and was clean. I beg your pardon for my enthusiasm," he added. "Are you connected with the university?"

"No," I replied. "I have been calling upon Professor Sumner."

"A very remarkable man, I am told," said he. "I have never had the pleasure of meeting him."

UNCLE SAM'S WONDERS

All Executive Departments Send Treasures to the World's Fair.

Display Installed In the Largest Governmental Exposition Building Ever Constructed — Precious Documents — Relics of Famous Statesmen and Soldiers. Working Postal Exhibit.

The United States Government building at the World's Fair occupies an elevated site just south of the main picture of the Exposition. The great central dome of the Government building is visible from the very center of the Fair, looking across the picturesque sunken garden that lies between the Palaces of Mines and Metallurgy and Liberal Arts.

The hill slope in front of the Government building is terraced with broad stairways almost completely covering the slope. The building is 800 feet long by 250 feet wide and is the largest structure ever provided at an exposition by the federal government. It is distinguished from all the other large buildings at the Exposition by the steel truss construction, the entire roof being supported by steel arches, forming a splendid domed ceiling.

In this building are installed the exhibits of all the executive departments of the government. The building is a vast storehouse of an endless variety of treasures dear to the heart of every true American. Precious documents are to be seen here, and the autographs of our great men of the past are on display. Relics of famous statesmen and soldiers, carefully preserved through generations, are exhibited. Each governmental department has installed an exhibit showing its official character and mode of operation.

Entering the Government building from the eastern end, the visitor sees at his left a railroad postoffice car. This is not a mere coach standing idle,

LOUISIANA PURCHASE MONUMENT, WORLD'S FAIR.

but is one of the most improved mail cars, in which men attached to the United States railway mail service are actively engaged in "throwing" the mails. Here you will see the postal clerks at work, just as they work while speeding along a railroad track.

A curious collection of old time relics from the postoffice museum at Washington illustrates as no verbal description can do the crude beginnings of the postal system. One of these relics is an old fashioned stage-coach that once carried [illegible]

mails through a portion of the Louisiana purchase territory. President Roosevelt, who once inspected it, examined with a rough rider's interest the bullet holes which stage robbers and mountain brigands shot through its stiff leathern curtains. Generals Sherman and Sheridan and President Garfield rode in this old coach during the strenuous days of frontier life. Among the collection of documents showing the primitive postal methods in vogue in the early days is to be seen the old book of accounts kept by the first postmaster general, Benjamin Franklin, all written by hand. There is a rare collection of stamps, including ancient Filipino, Porto Rican and Cuban stamps. The postoffice department's exhibit occupies 12,469 square feet.

Across the aisle, at the right, is the exhibit of the new Department of Commerce and Labor, occupying 1,966 square feet. This exhibit shows what the new executive department stands for and what it is accomplishing. Mr. Carroll D. Wright, United States Commissioner of Labor, had charge of the preparation of the exhibit. Charts arranged by him, showing the rapid growth of the nation in agriculture, arts, manufacture, population, etc., are of special interest to sociologists and all students of the labor problem. The Census Bureau exhibit is made in this section. It shows the tabulating machines used in compiling the census reports. The Lighthouse Board, also operating under this department, shows the great revolving lenses in lighthouses, with other interesting appliances.

The space in the projecting northwest corner of the building is devoted to the Library of Congress. The edifice which houses this library at Washington is held by many architects to be the most beautiful building in the world. Its interior decorations, by Elmer Ellsworth Garnsey, furnish one of the chief delights of a visit to the national capital. A large model of this splendid building is a feature of the exhibit. The decorative features of the interior are reproduced in their original colors.

The next exhibit on the right hand side of the central aisle is that of the Interior Department, occupying 11,792 square feet. In this large space the visitor finds so many things of compelling interest that he is loath to leave. The Patent Office exhibit belongs to this section. There are models of many machines that have borne an important part in the development of the nation's industries. The earliest form of every device of human invention, so far as possible, is shown here. For instance, you may see the actual sewing machine that was the first contrivance of its kind every constructed; it was patented in 1846 by Elias Howe. The first typewriter, patented by C. Thurber in 1842; the model of the first cast iron plow, patented by Charles Newbold in 1797; the first screw propeller, invented by Robert Hook in 1680; and many other "first" things are to be seen. The model of Abraham Lincoln's celebrated device for lifting steamboats off shoals is shown here. The first harvesting machine, made in the year 150 B. C., is one of the most ancient exhibits at the Exposition. There is also a model of the first steam engine, made in Egypt in the same year.

Every foot of the 200,000 feet of floor space in Uncle Sam's World's Fair building is occupied by exhibits of surpassing interest, and every phase of the people's welfare is shown.

CURIOUS THINGS FROM CHINA

The Most Magnificent Beds Ever Seen Are Part of the Celestial Empire's World's Fair Exhibit.

The Chinese exhibit at the World's Fair is filled with pleasing surprises. Some of the most magnificent articles of furniture are a part of this wonderful display. The carving and inlaying of ivory, bone and wood illustrate the marvelous skill of the Chinese.

Models included in this interesting exhibit show the homes and home life of the Chinese, their weddings and funerals, Chinese tea house, restaurant and shop, Chinese weaving and some of the beautiful silks and wearing apparel of the Chinese and their methods of manufacturing them.

One feature of the exhibit is two magnificent Chinese beds, each of which has the appearance of being a small house of great beauty. One is a summer bed, the other for winter. The summer bed is hand carved and inlaid with ivory and bone figures and landscapes exquisitely carved and skillfully joined as to appear a part the wood. The bed and furniture are of carved bamboo. The bed consists of an anteroom, with tables, chairs and tea stands, and in an inner room, which is the sleeping apartment, there is a couch with coverings of gauzy silks.

The winter bed is still more elaborate. It consists of three compartments. The first contains four chairs, a tea poy and a chest of drawers. This is the sitting apartment. The second is the dressing room, and the third is the sleeping apartment, or the couch itself. The furniture is of rosewood inlaid with ivory carving of birds, flowers and trees. The couch is covered with silks of the finest texture and in gaudy colors. The sleeping compartments are lighted with Chinese lanterns of silk hung at the outer entrance, while the light enters through gauze panels, hand painted and in forms of rosewood inlaid with ivory figures.

A table and dish made of highly polished ash, with exquisitely carved bamboo figures inlaid, are shown. The work is so artistically done that each article seems to have been made of one piece of wood.

There is also a large display of Chinese lanterns made of silk, gauze and other light material and some made of beads artistically arranged with glass centers. The silk and gauze are beautifully hand painted.

There are models of some of the great Chinese temples, theaters and arches, showing elaborate carving in wood and ivory and two large elephant tusks exquisitely carved.

WHARFAGE FREE AT ST. LOUIS

Twenty Miles of River Front For Water Craft at World's Fair City.

Free wharfage will be given to all boats landing at St. Louis during the World's Fair. Traffic Manager Hilleary of the Exposition and Joseph P. Whyte, harbor and wharf commissioner of St. Louis, have decided on the locations assigned to the various kinds of boats.

Yachts, steam launches and all boats propelled by their own power have been assigned wharf space between Choteau avenue and Biddle street. These streets, running east and west, form the boundary lines for the central business district of the city.

House boats have been assigned wharf space north of Biddle street and south of Choteau avenue.

St. Louis has a river front of twenty miles. The Broadway line of the Transit company parallels the river from the city limits on the north to Jefferson Barracks on the south. At no point are the cars more than five blocks from the Mississippi river. The World's Fair may be reached for one fare by transferring to any of the eight lines that cross Broadway and reach the Exposition grounds.

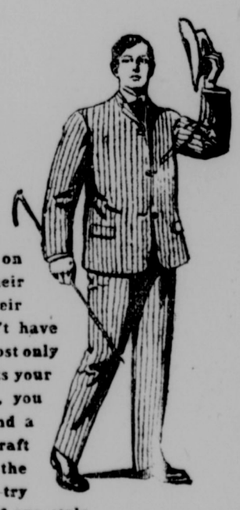
No charge will be made for wharfage. Application for space should be made to the harbor and wharf commissioner at the City Hall, on Twelfth street, between Market street and Clark avenue.

For Sale.

A cottage at Mountain Lake Park, Md.; 12 rooms, kitchen and attic; is used as a boarding house, and has good patronage; splendid location, near Auditorium. Also, 10 acres of good land one-half mile south of Mt. Lake Park, all cleared except 1½ acres. For further particulars address or call on F. P. ARNOLD, Mt. Lake Park, Garrett county, Md. 49-26t

ON PROMENADE

Clothcraft Clothes are always in evidence on promenade. You can tell them by their perfect fit, their swing, vim and "go." You can tell the wearers by their well-groomed, prosperous appearance. Yet you don't have to be very prosperous to own a Clothcraft Suit. They cost only from $10 to $25. Surely you can find the figure that fits your purse in that price range. But whatever you pay, you are sure of getting all wool fabrics, the latest style and a perfect fit. The workmanship is the same in all Clothcraft Clothing, irrespective of price. The model shown in the illustration is the "Newport." Come and look at it—try it on and see how becoming it is. And get one of our style books at the same time, it's free.



J. H. CUPPETT,
Friendsville, Md.

Bowser *the* Politician

He Is Called Upon by the People to Lead Them to Victory, but When They Make a Strong Demand For Beer He Has It Out With Them.

[Copyright, 1904, by C. B. Lewis.]

THERE was such a self important be ng about Mr. Bowser when he entered his house the other evening that Mrs. Bowser noticed it at once and wondered whether he had finally hit a ten dollar prize in a lottery. He carried himself erect, looked down upon her in a patronizing way, and she was kept on the ragged edge a full half hour before he condescended to explain:

"No, my dear woman, I have not been investing in lottery tickets. It is simply that the political theories I have always held are soon to bear political fruit."

"I didn't know you ever held any," she somewhat bluntly replied.

"Perhaps not. It is not necessary for a husband to sit down and tell his wife everything. Nevertheless, I have had some theories. Heretofore they have been rather in advance of the people, but the people are now going to catch up."

"I DENY IT, WOMAN!"

"In other words, you are going to fuss around with politics again."

"Your language is very ambiguous, madam," he stiffly replied. "I do not understand what you mean by fussing with politics."

"Why, you have gone into politics three or four times and had a lot of red nosed loafers hanging around and —and"—

"That will do, Mrs. Bowser. There is no call to discuss this subject, especially as your animus is so apparent."

"But we will discuss it," she persisted. "Last year you heard the people calling on you to rise and help them throw off the yoke of tyranny or some such nonsense, and you let them make a guy of you to the amount of at least $50. When they could get no more cash out of you for beer they dropped you with a thud."

"You—you say that to me, do you?" gasped Mr. Bowser as his face turned almost purple and his eyes hung out.

"Certainly I do. Do you remember in what condition you came home the last night you were out?"

"Woman, no man on the face of this earth would dare talk to me as you do! It is true that the people called upon me last year to lead them, and it is true that—that"—

"That you did not lead them."

"That I was ready to, but for the sake of harmony in the party I drew back and decided to wait till another campaign. How dare you assert that I was made a guy of! How dare you assert that I was dropped with a thud!"

"It may have been a crash instead of a thud," she answered, "but you suddenly went out of politics."

"I deny it woman—I deny it!"

"And when you came home that night your hat was broken, your coat torn up the back and somebody had skinned your nose. Added to this, you called yourself Mr. Bowsher and wanted to go to bed on the doorstep."

"And she is talking that way to me —to me!" whispered Mr. Bowser to himself as he sat and stared at her.

"And the dear people have become thirsty for beer again and are calling on you to rise once more!" she continued after a moment. "Just give 'em to understand that there is nothing but cold water ahead of them and see how soon they'll stop calling."

"She's talking to me—to me!" he exclaimed as he struck himself on the leg to see if he had turned to stone.

"You speak about your political theories and about their being ahead of the people. You haven't got any, and if you had a thousand the people wouldn't want them. You don't care shucks about voting, and no one has ever heard you talk politics for five minutes. Don't let them make a guy of you again, Mr. Bowser."

"A guy of me!" he repeated as he rose up in all his majesty. "Woman, beware! One more insult will drive me to the dead line. This may not technically be called your fifteenth attempt to assassinate me in my own house, but all the malevolence and malignity are there just the same. I came home here expecting a delegation from the Union Preserving and Reformation club to wait upon me at half past 7 o'clock and tender me the nomination of alderman of this ward, and you—you malign my theories, insult my principles and seek to cover my character as a patriot with ignominy. By Joseph, but I won't stand it —I won't stand it!"

"About your pet theories," said Mrs. Bowser as he stamped to and fro. "Please let me hear what they are?"

"Not one word!" he sternly replied.

"Have you been looking forward, looking backward or looking seven ways for Sunday?"

"Um!"

"And so the people want a leader and are calling? Who are they, Mr. Bowser? Please name five or six of the most prominent?"

"Not a name, woman—not a name! It is now close to the hour when I expect the delegation, and perhaps you will do me the favor to withdraw to your room. Let me say to you in the same breath that this subject need never be opened between us again."

"That means you are going into politics again?"

"I shall lead the people, madam."

"To what—to what"— She wanted to ask to what saloon, but she faltered over it, and he said:

"I shall lead them to victory through higher and nobler paths, and the day will come when you"—

But a ring at the bell cut him short, and while he went to open the door in person Mrs. Bowser skipped upstairs. Enter the delegation—very shiny silk hats, very shiny noses, very mellow condition. They numbered three, and all three threw themselves upon Mr. Bowser at once and respectively cried out:

"Ah, old man!"

"It's old Bowser himself!"

"Shake, old pard!"

Mr. Bowser didn't like it a bit, but by a great effort he worked up a floorwalker smile and rubbed his hands and said it was a fine evening.

"You bet!" answered the chairman of the delegation as he gave him a slap on the back. "Say, Bowser, you sly old dog, we are going to elect you by a clean 2,000 majority."

"Clean 2,000."

"Clean 2,000."

"Well, I am in the hands of the people," sententiously replied Mr. Bowser. "If called upon to lead them to victory I'll do my best."

"Of course you will, old man."

"Of course."

"Of course."

"I suppose we ought to get to work and plan the campaign?"

"Yes. Put on your hat and overcoat, and we'll go over and heave in three beers apiece first. Beer and Bowser—hurrah!"

"Gentlemen, there will be no beer."

"What! No beer?" shouted the three in chorus.

"Not a drop."

"Then, no beer no Bowser. Say, you are an old stiff, you are. You couldn't run for chimney sweep."

"Out!" said Mr. Bowser as he pointed to the door.

"Ya!"

"Ya!"

"Ya!"

And when he closed the door and turned around Mrs. Bowser sweetly inquired over the banister:

"Was that you coming in or the campaign going out, Mr. Bowser?"

M. QUAD

ENTER THE DELEGATION!

When You Are In Need Just Draw on the Shah

"JUST to oblige" a depositor the cashier of a bank in a western town allowed him to overdraw his account $1,000. A few days later the cashier learned there was to be an examination of the bank's accounts. He sent at once for the depositor, told him of the impending examination and asked him to make his account good.

"I can't do it," replied the depositor. "I haven't the money, and I can't possibly raise it inside of three weeks. What can I do about it?"

The cashier was in sore straits. He did not have money enough of his own to make good the deficit, and for a long time he couldn't think of any way of bridging the trouble. Suddenly a bright idea dawned on him.

"I'll tell you what we'll do," he said to the depositor. "You draw a draft on the shah of Persia for $1,000 and deposit it in your account. It will be at least six weeks before we'll have it returned protested. Meanwhile you can skirmish up the money to make good the overdraft."

The depositor laughed at the idea, but made out the draft on the shah and put it in for collection.

"There'll be a hot time in Persia when the shah gets that," the depositor said to the cashier, and the cashier agreed with him.

Within the three weeks the depositor made some collections through his regular business and straightened out his bank account.

About six weeks after the draft was made on the shah the cashier received a check from Teheran for $1,000 from the equerry of the shah. On the back of the voucher which accompanied it and above the indorsement of the equerry this statement was written:

"The shah of Persia requests that hereafter all bills from the United States of America shall be itemized."—New York Press.

Too Much Base Line.

Mose Dahkley (captain of the Mighty Moke baseball team)—Look hyuh, Mistah Umpiah, ye' done gotter make some 'lowance ter de fust baseman on 'count er 'Lije Peasley's feet. Dey so long dat he claim he safe when he still got fo' yahds ter run.—Chicago Tribune.

Another Tie Broken.

Miss Vane—Some one told me today that I was the handsomest girl in our street.

Miss Speltz—Oh, that's not incurable!

Miss Vane—What do you mean?

Miss Speltz—Your habit of talking to yourself.—Catholic Standard and Times.

Experience.

Porkpacker (to applicant for work)—What experience have you had in the packing business?

Applicant—I was a street car conductor for two years.

Porkpacker—I will appoint you manager of our packing department at once.—Cleveland Leader.

Not Into a Blockhead.

"If you had ten horses and sold nine of them, how many horses would you have left?" asked the teacher.

"I don't know," answered Johnny.

"The idea! Substract nine from ten and you'd have one horse left, wouldn't you? Can't I drive it into your head?"—Indianapolis Sun.

On His Trail.

"Why are you after Mr. Pecksniff?" they asked of the detective. "His reputation is spotless."

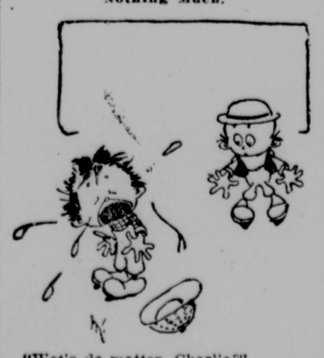
"His reputation may be," replied the detective, "but he ain't. We spotted him some time ago."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Comfortable.

"Don't you sometimes regret your lost opportunities?"

"No," answered Senator Sorghum. "To tell you the honest truth, in looking over my ledger I don't discover very many lost opportunities."—Washington Star.

Nothing Much.



"Wot's de matter, Charlie?"

"Aw, run away, kid! Wot kin youse know of unrequited love?"—New York Evening Journal

Humor *and* Philosophy

By DUNCAN M. SMITH

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CHARM OF THE GARDEN.

When by the tangled wayside path
The violet opes its eye
To make it clear that spring is here
To every passerby,
Romantic citizens go where
It nods its modest head,
But while they roam I'll stay at home
And watch my onion bed.

To wander in the woodlands wild,
Where modest blossoms blow,
And challenge fling to backward spring
Inviting it to go,
May suit those of artistic tastes
And seasoned rubber boots.
Give me the spot out in the lot
Where little lettuce shoots.

Far from the city's maddening strife
The johnny-jump-ups jump,
The crocus crows, and I suppose
The early bloom is trump.
For me a little garden plot
Which early wants supply,
Though hardly more than two by four,
Is four small aces high.

Let those who like such doubtful joys
For tall, damp timber strike,
And thus invite, to their delight,
Rheumatics and the like.
To me, I guess, the garden
Will be sufficient treat;
With spade and hoe I'll watch things grow
That later I can eat.

Fable of the Miser Who Let Go.

In a Large City there lived a Self Made man who was attached to his Money with a Bond similar to the one on which the Siamese Twins drew a salary. It was necessary to Chloroform him and perform a Surgical Operation in order to secure the Payment of a Just Claim.

On the other Hand if Money was Coming to Him he always Met it more than Half Way with a Swift Horse and a Pair of Handcuffs lest it should get away before the Doors of his Safe closed on it Forever.

By the time he had Accumulated so Large a Fortune that the Police did not dare arrest him when he would not Pay his Hired Girl, Three Schemers took note of his Prosperity and Began Laying Plans to Share it.

As he was Careful not to carry more than Car fare they decided that Main Strength would not do and that Fine Work would be Necessary.

So one Evening they called him Aside and Whispered in his Ear that the Country was in a Bad Way unless some Good Man could be Induced to run for President and that after Looking over the Field they had Decided that he was the One to do an Artistic and Ornamental Job of Saving.

Although he would not have known the Tariff from a Load of Buckwheat, he Readily fell in with the Idea and his chest swelled Three Inches.

Then they Broke the news to him that it would take Money, and he asked if $10 would do.

Naturally they Replied that it would not Start the Works and that at Least $500 would be Necessary to Insure Success, but they Pointed Out by Way of Consolation that the Job paid $50,000 a year.

After much Squirming and Haggling he Succeeded in Beating them Down to $495 and Drew his Check for that Amount.

Moral.—You can Convince any Man that he is a Presidential Possibility.

Not Looking for Votes.

Oh, there was moaning at the bar,
And every one knew why—
The candidate bought one cigar
And let the crowd go dry.

No Escape.

"A candidate must expect to be slandered."

"Yes, indeed. If they can't think of anything else they will say that he plays a flute."

PERT PARAGRAPHS.

Merit may take longer than bluff in getting to the front, but when it gets there it stays longer.

What can be more humiliating than for the dry goods clerk to be called down by the floorwalker before the customer whom the clerk has been trying to impress with the idea that he owned the store?

What in the world would we do with our ex-presidents if the supply of wild ducks were to run short?

After a man has six or eight children he ceases to notice when they have birthdays.

It is lucky for the man who acts as judge at a baby show that the women are not voters.

When the first baby has its first tooth its parents cannot be expected to take an interest in such trifles as war news.

Any issue that will carry him into office will do the politician.

Though a man may stay up all night painting the town red, it still looks blue to him next morning.

Don't Forget that Your Health Depends on What you eat.

Soups are nourishing-who does not appreciate a nice, fragrant, steaming plate of soup? Good soups are among the easiest dishes to secure nowadays. I have Consomme, Julienes, Mock Turtle, Tomato, Mutton Broth, Chicken. All you need to do is to add hot water and place the delicious soup on the table. Only 10 cents can.

W. H. BARTLETT,
Fancy and Staple Grocer.

PUBLIC LOCAL LAWS.

Additional Justice for Second District.

CHAPTER 354.

AN ACT to authorize the Governor to appoint an additional Justice of the Peace for the Second District of Garrett county, and to be located in the town of Friendsville.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the Governor be, and he is hereby authorized, empowered and directed to appoint one additional Justice of the Peace for the Second District of Garrett county, and to be located in the town of Friendsville in said Election District number Two.

SEC. 2. And be it enacted, That this Act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

Approved April 7th, 1904.

Justices of the Peace.

CHAPTER 515.

AN ACT to add an additional Section to Article 12 of the Code of Public Local Laws, title "Garrett County," sub-title "Justices of the Peace and Constables," defining the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace, said section to be designated Section number 135A.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Maryland, That a new section be added to Article number 12 of the Code of Public Local Laws, title Garrett county, to read as follows:

SEC. 135A. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That it shall not be lawful for any resident of Garrett county to be sued before any Justice of the Peace in said county out of the election district in which said resident resides; provided, however, that upon any cause of action within the jurisdiction of a Justice of the Peace arising in said county, any resident of said county may be sued before a Justice of the Peace in the election district wherein the contract was made, or such cause originated; and provided further, that in any election district in said county wherein but one Justice of the Peace shall be appointed, then it shall be lawful to sue and be sued before a Justice of the Peace in an adjoining election district in said county; and provided further that where there are two or more joint defendants residing in different districts of said county, it shall be lawful to institute such proceedings in any district in which either of the defendants resides; and it shall not be lawful for any magistrate to issue a warrant against any resident of said county authorizing his arrest, or to try any such offender after his arrest, unless the alleged offender shall reside in said election district, or the offense or crime complained of shall have arisen in the election district for which such Justice of the Peace has been appointed, provided, however, that if there be but one Justice of the Peace in the election district in which the offender resides, or in which the offense arose, then the Justice of the Peace of any adjoining district may issue his warrant for and try such offender in the manner prescribed by law.

SEC. 2. And be it enacted, That this Act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

Approved April 8th, 1904.

Bonding Act to Build Court House and Jail at Oakland.

CHAPTER 471.

AN ACT to enable the qualified voters of Garrett county to determine by ballot whether bonds, not to exceed the sum of one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, shall be issued by the County Commissioners of said county for the purpose of building and furnishing a new Court House and Jail, at the county seat, Oakland, in said county.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the question of whether or not the County Commissioners of Garrett County shall issue bonds to an amount not less than seventy-five nor exceeding one hundred thousand dollars for the purpose of purchasing lots and furnishing and erecting and building a Court House, and a new Jail and furnishing the same, at Oakland, the county seat of said county, not to exceed the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, shall be submitted to the registered qualified voters at the Congressional election to be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday of November in the year nineteen hundred and four, the said ticket to be voted to be printed on the congressional ballot to be used at said election, the ballot to be used in said election shall have printed on them for the issue of bonds or against the issue of bonds, and shall be counted and returned as other election returns are counted and made.

SEC. 2. And be it enacted, That if it shall be found by the returns of said judges of election that a majority of the votes cast in said county are for the issue of said bonds, then it shall be the duty of the County Commissioners of Garrett County, within nine months after said election, to issue said bonds to an amount not exceeding one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars in sums not less than one hundred nor more than one thousand dollars each, and shall bear interest not to exceed five per centum per annum; and within nine months after said election, if it shall be decided by the ballots cast at said election, if it be decided by ballot cast that said bonds shall be issued, the said County Commissioners shall issue bonds, which bonds shall be signed by the President of the Board of County Commissioners, and to be countersigned by the clerk of the said board, and the said bonds shall be made payable in the following manner, that is to say: five thousand dollars each and every year, beginning with the year 1905, and they shall have coupons attached for the semi-annual interest, payable respectively on the first day of February and the first day of August in each year; the said bonds shall be dated as of the first day of August, 1905, and shall be forever exempt from all taxation for any purpose, and shall have printed on them a reference to the Act authorizing the issue thereof.

SEC. 5. And be it enacted, That said bonds shall be issued to mature at such date as shall not require the payment thereof of more than five thousand dollars in any one year; but none of said bonds shall be issued to mature before the first day of August, 1907.

SEC. 4. And be it enacted, That in order to pay the interest on said bonds the County Commissioners shall annually, beginning with their levy laying session in 1905, levy on the assessable property of the county a sufficient amount to pay said interest until the said bonds shall respectively mature; and for the payment of said bonds they shall, beginning with the year 1907, levy on the assessable property of said county the sum of five thousand dollars to pay said bonds, which shall be paid in the order of their serial number, beginning with serial number 1 and in their successive order.

SEC. 5. And be it enacted, That of the whole issue of said bonds so authorized or so much as may be necessary, the said County Commissioners shall immediately after signing said bonds, as hereinbefore provided, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, which said sale of said bonds shall be made upon due notice by publication in such news paper or news papers as the said County Commissioners shall deem proper and necessary.

SEC. 6. And be it enacted, That the proceeds arising from the sale of said bonds shall be applied by the County Commissioners of said county for the purchase of such lots and the erection and furnishing of a new Court House and Jail building, at Oakland, the county seat of said county, and for no other purpose; and for the building and furnishing of said Court House and Jail, the said County Commissioners shall contract by sealed bids for which contracts advertisements shall be made in such newspaper or newspapers as the said County Commissioners shall deem proper, giving notice of the time and place of the public opening of such bids, and they shall require such bidder to file with their bids a good and sufficient bond with a surety or sureties to be approved by them in such penalty for the faithful performance of the contract thereunder as they may deem proper; and upon the opening of such bids the said County Commissioners shall award the said contract to the lowest responsible bidders, but they shall have the power to reject any and all bids.

SEC. 7. And be it enacted, That this Act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

Approved April 8th, 1904.

PUBLIC LOCAL LAWS.

To Reimburse School Tax.

CHAPTER 20.

AN ACT to appropriate the sum of two thousand one hundred and twelve dollars and ninety-nine cents out of the public school funds, to reimburse Garrett county for an instalment of State School tax withheld from said county in the year nineteen hundred and three and also to authorize and direct the Comptroller to apportion to said county the instalment known as the March instalment of the state school tax for the year nineteen hundred and four, said instalment being the apportionment made to Garrett county on the 15th day of March in each year. Whereas an instalment of state school tax amounting to the sum two thousand one hundred and twelve dollars and ninety-nine cents, was withheld from Garrett county in the year nineteen hundred and three and said county not being able to keep open its schools for seven and a half months in the year, as required by the school laws of the state, as by said law required to forfeit the March instalment of said school tax for the year nineteen hundred and three, the said inability of said county has been subject to large expenses in the erection of school houses, and the fact that the small population is scattered over a large extent of territory, creating a large number of school houses for the number of pupils required to be taught therein: Therefore,

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the Comptroller be, and he is hereby directed, to issue his warrant upon the Treasurer of the State in favor of the Board of County School Commissioners of Garrett county for the sum of two thousand one hundred and twelve dollars and ninety-nine cents, said sum, in addition to the amount to which said county is entitled to receive, to be payed out of the public school funds of the state under existing laws.

SEC. 2. And be it enacted, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to apportion Garrett county its proper proportion of said school tax for the year nineteen hundred and four, known as the March instalment of said school tax to be made by the Comptroller in pursuance of law, on the fifteenth day of March in each year, in the same manner as if the schools of Garrett had been kept open seven and one-half months in the year ending December 31, nineteen hundred and four.

SEC. 3. And be it enacted, That the Board of School Commissioners shall apply the said sums so received by the provisions of this Act to the support of the public schools of said county in the same manner as the other portion of the state school tax received by said county are intended to be applied under the provisions of the existing laws of the state.

SEC. 4. And be it enacted, That this Act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

Approved March 3d, 1904.

Prohibiting Sale of Liquor in Districts Nos. 6, 10 and 12.

CHAPTER 163.

AN ACT to prohibit the granting of licenses for the sale of spirituous or fermented liquors or lager beer in Election Districts Nos 6, 10 and 12 of Garrett county, Maryland.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That it shall be unlawful for the Clerk of the Circuit Court for Garrett county, Maryland, to issue to any person or persons or corporation a license to sell spirituous or fermented liquors or lager beer in election districts Nos. 6, 10 and 12, commonly known as Sang Run, Deer Park and Bittinger districts of Garrett county, Maryland.

SEC. 2. And be it enacted, That this Act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

Approved March 18th, 1904.

Prohibiting Sale of Liquor at Bond.

CHAPTER 673.

AN ACT to prohibit the sale of spirituous or fermented liquors or lager beer at any place in Garrett county within three miles of Lower Savage School House in the village of Bond, Garrett county, Maryland.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That it shall not be lawful for the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Garrett County, Maryland, to issue license to any person or persons to sell spirituous or fermented liquors or lager beer at any place in Garrett county within three miles of Lower Savage School House, in the village of Bond, Garrett county, Maryland.

SEC. 2. And be it enacted, That this Act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

Approved April 12th, 1904.

Carrying of Firearms.

CHAPTER 177.

AN ACT to prohibit all persons under fifteen years of age from carrying or having in their possession firearms of any description within the limits of Garrett county.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That it shall be unlawful for all persons under the age of fifteen years to carry or have in his or her possession any shot gun, rifle, revolver or other firearm of any description within the limits of Garrett county, Maryland.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That any person convicted of violating this Act before any court of competent jurisdiction, shall be fined not less than five dollars nor more than twenty dollars, or be imprisoned in the county jail for not less than ten nor more than thirty days for each and every offence.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That all fines imposed and collected for violation of this Act shall be paid to the County Commissioners of Garrett county to be used by them in the improvement of the public roads of said county.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That this Act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

Approved March 25th, 1904.

Against Bringing Indigent Persons Into Garrett County.

CHAPTER 296.

AN ACT to prevent any person from removing and bringing any poor, indigent or insane persons from any state, county or town into Garrett county, with the intent to leave such person a charge and burden upon Garrett county.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That it shall be unlawful for any person or persons to remove, bring, or entice any poor, indigent or insane person from any state, county or town to Garrett county, with intent to make said Garrett county chargeable with the support of such poor, indigent or insane person, under penalty of a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than five hundred dollars or be imprisoned in the Maryland House of Correction for a period of not less than two months nor more than two years, or both fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 2. And be it enacted, That the County Commissioners of Garrett county shall have the power to return and remove such poor, indigent or insane person who shall come into Garrett county for the purpose of charging Garrett county for the support of such persons, to such state, county or town where such poor, indigent or insane persons reside; and the County Commissioners may recover from such person or persons, state, county or town such expenses as incurred by reason of the support and return of such poor, indigent or insane person.

SEC. 3. And be it enacted, That this Act shall take effect from the date of its passage

Approved April 7th, 1904.

Not to Sell Liquor Within Three Miles of Fairview Church.

CHAPTER 5.

AN ACT to prohibit the sale of spirituous or fermented liquors or lager beer at any place in Garrett county within three miles of Fairview Church in Election District number Eight.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That it shall not be lawful for the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Garrett county, Maryland, to issue license to any person or persons, association or body corporate to sell spirituous or fermented liquors or lager beer at any place in Garrett county, within three miles of Fairview Church in Election District number Eight in Garrett county.

SEC. 2. And be it enacted, That this Act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

Approved February 18th, 1904.

COAL.

I am prepared to furnish and deliver to the citizens of Oakland, an excellent quality of

Bituminous Coal,

mined from my mine west of town.

Consumers are well pleased with the Heating Qualities of the product.

Orders left at the store of Thomas Little will be promptly filled.

E. Z. TOWER.

The Man Who Makes A STUDY OF HIS APPEARANCE

Is the man who best appreciates the detail of the tailoring we turn out. The workmanship passes without a question, the fit is naturally a matter of course, but the shape we mould into the garments give them a character that finishes them off and makes the satisfaction of the owner complete.

All this is a bid for your next tailoring order. We know we can make you the best clothes you ever wore. We want you to know it. That order is the best and only sure way to settle the question.

JAMES BROCK,
Dixon Building,
Oakland, Maryland.

THE

Percheron Stallion

BLACK BRILLIANT

Will stand for the season of 1904 as follows:

Monday and Tuesday of each week at the Stable of P. F. Mellinger, Beckman.

Balance of week at the Stable of Amos H. Reckner, near Bittinger.

BLACK BRILLIANT is registered in the Percheron Stud-book of America, his number being 19238.

He is black with a few white hairs on forehead.

PEDIGREE:—Foaled May 22, 1895; bred and owned by Bond Bros. of Sugar Hill, Pa.; got by Fra Diavolo 10382, he by Fra Diavolo 5717 (2089), he by Brilliant 710, he by Brilliant 1899 (756), he by Coco II. (714), he by Vieux-Chaslin (513), he by Coco (712) he by Mignon (715), he by Jean-le-Blanc 739. Dam, Flora 18610 by Black Prince 1609.

Terms:—For Insurance, $10; $15 ten days on foot.

6-2m AMOS H. RECKNER & CO.

EXAMINERS' NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the undersigned, appointed by the County Commissioners of Garrett county, to view the lands through which the new road prayed to be built in election district No. 6, and to begin at Cuppett & Lytle's store at Sang Run bridge and running down the river through the lands of Friend heirs, D. H. Friend, J. P. Savage, L. L. Savage, M. H. DeWitt, The Yough Manor Mining Co., John Friend, Thomas Thayer, S. F. Cuppett and to intersect the Friendsville and Oakland road at or near Elder Hill School House, and examine whether the said new road should be built, will meet on the 16th day of May, 1904, for such purpose, and to determine whether the public convenience requires the said new road, and if so to locate the same and perform their duty in the premises.

D. McLEAN,
C. W. FRIEND,
FRED. HANEY,
6-4d Examiners.

THE

SECOND NATIONAL BANK

of CUMBERLAND, MD

Designated United States Depository

SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS.
BOXES FREE TO CUSTOMERS.

This Bank Pays Three Per Cent. Interest on Time Deposits.

Capital	$100,000
Surplus and Other Undivided Profits	250,000
Liability of Shareholders	100,000
Additional Security to Depositors	$450,000

LLOYD LOWNDES, President.
D. ANNAN, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

Lloyd Lowndes, O. C. Gephart,
James Clark, L. M. Shepherd,
John Sheridan, A. Hunter Boyd,
David W. Sloan.

Oakland Pharmacy

JOS. E. HARNED, Proprietor.

Drugs, Chemicals, Stationery, Cigars Cameras and Photo Supplies

---

MARYLAND AT ST. LOUIS FAIR.

Prof. W. B. Clark Is Enthusiastic Over State Display.

OBTAINS EXCELLENT RESULTS

Exhibit of Minerals, Clays And Other Products Considered The Finest In Palace Of Mines.

The Great Seal of the State, in black and gold upon a blue backgroud, 15 feet in diameter, with the word "Maryland" in letters two feet tall, now hangs in the Palace of Mines at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition so that it can be distinctly seen from any part of the tremendous building. Beneath the Great Seal, covering a floor space of 2,500 square feet and a wall space of 3,500 square feet, is the exhibit of the mineral resources and products of the State, the gathering, installation and arrangement of which were in the hands of Dr. William Bullock Clark, of the Johns Hopkins University.

Dr. Clark returned Thursday from St. Louis, where he had been for the last two weeks getting the State exhibit into shape for the opening day of the big Fair, and he was warmly congratulated by the officials there upon the fact that at the inauguration of the Fair the Maryland display was further advanced than that of any other in the building. In the opinion of Dr. Clark, the exhibit from this State is a most complete one and for a number of reasons will attract wide attention. While the competitition among the States, particularly those within the area known as the Louisiana Purchase, to outshine each other in the display of their mineral wealth is intense, and although Missouri, for instance, is spending $75,000 upon her exhibit and Maryland only $7,500, visitors from the old Commonwealth when they enter the Mines Building will be able to hold up their heads and point to the Great Seal with pride.

In the first place the exhibit is near the entrance and most conspicuously located, and the various minerals and products have been arranged in a way that cannot fail to attract. The building and decorative stones, including Woodstock and Port Deposit and Guilford Granites, Baltimore gneiss, Harford county serpentine, Beaver Dam marble, Seneca sandstone and many other varieties, are combined in tremendous pyramid, the corners of which are extremely handsome. Polished slabs of these stones are shown upon tables and stands, while two huge bowlders in the rough, with one side polished so as to reveal the mineral in the raw as well as the finished product, form features of the display. There is a booth covered with Peach Bottom slate and a large column of coal made up of cubes from the leading mines of the State, including the Consolidation Coal Company, the Black-Sheridan Wilson Company, the Georges Creek Coal and Iron Company, the American Coal Company and others.

The display of clay and clay products is an unusually large one, including potters' clay, fire clay, bricks, tiling and terra cotta. The fire clays are from both the eastern and western sections of the State, and there is a large case of pottery made in Maryland, mainly taken up with the exhibits of D. F. Haines & Son and Edward Bennett & Co. The Union Mining Company from the Mount Savage furnaces, the Baltimore Firebrick Company and others also exhibit clay products. The Edward Bennett Tile Works have likewise contributed largely, and terra-cotta from the Burns & Russell Company is in the display.

The exhibit of iron ores is a particularly interesting one, that from the Muirkirk furnaces, in Prince George's county being specially noteworthy. This iron is of the highest strength and is used by the United States Government for the manufacture of armor-piercing projectiles and gun carriages. Several of these projectiles have been procured from the Watertown arsenal and part of the exhibit.

This ore is specially interesting, as it furnished the chief source of iron in Colonial days, and many of the guns and projectiles of the Continental Army were made from it. It was also largely exported to England.

The geogical exhibit contains rocks, minerals and fossils from each of the geological formations of the State and is of important scientific as well as economic interests.

Another feature of the exhibit will be the highway department, where the types of the materials used as the methods of testing are shown. As the testing laboratory of the highway division is one of the most complete in the country, it was thought wise to exploit it as an illustration of the progressive methods used in Maryland. The exhibit also contains two of the original Mason and Dixon line stones. The crown stone contains upon opposite sides the arms of Lord Baltimore and William Penn, while the other is a milestone, with the letters "M" and "P," representing Maryland and Pennsylvania, upon opposite sides. These stones were taken from the famous quarries on the Isle of Portsmouth, in England, and were brought to this country in 1765, when the English engineers, Mason and Dixon, were engaged by Lord Baltimore and the heirs of William Penn to survey and mark out the dividing line of their possessions.

The walls of the Maryland exhibit are decorated with maps photographs and transparencies showing the distribution of the mineral wealth of the State. Others represent climatic conditions and relative elevations, while others still show the chief features of the drainage of the State.

Dr. Clark says that the Mines Building is twice as large as any former building ever used for the same purpose, and that the whole Exposition is upon a grand and gigantic scale that has never been equaled.

"The Maryland Building," Dr. Clark said, "ought to be completed within two weeks, as the floor and frame work are already up. The Agricultural exhibit from this State will be installed just as soon as it arrives, being expected every day. The geological and mineral display is about three times as large as we had either at Charleston or Buffalo."

MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK.

Mr. L. A. Rudisill went to Davis on last Tuesday to inspect a 1900 acre tract of land near that place. The owners were at the Park last week consulting with Mr. Rudisill and on Saturday requested him to accompany them on an inspection trip and meet them at Gorman Tuesday. They contemplate putting this tract of land on the market as a summer resort. The altitude is 3225 feet.

A letter from Dr. Campbell, of Morgantown, W. Va., states that he and family will be at the Park on the 16th inst.

Mrs. Geo. E. Wheatley, of Philadelphia, was a guest of the Assembly house last week. Mrs. W. contemplates summering at the Park.

Mr. Wm. Hocking, of Wheeling, spent Friday and Saturday at the Park. While here he shipped his household goods to Wheeling, where he expects to reside in the future.

Mrs. M. E. Hank, of Washington, D. C, registered at the Romney Cottage last Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Richardson, of Piedmont, W. Va. spent Tuesday at the Park.

Letter to G. S. Hamill.

Dear Sir: What's the penalty for making or selling short-measure paint in your state?

And does it make any difference, if three-fourths of the paints are short-measure?

Is seven pints a full-gallon or a fool-gallon?

What's the penalty for making or selling whitewash for paint?

Is whitewash paint, if mixed with a little paint and labeled "Pure mixed paint", or something like that?

But we don't intend to go into the business: We make Devoe lead-and-zinc full-measuae and true.

Yours truly
F. W. Devoe & Co.

J. M. Davis & Sons sell our paint.

B. & O. Resort Pamphlet.

The Baltimore and Ohio railroad has issued a very attractive pamphlet which tells of the beauties of the various summer resorts and healing springs along its own line and its connections. It is handsomely illustrated and is brimful of descriptive matter in connection with the points of interest. It is printed in blue and gold and is a very pretty souvenir.

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad First Coach Excursion To The St. Louis World's Fair, May 17th. Only $1.450 Round Trip.

The first grand coach excursion of the season to St. Louis World's Fair via the Baltimore & Ohio Lines will be run on May 17th. On this date tickets will be sold, good going in day coaches only on train leaving Oakland, at 4.53 P. M. and in coaches on regular trains returning, limited to leave St. Louis not later that ten days, including date of sale.

The splendid equipment of the Baltimore & Ohio Lines has been augmented from time to time during the past year with coaches of the most modern patterns, assuring comfort to patrons, and excellent arrangements will be provided for meals en route.

Get details from Ticket Agent, Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Oakland Md.

DIED.

Mrs. Elizadeth Fike, wife of David Fike, died at her home near the Red House April 29th, 1904, aged 82 years, 10 months and 4 days.

She was born in Fayette county, Pa., June 25, 1821. In 1841 she was married to David Fike, of Somerset county Pa. They moved to the state of Maryland in April, 1852, and lived in the state since that date.

They lived a happy life together for 63 years.

The deceased was a daughter of John Snyder of Fayette county Pa.

She was the mother of 10 children of whom four sons have preceded her to that better world.

She is survived by a sorrowing husband and six children.

The youngest son Solomon resides at Terra Alta, W. Va. The daughters are Mrs. William Haun, Mrs. James Liller, Mrs. Henry Sisler, Mrs. M. S. Wolf and Mrs. Peter Martin all residing in Red House community excepting Mrs. James Liller who resides in West Virginia.

The deceased had 68 garnd children and 76 great grand children.

She became a member of the German Baptist church in 1842 and lived a consistent member for 61 years.

She leaves many friends to mourn her departure.

We dearly loved her and sadly miss her, but have a hope that she has gone to rest.

Pianos tuned and repaired. Charge for tuning, $2.50.
10-2t* MARGARET B. GRANT.

Spring Time in the Carolina

Resort of Camden, Southern Pines and Pinehurst is delightful. All out door sport, golf, tennis, polo, riding, fine hotels. Three daily trains, sleepers and parlor cars. Dining cars on all trains. For descriptive booklets, address W. E. Conklyn, Gen. Agt., Seaboard Air Line, 1411 Chestnut St., Phila., Pa.

Only $63.95 Round Trip From Oakland To The Pacific Coast Via B. & O.

For the Methodist Episcopal Church Conference at Los Angeles, Cal., and the Meeting of the National Association of Retail Grocers of the United States, at San Francisco, Cal., the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad will sell Excursion Tickets from April 22nd to to 30th, inclusive, at the above very low rate, good returning until June 30th.

Call on Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Ticket Agents for full information as to Routes, Side Trips, Stop-over, etc.

Go South or Southwest.

Via the Seaboard Air Line Ry. Two daily trains from Washington with Pullman Sleepers and a la Carte Dining Cars. The best service to Atlanta, Brimingham, New Orleans, Savannah, Jacksonville and Tampa. For Industrial, Resort or Manatee Booklets, Address W. E. Conklyn, Gen. Agt. 1411 Chestnut St., Phila.

L. E. HANSON,

Mountain Lake Park, - - Maryland.

PLUMBING, GAS FITTING,

Steam and Hot Water Heating.

ESTIMATES FURNISHED.

All work done at reasonable prices.

Hagerstown Comb. Sale Co.'s PUBLIC SALE

OF HIGH CLASS

SHORT HORN CATTLE, BERKSHIRE HOGS AND Shropshire Sheep,

ON THE FAIR GROUNDS, HAGERSTOWN, MD.,

WEDNESDAY, MAY 25th, 1904.

50 HEAD OF COWS.

Heifers and Young Bulls, an exceptionai good lot, some of the best breeding obtainable; 25 head of Hogs; all young; 2 yearling Shropshire Rams; a pedigree given with each animal.

TERMS: All sums under $25 the cash will be required. A credit of 6 months will be given on sums of $25 and upward by the purchasers giving their notes with approved security, and if notes are not paid at maturity interest will be charged from day of sale. All stock at purchaser's risk as soon as bid off.

Catalogues ready. Address all letters

H. L. STRITE,
10-2t No. 5, Hagerstown, Md

J. C. RENNINGER, Solicitor.

ORDER OF PUBLICATION.

In the Circuit Court for Garrett County. No. 1250 Equity.

John E. Winters, Plaintiff, vs. Anna A. Winters, Defendant.

The object of this suit is to procure a decree for a divorce *a vinculo matrimonii* by the plaintiff from the defendant.

The bill states, that on the 10th day of June, 1900, the plaintiff was married to his wife, the said defendant, in Garrett county, with whom he resided until the 16th day of January, 1901. That the conduct of the plaintiff towards his wife, the said defendant, has always been kind, affectionate and above reproach, and that the said defendant has, without any just cause or reason abandoned and deserted the plaintiff and has declared her intention to live with him no longer; that such abandonment has continued uninterruptedly for at least three years, and is deliberate and final, and the separation of the parties is beyond any reasonable expectation of reconciliation and that the said plaintiff and defendant have had no children born to them from said marriage, and that said defendant is a non-resident of the State of Maryland.

The bill prays for a divorce *a vinculo matrimonii* and for general relief.

It is thereupon this 11th day of May, 1904, ordered, by the Circuit Court for Garrett county, in Equity, the plaintiff, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper published in Garrett county, once in each of four successive weeks before the 17th day of June, 1904, give notice to said defendant of the object and substance of the bill, warning her to appear in this court in person or by solicitor, on or before the 4th day of July, 1904, to show cause if any she has, why a decree ought not to be passed as prayed.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True copy—test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

Real Estate, Loans, Insurance.

L. A. RUDISILL,

News Building,
Mountain Lake Park, Md.

I Sell Farms, Dwellings and Business Houses, Hotels, Lots, Coal, Timber and Oil Lands.

I represent six of the best Fire Insurance Companies in the land. **I Sell Insurance that Insures.** Send for Circular C. I would be very glad to have you write me upon the following subjects: 1. Real Estate. 2. Loans. 3. Insurance upon your Life. 4. Insurance upon your Property. 5. Purchase or sale of business.

Do not forget that I sell property anywhere. But I make a specialty of Garrett county property.

I offer you thirteen years of successful experience in the real estate business.

Yours for business,
L. A. RUDISILL.

Mountain Lake Park Property at a Bargain.

A two-story frame house of five rooms and two lots, for only

$700.

Come and see it. Will sell on easy payments.

L. A. RUDISILL,
Real Estate, Loans and Insurance.

COAL LAND.

122½ acres underlaid with Coal. 40 acres cleared land; Orchard of 100 apple trees. This tract of land is three miles south of Hutton, Md., on the line of the Preston Lumber and Coal Co.

For price address Mrs. Elizabeth White, or
L. A. RUDISILL,
6-3t Mountain Lake Park, Md.

COMMISSIONERS' MEETING.

OFFICE OF THE
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS FOR GARRETT CO.,
OAKLAND, MD., April 18, 1904.

The County Commissioners for Garrett county will meet at their office in Oakland on

Tuesday, May 17, 1904,

as required by law, for the purpose of appointing District Assessors for 1904.

By order of the Board,
A. G. ROSS, Clerk.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R.R. TIME TABLE IN EFFECT Nov. 19, 1903.

The following time table on the B. & O. went into effect on Sunday, Nov. 19, 1905. Trains now leave Oakland as follows:

GOING WEST.

No. 7.—Daily	12.52 A. M
No. 3—Daily	7.32 A. M
No. 71—Daily except Sunday	9.26 A. M
No. 55—Daily	4.53 P. M
No. 1—Daily	10.26 P. M

GOING EAST.

No. 4—Daily	12.29 A. M
No. *8—Daily	6.09 A. M
No. 2—Daily	8.31 A. M
No. 72—Accom daily except Sun	3.22 P. M
No. 46—Express, daily	4.34 P. M
No. 12—Daily	8.30 P. M

* No. 8 stops at Oakland only to let off passengers from points west of Grafton.

GEO. L. POTTER, General Manager
D. B. MARTIN,
Manager Passenger Traffic.
V. V. WASHBURNE, Agent.

JOHN W. ASH,

Plumbing, Gas Fitting, Steam and Hot Water Heating.

Center Street,
Keyser, W. Va.

PHONE 62.

WEST VIRGINIA CENTRAL AND PITTSBURG RAILWAY CO.
IN EFFECT NOV. 29, 1903.

SOUTHWARD No. 3	No 1	STATIONS	NORTHWARD No. 2	No. 4
P. M.	A. M.		NOON	P. M.
3 15	7 00 lv	Cumberland ar	†12 00	†7 15
3 44	7 29	Rawlings	11 31	6 43
4 07	7 52	Keyser	11 08	6 20
4 22	8 05	Westernport	10 58	6 06
4 29	8 09	W. Va. C. Junc	10 51	6 01
4 47	8 27	Barnum	10 36	5 45
4 54	8 35	Shaw	10 28	5 37
5 10	8 55	Blaine	10 11	5 19
5 15	9 00	Harrison	10 06	5 15
6 00*	9 50* lv	Elk Garden	*8 10	†4 25
5 49*	9 35* lv	Gorman	*9 35	†4 43
5 55	9 42	Bayard	9 28	4 37
6 06	9 54	Dobbin	9 17	4 27
6 10	9 58	Henry	9 13	4 23
6 38*	10 27*	Thomas	*8 38	†3 53
7 10	10 55* ar	Davis	*8 05	†3 15
8 50	10 37 lv	Douglas	8 33	3 48
7 16	11 01	Hendricks	8 00	3 15
7 19	11 04	Hambleton	7 57	3 12
7 22	11 07	Bretz	7 52	3 07
7 25	11 10	Parsons	7 50	3 05
7 59	11 44	Kerens	7 16	2 31
8 15*	12 00* ar	Elkins	1v †7 00	2 15
	NOON			

No. 25	No. 3	No. 1		No. 2	No. 4	No. 28
P. M.	A. M.	P. M.		P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
3 30*	6 30*	2 30*	lv Elkins ar	*8 20	12 30	*9 15
3 45	6 47	3 47	R. C. Jct	8 03	12 13	9 00
3 48	6 51	2 51	Harding	7 59	12 09	8 57
4 01	7 04	3 04	Junior	7 45	11 55	8 44
4 10*	7 15*	3 15 ar	Bel'g'n lv	*7 35	11 45*	8 35
					A. M.	

No. 27.			No. 28.
A. M.			P. M.
8 00* lv	Elkins	ar	*4 45
8 08	Fishing Hawk		3 46
9 22	Glady		3 22
10 08	Burner		2 37
10 30* ar	Durbin	lv	*2 15
A. M.			P. M.

† Daily * Daily except Sunday. s Sundays only.

H. G. CLARK, Manager. F. M. HOWELL, Gen. Pas. Agent.

GRANULATED Fertilizer Lime! FOR FARMERS.

THIS LIME is especially prepared to be drilled in with the crop the same as phosphate. Lump lime can also be had the year around. Write for circulars giving full information. Kilns located 3 miles from Grantsville. Shipping station, Niverton, on the B. & O. R. R.

C. J. YODER, Grantsville, Maryland.
Successor to R. M. Beachy. 7-21t

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH PENNYROYAL PILLS

Safe. Always reliable. **Ladies,** ask Druggist for **CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH** in **Red** and **Gold** metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. **Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations.** Buy of your Druggist, or send 4c. in stamps for **Particulars, Testimonials** and **"Relief for Ladies,"** *in letter,* by **return Mail. 10,000** Testimonials. Sold by all Druggists.

CHICHESTER CHEMICAL CO.
2100 Madison Square, PHILA., PA.
Mention this paper.

In purchasing a Writing Machine when you buy the New Model

WELLINGTON.

A practical business-like Typewriter at a reasonale price.

$60.00.

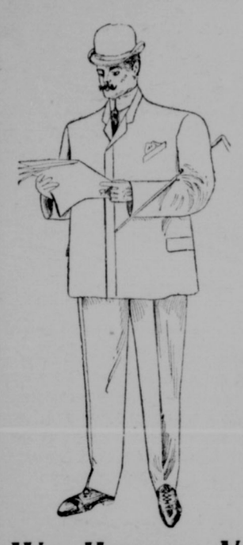
A strictly high-grade, up-to-date machine, combining all the best features of other Typewriters with many vital advantages of its own. The writing is always in sight, the alignment is always perfect, they are built for hard work and plenty of it; are simple in construction and are very rapid. Do not buy a TypeBriter of any kind until you investigate the WELLINGTON.

N. S. HEINDEL, Agent,
OAKLAND, - MD.

THE REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME 28. OAKLAND, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, MAY 19, 1904. NUMBER 11

OFFUTT & SONS



If You Want
To Dress
As Well as
This Man,

WE HAVE THE

Ready-to-Wear Suits

In the Best Materials.

And the Latest Cuts.

We Have a Very Fine Assortment

AND CAN SUIT YOU.

A Fine Line of Stylish Pants.

Offutt & Sons.

MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT.

Ithaca Conservatory of Music Concert Company to be in Oakland May 26th.

The members of the Ladies' Aid Society of St. Paul's M. E. church have arranged with the management of the Ithaca Conservatory of Music Concert Company for an entertainment to be given in the Opera House in Oakland by that organization on the evening of Thursday, May 26th, for the benefit of the church.

The company is recognized as one of the strongest and most popular concert companies before the public. It has been received everywhere with marked favor.

Tickets will be 25 cents and for reserved seats 35 cents and will be on sale at Sturgiss' and Harned's drug stores.

Sub-District E. L. Convention.

The Oakland Sub-District Epworth League Convention met in session at Hoyes May 10, 11, with a fair attendance, and most excellent discussion of important subjects along the line of League work.

President E. P. Idleman came enthused and others caught the enthusiasm which pervaded during the session.

We were honored by the presence of Rev. B. F. Hilbish, Rev. W. A. Sharp, Rev. J. E. Heigle, and Bro. Moon.

Rev. D. A. Friend and Rev. H. E. Friend could not be present by reason of sickness.

Rev. G. J. Ferguson and others of our home workers did excellent wosk.

GEO. E. BISHOFF, Sec'y.

A Box Supper.

St. Aloysius Cadets of Temperance will hold a box supper at the residence of Mrs. John Bradley, near Oakland, on Tuesday evening, May 24th. The proceeds will be used to help secure a gymnasium and library for the members of the organization. Refreshments and supper will be served.

Letter to Taylor Friend.

Dear Sir: Father and son: one is glad, the other is sad. Devoe, lead-and-oil.

Mr. Charles Hollenbeck, Fair Heaven, N Y, painted his house Devoe three years ago; his father, same time, painted his house lead-and-oil.

The father's house is all chalked off; the son's is as good as new. They'll paint the same way next time.

Yours truly,

F. W. Devoe & Co.

J. M. Davis & Sons sell our paint.

DIED.

FREAR.—At the residence of her son, Mr. Harry J. Frear, in Oakland, on Saturday afternoon about two o'clock, after an illness of several months of heart disease, Mrs. Sarah Frear, aged 76 years. The deceased lady has made her home with her son since the death of her husband, which occurred in 1891. She was a thorough Christian lady, a member of the Scientist church for many years. Her remains were taken from Oakland on train No. 12 Sunday evening to Factoryville, Pa., where they were interred Tuesday. Mr. and Mrs. Frear accompanied the body.

SMITH.—At McKeeseport, Pa., Saturday, May 14th, after a brief illness of acute indigestion, Miss Minnie Smith, aged 33 years. The deceased was a sister of Mr. W. A. Smith, of Hoyes, and was well known and highly esteemed by many residents of Oakland and Garrett county. Miss Smith recently completed a course on diseases of the eye in Chicago, receiving her diploma and afterward entered one of the hospitals in Philadelphia where she was studying to be a trained nurse. She was to have graduated as a nurse three days after she was taken ill. Fearing her disease would take a fatal turn she was removed to McKeesport, where she resided for a number of years, and where death overtook her. Her relatives were notified of her illness and on Friday her brother went to McKeesport, arriving there a few hours before the dissolution occurred. Her remains were brought to Hoyes and on Tuesday the funeral took place, which was conducted in the M. E. church by Rev. D. A. Friend, the pastor. Miss Smith was a member of the church. Her death comes as a sad and sudden blow to her relatives who have the sincere sympathy of the community in which they reside. The interment was made in the family burying ground at Hoyes in the presence of a large and sympathetic assemblage of friends. A more extended notice will appear next week.

NETHKIN.—At the home of his father in Oakland last Friday morning, Harry, son of Mr. Charles Nethkin, aged about thirty years. The deceased for a number of years resided at a point on the West Virginia Central Railway where he was employed and a few years ago married to a most estimable lady who is left to mourn her loss. The funeral of the deceased took place Sunday morning, the interment being made in Oakland.

GARRETT LEATHER COMPANY INCORPORATED

New Concern Will Take Over Plant of the Commonwealth Tanning Co.

HAS A CAPITAL OF $150.000.

Assumes Indebtedness of the Original Company—Plant Will Resume Operations as Soon as Some Needed Repairs Can be Made.

The Garrett Leather Company, which has applied for a charter from the Secretary of the State of West Virginia, for the purpose of conducting a tanning business at Hutton, this county, is composed of the creditors of the Commonwealth Tanning Company, who have assumed the indebtedness of the original corporation and will begin operations at the plant as soon as some necessary repairs can be made.

The officers of the concern are: R. A. Ravenscroft, president; J. T. Carskadon, Keyser, W. Va.; vice president; O. C. Crane, Terra Alta, secretary and treasurer; U. G. Palmer, manager.

The directors are G. T. Barnes, of Fairmont; J. T. Carskadon, of Keyser; O. C. Crane, Terra Alta; C. Grusendorf, of Hutton; C. H. Jennings, of Grantsville; S. A Kendall, of Kendall; U. G. Palmer, of Hutton; Frank Watts, of Frostburg; R. A. Ravenscroft, Fred. A. Thayer and Edward H. Sincell, of Oakland.

The new concern will have a paid-up capital stock of $150,000 and has already made a number of contracts which will keep it in operation several years without interruption.

Suit Against Judge's Estate.

The case of Dr. S. J. Wishard against Mary E. Stake, executrix of the estate of the late Judge Edward Stake, was Tuesday in court at Hagerstown taken from the jury on the ground of insufficient evidence. The plaintiff brought suit for the sum of $406.90 for dental work done since 1883 and for two barrels of cider of the value of $7. The defense claimed that all that part of the work done prior to the three years before the death of Judge Stake was barred by the statute of limitations.

One From Kingwood.

The Kingwood *Argus* is guilty of the following: "There is a girl at Morgantown who is so bashful that she cannot see a sleeping car without blushing, and she faints at the sight of undressed lumber. But she is hardly as foolish as an old maid at Fairmont, who covers the face of the clock in her bedroom every night before undressing for bed and even has lingerie on the legs of her bedstead. However, there is a sweet young thing at Grafton who will not look at a tree in the winter time for fear she will see a naked limb, and she will not express an opinion fearing to unbosom her mind. But the Clarksburg girl, who is so modest that she prefers a falsehood to the naked truth, rather takes the bakeshop."

On Committee of Notification.

In the account of the Congressional Convention published in these columns last week the name of Mr. Scott T. Jones, who was elected as one of the committee to notify Congressman Pearre of his nomination, was inadvertently omitted.

Mr. Jones will perform the duty in his usual polished and masterly manner, we have no doubt.

Shot a Crane.

Charles Snyder, a well known hunter, residing on the Duke Stanton farm near Grantsville, Md., one day last week shot and wounded a crane that stood six feet in height, and had a spread of wings measuring the same number of feet. George Landis, of West Salisbury, purchased the bird, and is now exhibiting it in his museum.

Call For Your Letters.

Bertha Becroft (2), Mr. Zach Hendrichson, Frank R. Haines, V. B. Nast, F. J. M. Johnson.

Cheap Excursion to Atlanta, Ga.

via Seaboard Air Line Ry. through Richmond, Raleigh and the "Heart of the Old South." Round trip from Washington $17.75 —tickets on sale May 21st, 22nd and 23rd. Return limit can be extended to June 30th, 1904. Address Seaboard agents at Washington, Baltimore or W. E. Conklyn, Gen. Agt., 1411 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

THE STATE CONVENTION

Held in Baltimore Last Wednesday. —The Resolutions.

The Republican State Convention held at Baltimore Wednesday, May 11, was the most harmonious ever held in that city. There was not a single dissenting voice heard to any motion or suggestion.

Chairman Hanna, in a few well chosen words called the meeting to order and was vigorously applauded.

Mr. Stephen R. Mason of the city committee placed in nomination for presiding officer, Senator Louis E. McComas. Mr. McComas was elected and took his place on the platform. In his eloquent address he commended the Republican party of Maryland, and our chief executive, President Roosevelt, in the highest terms for his gallant and faithful performance of the duties of his office.

DELEGATES-AT-LARGE.

Senator Louis E. McComas, of Washington county.

Gen. Felix Agnus, of Baltimore city.

Hon. S. A. Williams, of Harford county.

Hon. William H. Jackson, Wicomico county.

ALTERNATES-AT-LARGE.

Hon. James H. Baker, Kent county.

M. Gist Blair, Montgomery county.

Hon. Wm. B. Baker, Harford county.

Col M. M. Munhall, Baltimore city.

DISTRICT DELEGATES.

First District—Senator McCullough of Cecil, and Mr. P. L. Goldsborough, of Dorchester county.

Second—Mr. James Ingram, of Baltimore county, and Mr. Charles C. Gorsuch, of Carroll county.

Third—Dr. David W. Jones and Dr. W. S. Booze, Baltimore city.

Fourth—Sheriff W. H. Green and Harry S. Cummings (colored), Baltimore city.

Fifth—Mr. Thomas Parran, of Calvert county, and Hon. A. A. Blakeney of Howard county.

Sixth—Thomas C. Noyes, of Montgomery, and Reno C. Harp, of Frederick.

ELECTORS-AT-LARGE.

Mr. Charles J. Bonaparte, Baltimore city.

Mr. Calvin L. Bretz, Allegany county.

DISTRICT ELECTORS.

First District—Dr. Isaac A. Barber, of Talbot county.

Second—E. M. Allen, Jr., of Harford county.

Third—Dr. George A. Hartman, of Baltimore city.

Fourth—Mr. Robert Ogle, of Baltimore city.

Fifth—State Senator J. Webb Thomas, of the Fourth legislative district of Baltimore.

Sixth—Dr. A. G. Sturgiss, of Garrett county.

A resolution of thanks was extended the National Republican Committee for its selection of Mr. Wm. F. Stone, Collector of the Port of Baltimore, as sergeant-at-arms of the National Convention at Chicago, and was adopted amid rounds of applause. Mr. Stone occupied a rear seat in the convention and was a quiet onlooker.

The resolutions extol the Republican party for the restoration of protection to American labor; for the deliverance of Cuba, and for the advance of American diplomacy abroad. They indorse the administration of President Roosevelt, and approve of the treaty with Cuba; they commend the President for his enforcement of the Sherman anti-trust act; they deplore the absence of our flag from the high seat, and arraign the Democratic party for its recent "Jim Crow" legislative and criminal election laws; they pledge the Republican party of Maryland to the protective tariff with such changes as may be required with changed conditions.

Those from Garrett in attendance were: Sen. U. G. Palmer, of Oakland; N. U. Bond, of Bond; Geo. D. White, of Oakland; W. W. Sweet, of Swanton; Geo. W. Engle, of Bittinger, and Burt Wilson.

The convention was more like a family gathering than a political convention. Perfect harmony reigned throughout the entire proceedings. The same can be said of the District Convention at Rockville, Md., the previous day.

The convention closed at two p. m. and a great many of the delegates took advantage of the kindness of Mr. James L. Kernan, owner of the "Maryland" theatre, to visit the show, Mr. Kernan having sent two hundred passes to be distributed to the delegates.

DAUGHERTY'S SHOES,

AND

Gents' Furnishings.

WE COURT COMPETITION,
WE ADMIRE OPPOSITION,
AND UNDER NO CONDITION
WILL WE BUDGE FROM OUR POSITION,

Having the BEST line of SHOES and GENTS' FURNISHINGS on the Marker.

"When Walk-Overs Go On, Trouble Goes Off"

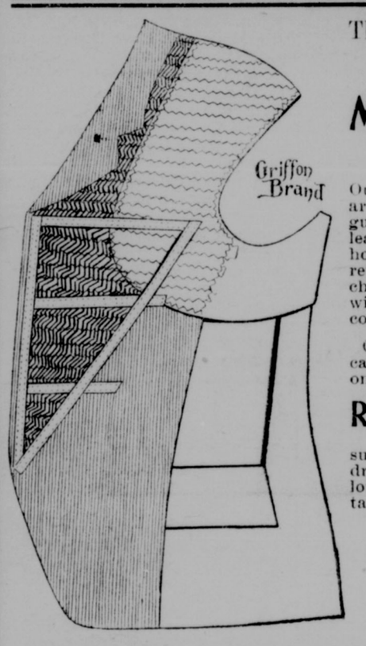
Be Happy by wearing THE BEST $3.50 and $4.00 Shoe money can buy—sold only by the NEW STORE. We have exclusive sale on the GENUINE Wisconsin Shoe, made by A. A. Cutter. Every pair stamped A. A. Cutter, (not big 'C')

He originated; others have imitated. We only ask the pleasure of showing our goods. They sell themselves.

I am yours, truly,

New Bank Building. **H. L. DAUGHERTY.**

H. C. SINCELL & CO.



This Cut Shows exactly how our

MEN'S SUITS

ARE MADE.

Our large stock this season are all made alike and we guarantee every garment leaving our store to wear, hold its shape and color or return the amount of purchase money or replace it with another suit. Who could do more?

Our line is the best money can buy and when you wear one of our

Ready-Made Suits

suits you will feel just as well dressed for $10.00 as the fellow who pays $30.00 for his tailor-made suit.

We are selling a strong line of

Women's Tailor-Made Suits

This Week for $10.00,

Made of Venitian Cloth, Serge, Cheviot and Wool Crash, unlined skirts with a very handsome silk lined jacket. These are just the striking style for spring wear and at $10.00 they are a bargain. We also have others at

$12.50 TO $30.00.

It is a Known fact that we are THE LEADERS in the Shoe Business. Although we have no cheap, flimsy goods, every pair we deliver to a customer is accompanied with a guarantee that means if the shoes do not give the satisfaction required of them we replace them with another pair. - - - -

Queen Quality Shoes for Women, $3.50 & $4.00
" " Oxfords " 2.50 3.00

CRAWFORD SHOES for MEN,			$3.50 and $4.00
ALL AMERICA	"		4.00
ERICA	"		2.50
EXCELSIOR	"		2.50
BION	"	$3.50, 4.00	5.00

H. C. SINCELL & CO.

BITTINGER AND VICINITY

After a very fine week of splendid spring weather, last Sunday came with a snow squall, followed by a heavy frost amounting almost to a freeze.

The building committee met on Monday evening to determine upon the color which should be used in painting the new Lutheran parsonage. Canary yellow was chosen for the ground work, with trimmings of yellow two shades deeper.

The official board of the Mutual Telephone Co., held a meeting here last Friday evening.

A child of Mr. Albert Brenneman met with a painful accident last Monday evening while playing. The child fell and a stick which he held in its mouth was forced into his throat and was broken off, a portion remaining there. Dr. Boyer of Accident, was summonsed.

Subscribe for The Republican.

DECORATION DAY AT OAKLAND.

The Annual Decoration of the Graves of Our Honored Dead.

Crook Post No. 35, G. A. R., of Oakland, desire that there be a general turnout of the citizens, public school children, all the organized bodies of the town and the band, and visitors from the surrounding country are also cordially invited to participate with the Post on Memorial Day, Monday, in decorating the graves of the noble dead who have answered the last roll call and are now resting in our cemeteries. An old comrade will deliver an address.

Crook Post will assemble at Sturgiss' Hall at 10.30 a. m. and proceed to the cemetery where the beautiful ritual of the order will be carried out.

Donations of flowers will be thankfully received and can be left at Sturgiss' drug store.

By order of the Post.

A. G. STURGISS, Commander.
J. A. HAYDEN, Adjutant.

Subscribe for The Republican

THE REPUBLICAN.

BENJ. H. SINCELL, Publisher.

OAKLAND, : GARRETT CO., MD

THE DAWN OF ANOTHER DAY

By W. W. HINES

(Copyright, 1904, by Daily Story Pub. Co.)

"HIS talents are heaven-sent," said Brierly, in a voice which betokened something near akin to awe, "but certainly the man himself is a beast." And this qualifying clause to his opinion of Randolph, formed that of the whole of Bohemia. It is said that Paul Verlaine wrote the greatest of his religious poems—poems that breathe an atmosphere of tenderness and purity—when in slow process of recovery from the effects of a prolonged course of indulgence in absinthe and similar brain and moral destroying drinks.

It was the other way around with Randolph. For weeks and months he would labor on some picture, always on some religious or semi-religious subject conceived in a spirit of almost superhuman tenderness and devotedness, and upon the completion of the picture he would enter upon a period of wild debauchery that would bring horror to even those hardest old roues who knew him and met him so frequently in that pleasant land of debatable boundaries—Bohemia.

Those of his acquaintances who met in the little cafes around Washington square spoke often of the picture upon which he was at work. Some of them had heard Randolph discuss the idea for the picture, which had its conception in a vision which came to him while lying upon a hospital cot recovering from his last terrific spree. Others had seen the picture itself in its unfinished state, although Randolph did not encourage visitors to come to his somewhat inaccessible studio while he was actually engaged upon a great work, and he was wont to class all his own paintings as great works.

The opinions of the acquaintances were one in form but differently expressed.

"It will be the greatest thing he has ever done—as great in its conception as 'Parsifal,'" said the First Violin, who preferred the Munich beer made from wheat grains.

"It will be the greatest thing he has ever done—as great in its way as Rafael's Madonna," said the little Italian landscape painter, with a sigh of regret that he had not been given by the good God the gift of wielding the brush that depicts great things.

"It will be the greatest thing he has done—as great in its way as Tolstoi's 'Awakening,'" said the little writer of prose.

To this the poet, and all the rest of the Bohemian clique gave their assent, each in comparison with some great work in his own line of artistic endeavor.

And Randolph knew that it was good alike in conception and execution—this picture of his, which was to be called "The Dawn of Another Day."

Trickery, as the followers of the conventional in pictorial art would term it, he had used freely. It was a picture of a soul, and therefore those who cannot see a soul would call the means he had used trickery.

A woman, beautiful as an angel, but her face stamped with the mark of sin, stood by an open window and watched the dawn come over a range of eastern hills. Commonplace enough the picture, but Randolph, by some subtle magic of his own, told all the story plainly. As one looked at the picture longer, one felt its power more. And gradually one read on the face of the woman a dawn of that purity which is not born of ignorance of sin, but of high resolve to blot it out from life if not from memory.

It was a characteristic of Randolph that he had selected for his model a woman of the lowest class, a creature who had been his companion in the debaucheries of the spree which had preceded the conception of the picture. That she, his model, loved him, was nothing to the artist. Sir Galahad himself might not be purer than Beverly Randolph during the period in which he was actually at work upon a picture. The woman was to him a model and absolutely nothing more. He had been awake to the fact that she was a woman who loved him before the picture began to take shape, and indeed, in his own way, I think he loved the woman a little. She was more beautiful than most of her kind, and it was quite on the cards that he would again awaken to the fact that she was a living, loving woman when the picture was completed.

For the woman it was a different matter. She had consented to pose for the picture because she could refuse Randolph nothing that he desired. She loved him in the way of her kind very devotedly, and the assumption of indifference on his part during the posings she endured only for the sake of the demonstrativeness which she believed would come afterward.

Painting with feverish persistence and supporting himself on absinthe and brandy, Randolph showed no consideration for the feelings of his model. Work was stopped only for brief intervals while the light lasted and during these periods he made no demonstration of his affection for her, indeed showed no consciousness of her presence within the studio beyond a few conventional remarks.

But all things must have an ending, and bye and bye "The Dawn of Another Day" drew near to its completion. With every second Randolph painted with more feverish strokes. His face was pale and drawn in the lines of the ascetic. One who did not know him might well have mistaken him for some young churchman with a gift for painting saints. But the fire of absinthe was in his eye and the model who sat upon her dais knew that soon his eye would glow with a keen appreciation of the fact that she was a woman loving and wanting love—and the thought made her heart beat faster in a pleasant anticipation.

So the picture was finished and with the completion of the last stroke, the artist sank again to the mere man, with the fire of love and absinthe in his veins. The model had never been less nor more than woman, and she flew to his waiting arms, the while their lips met for the first time since the outline of the picture had been blocked in charcoal on the waiting canvas.

The two, artist and model, stood before the picture.

"How do you like it, little one? Don't know yourself, do you?" asked Randolph. The look of the saint was gone from his face and in its stead had come that of a man, heated with drink and hungry with desire. His lips had lost their ascetic curves and were now so full and trembling that they seemed satyr-like.

The woman did not answer him, but gazed only at the picture—raptly.

"Come, sweetheart, look at me, not at the picture," said the man who had been the artist.

But the woman answered never a word, rather cowering as though to withdraw herself from his embrace. The man looked down at her and noted a strange commingling of joy and terror on her face, something that, as the artist

PAINTING WITH FEVERISH PERSISTENCE.

he had been, he would have understood at once, but that, as the man he was, he did not understand except to resent.

"Do I—did I look like that to you?" she asked presently, in a hushed voice resonant of awe and wonder.

"You did look like that to me while I was the artist. Now you look different since I am merely a man," answered Randolph, indifferently and somewhat impatiently.

Resolutely the woman pushed him away from her and gazed at the picture. Then she silently left the room, repulsing Randolph, who would have followed her to detain her.

So the man who had been the artist was left alone with the picture, and he spent as much as ten or fifteen minutes in musing on the idiosyncrasies of the feminine sex. Then he went out to get more absinthe, and in the charms of a rather miscellaneous feminine society, he promptly forgot all about the woman who had been his model.

The woman who had been the model did not forget. She remembered always the picture as the means of her salvation.

And all this points some sort of a moral to those who can find it.

CARRIES HIS OWN BEDDING.

This Gentleman Refuses Hotel Sheets and Pillows and Asks That His Own Be Used.

"A room, please, with bath and without bed clothes," said Harrison Grant Jackson, as he walked into the office of a hotel at Louisville the other night.

"I beg your pardon, sir. I don't quite understand," said the clerk.

"Well, my proposition is simple enough. Give me a room with bath and without sheets or feather bed."

Mr. Jackson is a tall, thin, antiquated gentleman of many years. He looks strange, and is strange.

The reason for his peculiar desires in the way of rooms and trappings is easily explained. In his own words, Mr. Jackson tells his story:

"Fourteen years ago I wrapped myself up in the dirty covers of a bed in a little town in Tennessee. Tired and sleepy, I soon began to doze, but my slumbers were doomed to be neither long nor peaceful, for presently I heard something moving about in the feather bed on which I was sleeping. It was a mouse. In my anger I ripped open the whole bed stuff and found a whole bunch of mice.

"I had to stay in that town two weeks. I was distressed, and in my woe I went out and bought a feather bed, a lot of sheets and pillows. From that day to this I have carried those bed clothes with me. I carry big trunks, and in the bottom of one of these trunks I tuck away my bed clothes when traveling. When I retire I know just what I am wrapping around me. Say, do you know that's a great luxury?"

Not a Case in Point.

Notwithstanding President Roosevelt's comments on race suicide, says the Washington Star, the Mormon who comes to Washington and expects to find sympathy by bragging about his large family is likely to be disappointed.

No woman with a grain of sense ever lets a man gather from her remarks that his character offers any intricacies to her comprehension.

PREPARING FOR AN EXAM.

How a Wise Old Guy Got Lots of Information for a Son Who Wasn't Too Bright.

Philadelphia (Pa.) Special.

At a dinner of the Pennsylvania Society of the Sons of the Revolution, George F. Baer, the president of the Reading railroad, said:

"There is an old man up the state whom I can't help admiring. This old man, in a recent letter to our main office, asked for rates, distances, time and so forth for many kinds of important freight over our principal lines. The letter probed deep into our traffic

GEORGE F. BAER.
(President of Anthracite Trust and Reading Railroad.)

business; it was indicative of a keen mind; plainly the writer, provided he got fair treatment, would become a valuable patron of the line.

"So we sent, post haste, one of our brightest young traffic agents to see him. The agent got off at his station, and had a walk of five miles through the cold to reach his house. Arriving, with some disappointment, at a small farm, the agent took from his pocket the long list of rates that three clerks had spent half the night in compiling, and he said to the old man:

"'I have come, sir, from the Reading offices to answer your recent letter in person. Here on these papers you will find each of your questions treated in detail. May we hope to do some business with you?'

"The farmer looked over the list of answers with a grunt of satisfaction.

"'You're from the railroad, eh?' he said. 'Well, you can't hope for no business from me, but I'm obliged to you, just the same, for all this information. It's for my son. You see, he's got to take an examination next month, and a lot of it will be about railroads. So I thought I'd get some railroad facts first hand.'"

THE LATEST FAVORITE SON.

Nebraska Democrats Urge the Nomination of Judge J. J. Sullivan for Vice President.

Lincoln (Neb.) Special.

Nebraska, although a comparatively young state, always has been "long" on favorite sons. It has given Bryan to the democracy, and this year the republicans are urging John Lee Webster, of Omaha, for the vice presidential nomination. The democrats, ever on the alert to keep pace with their political opponents, have concluded to run Hon. J. J. Sullivan, former chief justice of the state supreme court, for the vice presidency, and the state central committee has formally indorsed his candidacy.

Mr. Sullivan has made a brilliant reputation as a lawyer and a jurist in

JUDGE J. J. SULLIVAN.
(Choice of Nebraska's Democrats for Vice President.)

Nebraska. He was a candidate for reelection last fall, and came very near defeating J. B. Barnes, the republican nominee. The returns showed that Mr. Sullivan had polled 17,000 more than his party vote. He took no part in the campaign, and declared that a supreme judge should not participate in a political scramble. With Mr. Sullivan as a vice presidential nominee, Mr. Bryan would not dare to bolt the ticket, according to the view of Nebraska politicians.

They Waited Eleven Years.

Jacob served Leban faithfully 14 years for the great love he had for Rachel. His record for faithfulness is almost equaled by Augustus W. Saunders, of Atlanta, Ga., who worked and waited 11 years for Miss Helen King, of Morristown, N. J. His patience was rewarded last week, for they were married. In 1893 Mr. Saunders was a patient in the Morristown hospital, and Miss King was his nurse. They fell in love with each other, but he was poor and she agreed to wait for him. He entered the employment of the New York & New Jersey Telephone company, and finally, a short time ago, was given a permanent position at Atlanta. His wedding soon followed.

EXILE FROM POLAND.

COL. JOHN SOBIESKI IS A PICTURESQUE CHARACTER.

Has Served His Adopted Country in War and Peace—Woman Suffrage and Prohibition Are His Hobbies.

Bloomington (Ill.) Special.

The protecting bosom of the United States shelters no more picturesque character than Col. John Sobieski, a Polish exile, who for 56 years has made his home in this country and for 20 years or more in this city. His life history reads like a romance and he is in many respects one of the most remarkable men in public life to-day. He was born in Warsaw, Poland, September 10, 1842, and was the only son of Count John Sobieski, who lost his life in the revolution of Poland in 1846. One of his ancestors was John Sobieski, who reigned from 1640 to 1696 as king of Poland under the title of John III. He was one of Poland's greatest warriors. Two Counts Sobieski, the father and grandfather of Col. Sobieski, met their deaths at the hands of Russian headsmen because of their devotion to their native land. Col. Sobieski's father, who was the owner of 15,000 serfs and also of rich mineral lands, was the leader of the rebellion of 1848 against Russian rule. The revolution was unsuccessful and Count Sobieski was imprisoned and finally met his death on the block, and his devoted wife and the boy were forthwith banished from Poland. They went to Austria, but the feeling in that monarchy was hostile to Polish patriots, and from there the pair proceeded to free Switzerland, where they were warmly received by the colony of Polish exiles who had preceded them. Afterwards Mrs. Sobieski and her son went to Italy and later to England, from which country, in 1855, a midshipman smuggled young Sobieski on board ship and brought him to free America.

On arrival in the United States the military talent of the young man asserted itself and in the spring of 1855, a short time after his arrival here, and when but 13 years of age, he enlisted in the United States army as a bugler, being too young to serve as a soldier. He was assigned to the First artillery, under command of Capt. John B. Ma-

COL. JOHN SOBIESKI.
(Polish Exile of Royal Blood Who Is a Citizen of Illinois.)

gruder, who afterward became a general in the confederate army. When the civil war was declared the First artillery was assigned to duty with the Army of the Potomac. Col. Sobieski was assigned to Gen. Fitz John Porter's division and was a great admirer of that commander and Gen. McClellan. Col. Sobieski served with distinction in the battles of Bull Run, Yorktown, Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, Gaines Mill, Frazer's Farm, Malvern Hill, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg. At the latter battle he commanded a battery of artillery that rendered most effective service against the legions of Lee. He almost paid for his bravery with his life at Gettysburg, being severely wounded, a bullet passing through his body. Other famous conflicts in which he was engaged were those of the Wilderness, Petersburg, Five Forks and Appomattox. Following the surrender of Lee, Col. Sobieski enlisted in Washington under the banner of the Mexican revolutionists and was commissioned a colonel by the republican government. He left for Mexico with a party of soldiers, but all were arrested at New Orleans by Gen. Phil Sheridan.

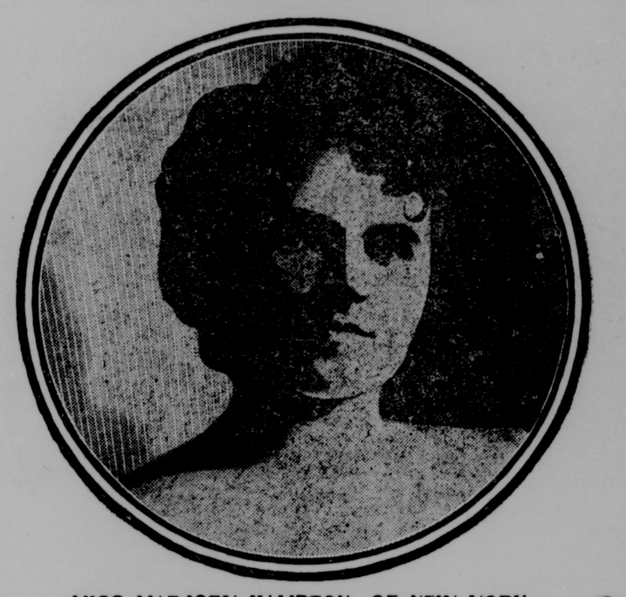
He afterward released them. Sobieski soon afterward reached Mexico and was made chief of staff of the patriot army of Jaurez and helped drive Maximilian from his throne. After the execution of the emperor Col. Sobieski returned to the United States and settled in Minnesota; and then, according to the Chicago Chronicle, he was elected to the lower house of the legislature and afterward became state senator. In the legislature he introduced three measures which have been his life work to sustain—viz., the removal of sex as a qualification of the voter, the abolishment of capital punishment by the death penalty and the prohibition of the liquor traffic. After studying law Col. Sobieski ascended the lecture platform and for 35 years has been speaking upon various subjects, being probably one of the best known men upon the platform to-day. He has lectured extensively through Great Britain and Canada. A soldier of fortune in two wars, and in whose veins flows the royal blood of Poland, Col. Sobieski is a unique character and a man of whom the United States, his adopted country, can well feel proud.

Filipino Students in America.

The Filipinos are drifting this way. Already there are 250 students from the Philippines in American colleges.

"PE-RU-NA TONES UP THE SYSTEM IF TAKEN IN THE SPRING."

SAYS THIS BEAUTIFUL YOUNG GIRL.



MISS MARJORY HAMPTON, OF NEW YORK.

Miss Marjory Hampton, 2616 Third Avenue, New York City, writes:

"Peruna is a fine medicine to take any season of the year. Taken in the spring it tones up the system and acts as a tonic, strengthening me more than a vacation. In the fall and winter I have found that it cures colds and catarrh and also find that it is invaluable to keep the bowels regular, acting as a gentle stimulant on the system. In fact, I consider it a whole medicine chest."—Miss Marjory Hampton.

PURE BLOOD.

Blood Impurities of Springtime—Cause, Prevention and Cure.

Dr. Hartman's medical lectures are eagerly scanned by many thousand readers.

One of the most timely and interesting lectures he ever delivered was his recent lecture on the blood impurities of spring.

The doctor said in substance that every spring the blood is loaded with the effete accumulations of winter, deranging the digestion, producing sluggishness of the liver, overtaxing the kidneys, interfering with the action of the bowels and the proper circulation of the blood.

This condition of things produces what is popularly known as spring fever, spring malaria, nervous exhaustion, that tired feeling, blood thickening and many other names.

Sometimes the victim is bilious, dyspeptic and constipated; sometimes he is weak, nervous and depressed; and again he may have eruptions, swellings and other blood humors. Whichever it is, the cause is the same—effete accumulations in the blood.

Nothing is more certain within the whole range of medical science than that a course of Peruna in early springtime will perfectly and effectually prevent or cure this almost universal affection.

Everybody feels it in some degree.

A great majority are disturbed considerably, while a large per cent. of the human family are made very miserable by this condition every spring.

Peruna will prevent it if taken in time.

Peruna will cure it if taken as directed.

Peruna is the ideal spring medicine of the medical profession.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case, and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

At the Wrong End.

"I have called," said the foreigner, "to ask for your daughter's hand."

"Have you spoken to her yet?" asked the American father.

"No, I thought—"

"Well, you're at the wrong end of the line," interrupted the old gentleman. "She runs her mother, and her mother runs me."—Chicago Post.

A friend in need seldom hesitates to tell you so.—Chicago Daily News.

Too many men spend their money before they get it.—Chicago Daily News.

A cheerful face is nearly as good for an invalid as healthy weather.—Franklin.

The servile imitation of others is the true mark of a little mind.—Greville.

Don't forget that a promising man seldom pays cash.—Chicago Daily News.

The way to honest fame is to study to be what you wish to seem.—Socrates.

"I don't know whether she has shaken him or promised to marry him." "Why?" "He has stopped buying extravagant presents for her. —Philadelphia Ledger.

Patient—"I wish to consult you in regard to my utter loss of memory." Doctor—"Then, if you please, I will take my fee in advance."—Columbia Jester.

Hadley—"He asked me to give him a little advice." Belding—"And you gave it to him?" Hadley—"Oh, yes; I didn't care much for his friendship, you know."—Boston Transcript.

"How old would you say she was?" "Well, let's see: When we were in high school together she used to snub me because I was a kid. Now I'm 37, and, um-m-m, well, I should say she was about 28 by this time."—Town and Country.

"I'll trouble you to hand over your watch," said the courteous footpad. "No trouble at all, I assure you," returned the equally courteous citizen. "It's one of those dollar watches that's guaranteed to run one year, and the year's up."—Indianapolis Sun.

Tess—"O! that's your new hat, eh?" Jess—"Yes, and such a bargain; only $18. What do you think? I dropped in to let Miss Grumley see it just now, and she pretended she wasn't interested. Didn't even ask how much I paid for it." Tess—"No, dear, she didn't have to. You've forgotten to take off that tag marked '$4.98.'"—Philadelphia Press.

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MEXICAN Mustang Liniment cures Sprains and Strains.

The Bicycle and Health

By JOHN SMITHSON.

IT has surprised a good many people to see the signs of renewed interest in bicycling. The appearance of old-time advertising in national mediums is no doubt responsible for the underlying feeling that the wheel is coming back into more popular use; but apart from the business interests which are being forcefully brought to the front, there is a silent but very strong influence working for the restoration of an exercise which has accomplished so much for the human race.

The past few years have been marked by the growth and development of what may properly be called the physical culture fad. All sorts of correspondence schools for the betterment of physical condition have sprung into being, and some of them have accomplished great good for those whose sedentary habits deprive them of the benefits which accompany most of the outdoor sports and pastimes.

To teach the average man and woman how to preserve health; to get them interested in proper bathing, proper eating and rational muscular work, is to take a good step toward the lengthening of days of happiness and usefulness. I can speak with frankness on this point because the fad came home to me and resulted in a course of physical training. From the time I began to exercise and bathe by rule my sleep improved, my head cleared and my efficiency as a worker was materially increased.

The instruction in the course called attention to the superiority of exercise in the open where pure oxygen would be forcefully pumped into the lungs, resulting in a thorough refreshment of the entire system.

From Dr. Seaver and Dr. Luther Halsey Gulick, who is at the head of physical training in all the public schools of Greater New York, I learned that the exercise which was taken with pleasurable environment, like the play of children, was accompanied by the loss of very little nerve force, while the work which called on the will power, gymnasium courses and the like, resulted in a larger consumption of nerve tissue. As my chief ailment had been one of a nervous nature, especially as a sequence to unusual fatigue, I asked for and received a special prescription, which was—bicycling. I rode as a supplement to the courses already referred to and found the results even better than predicted.

A general inquiry among friends and acquaintances in the medical fraternity disclosed the fact that doctors are again prescribing the bicycle as the best therapeutic agent yet discovered. How often we look for the "spring of perpetual youth" in a far distant land, and behold! it is at our door.

Idealism in Education

By PROF. EDWARD A. McDOWELL,
Late of the Department of Music, Columbia University.

UNLESS the students leave their colleges—and in this I include those for women—with some trace of idealism and some love for art, the university is not complete, and the higher education is lamentably lacking in one thing that is very important in the world, and that is idealism. A great majority of college courses tends mainly toward fitting students for the material battle of life.

The fine arts, with their ideal suggestion, are not considered necessary for this and are consequently neglected in universities. I believe that music should never be treated alone, but only in conjunction with the fine arts, namely, belles lettres, literature, painting, sculpture, and architecture. The knowledge of these when a man leaves college need not be technical and exact in every way, but it should be general knowledge of such a character that he can recognize the poetic inspiration of the best in art.

My scheme for the betterment of this condition is to make the entering examination include the fine arts. It may be very broad and not at all technical. Then, again, no man should be allowed to get his degree of B. A. without having taken courses in the fine arts.

Milk and Tuberculosis

By DR. WALTER S. METCALF,
Eminent Chicago Physician.

FROM milk often comes tuberculosis. This I think has been scientifically demonstrated beyond doubt. For this reason extreme care against the furtherance of this dread disease by infected milk should be urged by every physician and compelled by law.

Patients take the milk diet when their power of resistance is at its lowest. Few mothers realize that oftentimes they feed their babies and children milk that comes direct from an infected cow. For this very reason it has been demonstrated that one cow's milk has often proved of greater harm than could have come had the milk from several cows been mixed.

According to bacteriological investigation the bacilli of bovine tuberculosis are identical with the human baccili, although the disease is anatomically different in man.

What is to be done to stamp out this source of infection? has often been asked. One efficient method would be to have every cow giving milk examined annually by the tuberculin test. Let a certificate be issued setting forth the healthy condition of the animal, and if it is an infected animal, let it be isolated from the other stock and killed.

Agnosticism an Intellectual Weakness

By RABBI SILVERMAN,
of the Temple Emanuel, New York.

THE Ingersollian type has almost disappeared from polite society. There is a tacit understanding that religion is an evidence of culture and refinement and that it has a wholesome effect upon the development of man.

There never was a time when men of all shades of belief were as interested in religious study, in worship and practice, as to-day. The religious press has increased and is successful financially. Theological institutions have improved and are better endowed. It is no unusual spectacle to see rich men who devote their energies all the week to making money spend their Sundays in teaching Bible classes.

These evidences and others that could be presented demonstrate that in our own day the ministers have certainly not failed. They are a great social and even political influence, for they exert that silent ethical force that is effective in all social and government reform.

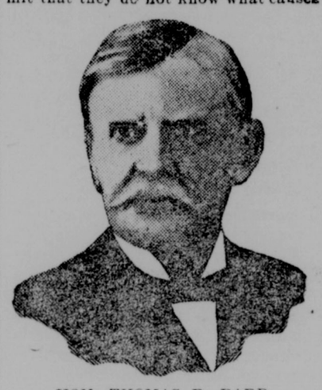
A FORTUNE FOR PROPHETS.

Senator Bard Wants Government to Give $150,000 to Successful Weather Predictors.

Washington (D. C.) Special.

Anyone who can find out what causes the weather, and apply his knowledge to forecasting what the weather will be for 30 days at a time, can get $150,000 from the United States government, if a bill introduced by Senator Bard, of California, becomes a law. This bill offers $150,000 in two prizes, one of $100,000 and the other of $50,000, for the discovery of the physical basis of meteorology.

Even government weather experts admit that they do not know what causes



HON. THOMAS R. BARD.
(California Senator Who Is the Friend of Weather Sharps.)

the weather. They can tell with some accuracy what the weather will be for 24 hours, because they can find out certain things about the weather conditions surrounding points for which predictions are made, but they can't say what is going to happen next.

There are scientists in Washington who believe that there is a fixed basis of the weather, and that once this basis is discovered, it will be possible, say on May 1, to predict exactly what the weather will be for every day that month, including rainfall, temperature, and all other things necessary to be known for the benefit of agriculture, horticulture or commerce.

These scientists have consulted with Senator Bard, and the result is this bill, which provides that the president shall appoint three men as a board of meteorology, to be selected from expert meteorologists nominated from or by Yale, Harvard, Johns Hopkins, Leland Stanford and Chicago universities.

The board will conduct the contest for the prizes. The prize of $100,000 will go to the person who produces the best results as to temperature, which shall include the discovery of the physical basis of meteorology and the best system of forecasting temperature. The prize of $50,000 will go to the best discovery in predicting rainfall.

This is not to be a guessing match, because each contestant must select three different localities of varying climates, and predict the exact weather that will visit these three localities every day, making his predictions for 30 days in advance, and keeping them up for six consecutive months. Then the contestant must go before the board and tell how he did it. His explanation must be upon scientific principles, or the experts will not award the prize to him.

TOLD ABOUT MISS LEITER.

Rumor Has It That Former Chicago Belle Is Engaged to Marry Lord Kitchener.

Chicago Special.

Is Daisy Leiter, of Chicago, to become Lady Kitchener? This is the society rumor that is heard in Chicago, London and several European capitals. In St. Petersburg the report has gained such credence that it is understood that the famous African conqueror and the Chicago woman had already been married, making Lord Kitch-

MISS DAISY LEITER.
(American Heiress Said to Be Engaged to Lord Kitchener.)

ener brother-in-law to Lord Curzon, viceroy of India.

Since Kitchener won fame as a leader in Egypt, South Africa and India, his name has repeatedly been connected with that of famous women, actresses, heiresses, and other women of note, while Miss Leiter has been similarly favored with reported engagements.

The Nove Vremya, St. Petersburg's leading organ, in commenting on the rumored engagement, which the writer evidently thought had reached the marriage stage, says:

"Two American millionaires have changed the destinies of India. Since Lord Curzon became Lord Kitchener's brother-in-law, their personalities seem to have been merged. Curzon spoke with the words of Kitchener on the glacis theory, and Kitchener adopted the policy of Curzon in sending an alleged diplomatic mission into Thibet."

WAR REMINISCENCES

TAKEN INTO CAPTIVITY.

Results of a Very Daring Enterprise Just After the Battle of Gettysburg.

Capt. Abraham Jones, relates a writer in the American Tribune, commanding about 100 men of the First New York cavalry, known as Lincoln's cavalry, dashed into a strong column of Lee's army, at Greencastle, Pa., and captured 700 prisoners and 200 wagons. Being in the extreme front, and failing to exercise proper discretion, I rode too far within the confederate lines, and was captured. When I surrendered I was near a battery. A colonel said: "To charge a battery single-handed is certainly a gallant act. I wish you belonged to my command." I replied that I thanked God I was not a confederate. No other member of my regiment was captured. My captors divested me of hat, boots—in fact, of about everything except my pants and handkerchief. I walked barefooted from Greencastle, Pa., to Staunton, Va. Of course, I became tired, it being a long and weary way to travel with bleeding feet. I was assured that if I failed to keep up with the procession, a bayonet would be run through me. I gave one of my captors a five-dollar gold piece to get me half a loaf of bread. He cheerfully accepted the gold, but failed to deliver the bread; thereupon, in sudden heat and passion, I seized his gun and assaulted him, giving him a pair of very black eyes. They condemned me to be shot, but when Gen. Imboden learned that I had given the fellow my money, for which I had received nothing in return, he remitted the sentence, saying my offense was a pardonable one. Rejoining the column of prisoners, the most of whom had been taken at Gettysburg, I resumed the march "On to Richmond."

After a brief stay at Libby prison, we were transferred to Belle Isle, where Lieut. Boisseux was in charge. On the second day there, we were relieved of all our valuables, money and watches, especially. I had a few dollars in my pocketbook, which I threw back over the dead line, at the same time calling Lieut. Boisseux a thief. Infuriated, he seized his gun, and would have run me through with the bayonet, had not one of the guards interfered in my behalf. However, he gave me a violent kick, and ordered me to go after the pocketbook. Instead of going, I called to the boys on the other side to throw it over to me, which they did. When the lieutenant found there was little wealth in the pocketbook, he was evidently disappointed, plainly showing that he was disgusted with me for not having a more plethoric wallet.

However, when he ordered a thorough investigation of my scant habiliments, the money I had sewed up in my pants was revealed to his rapacious gaze, and, of course, he eagerly took it.

The prisoners were permitted to bathe in the James river, and Lieut. Boisseux, treating me with distinguished

WOULD HAVE RUN ME THROUGH.

consideration, put me in charge of detachments of bathers, my compensation being extra rations. He ordered me not to let more than 40 go into the water at one time. Again, perversely insubordinate, I let out from 75 to 80, and gradually increased the number to 150. After two weeks' duty at the "bathing resort," Boisseux, probably afraid I would take the entire encampment "in swimming," transferred me to the commissary department. My duty was to go on the boat to Richmond for bread, a ration of which was about enough for a two-year-old child to eat at one meal. In addition to the bread a little bean soup was served—one or two beans in a cup of liquid, that represented a dead horse or mule.

My sojourn at Belle Isle was in July and August. When a detachment of prisoners went out, August 25, 1863, Lieut. Boisseux told me to accompany them, although my name was not on the list for exchange. He sent me along as an "extra," because he had insulted me, and I had had the courage to defend myself.

I well remember the "red-headed sergeant at the gate." I think he was killed when our troops entered Richmond.

Punishment by Proxy.

A mother recently brought her little boy to school for the first time, and she said to the teacher:

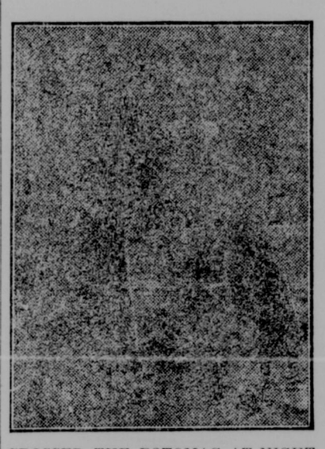
"This little boy is very delicate, as he is afther a fit of harmonya on the loongs; but if he does anything bould—and I know he will—bate the wan next to him an' 'twill frighten him."—London Tit-Bits.

SECY. STANTON'S CHIEF SPY

Some Interesting Events of the War Career of the Late Col. William P. Wood.

Col. William P. Wood, a veteran of the Mexican and civil wars, who died recently in Washington, was one of the most trusted of Secretary of War Stanton's secret agents, says a writer in the New York World. He was superintendent of the old capitol prison, and at one time he was the head of a secret-service system, in close touch with all parts of the south through contraband or underground mail systems.

Many prospective movements of the southern armies first became known in this manner, as, for instance, Lee's movement into the north, which culminated in the battle of Gettysburg. Most of these underground systems carried the mail from the confederate states to Canada, but most of the important letters were transcribed at



CROSSED THE POTOMAC AT NIGHT.

the old capitol prison, before they ever reached their destination. It was by this method that the machinations of the Knights of the Golden Circle and other secret societies in the interest of the confederacy were watched.

When Stanton was made secretary of War, Col. Wood was at once called to the war department, where a comprehensive confmission was given him in Stanton's own handwriting, to have full charge of the prison without interference from the military authorities, except in a general way. Wood organized about 40 of his friends early in April, 1861, into a company of scouts. He always asserted that he, with ten of his scouts, was the first armed party of federals that invaded southern territory. He often crossed the Potomca at night with ten or a dozen of these scouts, loaded down with firearms and ammunition, for the purpose of annoying the confederate pickets stationed along the Potomac around Arlington Heights, by keeping up a fusillade sufficient to make them think a whole regiment was coming.

Probably the most notable feat that Col. Wood performed was the exchange of civilian prisoners of the federals and confederates at Richmond, Va., and Salisbury, N. C. Many prisoners of southern sympathies, natives of Washington, Maryland and Virginia, had been confined for long terms in the old capitol prison and Carroll place, while the same was true of outspoken federal sympathizers in Richmond and other cities of the south. About 150 confederate prisoners were placed aboard the steamer John A. Warner, under a small guard of the famous Pennsylvania bucktails, with Col. Wood in charge.

Although John A. Warner was stopped for a time by the United States military authorities on the ground that Col. Wood had no authority to proceed with his prisoners, he soon took matters into his own hands, armed the prisoners, cowed the guards, and, getting steam up, proceeded toward Richmond, in spite of all orders.

When Col. Wood was at Salisbury a general telegraphed to Stanton complaining of Wood's actions, and stating that he would not obey orders. Stanton telegraphed back "If he does not obey orders, 'shoot him on the spot,'" quoting Dix's famous flag orders in a sarcastic way.

Wood made several trips to Richmond during the civil war, either on secret service or for Lincoln.

He always said he was the only person who knew the whole of the inside history of the Booth conspiracy against Lincoln. At first it consisted only of a crazy plan to kidnap Lincoln and take him to Richmond. This plan was concocted at a meeting place in a boarding house on the corner of F and Ninth streets, northwest; here, in which Col. Wood rented a room for a number of months, where he occasionally slept or employed some one else to do so, in order to keep watch upon the proceedings. One of the maddest of the crowd that met here was one Payne, a Mosby guerrilla, who had been captured and brought to Washington.

Payne took the oath of allegiance to the United States and quit the guerrilla business, so he was discharged from the old Capitol prison with exchange, and remained in Washington. Their plans for the capture of Lincoln were always known in advance, and their designs were thwarted.

According to Col. Wood's narrative, the plot to assassinate Lincoln was not 36 hours old when Booth carried it out. He believed that Booth grew tired of the kidnaping plans, and suddenly hit upon assassination.

Wood obtained the confessions of Mrs. Sarratt and Payne. He always maintained that Mrs. Sarratt was innocent of any part in the conspiracy.

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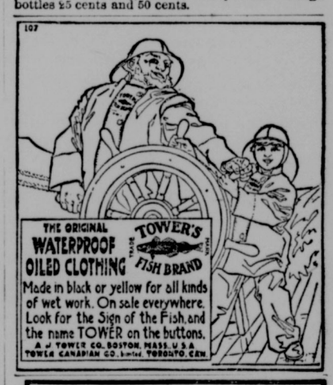

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THE REPUBLICAN,
Oakland, Md.

THURSDAY, MAY 19, 1904.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS:

GEORGE A. PEARRE,

of Allegany County.

HON. GEORGE A. PEARRE.

Hon. George A. Pearre has again been nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Sixth Congressional District. He will certainly be elected because he is an able, upright and excellent gentleman. He is a leader in the body of national Representatives, and his brilliancy and intelligence sheds luster on the Sixth Congressional District of Maryland. Since he has been in Congress he has been a representative of all the people of his district. He has been fair and impartial in the discharge of his duties and no man has failed to receive a hearing and his earnest assistance no matter what was his political belief. Colonel Pearre has been most conscientious in the discharge of his duties. It is often thought by many that the duties of a Congressman are light and that the office is a sinecure. Some Congressmen can get through a session of Congress with little or no effort. A striking instance of a man doing nothing is the leading candidate for the Democratic Presidential nomination, William R. Hearst of New York. But members of the national legislative body who are conscientious and endeavor to discharge all the duties of their office must labor long and hard. Colonel Pearre has done this and done it at a great cost to himself. Today he is confined in a hospital suffering from physical and nervous exhaustion, a condition brought about by his close application to duty during the recent term of Congress. He worked night and day, contrary to the advice and orders of his physician, with the result that he is now just recovering from a most depressing and trying spell of illness.

Throughout the length and breadth of the Sixth district of Maryland Colonel Pearre is honored and admired. He is held in the same high esteem by the members of the Congress, and when he rises on the floor of the House of Representatives to discuss a question he commands the same attention and respect as he does when he appears upon the hustings in his own district. The citizens of the Sixth Maryland would have to look far and wide for an abler and more satisfactory representative than Colonel Pearre. His re-election for these reasons is assured aside from the fact that this is a strong Republican district.

Distinguished looking, able and eloquent, Colonel Pearre is the ideal representative of the people. Fair, broadminded and approachable, he is the guardian of the interests of the Sixth district of Maryland an important factor in the national government and a pillar of strength to the grand and splendid policies of the Republican party which have done so much for the welfare, prosperity and happiness of this nation.

The Morning Herald congratulates Colonel Pearre on his renomination. The action of the convention reflects the sentiment of the voters of the Sixth district, and on November 8 they wil confirm it by re-electing him for another term. As long as he consents to stand as a tribune of the people just that long will the people select him for that purpuse.—Hagerstown Herald.

QUEER THINGS IN THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

The Hearst boom for the Presidency has assumed formidable proportions, and with the hundred votes pledged to his support at the end of last week, he is in position to demand a hearing at St. Louis. In fact, the promoter of yellow journals has the lead on the Democratic side. The Hearst boom is in every way a personally conducted campaign with plenty of money as the chief factor.

Mr. Hearst is not basing his claims to the Presidency upon his record as a member of Congress. *Collier's Weekly* publishes a tabulated statement which shows that the figure the notorious New York representative cuts in Congress is principally zero. "Mr. Hearst makes no speeches," says *Collier's*, "no one knows what his ideas may be except, perhaps, the men whose brains he has hired to run his newspapers. He is a member of the House of Representatives, but he is rarely seen there, and he has never made a speech on the floor of the House. His maiden speech was made on April 23 to the House Judiciary Committee, which had called on Mr. Hearst to appear before it to explain one of his resolutions. Mr. Hearst read his explanation to the committee in the committee's chamber. The curiosity of the House as to whether Mr. Hearst could make a speech was therefore not gratified. During the [illegible] months that Mr. Hearst has served five [illegible] of Congress, and during as a member of Congressional sittings, the activity of Mr. Hearst, Representative of the Eighth New York District, may be summed up in this way:

Speeches delivered	0
Incidental remarks on the floor	0
Motions or points of order made	0
Reports submitted	0
Petitions and papers presented	0
Resolutions introduced	1
Bills introduced	5

"No report has ever been circulated in Washington that Mr. Hearst was prevented from attending the sessions of the House on account of illness or accident. He represents 228,000 constituents—more than the combined population of Arizona and Nevada—and he has made no explanation of his legislative inactivity. The Democratic party is unfortunate. For the past eight years it has been made ridiculous with Mr. Bryan and his 16 to one ideas, and as soon as the Nebraska statesman becomes quiet, the party is humiliated with [illegible] the yellow journal candidate. There are queer things in the Democratic party.

IN REPLY to a request from the state tax commissioner, Attorney General Bryan rendered an opinion, in which he held that railroad companies must pay a franchise tax on their gross receipts from whatever source the income may be derived. Some of the subsidiary lines of the Pennsylvania Railroad company had objected to the payment of the tax on the money received for carrying the mails.

Another opinion construed chapter 486 of the acts of 1902, which provides that when securities are held in trust the taxes on these shall be paid to the local authorities at the residence of the beneficiary and not at that of the trustee. Mr. Bryan's opinion reads as follows:

"If both trustee and beneficiary are residents of the state, the local tax is to be paid to the local authorities of the residence of the beneficiary.

"If the beneficiary is a non-resident, and the trustee is a resident, then the tax is to be paid to the local authorities at the residence of the trustee.

"If the trustee is a non-resident, the property is to be assessed as if owned by the trustee, and the tax is to be paid at the principal office of the corporation.

"If both trustee and beneficiary are non-residents, the tax is to be paid at the office of the corporation."

MR. WILLIAM R. HEARST has promptly declared that he will accept whoever is nominated and whatever is done at St. Louis.

How about Mr. Bryan? Mr. Bryan in his speeches and paper, and Mr. Hearst in his papers and speech, has been declaring for years that the trusts and big corporations must be hunted by Federal law and the Federal troops and the Federal power. Judge Parker, his friends and the New York State Democrat platform propose nothing of the sort. They leave the trusts to the States—which are powerless.

When this is done at St. Louis, how are Mr. Bryan and Mr. Hearst going to explain to those who believe in them, and there are such, that nothing is going to be done? Can Mr. Bryan afford to take this position? Either he has been in earnest or he has not. If he has, he must go on and bolt. If he has not been in earnest, his influence will be gone.

Decoration Day at Deer Park.

Preparations are being made by the Deer Park Cornet band for Decoration Day. An excellent program is being arranged and a large crowd is expected to be present. At 9 a. m. the band will march to the depot and from there will march to the grove where the procession will form consisting of band members, of G. A. R., M. E., Lutheran and U. B. Sunday School children, prominent speakers, visitors, and citizens of Deer Park and vicinity.

The procession will then proceed to the cemetery where the children will strew flowers over the graves of the known and unknown dead. After the return to the grove dinner will be served, which to members of the G.A.R. will be free. At 1 p. m. the Armstead choir will open the afternoon service by several choice selections after which prominent speakers will deliver appropriate addresses.

At 6 p. m. a grand parade will take place through the main thoroughfare of the town. In the evening at 8 o'clock sharp a concert will be given in Laughlin's hall under auspices of the Deer Park Cornet band, after which refreshments will be for sale.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS' MEETING

At Which District Assessors Were Appointed for the Ensuing Year.

The Board of County Commissioners with the full membership and Clerk Ross present, was in session Tuesday and until noon on Wednesday during which time general routine business was transacted and district assessors were appointed for the ensuing year as follows:

No. 1—A. C. Browning.
No. 2—Charles T. Frantz.
No. 3—Gideon J. Gnagey.
No. 4—To be appointed.
No. 5—Wm. M. Lohr.
No. 6—D. W. Fraker.
No. 7—Edward E. Friend.
No. 8—James E. Moreland.
No. 9—Thomas H. Layman.
No. 10—William [illegible]or.
No. 11—A. J. Broadwater.
No. 12—Francis M. Green.
No. 13—W. S. Pew.
No. 14—P. H. Rodeheaver.

The Board will again meet on Monday, June 6th, for the transaction of regular routine business.

DIED.

Mrs. Rebecca Durst, wife of Charles Durst, died at her home at New Germany, Md. The deceased was born Jan. 1, 1838, died May 13, 1904, aged 66 years, 4 months and 13 days.

Her remains were laid to rest in the M. E. gravevard. The funeral services were conducted by the three pastors, Revs. Hilbish, Miller and Yoder. Rev. Miller gave a short discourse in German.

Although it was a very disagreeable day the funeral was one of the largest ever known in New Germany.

The deceased was a mother of 11 children, 10 of whom are living.

Six of the children are married while four remain single.

She also leaves a husband, two brothers and three sisters to mourn her loss.

For Sale,

At the late residence of Mrs. L. D. Walker, Oakland, Md., on Saturday, May 21st, at ten o'clock, household furniture, bed room sets, wardrobes, kitchen furniture and utensils, stoves, etc., etc.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

The Oakland Normal.

The lectures which have thus far been delivered before the students of the Oakland Normal, have been very interesting and instructive, especially the microscopical exhibition and lecture given by Dr. J. E. Harned on last Friday afternoon. Dr. Harned exhibited quite a number of specimens, of which a fly's tongue, the common form of the bacteria, as found in water and the blood corpuscles of certain reptiles compared with those of man, were perhaps the most interesting. The exhibition was a rare treat to the students, as many of them never before having had such an opportunity.

Dr. Murdaugh is expected to give a lecture on next Wednesday, the 25th inst. Subject, "Essentials in Teaching."

Mr. J. C. Renninger will lecture on Friday afternoon of this week. Subject "Public Speaking."

Hand Sawed.

John Bowe, a sawyer at the mill of the Preston Lumber and Coal Company at Crellin, received a slight injury to his right hand Monday morning by that member coming in contact with the big circular saw on the mill. He was brought to Oakland where his wounds were dressed by Dr. John E. Legge.

BONE FOOD

Soft and crooked bones mean bad feeding. Call the disease rickets if you want to. The growing child must eat the right food for growth. Bones must have bone food, blood must have blood food and so on through the list.

Scott's Emulsion is the right treatment for soft bones in children. Little doses every day give the stiffness and shape that healthy bones should have.

Bow legs become straighter, loose joints grow stronger and firmness comes to the soft heads.

Wrong food caused the trouble. Right food will cure it.

In thousands of cases Scott's Emulsion has proven to be the right food for soft bones in childhood.

Send for free sample.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists,
409-415 Pearl Street, New York.
50c. and $1.00; all druggists.

CUMBERLAND REPUBLICAN

Clarence M. King Elected Mayor of Queen City.

The city election in Cumberland, Monday resulted in a Republican victory, Clarence M. King being elected Mayor over Charles P. Zimmerman, Democrat by 53 majority. Howard M Fuller, Democrat, was re-elected City Clerk by 28 majority over Harry Irvine, Republican. The Republicans elected four Councilmen—Henry A. Bachman, Thomas F. Smouse, Levi Shaw and William Garner—and the Democrat one—"Will" H. Shepherd. The proposition for a $25,000 bond issue for a paid fire department was carried by a large vote.

John M. Resley, independent, for City Clerk received 846 votes, only 139 less than Fuller, while Irvine polled 955. Irvine would have won had Resley been out of the field. The latter's candidacy was not taken seriously by many, but he showed surprising strength.

Fined For Attempted Abduction.

Frank Johnson and Lupton Frantz were given a hearing before Magistrate Thomas D. Stewart, Saturday, on a charge of attempting abduction, Johnson was fined $25 and costs or 60 days, and Frantz $50 and costs or 60 days. The two men had been arrested by Detectives Wm. A. Riley and Richard Kelly last Monday, while they were in company with Elizabeth Stein, 15 years old. The girl said the two men had approached at the B. & O. railroad depot and said they were agents for a theatrical attraction at the St. Louis exposition, and offered her a position. She had gone with them to the Oxford hotel, where they were to meet another girl, but the other girl not being there, she become frightened and left.—Monday's Pittsburg Times.

After Federal Appointment.

The dispatches from Washington, D. C., Tuesday, announce that Judge U. S. Kendall, of Fairmont, a native of this county, in company with Senator Elkin, and former Internal Revenue Commissioner, John W. Mason, called at the White House, in the interests of Judge Kendall, who is seeking an appointment as a Federal Judge in the Philippine Islands. His many old friends in this county will wish him success in his aspirations.—Meyersdale Republican.

AUTOISTS WILL GO VIA GRANTSVILLE

To The Great World's Fair In St. Louis.

A great deal of progress has been made on the work of the organization of the grand automobile tour to the World's Fair at St. Louis, in July. The tour is not a contest of endurance run. There are no compulsory rules nor regulations governing it and each participant is expected to suit his own pleasure and convenience in all of the details.

Automobilists who want to take part are requested to fill out a blank giving the place they will start from and their destination, make of car, number of passengers, etc. An entry fee of $10 is charged to cover the expense incurred by the American Automobile Association in preparation of route book and in securing special facilities for tourists along the route.

The Eastern points of origin are [illegible] Philadelphia and New York, Boston, [illegible] Baltimore. The start from Baltimore will be made Friday, July 29, stopping at noon at Frederick, 47 miles, and at night at Hotel Hamilton, in Hagerstown, 47 miles; Saturday, July 30, stop at noon at Hancock, 27 miles, and at night at Cumberland, 67 miles. From Cumberland the route will carry the party on over the Savage mountain into the Casselman valley and through the town of Grantsville, where on Sunday dinner will be served, thence on west through Somerfield, Uniontown, Washington, Wheeling Cambridge, Zanesville, Amsterdam and Columbus.

Lutheran Church Services.

Services at St. Mark's Lutheran ch. as follows: Prayer service every Wednesday at 7.30 p. m.; Catechize every Saturday, 2.00 p. m; Sabbath School, 9.30 p. m.; Christian Endeavor, Sunday, 6.30 p. m.; Preaching service, 10.30 a. m.

Preaching in Lutheran church at Deer park next Sabbath at 8.00 p. m.; Catechise at 7 p. m.

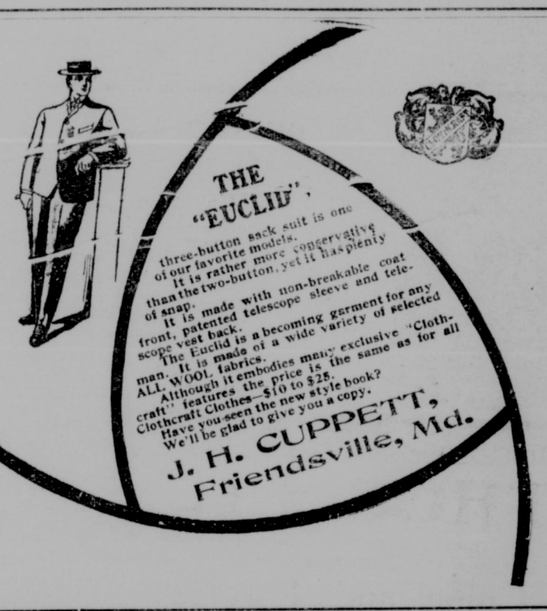
Oh! Pa!

"Say, Pa, can't I go to Robinson's and get a suit with short pants?" Indulgent parent: "Yes; and get shoes and stockings also, for Robinson's is the place for bargains." 10 2t.

Car Load Frederick Lime on Sale.

C. M. Rathbun & Sons, Loch Lynn, have a bulk car of Frederick lime now on sale at their planing mill.

Money to loan on real estate. Easy payments. Apply to Julius C. Renninger, Oakland, Md. 33 tf



A SPECIAL SALE OF

FLOOR COVERINGS AND FURNITURE.

In anticipation of heavy demands this spring for Floor Coverings, especially Mattings, we have put in an extra large stock and offer great inducements to buyers FOR THE NEXT THIRTY DAYS.

The goods offered below are all first class, bought at an advantage and will be sold to our patrons on a small margin.

Mattings:

Jointed, the kind that wears, several designs, worth 15 cents, at 10c. Jointless, good quality, catchy designs, worth 20c. at 14c. The Best China, 90 pounds to the roll, worth 35c. per yard at, at 30c. Cotton warps, in stripes, flowers, delicate tints, good wearing quality, at 20c., 25c. and 30c. per yard.

Linoleums:

In this line we have many designs and can suit the most fastidious. The values offered cannot be equaled by any one in this section. They go at 40c., 50c., 55c. and 60c.

Carpets:

INGRAINS — An endless variety, best qualities, standard patterns, good values at 35c., 40c., 45c., 50c., 55c., 60c., 65c. and 70c per yd.

HEMP — A money saver to those who purchase it. Worth 25c., at 12½c. Beat it if you can.

VELVET—Something that will last a life time and will always be an ornamental floor covering, worth $1.35, for $1.15 per yd. Another quality of velvet, almost as good, beautiful designs, worth $1.25, for $1.00 per yard.

TAPESTRY BRUSSELS—Ten wire, sewed and laid on the floor, at 90c. per yard, worth $1.10.

Rugs:

SMYRNA—The latest designs, good colors, size 30x60, for $2.24.

MOQUETTE—Patterns the prettiest, size 30x60, for $2.79

Bed Room Furniture:

Iron Beds, finished in ebony and brass, ivory and brass, tipped in gold, in endless variety of patterns, $4 to $25.

Steel Springs, tempered in oil, 120 coils, $1.49 each.

Full size Combination Mattress, extra thick and well made, $2.75.

Elastic Felt Mattress, 45 pounds, full size, equal to the Ostermoor, $7.50 to $12.00.

A 7-piece Bedroom Suite, oak, French bevel-plate glass 20x24 in dresser, $22.25.

Picture Frames with glass, 16x20, ready to go on your wall, $1.25.

Dining Room, Parlor, Library and Bed Room Suites, made by the leading factories—those who have a reputation to sustain and with our guarantee as to workmanship, quality of composition and general stability back of them at prices that cannot be met unless the other fellow cheats.

Buy at Home

and of a firm that makes furniture and all things entering into the comforts of a well furnished home a specialty. We have a stock of $10,000 worth of furniture and carpets to select from.

Fine Valour Tufted Couches, splendid styles and workmanship, $7.50.
(If you can beat this we will give you one for nothing.
We are in the Furniture line only but offer you Royal Baking Powder at cost, 40c. per lb.

These prices are good for thirty days from this date, Thursday, April 28, 1904.

D. E. BOLDEN & CO.,
Exclusively Furniture and Carpet Dealers.

The Garrett National Bank

OAKLAND, MD.

Pays 3 Per Cent. Interest on Time Deposits.

D. E. OFFUTT, President.
G. S. HAMILL, Vice-President.
S. T. JONES, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:
DANIEL E. OFFUTT,
GILMOR S. HAMILL,
JOHN M. DAVIS,
GEORGE W. LEGGE,
JOHN T. MITCHELL,
WILLIAM R. STULL,
SCOTT T. JONES.

Capital paid in, - $50,000.00
Surplus and Profits, - 15,000.00

Muco-Solvent

is an indispensible household remedy because it is a preventive as well as a cure, and because it arrests development of all contageous germs and bacterial diseases. It cures croup, colds, tonsilitis with its associated ills and all inflamed and catarrhal conditions of the mucous surface. It is a harmless vegetable preparation that may safely be administered to the tenderest babe. If not for sale in your neighborhood, write to

THE PIEDMONT SUPPLY CO.,

Sole Agents for Muco-Solvent. Piedmont, W. Va.

If You were Your Wife

would you rather wash a lot of odd shaped pieces full of holes and corners—**or three simple pieces?** Would you rather work hard, and know it was almost impossible to get the dirt out—**or work easily** and know you could finish in a few minutes and that your work would be well done? That is where

TUBULAR SEPARATORS

Are different from others. **The Tubular bowl is very simple**—is made of three small pieces. All others are very complicated. Let me take a Tubular bowl apart for you next time you're around. I'd give you a catalog, too.

J. E. GNAGEY, Accident, Md.

THOS. LITTLE.

This is the season of year to make changes, and I will make a GREAT REDUCTION in the prices of

China and Porcelain Ware.

I have a large stock of this goods and they must go at the remarkably low price of 10c each. Many of these pieces are cheap at 25c. But I have concluded to sell all at the low price of 10 each.

They consist of Decorated, Gold Trimmed Meat Plates, large and small, Bread Nappies, Pitchers, Bowls, Cups and Saucers, large and small plates, just the thing for every day use.

Also a Fine Line of Imported China at Less than Cost.

Come Early and get the Choice Pieces.

THOS. LITTLE.

THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE

Absolutely Pure

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

IT IS A MATTER OF HEALTH

LOCAL AND OTHERWISE

Incidents and Events at Home and Nearby—Personal Mention, Etc.

For Sale—A six-roomhouse on Second street. Apply to D. E. Bolden.

Mr. McCulloh Brown, of Bayard, was a business visitor to Oakland Monday.

Attorney Hay, of Philadelphia, has been in Oakland several days this week engaged professionally.

Wanted—White woman to cook and white girl to wait in restaurant. Apply to W. G. Hinebaugh, Oakland, Md.

It's easy to make good bread when you use the highest grade of flour, "Pillsbury." Use no other. For sale by W. H. Bartlett.

Mr. Samuel Lawton is over at Kingwood this week where he is engaged completing a heating plant and installing a hot air engine.

Mr and. Mrs. W. A. Maffett went down to Hoyes Sunday where they attended the funeral of Miss Minnie Smith, which took place Tuesday morning.

A trip to Bartlett's store is a trip to California via. "The Sunbeam Fruit Line." Peaches, Pairs, Cherries and Apricots.

Dr. W. H. H. Bixler is down in the county this week on professional business.

Messrs. Offutt & Sons have erected a large new awning fronting their store on Second ssreet.

Assistant Fish Cammissioner Richard T. Browning, of Thayerville, was in Oakland Tuesday.

Miss Goldie Lloyd, of McMecken, West Va., is here on a visit to the family of William Kildow, Esq.

Earl Kildow, employed as a fireman on the Baltimore and Ohio at Cameron, West Va., is home on a visit of a few days.

Judge U. S. Kendall, of Fairmont, spent Tuesday in Oakland having come here that day from the mills at Kendall to take the train for his home.

Col. George Treusdell and Mr. and Mrs. James Swan Frick, three summer residents of Deer Park, have sailed for Europe, where they will remain several months.

Miss Gertrude Shirer, who returned to her home in Oakland a few weeks ago from Grafton, where she was employed in the *Sentinel* office, is now an employe of this office.

Mrs. J. L. Pollock, accompanied by her little son Edward, of Philadelphia, are here for an indefinite period as the guests of Dr. and Mrs. E. H. Bartlett at their home on Alder street.

Messrs. J. W. Whorton, John W. Arnold and Sam Leevers went over to Kingwood this morning where the former has secured the contract to plaster the new National bank building in that town.

Wanted—Saw mill to come and cut a "set" one-quarter mile from B. & O. switch. Timber is mostly white oak. Apply to J. R. Carney, in school house near county road west of Mackin's farm, Terra Alta road.

Mr. E. G. Naylor, the blacksmith, recently installed a machine in his shop which is being satisfactorily used for placing rubber tires upon wheels. Heretofore persons with rubber tired vehicles have been compelled to send their wheels to different sections of the country when repairs were needed but with this contrivance long waits are obviated and owners can have repairs made while they wait.

DECORATION DAY AT FRIENDSVILLE

The Annual Decoration of the Graves of Our Honored Dead.

Sherman Post No. 11, of Friendsville, desire that there be a general turnout of the citizens, public school children or Normal scholars, all the organized bodies of the town and the band, and visitors from the surrounding country are also cordially invited to participate with the Post on Memorial Day, Monday, May 30, in decorating the graves of the noble dead who have answered the last roll call and are now resting in our cemeteries. An old comrade will deliver an address.

Sherman Post will assemble at the M. E. church at 9:30 a. m., where the beautiful ritual of the order will be carried out.

Donations of flowers will be thankfully received and can be left at the church.

By order of the Post.
R. E. FRIEND, Commander.
GEO. E. BISHOFF, Adjutant.

Gov. and Mrs. A. B. Fleming, of Fairmont, were here several days last week looking after some repairs to their summer home between Oakland and Mountain Lake Park.

Mr. A. C Scott, of Fairmont, came down to Oakland Friday and spent Saturday and Sunday with his brother Bert near Hutton. Mr. Scott is a finished printer and while in town made this office a visit.

Col. and Mrs. A. G. Sturgiss and daughter Miss Nell, who spent the winter with Morgantown relatives, returned to Oakland Friday evening and will remain here during the summer, occupying their home on Alder street.

Deer Park expects to have quite a celebration on Decoration Day. An interesting program has been arranged for the occasion and those who are not otherwise engaged will be entertained by visiting that town on the 30th.

Rev. Taylor Sines, accompanied by his brother, Mr. Henry Sines, left Oakland Monday morning for Carthage, Mo., where they went to attend the conference of their church. The latter will visit Oklahoma before his return to his home.

Mr. Clarence V. Guard, one of Friendsville's young business men, was in Oakland two or three days this week where he attended a meeting of some of the members of the Maryland, Pennsylvania and West Virginia Telephone Company.

Snow, hail, sleet and rain in large installments were the portion of this section on Sunday. The thermometer dropped to less than forty and on Monday morning a heavy coating of ice covered the pavements and house-roofs. Whether or not the fruit trees, which are just budding abundantly, were damaged, remains to be seen.

Painters in Oakland are exceedingly busy this spring. The residences of Dr. Ravenscroft, Dr. McComas, E. Lambert, G. S. Hamill, Thomas Little, S. W. Leathers, Wade Hinebaugh, John T. Mitchell and several other have been or are now in process of painting, all of which adds materially to their appearance.

Mr. George H. Fulmer and family moved a portion of their household goods to Swanton Tuesday where they will reside during the summer. Mr. Fulmer is employed in the May store at that place as manager and is quite successful, having had years of experience in the mercantile business in Oakland and at Crellin.

The timely discovery of a fire which caught back of a flue in the building occupied by Harry White as a barber shop on Alder street last Saturday afternoon, probably saved a portion of the town from destruction. The flames had gained considerable headway but were extinguished with a few buckets of water.

Mr. Charles Liller has removed his barber shop from the Naylor building on Railroad street to the Ravenscroft building on Second street. His new shop furniture, modern in construction and handsome in design, has been shipped from the foctory, but owing to slow transportation it has not yet been received here.

Yesterday afternoon the Ravenscroft building was thought to be on fire and after tearing up a portion of the stairway and not being able to locate the flames the discovery was made that a radiator on the first floor had been removed and the escaping steam from the pipe had heated the walls and floor which led the belief that the house was burning.

The summer schedule on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad went into effect Sunday, with but slight changes in the running of through passenger trains. The only decided change was made in the running of west bound train No. 7, which now passes through Oakland at 1.54 in the morning instead of 12.24 as it formerly did. The east bound accomadation now runs at 5.12 instead of 3.20 p. m. On June 20th two additional accomodation trains will be placed in service. One will go east in the morning about nine o'clock and returning will go west about six in the afternoon.

Estray Notice.

There came to my place last fall two sheep, one ewe and one wether. Owner will please call, identify property and pay all costs and remove same.

HENRY BAUGH.
Engles Mills.

Miss Gertrude Poe, of Baltimore, is visiting Mr. and Mrs. N. S. Heindel at their home on Liberty street.

Mr. Robert Porter, accompanied by his daughter, Mrs. Frank Keen, of Bel Air, Md., arrived here Tuesday afternoon and are the guests of relatives.

Miss Jennie Johnson, of Oakland, and her cousin, Miss Mira Ross, of Addison, Pa., who has been her guest here several days, returned Monday afternoon from a visit to Fortress Monroe, Va.

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad workmen are erecting a new platform along the tracks of the company from the depot to the elevated walk leading from Second street. The platform will be considerably wider than the old one.

Miss Nora Teets has resigned from the Tri-State telephone office at Masontown to get married to Marling Maust of that place. She is the fourteenth girl to be married out of this office since it was opened a few years ago. Several hundred applications are said to be on file from eligible girls in the county.

At a special meeting of the Knights of Pythias held Tuesday night the rank of Knight was conferred upon Messrs. N. S. Heindel, W. H. Bartlett, Bowie Johnson, George W. Fleming and H. L. Daugherty. The lodge within the past two or three months has added nearly fifty to its membership and still growing.

Postmaster Jarboe was out over the proposed new rural routes south of town a few days this week in company with Mr. George Giesman securing the names of the citizens who are to be served when the routes are open. Two applications have been filed with the postmaster for appointment as carrier, the applicants being Messrs. Charles Newman and Michael Kildow, son of Hopwood Kildow, Esq.

Mr. Charles E. Hambright, clerk to the Board of Election Supervisors at Cumberland, came up to Oakland last Friday afternoon and secured from the Supervisiors here a number of ballot boxes which were used in the municipal election at Cumberland Monday. Owing to the contest between Messrs. Wilson and Robb, of Allegany county, over the State's Attorneyship, the ballot boxes of Allegany county are tied up in the courts and of course could not be used Monday, hence the visit of Mr. Hambright.

Tuesday night of this week, some slick burglar entered several houses in town and succeeded in picking up several little souvenirs of remembrance. At S. J. Sterling's, he got a valuable gold watch that had just been reset with a $30 movement and also got Mr. Sterling's pants, containing several dollars in money. Mr Sterling was awakened by the intruder and he fled without getting anything more. The pants were found next morning in the yard at Lee Graham's. The same night a fellow was in the house at Tom Dunn's, but the baby was sick and some of them were up with it and scared him away without getting anything.—Kingwood Argus. Mr. Sterling is a Garrett countian, having been born and reared near Friendsville, where he is well known.

WOOL !

Time to Shear Sheep.

TOWNSHEND

Has Wool Twine

—AND—

Pays Cash for Wool.

S. L. Townshend & Son

Hurry, HURRY, Hurry!

—TO—

Dixon & Kelso's

THEY HAVE SOME

GREAT BARGAINS

In Lace and Ruffled Curtains and Mattings.

All 16c Mattings, at - - 12½c
" 25c and 28c Mattings at - 22c
" 30c Mattings at - - 24c
" 35c " " - - - 26c

Our Lace and Ruffled Curtains are far the best we ever had. We have about 180 pairs to sell, and think that these prices will do the rest.

Lace Curtains,	2½	yards, worth	$ .75	at	$ .48
" "	3	" "	1.00	"	.74
" "	3¼	" "	1.35	"	.94
" "	3½	" "	1.75	"	1.23
Ruffled "	3	" "	1.25	"	.96
" "	3	" "	1.50	"	1.24
" "	3	" "	2.00	"	1.66
" "	3	" "	2.50	"	1.80

Yours, respectfully,

DIXON & KELSO.

P. S. Will pay 23c. cash or 25c trade for Wool.
And $1,25 bushel for Potatoes.

BAUMGARTNER'S BIG BARGAINS!

5c SUGAR BOWLS, CREAM PITCHERS, THREE PAPERS PINS, ½ GAL. TIN BUCKETS, CAKE PLATES, AND LOTS MORE. 5c

Come around and see what 5 and 10c will do.

THE LITTLE MAN.

The Up-to-Date Grocery,

First National Bank Building, Oakland, Md.

Exclusively a Grocery Store.

CASH OR PRODUSE—One price to everybody and that the lowest consistent with a complete line of High-Grade Groceries.

Everything New, Clean and First-Class.

Fresh Vegetables on THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS.
Largest Line of CRACKERS in Oakland—Fresh Every Week.

W. H. BARTLETT.

Oakland Model Steam Bakery

To my Patrons and the Public:

Owing to the steady increase in my business and the determination to give my customers the best service and goods that can be produced anywhere, I have installed in my Bakery an up-to the-minute steam plant by which the product of my establishment is more than doubled and in consequence no delay is anticipated in putting upon the market twice daily fresh, nutritious Bread, Cakes, Pies, etc.

The dough mixer in my establishment has a capacity of three barrels which is driven by an engine and is of the latest pattern and a model in every respect. The dough is mixed by this machine and turned upon the table without being touched by the hands, thus ensuring better mixed bread and cleanliness in every respect. "Cleanliness" is our motto.

I have also installed a power ice cream machine and am better prepared than heretofore to manufacture Ice Cream and sell at wholesale and retail on the shortest notice.

I respectfully invite the public to inspect my plant.

Very truly yours, HENRY LAUER.

Oakland Model Steam Bakery

WHEN MAN PROPOSES

By HELEN ROWLAND

"DO I LOOK perfectly calm?" inquired Polly, climbing into the wrong side of the sleigh and trying to tuck the laprobe around the dashboard. "Because," she went on, beginning to take off her gloves, and then, as she recollected herself, nervously drawing them on again, "though you might not suspect it, I'm—a little—excited. I've just finished getting proposed to."

I gave the check rein a violent jerk that must have insulted a horse like Marc Antony.

"I wouldn't even ask who—," I began.

"Oh, you needn't," said Polly. "It was only Bobby Paddington."

I started. The check rein slipped from my fingers, and I let the whip fall with a thud into the snow.

"Why, what's the matter?" asked Polly. "It isn't polite to be surprised when a girl gets proposed to. It looks as if you had thought she couldn't—"

"Oh, it isn't that," said I. "Anybody could get proposed to by Bobby Paddington—and in leap year."

"Pooh!" said Polly, as I stepped into the sleigh and tucked the robe around her. "Leap year has nothing to do with it—nor Bobbie Paddington, either—if a girl has really made up her mind. Leap year merely gives her a privilege which a woman can take whenever she likes. It's like the kiss under the mistletoe, entirely a joke. You wouldn't dare kiss any girl under the mistletoe whom you wouldn't dare kiss anywhere else. And no girl would think of asking a man to marry her on leap year, or at any other time—that is, no girl with a particle of common sense or delicacy."

"Or womanliness," I declared.

"Or knowledge of men," said Polly.

"Or breeding."

"Or experience."

"I wonder," said I, "if any woman ever did use that leap-year privilege."

"Never," said Polly, "since she has had the every year privilege of making a man propose to her. It would have been so very unnecessary. Any woman who uses a little tact and sets out to can get a proposal. The difference between proposing herself and making a man propose to her is the difference between using a whip and spur. You don't have to whip a horse—that is, a horse worth having—do you? But you do often have to spur him when you come to a jump. A man is like a horse; he hates a whip, but he minds a spur."

"Oh, I see," said I, chuckling to Marc Antony until the sleigh sped over the frozen road; "a proposal is like a hedge. A fellow wants to get over it, but he is afraid of what is on the other side. He may land in a tangle—or he may get a cold water dousing."

"Or he fancies there might be a ditch somewhere."

"Or a trap," I suggested, gently.

"Exactly," said Polly, "and that is why it needs a little mental suggestion from the girl to spur him on. If she attempts to drive him with a whip he balks. But mental suggestion—"

"That isn't anything like—hypnotism—is it, Polly?"

"Well—a little," acknowledged Polly. "It's making somebody think something that isn't so."

"Making him think that there isn't cold water on the other side?" I inquired.

"Yes, or a tangle," said Polly. "The average man dreads getting tangled up worse than he does plunging into cold water. But if you can hide all the cords of a binding engagement and all the bonds of matrimony, or can make them look like garlands, or cover them with silk and can persuade him that a proposal isn't a hedge at all, but a bower of roses that he can slip over without any discomfort, and that the water on the other side couldn't possibly be cold, but just warm tears of affectionate sympathy, and that there aren't any ditches in which to be entombed alive, or any traps in which to be caught, and then can make him believe that you don't care whether he takes a leap or not—"

"He will go pell-mell on to his doom!" I finished tragically.

"Like Bobb Paddington," Polly giggled.

"Oh, Bobby Paddington!" I remarked with disgust. "He is just like some fool horses that would take any hedge, if it was a brick wall—and always land on their feet. There is a Divine Providence that protects Bobby."

"I'm very sure you're very uncomplimentary," said Polly. "And, besides, Bobby Paddington landed right in the ice-cold water this time. I refused him—as hard as I could."

I looked down at the demure little bundle of fur beside me, with one curl and a nose sticking out of the big collar.

"Did you do it for my sake, Polly?" I asked softly.

"No," said Polly, "for Bobbie's. He needed the lesson. His conceit was something atrocious. Besides, I made a sort of wager with Kitty Carter—" Polly stopped.

"Well?" I suggested.

"Oh, well—that I could—that he should—I mean— Oh, don't you understand, Mr. Heavyfeather—by 12 o'clock, I finished refusing him at five minutes of, while you were waltzing with—"

"How do you know with whom I was waltzing?"

"Oh, I only had to keep one eye and an ear on Bobby—and not my heart," said Polly, sweetly.

I melted beneath Polly's smile, as the snow beneath the sun.

"Polly," said I, "tell me how you managed the mental suggestion in Bobby's case—how you manage it anyhow."

"With Bobby? Oh, yes; I began by telling him that the jam was in the closet, but that the door was locked."

"I don't understand," said I.

"I told him," said Polly, "that I never intended to marry, never!"

I jerked the reins so suddenly that Marc Antony threatened to stand up on his hind legs.

"What did you tell him that for?" I exclaimed.

"Bobby would hate to think anybody who was in the matrimonial market had entangled him," explained Polly. "He likes to think he is pursuing somebody who doesn't want him. That's the funny thing about most men. They always want the girl who they think doesn't want them, and thereby lay the foundation for the divorce court proceedings right there in the parlor where the proposal is going on. It is nearly always safe to begin making a man propose to you, by telling him you are unattainable. It is like telling a small boy that there's jelly cake in the pantry, but that it's locked up. He immediately begins to look for the pantry key.

"Polly," said I, gazing down upon that small bundle of fur with real awe in my eyes, "are you sure you aren't a reincarnation of Plato—or Socrates—or somebody? For an unreasonable little person, you can reason better—"

"Oh, it didn't come naturally," laughed Polly. "It's the result of—well, you might say long experience."

I winced. I was searching my memory; and somewhere, at some time, it slowly occurred to me, Polly had positively vowed to me confidentially that she never intended to marry.

"Oh, I see," I remarked, as the light dawned on me; "you always say that, just as you say: 'Charmed to meet you,' when you're introduced, 'Come again,' when a man leaves the house, or 'Pardon me,' when you step on his toes."

"No-o-o," said Polly; "you wouldn't dare tell a timid man that the pantry door was locked. He might take you literally, and go away frightened or discouraged. And I told you that I didn't treat them all alike by any means."

"Well," I remarked, flipping Marc Antony quite unnecessarily, "what did you do next, as regards Bobby?"

"I don't remember. Let me see. Let me see—oh, yes. I believe I pointed out to him why I wouldn't marry, but what a perfectly charming wife somebody was missing; and how entirely ideal marriage between two sympathetic souls could be made, and how awful it would be if a man should marry the wrong girl; and—"

I leaned over and looked Polly squarely in the face.

"Did you say all these things, Polly Lee?" I demanded.

"Look out!" cried Polly. "That's the second time you've almost driven into a snowdrift."

"Polly Lee," I repeated, "did you say all those things?"

"Why, of course not, Silly!" said Polly, turning pink. "I only suggested them. My words were quite—well, he never would remember the words anyhow, so they don't count."

"Well, what does count, anyway?" I retorted, flipping Marc Antony spitefully.

"The looks," said Polly, "and the tone and the attitude."

I gave Marc Antony the first lash he ever had.

"What attitude, Miss Lee?" I asked, in a cold, hard voice.

"The mental attitude," answered Polly, without the quiver of an eyelash, "and the mental atmosphere. Oh, it's something you can't explain, but most girls understand it. It's just like feminine logic. There isn't any explanation and you can't prove it, but it's true, just the same."

"There is," said I, "just about five dollars difference between feminine logic and masculine logic."

"I don't understand," said Polly.

"I mean," said I, "that there is five dollars difference between Bobby Paddington's logic and your logic."

"Please explain," pouted Polly. "You're always so intricate!"

"For instance," I went on, "when Bobby Paddington bet me five dollars this morning that he would carry his flirtation with you to the point of proposing within 24 hours—"

"Mr. Heavyfeather!" exclaimed Polly, sitting up perfectly straight. "You don't—mean to say—Bobby Paddington knew I was engaged to you!"

"Oh, yes; I told him all about that only this morning," I replied, nonchalantly.

Polly was looking straight ahead of her with flaming cheeks and snapping eyes.

"And, as I remarked to you," I went on, slipping my arm across the back of the sleigh and glancing sidewise at Polly, "Polly Paddington would take any sort of a hedge, even if he knew it was a brick wall."

Polly didn't even notice my arm. As she leaned back into the depths of it and the sleigh, with a long breath; there were tears of mortification in her eyes.

"Then," she said, looking pathetically up at me, "he was only flirting—with me—all the—time!"

"Polly, dear," said I, bending over and kissing the top of the fur cap softly, "and what were you doing?"—Washington Post.

Indian Magic.

The United States bureau of ethnology recently has completed an investigation into the magic of the Indians and has been baffled by feats performed by their wizards which are fully as wonderful as those of the oriental fakirs. Missionaries and other reliable authorities have told of plots of grass and century plants made to spring from the bare ground in a few moments, and other equally mystifying acts of sorcery.

One person in three in the state of New York has a savings bank account, and the average depositor has $480 to his credit.

BRISSON LOVES CHILDREN.

Famous French Statesman, Satirical in Parliament, Writes Rhymes for Little Tots.

Paris (France) Special.

M. Henri Brisson, who recently succeeded Paul Deschanel as president of the French house of representatives, is a many-sided old parliamentary warhorse, who advocated the cause of the republic with voice, with pen, and, occasionally, with the sword, long before it was proclaimed.

Keen, cold, impassive and satirical in the chamber of deputies M. Brisson is about the last man in French politics

M. HENRI BRISSON.
(New President of the French Chamber of Deputies.)

to-day whom one would suspect of being, when off duty, a boon companion of "les petits," as children are called in Paris. As a matter of fact, however, M. Brisson might be either Lewis Carroll or Eugene Field, so far as popularity with the tots is concerned, and his methods of amusing them, too, recall those of the authors of "Alice" and "Little Boy Blue." The president of the "chambre" is a widower and childless, but his distinguished "chief of the cabinet," Jacques Girard, has two little olive branches, and by them "Bison," as he is known to the small Albert and Suzanne, is regarded as just about the best fellow in the world. Often he spends hours in making nonsense rhymes for them, and some of these presidential efforts would not disgrace Carroll himself.

Brisson really is an amateur verse writer of no small ability, a good many of his sonnets having found their way into print. He also is an enthusiast on the subject of poetic drama. His friends declare that he can recite both "Hernani" and "Ruy Blas" with as much facility as Mounet-Sully, who plays them; and he has Moliere at his fingers' ends. One of M. Brisson's few boasts is that, in his youth, he could deliver Racine's "Iphigenie" fom beginning to end.

He is nearly as strenuous as the president of the United States, and is like Mr. Roosevelt in having a habit of taking his friends out for walks, and, forgetting that they are less energetic than himself, bringing them back in a state of collapse. The other day, some miles from the end of one of these walks, the president's confrere, M. Steinilber, elected to follow ingloriously in a cab. Brisson rises at five o'clock every morning, summer and winter alike. Old man as he is, he still fences every day, and all his writing is done standing at his desk. Though the recent sessions of the chamber have been extended far into the night, and been exceedingly stormy, the president has not yet missed a "seance," and it is not at all likely that the vice president will be overworked.

M. Brisson is a great authority on political economy. Several years ago he traveled extensively both in Egypt and the Holy Land, and the fortunate folk who received letters from him while on his wanderings declare that their wit, insight and general literary quality made them well worth being preserved in print.

PANAMA'S COAT-OF-ARMS.

It Is Pretty to Look Upon and Its Motto Is a Collection of Good Words.

Panama Special.

Panama, the new republic, has already its coat-of-arms, showing an attractive and comprehensive design. It consists of a shield surmounted by an eagle, in whose beak is the ribbon upon which is written the motto of the state: "Paz, Libertad, Union, Progresso;" (Peace, Liberty, Union, Progress.) Below, on the upper part of the shield, side by side,

PANAMA'S COAT-OF-ARMS.
(Officially Adopted by the Republic's Executive Council.)

are the implements of war and of peaceful occupations. Below this, occupying the central place, is a land and water view, the site of the canal, and the fruits of the harvest; a rushing train on a track fills up the point of the shield. Flags drape it on either side, and stars surmount the eagle.

Were Proud of Big Feet.

Grecian women had longer feet than the average man has now.

ONLY A MODERN SHERLOCK

Displayed the Wisdom of a Wizard, But It Was Merely Commonplace.

The grave physician (this method of speaking of physicians is significant of results, rather than of demeanor) carefully examined his patient, relates the Baltimore American.

She had just called at his office and said she was ailing in so many ways she was mystified.

After having noted that she was indeed grievously afflicted, he said:

"Madam, before I can do anything at all for you, you must move closer into the heart of the city."

With a start the woman said:

"Oh, sir, but how do you know I didn't live near the heart of the city?"

Gazing pityingly upon her, he said:

"Madam, you do not know, perhaps, that we physicians have been considering special treatment for the ailment now known as the northwestbaltimoreitis. You live somewhere near North and Maryland avenues?"

"Yes, sir," wonderingly.

"You are accustomed to standing on the northwest corner of that thoroughfare and waiting for a car?"

"Yes, sir," astoundedly.

"You have been doing this since the fire crippled the company's service and the number of cars for awhile reminded you of hen dentistry?"

"Yes, sir," aghast.

"Your case is plain. You have varicose veins in both ankles, from standing. You have partial paralysis of the muscles of the jaws from chewing gum you got from that slot machine at the corner. The muscles of the right side of your face and neck, also those of your back, are strained with leaning out from the curb looking up to Twenty-fifth street to see the car turn. Your eyes are popped half way out of your head with the staring incumbent upon that rubbering stunt. Your toes are covered with corns from having them trodden upon in getting on the car and afterward. You are partially deaf from hearing the conductor say: 'Move up forward, please.' You are threatened with apoplexy on account of the anger you have felt when you hung to a strap while a long-legged man sat near you with his legs sprawled out to the limit of their reach—"

But the woman, who was superstitious and believed he was a wizard, had fled precipitately lest he might add insanity to her other ailments.

WORK OF ENGLISH WOMEN.

It Is No Longer Considered Degrading for Them to Earn Their Own Living.

It is no longer regarded as unfashionable for a woman of good standing in English society to earn her own living. Frequent paragraphs in the newspapers convey the information that this or that woman of quality is engaged in some business whereby she earns enough to supply all her wants, and most of them are meeting with success. The blessed word "work" has passed along the ranks of all classes of society and women are becoming happier and better in consequence. We all have had experience of the irreparable damage done to the lives of many women by the old prejudice against their working. It often happened that a woman with a great talent for the stage or for the concert-room was kept from exercising these talents by the supposed prejudices it would do to her social position, and then—when her husband had failed in business—this same woman had often to start a profession at a time when the beauty, the energy, the hopefulness of youth had departed, and when her talents could not have the suppleness to improve by practice. How many women have lamented the lost opportunities of their youth when in middle age the stress came, and deplored the blindness of father or husband which prevented them from following their destiny and exercising their talents.

In France they have less nonsense than we have in these affairs of daily life, and especially where women are concerned. Indeed, woman holds in France a position which is utterly unlike her place in any other country in the world. That nation, so absurdly dubbed frivolous by those who do not know her, is really one of the most industrious nations in the world, and idleness is held to be a vice with women as with men. Even the tripper to Paris knows that in every shop the till is and the bank accounts are in the hands of women, and those who know social life intimately there are aware that the wife and mother practically rules the household.

A Municipal Venture.

The tramway system at Hull, Eng., is owned and operated by the city. The cars are double-deckers and the fare is 1d (2 cents) on all lines for all distances. The financial results of this low fare system are equally interesting. During the latest 12 months reported on there were 10 miles of double track, or 20 miles of single track, in operation. The gross income is about $445,000; the cost of operation was about $233,000. This left a gross profit of $212,000 and, deducting interest on the investment and the sinking sum, a net profit of $122,000, or an average of over $12,000 a mile of double track, which went into the city treasury.

Most Remarkable.

Mr. Kadley—Miss Odley is a queer girl. I heard her remark to another girl that she saw Miss Swellman on the avenue to-day.

Miss Pert—Well, what's queer about that?

"The queer part was that she didn't proceed in the same breath to describe what Miss Swellman had on."—Philadelphia Ledger.

SMILES

ON THE OLD MAN'S HANDS.

Willie Saply—Dearest, I've been discharged from the office! I've lost my job!

Mrs. Willie Saply (nee Gotrox)—How perfectly awful!

Willie—Yes; your father always was unfortunate.—Chicago Daily News.

Her Fortune.

"Colonel," said the beautiful grass widow as she placed her hand in his, "can you read palms?"

"Well, yes, some," he replied, with wonderful self-control. "Let's see. Um! The lines in your palm indicate that you are not going to be married to a rather tall man with grayish hair and a brilliant war record. Let's go and see if we can't find some punch."—Chicago Record-Herald.

WORTH MORE.

Maude—Did you see my new engagement ring Jack gave me?

Ethel—Yes; it's a beauty, too. As diamonds have gone up, I suppose it's worth more than it was when I wore it.—N. Y. American.

The Jogerfy Lesson.

Of isthmuses, continents, capes and canals
The pupils had shown off their knowledge most fully.
Said the senior director: "The b'ys and the gals
Hev sartinly got up their jogerfy bully.
Jist one other question I'd like to perpound,
What is a volcaner? Who'll tell fer a penny?"
A moment of silence, intense and profound.
"Hit's a mountain whut's sick at the stummick," said Bennie.
—Lippincott's.

No Profit in It.

"How is the cattle business in this neighborhood?" asked the stranger.

"It ain't what it used to be," grumbled Uncle Jed Sorreltop. "Six months ago a freight train run over an old cow of mine. The company didn't settle with me till the other day, and all I could get out of 'em was $25. By gum, I could 'a' sold 'er to the butchers fur more'n that!"—Chicago Tribune.

WHAT SHE WANTED.

"Mamma wants the part of the paper that tells about the terrific slaughter.'

"Tell her I'm reading the war news now, but in a minute she can have—"

"She said the terrific slaughter in spring bonnets at Makin & Sellem's."—Chicago Tribune.

Undoubtedly True.

"The good die young, you know," remarked the man with the quotation habit.

"Naturally," rejoined the matter-of-fact person. "That's the only time people are good."—Chicago Daily News.

Cheerful Admission.

"So you cheerfully concede that your son knows more than you do?"

"Certainly. You don't catch me admitting that my father could bring up children better than I can."—Tit-Bits.

The Vice of Politics.

"What is it, my children," exclaimed the temperance advocate, "that causes men to ignore the ties of home, neglect their families, stay out until after midnight, and get up with a bad headache in the morning?"

"I know," shouted a young wide-awake in the room.

"Well, my little fellow, tell the others what it is."

"Politics!"—Tit-Bits.

Parental Solicitude.

Daughter—But, ma, I don't like him.

Mother—He is an only son and his father is very rich.

"Well, as to that, his father is a widower, and may marry again."

"True. I did not think of that. Perhaps you'd better marry the father."—N. Y. Weekly.

THE DOUBLE LIFE.

She—Prof. Henpeck of Yalevard college spoke ten languages.

He—He hardly gets a chance to speak one at home.—Chicago Chronicle.

The Trouble with Him.

His constant boast is that, "bejinks,
He always says just what he thinks."
And yet he might not bore
If what he thinks he'd say, and then
Have mercy on his fellow men
And not say any more.
—Chicago Record-Herald.

His Argument.

"So you are an advocate of vegetarianism!"

"Yes."

"For what reason?"

"If I can persuade everybody else to live on vegetables, perhaps eggs and beef will become cheap enough for me to have all I want of them."—Washington Star.

So Like Her Father.

He kissed! Although she'd orter
Have frowned upon such pranks,
The editor's coy daughter
Returned the thing "with thanks."
—Philadelphia Press.

NOT THE REAL ARTICLE.

Mamma—Now, Teddy, supposing I give you two nickels and baby one dime, how much—

Teddy—Make it dollars, ma. 'Tain't real money and you needn't be stingy.

Theory and Practice.

He felt that he could run the earth—
His genius none could match;
Although he vainly tried to farm
A seven-acre patch.
—Washington Star.

Seemed Probable.

Vivacious Miss—Just as soon as we had gone out on deck, though, a storm came up, and we hurried down the companionway—you know what the companionway in a steamer is, don't you, Mr. Feathertop?

Mr. Feathertop—Yes; it's a sort of—er—lovers' walk, isn't it?—Chicago Tribune.

In a Good School.

First Actress—Really, I don't see how you manage to get that swell society talk down so perfectly. You never traveled in swell society, did you?

Second Actress—No. When I am on the stage I listen to the conversation going on in the boxes.—Chicago American.

After the Swindle.

Husband—You are certainly easy.

Wife—Oh, don't be so ugly. It isn't the first time I have been cheated.

Husband—Oh, then it's happened before?

Wife—Yes, it happened on the day of our wedding.—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

Pleased, Indeed.

Parke—Was your wife pleased with your birthday present?

Lane—Delighted. She said she liked it almost as well as the one I gave the cook.—Brooklyn Life.

HIS FOUNTAIN PEN LEAKED.

And Annabel Googan's Face Bore Evidence Convincing and Condemning.

"Annabel!" called a Manchester mother over the banisters, as she heard the front door close.

"Yes, mamma," replied a sweet, girlish voice, and Annabel Googan slowly framed herself in the darkness of the staircase, reciates London Tit-Bits.

"Was that Mr. Timberry, Annabel?"

"It was, mamma."

"Do you know it is 20 minutes past 11?" came in cold tones from the wrapped figure in the upper hall.

"Mamma, we hadn't the slightest idea it was so late," said the young girl, earnestly. "You see," she continued, "Mr. Timberry has been telling me about China and Japan. He said everybody ought to know about them, and it was so interesting, we never thought how late it was getting. Do you know, mamma," added the sweet girl, as she reached the landing, "that in China they—"

"Did Mr. Timberry draw a map of China on your face, Annabel?" asked Mrs. Googan, sternly.

"Why, mamma?" asked the girl in startled tones.

The young girl rushed to a mirror and saw with horror-stricken glance that the left side of her face was streaked and stained with ink.

"Heaven and earth!" she screamed; "his fountain pen must have leaked into his waistcoat pocket!" and with a shriek of horror the beautiful girl fell fainting to the floor.

The Doctors Failed.

Kilgore, O., April 11.—A rather remarkable case has just come to light in this place. Mr. John T. Riegle had been suffering for some time with an aggravated form of Kidney disease which had caused him a great deal of discomfort.

He tried the treatment of several doctors, but did not get any better. At last he chanced to read an advertisement of Dodd's Kidney Pills, a remedy which has been making many wonderful cures, and he bought some at once and began to use them. He says of the result:

"Dodd's Kidney Pills do just what they are advertised to do. I can praise them for the good they have done for me. They cured me completely after the doctors had failed, and I wish that every poor sufferer could hear of them, for I know they will cure Kidney trouble."

There seems to be no case of Kidney Trouble, Rheumatism or Backache that Dodd's Kidney Pills will not cure perfectly and permanently.

Mabel—"Why didn't you scream when he put his arms around you?" Ethel—"I wanted to, but couldn't, and when I could I didn't want to."—Butte Intermountain.

It Cures While You Walk.

Allen's Foot-Ease is a certain cure for hot, sweating, callus, and swollen, aching feet. Sold by all Druggists, Price 25c. Don't accept any substitute. Trial package FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

'07 (after slapping the wrong man familiarly on the back)—"Oh, pardon me, sir, I thought you were some one else." '04—"You are quite correct. I am."—Harvard Lampoon.

"I received a cool but satisfactory letter from home." "How's that?" "It contained a draft."—Yale Record.

The case of Miss Frankie Orser, of Boston, Mass., is interesting to all women.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I suffered misery for several years. My back ached and I had bearing-down pains, and frequent headaches. I would often wake from a restful sleep in such pain and misery that it would be hours before I could close my eyes again. I dreaded the long nights and weary days. I could do no work. I consulted different physicians hoping to get relief, but, finding that their medicines did not cure me, I tried **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound**, as it was highly recommended to me. I am glad that I did so, for I soon found that it was the medicine for my case. Very soon I was rid of every ache and pain and restored to perfect health. I feel splendid, have a fine appetite, and have gained in weight a lot."—MISS FRANKIE ORSER, 14 Warrenton St., Boston, Mass.—*$5000 forfeit if original of above letter proving genuineness cannot be produced.*

Surely you cannot wish to remain weak, sick and discouraged, and exhausted with each day's work. Some derangement of the feminine organs is responsible for this exhaustion, following any kind of work or effort. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will help you just as it has thousands of other women.

W. L. DOUGLAS
$4.00, $3.50, $3.00, $2.50
UNION MADE **SHOES** BEST IN THE WORLD.

W. L. Douglas shoes are worn by more men than any other make. The reason is, they hold their shape, fit better, wear longer, and have greater intrinsic value than any other shoes.

Sold Everywhere.

Look for name and price on bottom. Douglas uses Corona Colt Skin, which is everywhere conceded to be the finest Patent Leather yet produced. *Fast Color Eyelets used.* Shoes by mail, 25 cents extra. Write for Catalog.

W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

MOTHER GRAY'S SWEET POWDERS FOR CHILDREN,

A Certain Cure for Feverishness, Constipation, Headache, Stomach Troubles, Teething Disorders, and Destroy Worms. They Break up Colds in 24 hours. At all Druggists, 25cts. Sample mailed FREE. Address,

Mother Gray, Nurse in Child-ren's Home, New York City. A. S. OLMSTED, Le Roy, N. Y.

THE TWO WORKMEN.

One, a Teetotaler, Saved a Competence, While the Other Drank Up His Income.

Thomas Brown lived next door to Robert Smith, and both worked at the same factory. But, though they stood side by side all day, they had very different ways of spending their evenings. Smith's pleasure was to spend the hours with companions in the saloon, while Brown thought his own snug chimney-corner pleasanter and cheaper.

Brown was a "stanch teetotaler," as he called himself. He was hale and strong, and he found he did not need beer or whisky; he saw many of his fellow-workmen and their lads slipping down into the habit of spending a great part of their earnings in drink, and every now and then breaking out in drunken revels. So Thomas resolved to keep clear of the temptation to take too much strong drink, by taking none at all.

He was surprised himself to find out how much money this resolve saved him. He found that he had about $2 a week to spare, after paying all household expenses. He consulted with his good wife what to do with this $2, and they settled to put it in a building society which had lately been formed. So Thomas Brown took ten $100 shares, and paid his $2 a week to the society; while his neighbor and shopmate, Robert Smith, spent his surplus $2 in the saloon.

Several years passed over. The building society of which Thomas Brown was a member, was wound up, and Thomas

WHERE SMITH SPENT HIS SURPLUS.

received a check on the bank for $2,000, with which he bought a house, which brought him $2.50 a week for rent.

As he still had $2 surplus from his wages, and these $2.50 besides, he thought he could not do better than join another building society; and so he took 30 $100 shares, and paid in his $4.50 a week.

More years passed over, and the building society paid Thomas $4,500, with which he bought more houses, which brought him in about $10 a week—about $520 a year.

About this time work began to be slack at the factory, and the master sent for Thomas and Robert, and told them he was very sorry that he could no longer find employment for them.

Both returned home. Thomas was a little sad to think that he should not go to the old place, where he had worked for so many years; but Robert had a heavy heart, and when he told his wife, she pictured a dismal future, and burst into tears.

After their cheerless supper, Robert went out, but instead of going to the saloon he looked in to see his neighbor Thomas, and ask him what he was going to do; for Thomas, like a wise man, had not boasted about his savings or his property, and few of his shopmates knew anything about it. Thomas was at his supper when Robert came in, and he asked him to sit down and join him; but Robert was too excited to do that.

"What is to be done, Thomas?" said Robert; "this is a desperate bad job."

"Well," said Thomas, "for my part I don't intend to work in the factory any more. I can't take to a new place now after I have been so long used to the old shop."

"How do you mean to live, then?" asked Robert. "Has anyone left you a fortune?"

"No," answered Thomas, "but I have income enough to keep me without working in the factory."

"I wish," said Robert, "that you would give me a leaf out of your book."

"Nay," said Thomas, "I fear it is too late now. You know I have been a teetotaler for 20 years and more, and many a joke you and the rest have had at me for it."

"Well, you have the best of us now at any rate," said Robert; "but you don't suppose I have been a drunkard, do you? I have always made my wife comfortable and given her what she wanted for the house."

"I know you have," answered Thomas; "but my wife and I agreed to put $2 a week we could spare into a building association, and now we have $10 a week coming to us without working for it."

Robert looked surprised, and said, sadly, as he got up to go: "I see my mistake, now; though I have not been a drunkard, I have squandered away without thought what might now make my wife and myself comfortable for the rest of our lives, instead of having to set out and look for work in a new place amongst strangers."—National Advocate.

A TERRIBLE INDICTMENT.

Part Christian Nations Play in Debauching Native Tribe Through Liquor Traffic.

Referring to the devastating ruin brought upon native tribes by the introduction of intoxicating liquors on the part of Christian nations, Rev. Mark Guy Pearse says:

"We Englishmen, so proud of our country, must bow down with an awful shame at the thought of it. All that England has done and is doing to advance the welfare of the nations is undone, and worse than undone, by the curse of strong drink. It hurts one indeed to think of it, but it is just the awful and terrible truth that in spite of our Bible societies and of all our great missionary societies, the world would be better to-day if there were no England.

"In India it is said that for every native converted to Christianity, 100 natives are made drunkards. When the natives see a drunken man, they are accustomed to say: 'He has left Mohammed and gone to Jesus.' 'Now that Burmah is annexed,' says a missionary, 'it has become a place of cheap drink and great crimes.'

"I have only once been near a Mohammedan town, and this is what I saw: I had not landed five minutes before I was surrounded by a group of Arab boys carrying bottles of spirits—Mohammedan lads, whose religion forbids them to drink strong drink—and we were assailed with cries in broken English: 'Master, buy bottle brandy—three-six.' 'Miss, nice bottle brandy—three-six.' My heart prayed God that these lads might be kept sober Mohammedans rather than become such 'Christians' as they are accustomed to see. Little wonder that one of the most enlightened Brahmins cried: 'Oh, that we had never seen a European face; oh, that we had never tasted the bitter sweets of your civilization, rather than that it should make us a nation of drunkards and brutes.'

"Thus writes Arnold White, who has lived amongst the natives:

"'The Indians of America and Hindoostan, the wild races of Australia, the Kaffirs, the debased Hottentots, the West Coast negroes, the effeminate Cingalese, and the sinewy aborigines of Canada, have bitter reasons to rue the first day of their communication with the Anglo-Saxon race. England has polluted with drink and honeycombed with foul disease the lives of those races who still survive a contact all unsought by them. When our countrymen return from eastern lands, they tell us that for every missionary sent out there go also some 3,000 gallons of rum; that it is better to carry out Mohammedanism than Christianity, because Mohammedanism is temperate and Christianity is not.'

"Mr. Mackay, of the Nyanza mission, writes:

"'Oh, how often shall I write in my journal as I pass through many tribes: "Drink is the curse of Africa?" Go where you will, and you will find men, women and children reeling from the effects of alcohol. The vast west of Africa is ruined with rum.'

"Few men had such opportunities of seeing the world as Sir George Grey. His life has been spent in constant contact with savage races in Africa, with Zulus and Kaffirs, in New Zealand with the Maoris. He declared that when he came home to London he saw in a single week sights more shameful than he had seen during all those years among the savages, and it was all through strong drink.

"Rev. P. J. Ritchie, of Queenstown, in an address delivered as chairman of the Congregational union, said:

"'Is it not clear that the spread of drinking habits amongst the natives must inevitably tend to render them unfit for any useful service, to deprive them of the means of honest livelihood, and consequently to drive them into criminal courses, until they are good for nothing but to be cast out and trodden under feet of men? The voice of their blood will cry from the ground unto heaven against their white destroyers. Our boasted civilization has given them the Bible with one hand and the brandy bottle with the other. It brings all heaven before their eyes in the mission church, and opens hell for them in the canteen. It gives the missionary the opportunity to put upon them the pressure of moral suasion for their salvation, whilst it gives its legislators power to take off the excise duty on Cape brandy for their damnation.'"

NEWS AND COMMENT.

Whisky is nine-tenths profit to the dealer and ten-tenths poison to the drinker.—Ram's Horn.

The Anti-Saloon league has formulated plans for a vigorous local option campaign in Pennsylvania during the next 11 months.

"Alcohol kills only the unfit," says an Oregon doctor. Does it never first make unfit those whom it would destroy?—N. Y. World.

The Northern Pacific railroad has issued an order requiring absolute prohibition of the use of liquor on the part of all employes at all times.

Prohibition is clearly gaining ground in Canada. In December last a poll taken in Ontario, the largest province, gave the enormous majority of 100,000. With the exception of Quebec, every province has now declared for prohibition by a large majority.

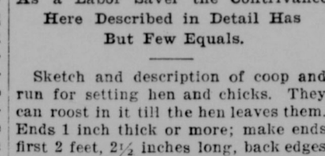
A German Doctor's Opinion.

Beer is brutalizing, wine impassions; whisky infuriates, but ultimately unmans. Alcoholic drinks, combined with flesh and fat diet, totally subjugates the moral nature, unless their influences be counteracted by violent exercise.—Dr. Bock, Leipzig, Germany.

MODEL COOP FOR CHICKENS

As a Labor Saver the Contrivance Here Described in Detail Has But Few Equals.

Sketch and description of coop and run for setting hen and chicks. They can roost in it till the hen leaves them. Ends 1 inch thick or more; make ends first 2 feet, 2½ inches long, back edges 2 feet 3 inches, front edge 1 foot 11 inches. Front and back should be one-half-inch thick. Nail box together and nail two pieces on inside of back and front of coop 3x1, on which put a loose floor. Now take two pieces 2½x1-inch 7 feet long. Nail one on each side of coop at top edge of front, keep back one same distance from bottom. Let them overhang 6 inches at each end, to form handles. Put two on bottom 6 feet long;



A HANDY LITTLE COOP.

nail cross pieces same size, between the ends to form the run. Now, cut plasterer's lath in half for end of run and leave a space of 5 inches to slide a thin board in, another space 2½ inches to slide a piece in. Space the remainder and nail on. Cover front, back and top with lath or wire netting. Make an opening in end of coop for hen, and cover with a sliding board from back to front to keep hen in and skunks out. Now make your roof. Let it project 3 inches both ends and front; put leather hinges all the way along the back and shingle the joints to keep rain out. Now put in nest, and you can carry it around anywhere. To make the above give the best results it needs two pieces in between the rails, thus, X. Then nail the laths on 1½ inches apart. When you want to confine the chicks in the run, put loose laths in between them. When they are big enough to run around, take the loose laths out, so they can go in and out at will. Now put a piece 2x1 on each end 12 inches from the floor to put perches on, and put dirt, water, feed and grit in the coop when you set the hen. —J. Hagley, in Epitomist.

POULTRY YARD CHATTER.

Cheap food is always at the expense of quality.

No food is cheap that does not bring paying results.

Provide plenty of nests where there are many hens or pullets.

Damaged food invites indigestion and various bowel troubles.

It's "trouble" to look after a flock of poultry in the way it should be done—but it pays.

Grit, either oyster shells or crushed granite, should be kept under cover accessible to the poultry.

Air the poultry house once a day, no matter how cold it is. Don't neglect to clean out the house every morning because "it is so cold."

Keep the cockerels and pullets separate until a couple of weeks before you commence saving eggs for hatching. Both will be the better for the plan.

The best "condition remedy" for poultry is good care, cleanliness in the houses, variety of sound food, grit, pure water, etc., and making the stock exercise in a scratching shed.

Keep the poultry busy scratching. Plenty of short, dry straw litter or leaves under a shed or in the house is the way and place. Scatter a little cracked corn or wheat several times during the day. Late in the evening give enough warm food to provide for the required amount.

THIS GOOSE IS A JUMBO.

Truthful Reporter Says Fowl Weighs 144 Pounds and Wears Rubbers in Winter.

Harry Pinkham, of Nevada, Story county, Iowa, owns a Toulouse goose which is indeed a monstrosity and has attracted a great deal of attention at the various places at which it has been exhibited by Mr. Pinkham. The fowl, which is a little over two years of age, weighs 144 pounds, and has been exhibited at the fat stock show at Chicago, at Des Moines, at the Iowa state fair, and will be taken to St. Louis to be exhibited this summer at the Louisiana Purchase exposition. The enormous weight of the goose has been too heavy for its web feet, and in order to protect the goose from the frozen ground this winter Mr. Pinkham made for the fowl a pair of rubber shoes which fit on the two web feet. The goose has been in the habit of laying an egg about every day, and these eggs are of enormous size, being as large as an ordinary water bottle, and the landlady at Pinkham's boarding house recently made 14 pies out of one of the eggs which the goose had laid.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

Diversified Farming Safest.

The one-crop farmer is at the mercy of both excessive drought and rain, poor crops and low prices. There are too many things against him to succeed well. In diversified farming if one thing fails another succeeds. Then if there is a universally good crop he is better off than if he had only one crop. It is all right to do one thing particularly well, but keep every dish you have right side up.—Midland Farmer

Occasion for a Story.

A man had a story about a gun which he delivered himself of upon all occasions. At a dinner party one evening he writhed in his chair for over an hour waiting for a chance to introduce his story, but no opportunity presented itself. Finally he slipped a coin into the hand of a waiter and whispered: "When you leave the room again, slam the door."

The waiter slammed the door as directed, and the man sprang to his feet, with the exclamation: "What's that noise—a gun?"

"Oh, no," returned his host, "it was only the door."

"Ah, I see. Well, speaking of guns reminds me of a little story."—Tit-Bits.

SKIN PURIFICATION.

Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Pills Cleanse the Skin and Blood of Torturing Humors—Complete Treatment $1.00.

The agonizing itching and burning of the skin, as in eczema; the frightful scaling, as in psoriasis; the loss of hair and crusting of scalp, as in scalled head; the facial disfigurement, as in pimples and ringworm; the awful suffering of infants, and anxiety of worn-out parents, as in milk crust, tetter and salt rheum—all demand a remedy of almost superhuman virtues to successfully cope with them. That Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Pills are such stands proven by the testimony of the civilized world.

Kentucky Breakfast Food.

"What's become of Henry?" asked the neighbor of the Kentucky mountaineer.

"Hen? Why, he's gone up to Michigan to work in one of them thah breakfas' food places. All he has to do is to put th' breakfas' food in one o' these hyah pas'ebo'd boxes."

"In a pas'ebo'd box?"

"That's what he says."

"How in time can a man git a chew o' tubacker an' a jiggeh o' whisky in a pas'ebo'd box so's hit won't spill?"—Boston Post.

Teosinte and Billion Dollar Grass.

The two greatest fodder plants on earth, one good for 14 tons hay and the other 80 tons green fodder per acre. Grows everywhere, so does Victoria Rape, yielding 60,000 lbs. sheep and swine food per acre. [K. L.]

JUST SEND 10c IN STAMPS TO THE John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., and receive in return their big catalog and lots of farm seed samples.

Good breeding shows itself most where to an ordinary eye it appears least.—Addison.

There is no remedy like Hoxsie's Croup Cure for Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough and Pneumonia. No opium. No nausea. All druggists, 50 cts.

It is a terrible shock to us, when we have told a friend something that was told to us in confidence, to find that he has told some one else.—Puck.

Piso's Cure cannot be too highly spoken of as a cough cure.—J. W. O'Brien, 322 Third Ave., N., Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 6, 1900.

A good memory often comes in handy to forget with.—Chicago Daily News.

June Tint Butter Color makes top of the market butter.

A man's best friends are his ten fingers. —Robert Collyer.

WOMEN BREAK DOWN.

Sometimes women drift into a condition of "half invalid." Continual languor—all tired out, run down, backache, nerves shattered, headache, terrible pain, no appetite, poor digestion. In nine cases out of ten it's because the kidneys fail to do their work of filtering the poisonous system waste from the blood. The kidneys are weak and need the strengthening help of Doan's Kidney Pills. Read how these pills repair a weakened physical condition when this condition is caused by sick kidneys:

Mrs. Sadie Mettles of 394 W. 4th Ave., Columbus, Ohio, says: "Prior to the year 1898 I suffered considerably from backache, pain in the head, languor and depression and weakness of the action of the kidneys. The pain was always worse in the morning and I felt miserable. I was induced to procure a box of Doan's Kidney Pills and I began their use. They proved prompt and effective. They cured me and there has been no return of the trouble since taking them. I owe all the credit to Doan's Kidney Pills."

A FREE TRIAL of this great kidney medicine which cured Mrs. Mettles will be mailed on application to any part of the United States. Address Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. For sale by all druggists, price 50 cents per box.

POPE MANUFACTURING COMPANY

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by the

TWO-SPEED GEAR

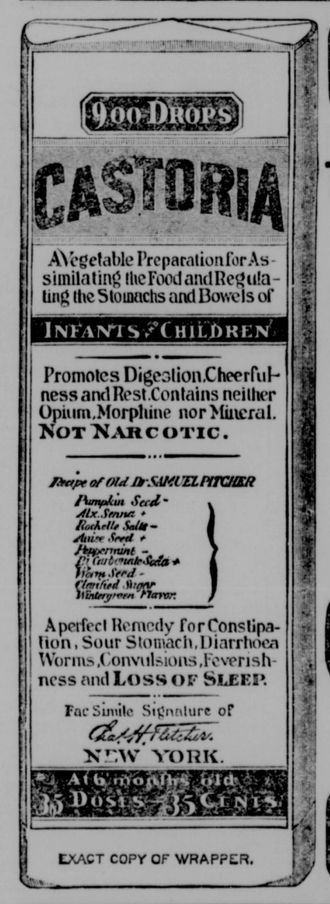
A new equipment of

Chainless Bicycles

Low Gear for up-hill
High Gear for level stretches

Any catalogue mailed on receipt of a 2-cent stamp.

Western Department, CHICAGO, ILL. Eastern Department, HARTFORD, CONN.



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For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over Thirty Years

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THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

Cure Colds

by keeping your bowels open. CASCARETS will do it without grip or gripe and drive the cold right out of you. Just as soon as you "feel like taking cold" take a CASCARET—there is NOTHING SO GOOD.

CANDY CATHARTIC

Cascarets

WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP

A sweet bit of candy medicine, purely vegetable, absolutely harmless, never grip nor gripe. A sale of over TEN MILLION boxes a year—10c, 25c, 50c—proves their great merit. Be sure you get CASCARETS, the only original, genuine Candy Cathartic.

Best for the Bowels

COAL.

I am prepared to furnish and deliver to the citizens of Oakland, an excellent quality of

Bituminous Coal,

mined from my mine west of town.

Consumers are well pleased with the Heating Qualities of the product.

Orders left at the store of Thomas Little will be promptly filled.

E. Z. TOWER.

The Man Who Makes A STUDY OF HIS APPEARANCE

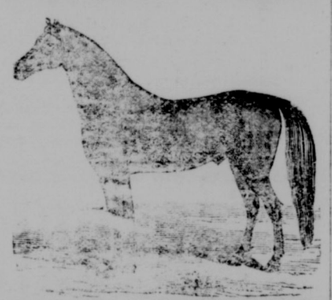
Is the man who best appreciates the detail of the tailoring we turn out. The workmanship passes without a question, the fit is naturally a matter of course, but the shape we mould into the garments give them a character that finishes them off and makes the satisfaction of the owner complete.

All this is a bid for your next tailoring order. We know we can make you the best clothes you ever wore. We want you to know it. That order is the best and only sure way to settle the question.

JAMES BROCK,
Dixon Building,
Oakland, Maryland.

THE

Percheron Stallion



BLACK BRILLIANT

Will stand for the season of 1904 as follows:

Monday and Tuesday of each week at the Stable of P. F. Mellinger, Beckman.

Balance of week at the Stable of Amos H. Reckner, near Bittinger.

BLACK BRILLIANT is registered in the Percheron Stud-book of America, his number being 19258.

He is black with a few white hairs on forehead.

PEDIGREE:—Foaled May 22, 1895; bred and owned by Bond Bros. of Sugar Hill, Pa.; got by Fra Diavolo 10362, he by Fra Diavolo 5717 (2880), he by Brilliant 730, he by Brilliant 1809 (756), he by Coco II, (714, he by Vieux Chasiin (513), he by Coco (712) he by Mignon (715), he by Jean le Blanc 729. Dam, Flora 18610 by Black Prince 1069.

Terms:—For Insurance, $10; $15 ten days on foot.

AMOS H. RECKNER & CO.

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Designated United States Depository

SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS.
BOXES FREE TO CUSTOMERS.

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Capital	$100,000
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Liability of Shareholders	100,000
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Made In Three Minutes with The "UNIVERSAL" BREAD MAKER and RAISER than can be made by hand in 30 Minutes. Hands do not touch the dough. DOES AWAY WITH HAND KNEADING. Easy to clean. A child can work it.

SOLD BY

J. M. DAVIS & SONS,

OAKLAND, MD.

PLEASANT FIELDS OF HOLY WRIT

SAVE for my daily range
Among the pleasant fields of Holy Writ,
I might despair. —Tennyson.

The International Sunday School Lesson.

Second Quarter. Lesson VIII. Mark x, 35-45. May 22, 1904.

Copyright, Davis W. Clark.

Jesus Teaches Humility.

A strange and sad incident! It illustrates vividly the small progress Jesus had made with His disciples in teaching them the new ideal of life.

It was within thirty days of the end of his career, and they had had three years of instruction. Yet their notion of the nature of His kingdom was so vague and crude that the heart of the Master must have been distressed. They thought it something objective and material. They had taken his analogy of the twelve thrones literally, and were hungry for the spoils of office.

James and John, the very ones from whom He might naturally expect the most, really led off in the demand for official preferment. They seemed not to have profited by previous errors which Jesus had corrected. They had forbidden one whom they found casting out devils, because he did not follow them, and they had wanted to call down fire on the Samaritans. The Master had, in these instances, rebuked the earthliness of their aims and methods. But now they betray such a base notion of their Leader that they think he could be guilty of nepotism. Their mother, Salome, was Mary's sister, and they cousins of Jesus. Hence their claim to preferment. It is a family attempt to steal a march on the others. They are especially anxious to cut Peter out, the most aggressive of the apostles. They had reason to believe Jesus regarded them with special interest—for John was His favorite at table, and James was always included with the two others as witnesses of the most significant events.

In the form of their request they seem to have had the Sanhedrin in mind—the splendid supreme court and parliament of the Hebrew nation. The Prince of the Sanhedrin sat in the midst of two rows of elders. On his right sat the "Father of the Sanhedrin," and on his left the "Sage of the Sanhedrin." So James and John had an ambitious dream of being clad in gorgeous raiment and seated high in the marble court of the Elders of Israel, in the rehabilitated nation. It may not have been entirely unmixed selfishness. There may have been elements of patriotism and courage. But they totally missed the scope and spirit of the kingdom. This dullness of His best disciples must have been mortifying to Jesus. In fact, it was more trying to Him than the active and cunning opposition of the scribe and Pharisees.

With infinite patience Jesus began to teach the lesson all over again, and unfold the essential principles of His kingdom. He could be charitable to His tardy disciples, for He was founding a commonwealth, absolutely unique—the like of which the world had never seen before—a kingdom of the heart, entirely subjective, ethical, and spiritual. Well could Jesus say, "Ye know not what ye ask." Within a month they saw those coveted places at His right and left hand occupied indeed, but by crucified thieves! "Can you drink of My cup?" So far from being able to drink of the cup of His calamity, they did not even dream, in spite of all His teaching, that such a cup was soon to be pressed to His lips. There was no room for the cross in their conception of His kingdom. Again, the very ethical and spiritual nature of the new commonwealth makes the arbitrary distribution of position and emolument among favorites an utter impossibility. In point of fact, "lordship" in the common sense of that word, is entirely ruled out. The only greatness is that of love, obedience, humility, and service. And there can be nothing capricious in this. To the fit seat the fitted person only can come. Those nearest the King can reach their station only by the path the King Himself has taken.

Jesus must have been touched with pity when he said to these over confident disciples, "you shall drink of My cup." He knew the significance of the words. They did not. It compensated also for present disappointment to know as He did that these crude and vainglorious followers would finally learn His doctrine and imitate His example, and prove in heroic martyrdom their premature assertion, "We can drink Your cup."

The officious criticism of the "two" by the "ten" gave Jesus another opportunity to further illuminate and enforce the essential principle of His kingdom. The ten were not worthier than the two. In point of fact they were in the same fault. They were only incensed against James and John because they had forestalled them in the preferment of a claim. Jesus differentiates His kingdom from the Gentile state. In it there is lordship and authority, and consequent degrees of state and emolument. But it is not so in his kingdom. The very opposite maintains. The greatest is the greatest servant. And of this principle he is about to give the purest and sublimest example ever witnessed. He came not to be ministered unto, but to minister and to give His life.

The Teacher's Lantern

It may have been because Jesus had lately rebuked them, and they felt themselves not in good form, that James and John got their mother to prefer their request for them. She is supposed, also, to have been Jesus' aunt.

The request was in the "spoiled child" form. They sought to exact a promise before they named the thing they wanted.

The frankness and openness of Jesus is here illustrated. He was "out and out." He also knew that to have the disciples put their mean request in words in the hearing of all would help them discover the meanness of it.

Jesus here shows, in his reference to His cup and baptism, His perfect knowledge of what awaited Him. The end was not hidden from Him. His composure, courage, and fidelity extort our admiration.

There is nothing mystical in the term cup. It is a very familiar figure of Hebrew speech. Its origin is natural. In the Oriental family yet it is the father's custom to divide the meal according to his judgment, giving each his portion of meat and drink. So the good and ill of life is considered the portion dealt to each by the Heavenly Father. Gradually the cup came to indicate the sorrowful portion particularly. It became the common figure of calamity.

"We can" was the rash avowal of ignorance. But that pledge was later lived up to superbly by these very disciples.

The unfit person in the fit place is the most incongruous picture in history. The prepared place is for the prepared person and *rice versa*. High station has high price. Incompetence may stumble into office, but has no tenure.

Not men-selected-men have been the imortal heroes of the kingdom of heaven, but the heaven-selected.

This is not, however, a proof text against office in the Church. Reference is only to the spirit in which it is assumed and administered.

Unseemly that in that solemn hour, so near the shadow of the cross, there should be this fierce fire of controversy The displeasure of the "ten" is as reprehensible as the ambition of the "two." It sprang out of the spirit of rivalry which Jesus had lately rebuked. The "two" were selfish. The "ten" were jealousy.

"Lordship and authority, not so among you," is the announcement of a new law in the new kingdom. It is a bran-new principle in hopeless conflict with current ideas. It is service *versus* lordship. All the greatness known in Jesus' kingdom is the greatness of goodness, humility, and service.

Ambition to spiritual lordship has ruined men and Churches. The Church has ruined many a State and the State corrupted many a Church. In every instance, however, it has been when this initial principle of the kingdom of heaven on earth has been discarded.

The unintelligent things of nature exemplify humility. The lark soars high, but builds its nest low. The nightingale sings only when veiled in night. The fullest head of wheat bows lowest, as does the limb most laden with fruit.

Paint Your Buggy for 75c.

with Devoe's Gloss Carriage Paint. It weighs 3 to 8 ozs. more to the pint than others, wears longer; and gives a gloss equal to new work. Sold by J. M. Davis & Son. 51-3t

Spring Time in the Carolina

Resort of Camden, Southern Pines and Pinehurst is delightful. All out door sport, golf, tennis, polo, riding, fine hotels. Three daily trains, sleepers and parlor cars, Dining cars on all trains. For descriptive booklets, address W. E. Conklyn, Gen. Agt., Seaboard Air Line, 1411 Chestnut St., Phila., Pa.

Go South or Southwest.

Via the Seaboard Air Line Ry. Two daily trains from Washington with Pullman Sleepers and a la Carte Dining Cars. The best service to Atlanta, Brimingham, New Orleans, Savannah, Jacksonville and Tampa. For Industrial, Resort or Manatee Booklets, Address W. E. Conklyn, Gen. Agt. 1411 Chestnut St., Phila.

Oakland Pharmacy

JOS. E. HARNED, Proprietor.

Drugs, Chemicals, Stationery, Cigars Cameras and Photo Supplies

LARGE BARN BURNED

At Cortner Wednesday Morning at an Early Hour.

The large barn on the farm of Peter P. Gortner, six miles south of Oakland, was entirely consumed by fire of a mysteelous origin yesterday morning about five o'clock.

When the flames were discovered by Mr. Gortner they had made such headway as to preclude any attempt to quench them and an attempt was directed toward saving the stock and implements. Everything of this nature with the exception of one calf was saved, including a number of horses, vehicles and farm machinery.

The barn was comparatively new, having been erected last year and was insured.

Pianos tuned and repaired. Charge for tuning, $2.50.

10-2t* MARGARET B. GRANT.

Now is the Time. Don't Wait!

We have all the Latest Scientific Appliances for doing Work.

PLATE & BRIDGE WORK A SPECIALTY.

GOLD, SILVER, AMALGAM, PORCELAIN, FILLINGS.

Teeth Extracted and plates put in same day.

Modern Work at Modern Prices.

ADVICE FREE.

BIXLER & SELBY,
First Nat'l Bank Building, Oakland.

Meeting of County Commissioners.

OFFICE OF THE
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS FOR GARRETT CO.
OAKLAND, MD., May 18, 1904.

The Board of County Commissioners for Garrett county will meet in their office in Oakland on

Monday, June 6th, 1904,

for the purpose of transacting all routine business.

By order of the Board.

A. G. ROSS, Clerk.

L. E. HANSON,
Mountain Lake Park, - - Maryland.

PLUMBING, GAS FITTING,

Steam and Hot Water Heating.

ESTIMATES FURNISHED.

All work done at reasonable prices.

Hagerstown Comb. Sale Co.'s

PUBLIC SALE

OF HIGH CLASS

SHORT HORN CATTLE,

BERKSHIRE HOGS AND Shropshire Sheep,

ON THE FAIR GROUNDS,
HAGERSTOWN, MD.,

WEDNESDAY, MAY 25th, 1904.

50 HEAD OF COWS,

Heifers and Young Bulls, an exceptional good lot, some of the best breeding obtainable; 25 head of Hogs; all young; 2 yearling Shropshire Rams; a pedigree given with each animal.

TERMS: All sums under $25 the cash will be required. A credit of 6 months will be given on sums of $25 and upward by the purchasers giving their notes with approved security, and if notes are not paid at maturity interest will be charged from day of sale. All stock at purchaser's risk as soon as bid off.

Catalogues ready. Address all letters

H. L. STRITE,

10-2t No. 5, Hagerstown, Md

J. C. RENNINGER, Solicitor.

ORDER OF PUBLICATION.

In the Circuit Court for Garrett County. No. 1270 Equity.

John E. Winters, Plaintiff, vs. Anna A. Winters, Defendant.

The object of this suit is to procure a decree for a divorce *a vinculo matrimonii* by the plaintiff from the defendant.

The bill states, that on the 10th day of June, 1900, the plaintiff was married to his wife, the said defendant, in Garrett county, with whom he resided until the 16th day of January, 1901. That the conduct of the plaintiff towards his wife, the said defendant, has always been kind, affectionate and above reproach, and that the said defendant has, without any just cause or reason abandoned and deserted the plaintiff and has declared her intention to live with him no longer; that such abandonment has continued uninterruptedly for at least three years, and is deliberate and final, and the separation of the parties is beyond any reasonable expectation of reconciliation and that the said plaintiff and defendant have had no children born to them from said marriage, and that said defendant is a non-resident of the State of Maryland.

The bill prays for a divorce *a vinculo matrimonii* and for general relief.

It is thereupon this 11th day of May, 1904, ordered, by the Circuit Court for Garrett county, in Equity, the plaintiff, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper published in Garrett county, once in each of four successive weeks before the 17th day of June, 1904, give notice to said defendant of the object and substance of the bill, warning her to appear in this court in person or by solicitor, on or before the 4th day of July, 1904, to show cause if any she has, why a decree ought not to be passed as prayed.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True copy—test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

Real Estate, Loans, Insurance.

L. A. RUDISILL,
News Building,
Mountain Lake Park, Md.

I Sell Farms, Dwellings and Business Houses, Hotels, Lots, Coal, Timber and Oil Lands.

I represent six of the best Fire Insurance Companies in the land. **I Sell Insurance that Insures.** Send for Circular C. I would be very glad to have you write me upon the following subjects: 1. Real Estate. 2. Loans. 3. Insurance upon your Life. 4. Insurance upon your Property. 5. Purchase or sale of business.

Do not forget that I sell property anywhere. But I make a specialty of Garrett county property.

I offer you thirteen years of successful experience in the real estate business.

Yours for business,

L. A. RUDISILL.

Mountain Lake Park Property at a Bargain.

A two-story frame house of five rooms and two lots, for only

$700.

Come and see it. Will sell on easy payments.

L. A. RUDISILL,
Real Estate, Loans and Insurance.

COAL LAND.

122½ acres underlaid with Coal. 40 acres cleared land; Orchard of 100 apple trees.

This tract of land is three miles south of Hutton, Md., on the line of the Preston Lumber and Coal Co.

For price address Mrs. Elizabeth White, or

6-3t L. A. RUDISILL, Mountain Lake Park, Md.

COMMISSIONERS' MEETING.

OFFICE OF THE
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS FOR GARRETT CO.
OAKLAND, MD., April 38, 1904.

The County Commissioners for Garrett county will meet at their office in Oakland on

Tuesday, May 17, 1904,

as required by law, for the purpose of appointing District Assessors for 1904.

By order of the Board.

A. G. ROSS, Clerk.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R.R. TIME TABLE IN EFFECT Nov. 19, 1903.

The following time table on the B. & O. went into effect on Sunday, Nov. 19, 1903. Trains now leave Oakland as follows:

GOING WEST.

No. 7	Daily	12.52 A. M
No. 3	Daily	7.32 A. M
No. 71	Daily except Sunday	9.26 A. M
No. 55	Daily	4.53 P. M
No. 1	Daily	10.26 P. M

GOING EAST.

No. 4	Daily	12.29 A. M
No. *4	Daily	6.09 A. M
No. 2	Daily	6.31 A. M
No. 72	Accom daily except Sun	3.22 P. M
No. 46	Express, daily	4.34 P. M
No. 12	Daily	8.30 P. M

*No. 8 stops at Oakland only to let off passengers from points west of Grafton.

GEO. L. POTTER, General Manager
D. B. MARTIN, Manager Passenger Traffic.
V. V. WASHBURNE, Agent.

JOHN W. ASH,

Plumbing,
Gas Fitting,
Steam and Hot Water Heating.

Center Street,
Keyser, W. Va.

PHONE 62.

WEST VIRGINIA CENTRAL AND PITTSBURG RAILWAY CO.
IN EFFECT NOV. 29, 1903.

SOUTHWARD No. 3	No. 1	STATIONS	NORTHWARD No. 2	No. 4
P. M.	A. M.		NOON	P. M.
3 15	7 00 lv	Cumberland ar	12 00	7 15
3 44	7 29	Rawlings	11 31	6 43
4 07	7 52	Keyser	11 08	6 20
4 22	8 05	Westernport	10 58	6 08
4 29	8 09	W. Va. C. June	10 51	6 01
4 47	8 27	Barnum	10 36	5 45
4 54	8 35	Shaw	10 28	5 37
5 10	8 55	Blaine	10 11	5 19
5 15	9 00	Harrison	10 06	5 15
6 00*	9 50 lv	Elk Garden	*8 10	*4 25
5 49*	9 35* lv	Gorman	*9 35	*4 45
5 55	9 42	Bayard	9 28	4 37
6 06	9 54	Dobbin	9 17	4 27
6 10	9 58	Henry	9 13	4 23
6 38*	10 27*	Thomas	*8 38	*3 53
7 10	10 55* ar	Davis	*8 05	*3 15
6 50	10 35 lv	Douglas	8 33	3 48
7 16	11 01	Hendricks	8 00	3 15
7 19	11 04	Hambleton	7 57	3 12
7 22	11 07	Bretz	7 52	3 07
7 25	11 10	Parsons	7 50	3 05
7 59	11 44	Kerens	7 16	2 31
8 15*	12 00* ar	Elkins	lv *7 00	2 15
	NOON			

No. 25	No. 3	No. 1		No. 2	No. 4	No. 26
P. M.	A. M.	P. M.		P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
3 30*	6 30*	2 30*	lv Elkins ar	*8 20	12 50	*9 15
3 45	6 47	3 47	R.C. Jct	8 03	12 13	9 00
3 48	6 51	2 51	Harding	7 59	12 09	8 57
4 01	7 04	3 04	Junior	7 45	11 55	8 44
4 10*	7 15*	3 15 ar	Belg'n lv	*7 35	11 45*	*8 35
					A. M.	

P. M.	P. M.		P. M.	P. M.
*8 30	12 35*	lv Elkins ar	*9 55	*2 00
8 46	12 52	Beverly	9 39	1 44
9 10*	1 15*	ar Hutt'e ar	*9 15	1 20

No. 27.		No. 28.
A. M.		P. M.
8 00* lv	Elkins	ar *4 45
8 58	Fishing Hawk	3 46
9 22	Glady	3 22
10 08	Burner	2 37
10 30* ar	Durbin	lv *2 15
A. M.		P. M.

* Daily ° Daily except Sunday. s Sundays only.

H. G. CLARK, Manager. F. M. HOWELL, Gen. Pas. Agent.

GRANULATED

Fertilizer Lime!

FOR FARMERS

THIS LIME is especially prepared to be drilled in with the crop the same as phosphate. Lump lime can also be had the year around. Write for circulars giving full information. Kilns located 3 miles from Grantsville. Shipping station, Niverton, on the B. & O. R. R.

C. J. YODER, Grantsville, Maryland.

Successor to R. M. Beachy. 7—2t

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH PENNYROYAL PILLS

Safe. Always reliable. **Ladies,** ask Druggist for **CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH** in **Red** and **Gold** metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. **Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations.** Buy of your Druggist, or send **4c.** in stamps for **Particulars, Testimonials** and **"Relief for Ladies,"** (in letter, by **return Mail. 10,000** Testimonials. **Sold by all Druggists.**

CHICHESTER CHEMICAL CO.
2100 Madison Square, PHILA., PA.
Mention this paper.

YOU SAVE $40.

In purchasing a Writing Machine when you buy the New Model

WELLINGTON.

A practical business-like Typewriter at a reasonable price.

$60.00.

A strictly high-grade, up-to-date machine, combining all the best features of other Typewriters with many vital advantages of its own. The writing is always in sight, the alignment is always perfect, they are built for hard work and plenty of it; are simple in construction and are very rapid. Do not buy a TypeBriter of any kind until you investigate the WELLINGTON.

N. S. HEINDEL, Agent,
OAKLAND, - MD.

THE REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME 28. OAKLAND, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, MAY 26, 1904. NUMBER 12.

OFFUTT & SONS

If You Want
To Dress
As Well as
This Man,

WE HAVE THE

Ready-to-Wear Suits

In the Best Materials.

And the Latest Cuts.

We Have a Very Fine Assortment AND CAN SUIT YOU.

A Fine Line of Stylish Pants.

Offutt & Sons.

REAL ESTATE.

Bargain in Home and Farm.

I am offering a farm of 150 acres, 110 acres cleared, 40 acres WHITE OAK TIMBER, 6-room house, good barn--AN ATTRACTITE FARM AND HOME.

Call on or address,

R. C. McCANDLISH,
First National Bank, Friendsville, Md.

GET RID OF THE WIRES.

All Telephone Wires In Oakland Should be Cabled.

Oakland with its great number of telephone, telegraph and electric light wires could be greatly improved in appearance if an ordiance were drafted and passed by the Council compelling the corporations owning these wires to enclose them in cables. This should be done in the case of the telephone wires especially as they outnumber ten to one the wires owned by the electric and telegraph company and are strung in a haphazard manner on all the principle streets of the town.

Along Second street there are at least sixty wires running with the street and about half the number crossing the thoroughfare at all angles and degrees.

With the wires in a cable not only the appearance of the streets would be improved but the danger of fire being communicated to buildings by telephone wires coming into contact with charged electric light wires would be materially lessened if not altogether done away with.

Let the wires be cabled by all means. True, there will be considerable expense connected with such work, but the telephone companies receive great revenues from the town and they should not object to making the improvement which will in the end benefit them more than under the present system.

Lutheran Church Services.

Services at St. Mark's Lutheran church as follows: Prayer service every Wednesday at 7.30 p. m.; Catechize every Saturday, 2.00 p. m; Sabbath School, 9.30 p. m.; Christian Endeavor, Sunday, 6.30 p. m.; Preaching services next Sabbath at 10.30 a. m. and 7.30 p. m.

A DELICATE OPERATION

Performed at the Oakland Sanitarium Monday.

Dr. Henry W. McComas, assisted by Dr. J. E. Legge, at the McComas Sanitarium in Oakland last Monday performed a very delicate operation upon Mrs. O. J. Schooley, of Mountain Lake Park, when they removed an abdominal tumor weighing nearly ten pounds.

About eighteen months ago Dr. McComas removed from the abdomen of the same lady a tumor weighing 28 pounds which was located on the left side. Her recovery was remarkable, she being discharged from the institution within three weeks after the operation.

The tumor removed Monday was located in her right side. It had attained such growth and was so situated that her intestines had intermingled with it and had become so diseased that it necessitated the removal of somewhat more than eighteen inches of the intestine.

Mrs. Schooley this morning is remarkably bright and unless something unforseen occurs within the next few days the physicians confidently expect her recovery.

MARRIED

HARDESTY—SOWERS—At the M. E. parsonage in Oakland on May 15th, 1904, by Rev Dr. H. Scott, Mr. Walter Hardesty, of Terra Alta, W. Va., and Miss Anna Sowers, of near Oakland. The bride is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Sowers and is very popular among her acquaintances.

New Millinery Store.

Mrs. F. S. Cowgill announces that she has opened in the Bunce building, at Loch Lynn Heights a new and complete stock of millinery goods which will be sold at reasonable prices. All the latest fashions shown.

THEY AGAIN CAME INTO THIER OWN.

The Browming Wing of the Democracy Controlled Convention.

HON. R. T. BROWNING PRESIDED.

With His Old-time Grace and Dignity —He Was Also Elected a Delegate to State Convention—Dr. Bartlett and Mr. William Miller Other Members of the Delegation.

Yesterday the old time Democrats of Garrett county, headed by the veteran warhorse of Democracy, Hon. R. T. Browning, met in convention in Oakland and that wing of the party who have followed Mr. Browning to victory—and defeat also—again came into their own and controlled the convention from start to finish. Mr. Browning being made temporary and later permanent chairmrn of the meeting with Mr. Chas. A. Deffinbaugh, editor of the *Democrat*, its secretary.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. C. M. Miller, who addressed the assembled delegates in his usual vigorous style and in closing his remarks intimated that he would be delighted to see Mr. Gorman named as the Democratic candidate for President. The delegates seemed to be of the same mind as they applauded vigorously, no doubt having in their minds eye that if Mr. Gorman were nominated and by accident elected that the pie wagon would pass their way when Federal appointments were in order.

After the preliminary organization had been made the usual committee on resolutions, credentials, etc., was appointed, which committee reported that of the fourteen districts twelve were represented in the convention, Nos. 3 and 12 being the absentees.

The resolutions presented and adopted follow:

Resolved, By the Democrats of Garrett county in convention assembled, this 25th day of May, 1904—

Without enunciating any policy, leaving all to the united wisdom of the National Democracy in convention assembled, to pledge our earnrst support to the platform that may be adopted.

Resolved, That the selection of the chief magistrate of our great nation is an event so fraught with its welfare as to appeal to every patriotic heart in the nation.

Resolved, That in the past history of our country no State of the original thirteen ever responded more promptly than our beloved commonwealth, and we are proud of her representatives for the national welfare on the battlefield, her Judiciary, or in the halls of national legislation.

In the great political struggle that awaits us in November next we leave the selection of our standard-bearer to the decision of the National Convention. Proud of the past in Maryland history we feel that our State can present a name of one whom we have honored, of one who has reflected lustre upon the State, of one well-known throughout the length and breadth of our great country, and we trust that he may receive earnest consideration. We of course refer to none other than the Honorable Arthur P. Gorman.

Immediately after the reading of the resolutions delegates were elected to represent Garrett county in the State Convention to be held in Baltimore to-day as follows: Hon. R. T. Browning, Dr. E. H. Bartlett, and Mr. William Miller.

The contest between the contending factions, however, took place in the election of delegates to the Congressional Convention to be held at Rockville on Sept. 28th. Messrs. W. R. Offutt, W. J. Barnard, E. J. Hamill, Charles Whitmore and G. S. Hamill, Jr., were placed in nomination. Of these on the first ballot Messrs. Offutt, with 11 votes; Barnard, 10 votes, and E. J. Hamill, with 6 votes, were declared elected. Mr. Whitmore received 3 votes and G. S. Hamill, Jr., 4 votes.

While there was no open break on the floor of the convention it was easily discernable by the most casual observer that a bitter feeling pervaded the breasts of many of the delegates opposed to Mr. Browning and his friends.

After making the selection of the delegates above named the convention adjourned.

Card of Thanks.

We take this means to offer our most sincere thanks to our friends and neighbors who kindly assisted us during the illness and death of our dear father, the late John Mackin.

HIS CHILDREN.

CHAMPION SHEEP OF THE WORLD

Col. Treusdell's "Grand Duke" Sheared Fleece Weighing 22 Pounds.

ANIMAL WEIGHS 260 POUNDS.

The "Grand Duke" Was Imported from France by His Owner and Has Record of Being the Finest Animal in the World.—Will be Exhibited at St. Lonis.

Garrett county is justly proud of many things,—her climate, her people, her hills and valleys, her agricultural products and her progressiveness in all the lines of trade and commerce, and when Col. George Treusdell, of Washington, D. C., came up to the mountains and purchased a tract of over fifteen hundred acres of land and put it in prime condition to grow grain and other products, built roadways over and through his holdings, erected modern buildings and spent money lavishly in his efforts to develope his lands, she had another source of gratification. But when this same gentleman went over to France about two years ago and there bought the prize Rambouillet ram "Grand Duke," which held an international record and imported it to this country where he installed it upon his Garrett county farm for breeding purposes, another laurel was added. This animal since being imported has taken prizes at all the stock shows in the country and without doubt will continue to bring renown to its owner for years to come, barring accidents which may terminate its life.

The other day the Grand Duke was sheared of its eight-months' old fleece and the startling fact developed that the wool, clean as soap and water could make it, weighed just twenty-two pounds, which is more than three times the average yield the country over.

The ram is but five years old. Since been sheared he has been weighed and Mr W. H. Chadderton, Col. Treusdell's superintendent on the farm, vouches for the statement that the scales showed his weight as being 260 pounds.

On the farm Col. Treusdell has about four hundred sheep and lambs of different breeds, most of them being imported or descendants of those imported by him.

From the various flocks five thousand pounds of wool was clipped this season which has been graded and will soon be shipped to a commission house in Boston.

Col. Treusdell's farm lies along the tracks of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad near Altamont, nine miles east Oakland and is appropriately named "Altamont Springs Farm." He has a delightfully located cottage situated upon an eminence commanding a view of the entire country roundabout. His barns are models of architecture and are fitted with labor and time saving devices, including storage rooms for vegetable matter for the winter feeding of his sheep and other animals.

Mr. W. H. Chadderton, a model farmer, is the superintendent and has entire charge of the farm.

The Oakland Normal.

The subject of the lecture delivered by Mr. J. C. Renninger on last Friday afternoon was "Public Speaking." Mr. Renninger presented the subject very forcibly, by referring to the lives of great orators, such as Demosthenes, Cicero and Webster, whose works in oratory have claimed the attention of the whole civilized world; and by setting forth the necessity of cultivating the habit of speaking in public at an early age in life, in order to become a fluent and an appreciated speaker. The lecturer gave many valuable suggestions relative to this subject, one of which was that teachers should have public exercises on holidays, such as Washington's Birth Day and similar occasions. The importance of public speaking was undoubtedly indelibly fixed in the minds of all who heard the lecture.

Horse Dropped Dead.

A horse, belonging to Mr. Joseph Shaffer, of near Oakland, which was being driven by its owner along with three other animals attached to a road wagon, dropped dead in the harness at a point on the Deer Park road near Mr. Shaffer's farm Tuesday. Mr. Shaffer cannot account for the animal's sudden death as it seemed to be in its usual health.

DAUGHERTY'S SHOES, AND Gents' Furnishings.

WE COURT COMPETITION,
WE ADMIRE OPPOSITION,
AND UNDER NO CONDITION
WILL WE BUDGE FROM OUR POSITION,

Having the BEST line of SHOES and GENTS' FURNISHINGS on the Marker.

"When Walk-Overs Go On, Trouble Goes Off"

Be Happy by wearing THE BEST $3.50 and $4.00 Shoe money can buy—sold only by the NEW STORE. We have exclusive sale on the GENUINE Wisconsin Shoe, made by A. A. Cutter. Every pair stamped A. A. Cutter, (not big 'C')

He originated; others have imitated. We only ask the pleasure of showing our goods. They sell themselves.

I am yours, truly,

New Bank Building. H. L. DAUGHERTY.

H. C. SINCELL & CO.

CLOTHING
—FOR—
Stylish People

Our $10.00 and $12.50 suits are the best to be had for the price. We never loose a customer after once selling a suit of the GRIFFIN BRAND clothing, they have that distinguished appearance that no other ready-to-wear suits afford.

ALL AMERICA SHOE

$4.00

ALL AMERICA SHOES AND OXFORDS

Have played their part in building up our big business; every pair guaranteed to give satisfaction or replaced with new ones.

Sincell's Taylor-Made Suits for Women

Lead the procession in Style. We still have a big assortment of suits made by the most fashionable Taylors in New York and Cleveland, O. We have put a cut price on this line in order to move them rapidly. The quick buyers will get bargains. For example, a $14.48 suit for **$9.98.**

We are the Originators of High-Class Dependable Merchandise.

H. C. SINCELL & CO.

NEW SWITCHBOARD INSTALLED

In the Oakland Office of the Garrett County Telephone Company.

Yesterday Mr. E. C. Vandiver, electrician for the Western Maryland Telephone Company came up to Oakland and has been engaged ever since in stalliug a new one hundred drop switchboard in the office of the Garrett County Telephone Company.

This board takes the place of the smaller switchboard which was put in here about two years ago and which has been found inadequate to meet the growing demands of the company. The old board would accommodate about fifty wires and with the new one better service is expected.

The central office which has been at Hoyes for a number of years will be removed to Accident shortly which point is more centrally located and where more direct connection can be made with the lines of the Western Maryland Company.

Subscribe for The Republican

KILLED NEAR SAVAGE.

Young Man Returning from Bloomington to his Home Struck by Train No. 7.

George Allen, of Savage, West Va., a miner by occupation and employed in the Hampshire mine of the Davis Coal and Coke Company near Bloomington, met with a sad and sudden death Tuesday morning about one o'clock. The young man had been at Bloomington the night previous and was returning to his home by walking down the tracks of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. At Savage a freight train was going eastward and stepping from that track to the one opposite to avoid it he was struck and instantly killed by passenger train No. 7 which he did not notice. His funeral will take place today from Westernport and will be in charge of the Jr. O. U. A. M. of Bloomington, of which lodge he was a member. The deceased was single and a very excellent young man.

Subscribe for The Republican.

Gallant Sons of Heroic Sires

By SAMUEL HUBBARD

[Copyright, 1904, by American Press Association.]

THE many gallant sons of heroic sires whose names adorn the roster of the United States army are living contradictions of the time worn adage that the sons of great men never inherit the qualities of their fathers. That the military instinct at least is hereditary is abundantly shown in the perpetuation on the present army lists of the names of many old time war heroes who have passed away.

The most notable instance of this transmission of the military genius and spirit from sire to son is in the Grant family. While it may not be given to other Grants to fill so large a niche in the American Parthenon as does the hero of Appomattox, it can

GENERAL ULYSSES S. GRANT.

hardly be gainsaid that the spirit and characteristics that contributed to the greatness of Ulysses S. Grant are reproduced in remarkable degree in his son Frederick Dent Grant and in his grandson Ulysses.

Now in the prime of life, General Fred D. Grant is almost a perfect copy of his distinguished father at a corresponding age. He has the same square face, the same tawny beard, the same blue eyes and the same quiet and unobtrusive manner that characterized the great "silent soldier." The pictures of General Ulysses S. Grant taken at the close of the civil war and those of Brigadier General F. D. Grant taken today are strikingly similar. Veterans who have watched with keen interest the career of General Fred Grant in the Philippines and elsewhere are well convinced that he is worthy of his name and should opportunity arise would not be found wanting in those qualities which made his father one of the most conspicuous of American soldiers.

Fred Grant was with his father on the field at Vicksburg and for more than an hour was under a heavy fire without showing the least sign of fear. As he was then only twelve years of age, the father's pride was stirred by his son's exhibition of courage. The pluck that Fred Grant exhibited as a cadet at West Point showed that he had his father's fighting stock in him. He had been in the academy but twenty-four hours when he pitched into a cadet much larger than himself for a supposed insult to his father. At the conclusion of the Fourth of July oration an upper class man in a spirit of banter turned to young Grant and said:

"You know as well as any of us, do you not, that Washington was the greatest statesman and the greatest soldier that this country has ever produced?"

"It may be and probably is a fact that he was the greatest statesman,

BRIGADIER GENERAL FRED D. GRANT.

but I don't think he was any better soldier than my father," was Grant's prompt reply.

"What!" shouted the upper class man. "There's no more comparison between your father and George Washington than there is between a plucked hen and the American eagle."

Then Fred sailed in. The two hammered each other until they were separated by older cadets, who told them that Fort Clinton ditch was the proper place and an hour before reveille the proper time for engagements of that sort. The two stripling soldiers fought it out the next morning at sunrise, and both afterward went to the hospital.

Fred Grant had other fights while he was at West Point, though his classmates declare that he never sought a quarrel. He had several encounters with Cadet Quincey O'Malley Gillmore, a son of General Gillmore of civil war fame, who, by the way, furnishes another instance of the transmission from sire to son of the military instinct.

It is a question whether he and Grant ever finally decided the question of their comparative fighting qualities. Sometimes one would thrash the other, and then the operation would be reversed. Fred's classmates always insisted that, however else he differed from his sire, he lacked nothing of his father's courage and perseverence, and the same tendency is heard from those who have been intimately associated with him in later life.

Another characteristic besides courage and perseverence which the present General Grant has in common with his father is that of sticking to his friends and doing things for people because they are his friends. Army officers who were lucky enough to have served at West Point with Grant have since had occasion to thank him for efforts in their behalf. The present General Grant is scarcely less popular among his military compatriots than was the elder General Grant.

General Ulysses S. Grant's second son, Ulysses S., known familiarly in his youth as "Buck" Grant, also inherited many of the Grant characteristics, though he chose a civil rather than a military career. The characteristic features and military spirit of the great soldier have, however, descended through more than one generation. No close study is needed to recognize them in Lieutenant Ulysses S. Grant, the third of the name. He is Fred Grant's son and was born in Chicago in 1881, appropriately enough, on the 4th of July, being named in honor of his grandfather, who took a special pride

LIEUTENANT U. S. GRANT III.

and interest in him. He looks like his grandfather. His nose, mouth and jaw emphasize the strong influence of heredity in the Grant family. A few days before his death General Ulysses S. Grant wrote to the president, asking him to appoint his grandson to a cadetship in West Point, and Mr. Cleveland gladly did so. He was graduated with second highest honors from that institution last June, assigned to the corps of engineers, U. S. A., and is now serving his country in the Philippines. He has the Grant courage and perseverance, and those who have watched his career thus far are fully assured that he will not dishonor the great name he bears.

Another scion of the Grant family is Lieutenant Algernon Sartoris, grandson of General Ulysses S. Grant and son of the latter's daughter Nellie, who married an Englishman. He demonstrated the possession of the military spirit by serving on the staff of General Fitz-Hugh Lee in the war with Spain and was subsequently given a lieutenant's commission in the regular army, but did not choose to follow the military profession and shortly after resigned.

In the class of 1903 at West Point with Ulysses S. Grant III. were two other sons of famous soldiers. These were Lieutenant Philip H. Sheridan, son of the distinguished cavalry general of that name, and Lieutenant Douglass MacArthur, son of General Arthur MacArthur, first governor of the Philippines. The struggle for first place in the class was between Grant and MacArthur, the decision being in favor of the latter.

Young MacArthur, who has a splendid physique and soldierly bearing, closely resembles his father at a time when the latter, a young Wisconsin lieutenant, earned a medal of honor by seizing the colors of his regiment at a critical moment and planting them on the captured works of the enemy on the crest of Missionary ridge, and no one doubts that the younger soldier is quite capable of the exercise of similar coolness and bravery if occasion arose. Young Sheridan is likewise "a chip off the old block" and could no doubt, if put to the test, duplicate the famous ride "from Winchester, twenty miles away," and fight with no less valor and spirit than did his heroic and dashing sire.

In the class at West Point just below that from which the three young soldiers named have graduated is another gallant son of a heroic sire. This is Sherman Miles, son of General Nelson A. Miles. Though yet an embryo soldier, he shows in marked degree the qualities which raised his father from the ranks to the command of the army of the United States.

The Spanish-American war brought into actual service the sons of many soldiers who had fought in the civil war, both the north and the south being represented. Among these were Lieutenant Thomas M. Anderson, a son of General Anderson of civil war fame, who also served in the Philippines. Lieutenant Anderson had the distinction of hauling down the Spanish colors from the blockhouse at San Juan and is now attached to the Thirteenth infantry. A son of "Fighting Joe" Wheeler, Joseph Wheeler, Jr., is a captain in the artillery corps and well known as one of the bravest young officers in the service. Another distinguished leader of Confederate horse, General Fitz-Hugh Lee, the Bayard of the south, has a son, Fitz-Hugh Lee, Jr., in the United States cavalry who was in service in Cuba and showed that he was worthy of his sire. James Longstreet, Jr., son of the famous General Longstreet, so justly respected by his adversaries of the north as a foeman worthy of their steel, is a first lieutenant in the gallant Thirteenth cavalry. A son of General Micah Jenkins, who was killed in one of the campaigns with Longstreet, is Major Micah Jenkins, who showed his heroic metal at Santiago. Captain Malvern-Hill Barnum of the Eighth United States cavalry, now assigned to duty as instructor in military and international law at the General Service and Staff college at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., is a son of General H. A. Barnum. General Samuel S. Sumner, who has been prominent in the Philippine campaign, but who won his first renown as a lieutenant in the civil war, is a son of General Edwin V. Sumner, an old time war hero, now retired.

Not infrequently does the son of a naval officer seek his fortune in the army, and vice versa. Thomas F. Schley, a son of Admiral Winfield Scott Schley, entered the army as a private in the signal corps and rose from the ranks, being now a captain of infantry. Another naval officer's son is Thomas E. Selfridge, Jr., who graduated last year from the Military academy, whose father and grandfather, both of them admirals, were on the retired list of the navy at the same time.

The instances of the gallant sons of heroic sires who have donned the uniform of Uncle Sam might be still further extended. Doubtless one reason why names are perpetuated in the army list from generation to generation is that high ranking officers are anxious to put their sons into the service and use their influence in Washington to that end. The nonpartisan appointments which the president makes to the army and navy are usually given to such applicants. Undeniably, however, the military impulse and genius, like many other qualities, are heritable, and this probably accounts in large measure for the fact that the scions of fighting fathers adopt so commonly and with so much alacrity the profession of arms. The military spirit plainly runs in the blood.

COMRADES FOREVER

A MEMORIAL DAY POEM

BY T. C. HARBAUGH

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The rose today is blooming by the winding Tennessee,
Today the lily lifts her crest where stood the tents of Lee,
The oriole is singing where the cannon tore the pines,
And peace has raised an altar fair between the battle lines;
The grass is growing tender on the old war fields afar,
And Love has bid forevermore the gaping wounds of War;
No longer stand the sections where in hatred once they stood,
And sentries guard no sleeping camps in Chickamauga's wood.

The iron fleets have vanished from the rivers of the south;
The bluebird feeds her little brood within the cannon's mouth;
But deep within the forest and beneath the ocean's foam
Are camping yet the gallant men who nevermore came home.
They slumber in their coats of blue in Shenandoah's glen,
They sleep beneath the trenches that were filled with armed men,
They rest in Georgia's fields that shook beneath the warrior's tread—
On many a battlefield of fame are sleeping freedom's dead.

We cover them with flowers, for they nobly wore the blue—
We give the choicest blossoms to the heroes who were true—
On the flag that waved above them on the crimson fields of war
There's not today a missing stripe and not a missing star.
They covered it with glory and beneath its folds they died.
They followed through the battle's flame the banner of their pride,
And that is why we weave today with loving hands the wreath
And lay it on the breasts of those who died a hero's death.

Where the Soldiers Lie in Arlington Cemetery.

How peaceful is the landscape where the crimson rivers ran;
The air is filled with music by the rushing Rapidan;
The sword no longer flashes and the bugle now is still,
And children play where growled the guns upon the deadly hill.
Each day tattoo is beaten; each day beneath the tree
We lay some one who helped to make our country truly free.
The gallant ranks grow thinner, for the veterans are few,
And soon the rose will bloom above the last that wore the blue.

No comrade then will bear a wreath to where a comrade lies,
No comrade then will bend the knee beneath the vaulted skies;
But still by loving hands the wreath of fame will woven be,
And flowers on the brave will fall from sounding sea to sea.
The beauty of the lily and the glory of the rose
Will Nature shed in all the camps where freedom's dead repose,
Content to let her children rest where flowers deck the sod,
In the heart of their great country and the bosom of their God.

They'll wake in God's bright morning when the mists have rolled away,
The men who for their country stood before the ranks in gray;
The trumpets of Jehovah, ringing loud and ringing true,
Will call to heaven's camping grounds the mighty hosts in blue;
He'll call them from the meadows, from the mountain's rugged crest;
He'll call them from the rivers, from the ocean's heaving breast;
And once again united as they battled in their prime,
They will comrades be forever in that everlasting clime.

Miss Lucy's Memorial Day Romance

By CARLOTTA PERRY

[Copyright, 1904, by Carlotta Perry.]

She was a sweet faced, sweet voiced woman, with brown hair that had barely a gray thread in it and that had not lost its pretty trick of curling around the temples. There were very few lines on her face, none that discontent or weak repining had caused, and there was a delicate rose tint on her cheeks that had defied time in a way not usual with rose tints. She was fifty-six years old, though she did not look it, not by ten good years; even her enemies said that, or they would have said it, if she had had any enemies. She was country bred, and ten years in the city had not reconciled her to the big apartment buildings which her friends and relatives thought so delightful. So she lived, like St. Paul, in her own hired house in a charming suburb. There was a dear little lawn in front where, in their season, red geraniums and double petunias blossomed in the generous fashion of the old home garden in "York state." In the rear were rows of hollyhocks against the fence and a grass plot that was even dearer to her than the one in front. She said it looked homey. In order to maintain her own establishment and not lose herself in the families of nieces and second cousins she rented out a couple of rooms. A card with the legend "Furnished Rooms" was, as occasion made necessary, placed in a window that in a sidewise fashion faced the street.

On the morning of this Memorial day one of the two roomers unexpectedly went away. The lady expressed much regret at leaving without notice, but Miss Bassett said: "Never mind, my dear. If you are called to go, some one else will be called to come." Then with unruffled serenity she set the card in the window.

As was her custom, in honor of the day she hung a cherished old flag out on the porch. She heard the music of a band in the distance and wondered if it would pass her door; then, remembering her promise to a veteran's widow, she went out to gather such flowers as the garden yields to the late May in the northern climate. Lilacs, syringas, violets, jonquils—her generous basket made a brave showing as the waiting messenger took it.

"For memory's sake," she said, thinking of the old village burying ground where her soldier dead were sleeping. She had pinned a tiny flag on her white gown just as she did, so many years ago, when Company K marched down the street of her little native town. The young lady next door, whose lover was in the Philippines, smiled at her from her own porch, and the gay sixteen-year-old girl across the street said she supposed Miss Bassett was one of the girls who got left in 1864, that war grandpa served in.

Then a tall, fine looking, elderly man with a Grand Army button on his coat and a rose pinned close to it, passing along, saw the woman in the garden and an instant later the card in the window. He hesitated a moment, then a moment more, and Miss Bassett was saying in response to his question:

"I'm sorry, sir, but I take only ladies. I find it pleasanter. I'm sorry," she repeated, noticing the button, "and you a soldier too."

"Don't feel bad on that account, madam. I was a soldier, but I'm not bearing gun and knapsack now. Business keeps me in Chicago for a month, and it occurs to me that it would be

AN ELDERLY MAN SAW THE WOMAN IN THE GARDEN.

pleasant to spend a part of the time away from the crowd. The city is such a horror."

"Indeed, it must be," she responded. "I think it horrid myself."

"But you are so delightfully removed from the noise and confusion"—then suddenly—"you seem to have a kindly feeling for the soldier, madam. Probably you remember the civil war; possibly you have sons in our army now?"

Miss Bassett replied promptly, ignoring the last infliction: "Certainly I remember the civil war. Why not? I was a soldier's daughter and a soldier's sister."

"Ah, then we might talk over old times together. Perhaps you would permit a tired veteran to rest awhile on your pleasant porch."

Miss Bassett looked in vain for any sign of weariness in the face or frame of the man, but saying, "I think we will find it pleasanter inside; this east porch is rather sunny," she led the way into a little sitting room. Then they sat down and talked like old comrades. They compared experience. She told him of the father that fell in battle, of the brother that brought death home with him. He had been a three months' man, she said, then at the second call re-enlisted and served until his regiment disbanded. He left the service with the rank of colonel and a bullet wound in his shoulder. Then he spoke of the day his company

MISS BASSETT'S WARTIME PICTURE.

left home, of the girls who waved them goodby as the train moved away. Looking straight in her eyes, he said, "There were the Hadley girls, Mollie Potter, Anna Campbell, Linda Kimball and you, Lucy—you! Oh, I knew you at the first glance! The years have been kind to you, Lucy."

"I was sure of it!" she cried. "You are John Armstrong!"

"Beyond a doubt I am, and you were Lucy Bassett."

"I am Lucy Bassett," she answered.

It was easy talking of old times now. All the friends of their youth they remembered, all the good times they had when she was eighteen and he five years older. They looked through an old photograph album together. "I wouldn't show this to any one else on earth," she said. "It does make one feel so antiquated."

"Rather so," he responded. "Here we all are in line just as we used to be—Tom and Charley and Will, and here am I too. Brave boys were we with the fierce eye and the feeble mustache and now and then a shoulder strap. 'Grim visaged war,' aged twenty-three! And here are the girls, 'the girl with blue eyes that sang alto and the girl with brown eyes that sang air.' By the way," he continued, "do you remember the songs we sang together, you and I? We sang well together in those days, so we thought. No one but the soldier knows what the old songs were to the boys in camp. They were not all war songs. We sang of love and home oftener than of fame. The night before Charley died in the hospital tent he sang snatches of 'The Mocking Bird,' whispering Mollie Potter's name softly. 'Under the Willow' was a favorite. And 'Lorena'—how the boys loved it! We sang every one of the eight verses and wept. Weeping when one is young has its pleasures. One verse of the song ran something like this." He repeated the words slowly:

"We loved each other then, Lorena,
More than we ever dared to tell,
And what we might have been, Lorena,
Had but our loving prospered well."

Miss Bassett studied the photograph album intently.

"This was the last verse:

"But there is a future, oh, thank God,
Of life this is so small a part.
'Tis dust to dust beneath the sod,
But there, up there, 'tis heart to heart."

Still she did not lift her eyes.

He rose and, holding out his hand, said: "I must go. I thank you for this hour. Goodby, Lucy."

"Goodby, John."

He had reached the door. Then he turned back. "What idiocy to think I can leave you this way. Why must it be 'up there,' wherever 'there' may be. Why not here, Lucy, why not here? I lost you once. How it happened I do not know. Never mind, so it doesn't happen again. Lucy, answer me!"

"But, John, we are so"—

"So old, you want to say. We are not old. You are a beautiful woman and I'm a splendid looking fellow—everybody says so. We'll be a thousand times handsomer couple than we would have been thirty years ago. And you will go with me away from this big city into the land of roses and vines, and peace and quiet and love, and we'll be so happy as to make up for the departed years. Say 'yes,' Lucy, dear, say 'yes.'"

An hour later he went down the street walking as one who keeps step to glad heart music. Miss Bassett went to the window and took down the card. She must have said yes.

Trust Companies and National Banks

By W. B. RIDGELY,
Comptroller of the Currency

TRUST companies, organized under state laws originally designed to provide for companies doing a STRICTLY TRUST BUSINESS, are taking advantage of the liberal character of those laws, and a very large portion of the new organizations are merely COMMERCIAL BANKS, having trust company privileges, perhaps, but in reality doing comparatively little strictly trust business. The laws of the different states, particularly in regard to the cash reserves to be held and with regard to loaning money on real estate security, are so liberal that organizations of this character have a great advantage over the national banks in the inducements they can offer their customers.

The question of what shall be done in the way of control of these new trust companies is a very important one. It would be a great mistake for the different states to allow the national banking system to be broken down or even SERIOUSLY WEAKENED by new organizations which are able to do so because they are less carefully examined and controlled by the states than the national banks.

The regular trust company business is a very important part of any financial system, and calls for the highest degree of character, honor and ability. When the trust companies attempt to add not only ordinary commercial banking, but in many cases underwriting and promotion of all sorts of new enterprises, the case becomes entirely different. It can hardly be said to be a reasonable or proper regulation of the banking and trust company business to allow the organization, under the same law, of concerns which not only have the power to act as trustees in important capacities, but which also have the power, if the management is so recklessly inclined, to do a general commercial banking business WITH LITTLE OR NO CASH RESERVE, and even to underwrite, as has been done in a recent notable instance, an issue of bonds and securities several times in value the combined capital, surplus and deposits of the so called trust company.

If there is any reason why a national bank should maintain reserves against commercial deposits the same reason will apply to commercial accounts in any other bank, whether called a trust company or not. A trust company with a large business in its trust department, if it also has a banking or savings department, owes it to its customers and to the public to see that the banking department is not so conducted as in the slightest degree to endanger its trusts.

THE VERY EXISTENCE OF THOSE TRUST OBLIGATIONS SHOULD MAKE ITS BANKING DEPARTMENT ULTRA CONSERVATIVE AND CAREFUL, AS SO MANY OF THEM ARE.

The trust company whose chief business is in its banking and savings department, and is carefully and conservatively managed, is more interested than any one else that reckless and incompetent, not to say dishonest, men shall not be given similar charters under laws which are so liberal as to permit them to run competing banks without proper reserves and all the SAFEGUARDS which experience in all countries have shown to be necessary in conducting the banking business.

Whatever regulation or control there is to be of the trust companies must come, for the present at least, FROM THE STATE GOVERNMENTS. Federal control of the national banks has been so satisfactory and successful that some desire is expressed for federal control of OTHER banks and trust companies. There has not been, however, so far as I know, any practical suggestion made by which institutions can be forced or persuaded to submit to federal control, especially if it is to be more severe than that now experienced by the states.

FEDERAL CONTROL, THEREFORE, DOES NOT SEEM TO BE A PRESENT PRACTICAL QUESTION.

The Patriotism That Is Needed

By MAY WRIGHT SEWALL, President International Council of Women

THE one thing which we know must be done in order that the international court of arbitration at The Hague may be made PRACTICAL is the abandonment of national arrogance and the substitution therefor of a RATIONAL, HIGH MINDED PATRIOTISM. We need a patriotism which shall recognize that the democracy which we have been so proud to establish between man and man in our own country is equally applicable to nations.

BEFORE THE COURT OF INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION SHALL BE PRACTICAL AND HELPFUL THERE MUST BE A DEMOCRACY OF FEELING AMONG THE NATIONS OF THE WORLD.

It must not be any more possible for a nation to take ALL THE VIRTUES to itself and ascribe ALL THE IGNORANCE to the Latin races or to the Asiatic races than it is possible within a republic for an individual to assume for himself any virtue to which the humblest member of the commonwealth may not aspire. We need that kind of patriotism which shall be neither arrogance nor a maudlin sentimentalism, but which shall be a love of one's country LARGER THAN THE LOVE FOR ONESELF, because in one's country one is mutiplied by many millions, because in the aggressive man one sees a larger reflection of the image of the creative God.

The Negro Will Not Emigrate

By BOOKER T. WASHINGTON

THE NEGRO DOES NOT INTEND TO GO TO AFRICA, TO THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS OR TO ANY OTHER COUNTRY.

HE HAS HELPED TO CLEAR YOUR FORESTS, TO BUILD YOUR RAILROADS, TO MINE YOUR COAL, TO GROW YOUR COTTON, SUGAR CANE AND MANY OTHER THINGS, AND HAS PURCHASED HIS RIGHT TO REMAIN IN THIS COUNTRY AND SHARE IN THE BENEFITS OF ITS INSTITUTIONS.

COLONEL MONROE

A Reawakening of Patriotism Called For and Predicted by the Colonel In His Recent Address In Lincolnville

By FREDERICK UPHAM ADAMS

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THE published extracts from Colonel Monroe's oration in Lincolnville have been so widely copied and so favorably received as to warrant an accurate report of his concluding remarks. After calling attention to the more conspicuous of the scandals which have disgraced state and municipal legislation and the administration of public service the speaker continued as follows:

"Where shall we lay the ax in order to strike the taproot of the tree of political corruption? In what school were reared these boards of public thieves, these shameless betrayers of a confidence reposed in them by the people? A day has come when the thieves and their methods are known. Here and there we hear languid denunciation of a guarded and impersonal character, but I fail to note any sign of a popular uprising which shall bring rascality to justice. Why this negative tolerance of venality? These are questions which all true patriots and all honest lovers of their country should ask of each other on this day.

"I am firmly convinced of the truth of the saying that a community or nation always has as good a government and as honest a set of officials as it deserves. Show to me a dishonest alderman and I will point to you a district or ward inhabited by dishonest people. As a rule, corrupt municipal councils are possible only in cities whose leading and more influential citizens are personally corrupt and the mass of whose voters admire and seek to emulate successful plunderers. A series of corrupt legislative bodies is a brand of infamy on the brow of any state which elects and tolerates them. A man is known by his works and a community by the character and acts of its representatives.

"Back of every representative, senator, judge or other public official stands a community which should be and which in the final analysis is responsible for his actions. Elected and elector are mutually representative, but the larger share of responsibility rests upon the latter.

"An honest community, whose members have a proper sense of pride in their citizenship, cannot make the mistake of electing a dishonest man to office. There are honest citizens who are careless in their duties as electors, and the same can be said of certain communities, but any constituency which returns discredited and suspected officials deserves to share the obloquy of its accredited representatives.

"The plea of a district that it is misrepresented is a confession of indifference, stupidity or cowardice. Honest, intelligent and patriotic men do not tolerate the domination of selected thieves. The time has arrived when the responsibility for the rule of corruption must be placed where it belongs—with the individual voter. In a monarchy corruption springs from the king or his court. In a republic its fountain head is the people.

"Let us look the truth full in the face. The passion for wealth, the craze for possessions and the frenzied struggle for money have reached a climax in which moral principles are ignored and almost forgotten. Money! Money! Money at any price! These are the cries which swell into an angry chorus, deafening all words of admonition or warning. We have no popular ideals other than those expressed in dollars and cents. Our great men are our moneyed men. To be rich is to be exalted; to be poor is to be disgraced. No longer do we have honorable poverty, and by the same token no longer do we have dishonorable wealth.

"I do not overdraw the picture. We are witnesses to such spectacles as powerful corporations combining into pools in defiance of the enacted and valid laws of the land, and we watch these conspirators as they secretly violate these illegal compacts in order that one faction may obtain a financial advantage over the other in the shattering of a 'gentlemen's agreement.' Who now quotes except in derision the motto, 'Honesty is the best policy?' The customer watches the retailer and the retailer suspects the customer. Ten thousand factories are flooding the markets with adulterated or counterfeited articles. Wholesalers extend their trade or defeat their rivals by bribing the trusted representatives of purchasers.

"The reign of 'graft' is not confined to public officials. The janitor exacts tribute from the various purchases of the tenants he is supposed to serve. Coal dealers are aware of the fact that in innumerable instances no 'business' can be done with certain customers without first paying a 'commission' to some subordinate. From the barber who shirks his duty because of the refusal of a bribe in the form of a 'tip' to the president of a vast corporation who authorizes the corruption of a chain of state legislatures there has spread a system of thievery. What shall be said of the moral tone of community when 'kleptomania' has become a fad and when 'ladies' and 'gentlemen' display to their visiting friends the collections of silverware stolen from the public and private places to which they have been admitted as guests?

"I may be in error, but I hold that the average official does about what his constituency expects of him. If he is honest he reflects honesty, and if he is dishonest he reflects dishonesty. It is a severe statement to make, but the conclusion is inevitable that the low moral tone of our public service has its foundation in the low moral tone of those who create it.

"I met a young man recently who had been appointed to a public position of considerable importance. He is a man of high moral character. He was reared by parents who had old fashioned views of honesty, and the boy is worthy of their training. He was much discouraged when he came to me.

"'I hold a position,' he said, 'which compels me to finally pass upon the awarding of contracts involving the expenditure of large sums of money. I like the work, and the salary is satisfactory. I fear, however, that I shall be compelled to tender my resignation.'

"When I pressed him for reasons for taking such a step he said:

"'I am constantly subjected to insults from those whom I considered my friends and to indignities from those with whom my official position throws me in contact. Nearly all of my old acquaintances assume that I am in a position where I can—well, to put it bluntly, steal money. It seems to be established beyond a doubt that my predecessor took unfair advantage of his place, and he died rich and respected. My friends seem to be divided into two classes, one of which assumes that I am lining my pockets at the expense of the public treasury. These congratulate me on my luck or influence in securing so favorable a field for loot and advise me to make hay while the sun shines. So much for the first class. The second class esteems me an honest man and consequently an ass. I am assured by these advisers that no one will be the wiser if I exact a commission from successful bidders; that it is a recognized and established custom and a legitimate perquisite to which I am entitled; that I never will acquire influence until I put powerful interests under obligation to me; that I am expected to derive such revenues and to pay a liberal percentage of them into the party treasury in order to win a victory in the next election, and, finally, that my notions of honesty are so out of date as to stamp me as a fool or a hypocrite. I am alternately threatened or cajoled by those whose accepted bribes would permit them to rob the community.'

"I listened to him, and when he had ended asked him if there was not a third class he had forgotten.

"'Surely,' I said, 'there must be some who know your attitude and indorse it. The commendation of these honest citizens should more than repay the slurs of your false friends.'

"He assured me that no such class existed in his case, or had come under his observation. Shortly after this interview the young man resigned his position and was succeeded by a 'practical' politician.

"It is idle to hope for political or official honesty until such time as there is a national revival of civic and business honesty. There will come a time when the frenzy of money madness will be succeeded by a return to sane morality. Nature seems to have ordained that all things move in cycles, and this one will pass away. The future student of history will read the puzzling record of these times and doubt the accuracy of the historian who declares that an era once existed when the dazzled worshipers of money almost forgot the distinctions between vice and virtue.

"Our country stands in need of the patriots and of the patriotism of honesty. The great heart of the nation and of its people yet beats true to the lofty ideals of the past, but its eyes are fixed on the gleaming heaps of gold which lie scattered along its path of progress, and its ears are ravished by the incantations of its devotees. Destiny holds in store for this people a grandeur which never comes even as a dream to the delvers and graspers after material greatness."

A Little Too Much.

The celebration of the carnivals, as the last days before the coming of Lent are called in European countries, reached its highest and gayest point in Paris during the old monarchy. Everybody went into the streets to be pelted with confections and to have a mad time generally.

A royal prince, the Duke of Orleans, wishing to take part in the merriment, put on fanciful garments and went out with his friend Dubois.

"Now," said the prince to Dubois, "in order that my identity may not be suspected, you must not treat me as if I were a prince, but, on the contrary, with familiarity."

"Very well, monseigneur," said Dubois.

They went out. The fun grew fast and furious, and Dubois, in the midst of his other familiarities, ventured actually to kick his royal highness.

"Hold on!" said the prince, with a groan. "Stop that! You're disguising me too much!"

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Particular attention given to Conveyancing, Investigation of land titles and collection of claims. Loans negotiated.

EDWARD H. SINCELL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
OAKLAND, MARYLAND.
Will practice inthe Courts of Garrett and Allegany counties, the Court of Appeals of Maryland, and the adjoining counties of West Virginia.

FRED A. THAYER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
OAKLAND, MD.
STATE'S ATTORNEY FOR GARRETT COUNTY.
Office in First National Bank Building.
Will be assisted in all important cases by Benj. A. Richmond of the Cumberland bar.

Now is the Time. Don't Wait!

We have all the Latest Scientific Appliances for doing Work.
PLATE & BRIDGE WORK
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GOLD, SILVER, AMALGAM, PORCELAIN, } FILLINGS.
Teeth Extracted and plates put in same day.
Modern Work at Moderate Prices.
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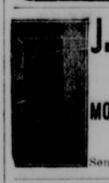

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FROSTBURG, MD.
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THE REPUBLICAN.

BENJ. H. SINCELL, Editor and Proprietor

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION:

THE REPUBLICAN is published every Thursday morning at the following rates:

One copy one year	$ 1.25
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First insertion for square of ten nonpareil lines, $1; each additional insertion after first, 50 cents per square of ten nonpareil lines.

REMITTANCES:

Remittances made by money order, bank draft, registered letter or express order will be at our risk; if made otherwise, at the risk of the sender. Address,

THE REPUBLICAN,
Oakland, Md.

THURSDAY, MAY 26, 1904.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS:

GEORGE A. PEARRE,

of Allegany County.

CARRIE NATION lost $50 on a bet that President Roosevelt used tobacco. She can get her money back by putting it on Roosevelt in the presidential race.

THERE is no chance of Senator Gorman's moving onto Executive Avenue, Washington, D. C. There is only one house, a white one, on that street, and it is not open to Democrats.

THERE will be none to refuse to pay the highest meed of tribute to Dr. S Weir Mitchell, whether as man, poet, romancer or physician. But when he rises in the might of his assured position and insists that goat's blood and not good, old Bourbon, is the sovereignest antidote for the bite of the rattler, it is time to kick. At least it is time to enter a protest against the attempted overturning and destruction of a faith that is as old as Bourbon, if not as old as the snake as a disturbing element.

TRUSTS and the tariff will be important issues in the coming campaign. It is important that the position of the two great parties in reference to these questions should be well understood by the voters.

The attitude of the Republican party toward the trusts is that while great organizations of industry are the natural outcome of our present industrial system, their interests are second to the interests of the nation; they are amenable to the law, and like the humblest private individual, they must be made to obey the law. The only anti-trust laws now on the statute books were enacted by a Republican Congress, and were enforced only by a Republican administration. The Democratic attitude on the trust question is an unknown quantity, lying somewhere between the Hearst trust-busters and the Cleveland trust-boosters. If the Democrats were in power next fall they would probably never come to an agreement as to what was to be done with the trusts, and if they did agree they they could not do anything, as the Senate will remain Republican no matter how the fall election may run.

The Republican position on the tariff will be summed up in their platform about as follows: Protection, which guards and developes American industries, is a cardinal principle of the Republican party. The Republicans recognize that particular tariff schedules are neither sacred nor immutable, and may be changed when altered conditions demand their revision. Such revision should be undertaken only when it is clear that the benefit will more than compensate for the disturbance of business which inevitably attends a revision of the tariff schedules. The Democrats' position on the tariff is a matter of guesswork. Just before Congress adjourned, W. Bourke Cockran, their star orator, made a violent free trade speech. A few days later Representative Williams, their leader in the House of Representatives, declared that free trade was impossible. However, the Democrats believe either in free trade, tariff, revision, reciprocity, or protection; here also there are Democratic busters and boosters. If they were to come into power next fall, the Republican Senate would prevent them from changing the tariff, but their reckless and planless attacks upon it would probably bring about once again the disaster and panic of 1893.

Looking at the situation carefully, it is seen that there is sound sense in the Republican advice: Let well enough alone; stand pat; take no chances.

MINOR POLITICAL PARTIES.

Presidential years are usually hard on the minor political parties. The lines are tightly drawn for supremacy between the two great parties, and comparatively few voters ally themselves with organizations which confessedly will poll but a scattering vote of the vast total that will be cast in these quadriennial contests.

The vote of minor parties in 1896 and 1900 was unusually small because in those two years the Populist vote was merged in that of the Democrats in support of Bryan. In 1900 one branch of the Populists, under the title of People's party, refused to fuse and supported Wharton Barker for president, who received 50,109 votes. This year, however, the two wings of the Populist party will likely work together, having united in a call for a Populist convention in July. This is on the assumption that the Democrats will cut loose from Bryanism and nominate some "reorganizer" like Parker or Gorman.

Speaking of minor political parties the New York Tribune says:

"The Prohibition party has apparently exhausted its capacity for growth. It is losing rather than gaining ground. In 1892 Bidwell, as a Presidential candidate, got 270,367 votes. In 1900 Wooley got 209,062. There is no prospect of a turn this year in this weakened and stagnant party's fortunes. The Socialists party, known in 1900 as the Social Democratic party, has shown in recent years some signs of vitality. Its vote in 1900 was 92,142. It preaches governmental socialism and labor unionism; and should the present tendancy in the Democratic party toward socialistic policies be checked by the nomination this year of a conservative like Judge Parker, of the Socialist party, like the Populist, failing a bolt from the convention and the nomination of a radical Democratic ticket, would profit appreciably by Democratic disaffection. The Socialist Labor party is a somewhat mysterious organization, with a smaller following than any of its rivals among the minor parties. It polled 33,375 votes in 1900, over a third of that total being cast here in New York. In the main, the American people care little for third parties. They believe in the bipartisan system, and avail themselves of the smaller organizations only when the two great parties fail them and they are driven to register some sudden and violent protest. There is little prospect this year of any popular upheavel such as gave General Weaver more than 1,000,000 votes in 1892. Only a serious Democratic schism can justify refulgent dreams on the part of minor party managers."

JENNINGS

Last Thursday evening a camp of American Woodmen was organized at this place, twenty-eight charter members being initiated. More to follow next week.

Mr. Stanley S. Jennings' smiling face has been missed from Jennings Bros.' store for the past two weeks, as he has been on the sick list.

Mrs. Stanley Jennings, who has been very sick with the chickenpox, is improving slowly.

The tennis court is now in fine condition, and some interesting games are being played.

Jennings Bros. expect to peel a large amount of bark this coming season, and bark peelers are in demand. It is a fact that the town is so booming that there is no difficulty experienced by anyone who is desirous of securing employment.

Mr. T. E. Pole has recovered from a severe attack of appendicitis.

Mr. Ed. Hazelbarth and Miss Allie Smith, of Salisbury, visited this town on Ascension Day, and went fishing in company with Miss Gerda Marriott and Miss Sara Jennings. We might add that the amount of fish taken did not overload Mr. Hazelbarth's buggy on his return.

Mr. David Mitchell was struck by a flying edging while working in the saw-mill one day last week, and the missle broke his arm and several ribs. He is doing as well as can be expected under the circumstances.

Since the gardening season commenced Mr. C. M. Tozer is the early bird. The sound of his hoe in the early hours of the morning disturbs the slumbers of those living near his residence.

Mr. Herman Behr is the chief agriculturalist and landscape gardener in this vicinity. He is improving the appearance of his grounds very much.

Last Friday evening there was a dance in the Bevans hall, given by Messrs. Clarence and Ray Bevans.

Mr. May, of Boynton, Penna., is making arrangements to come here and embark in the barbering business.

Married.

Harvey—Aronhalt.—On Thursday, May 19th, 1904, at the residence of Mr. George M. Mason in Oakland, by Rev. J. H. Koch, of Brandonville, West Va., Mr. Elliot C. Harvey and Miss Laura Aronhalt, both of Garrett county. The groom was a member of the last Legislature and well known throughout the county as a worthy gentleman. The bride is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Aronhalt, of District No. 8 and has a host of friends. THE REPUBLICAN extends its congratulations coupled with the wish that the newly wedded pair may live long and prosper.

GEN. CHAFFEE AND STAFF WILL VISIT OAKLAND

Tuesday of Next Week When They will Inspect Proposed Camp Site.

WILL BE ACCOMPANIED BY WIVES.

Party Returning to Washington from Morgantown Where They will Participate in Memorial Day Exercises Monday—Stay in Oakland will be Short.

A last and final effort will be made by the citizens of Oakland on Tuesday next to have the permanent army camp located near Oakland upon which occasion General Chaffee and three or four members of his staff, accompanied by their wives, will stop in Oakland on their return to Washington from Morgantown where the gentlemen of the party will participate on Monday in the Decoration Day exercises to be held there.

Upon arriving at Oakland Tuesday morning in a private car the party will be met at the station by a committee of Oakland citizens with conveyances in which they will be taken to the ground proposed to be used for the army camp and after viewing it the return will be made to Oakland where dinner will be served and in the afternoon a pleasure drive will be taken through Mountain Lake Park to Deer Park and return.

Arrangements to this effect was made at a meeting held at the Schley Hotel last night which was participated in by a number of interested citizens.

BITTINGER.

A party of sportsmen from Boynton, Pa., passed through here last Monday enroute for Deep Creek, where they will spend a few days fishing. The party was piloted by Mr. Martin Bowman, a former Garrett county school teacher.

Mr. Daniel J. Brenneman and Miss Michaels, of Firm Rock, were quietly married last Sunday, and on Monday evening a reception was given in honor of the occasion, at Mr. Brenneman's home on Manadier's Ridge.

Mr. William Livingood, of Somerset county, Pa., was 'Squire Ralston's guest last Friday night.

Messrs. Simon Meyers and Young Lohr, of Oakland, are here lathing the new parsonage, getting ready for the plasterers who are expected on in a few days.

Mr. Albert Brenneman and family and Mr. Chas. Sechler and family went over into Pennsylvania last week for a visit with relatives.

Mr. Simon Brenneman, contractor and builder, began work last week on the first job of the season, a new barn on Mr. John Hetrich's farm.

Mrs. C. E. Ellithorpe is numbered among the ailing this week.

Mr. Perry Broadwater keeps close to the house, playing peep with a brand new daughter. It has been keeping him company since Monday, May 16th.

Mr. Simon Beechy narrowly escaped serious injury recently. Last Saturday afternoon while felling timber for the Meadow Mountain Lumber Co. a falling limb struck him, slightly bruising his face and shoulder.

Orphan's Court Proceedings.

The semi monthly session of the Orphan's Court was held in Oakland last Tuesday with Judges Wilson, Feik and McMillan and Register Friend present, when the following business was transacted:

Letters of administration were granted Mrs. H. Lashorn on the personal estate of her late husband, Joseph Lashorn.

The court heard testimony in the case of Michaels vs. Custer which consumed several hours.

Accounts were passed as follows:

First and final account of H. G. Sanders administrator of Mary L. Sanders.

First and final account of J. H. Sterling administrator of Robert Sterling.

First account of Sarah E. Harvey, administratrix of Daniel R. Harvey.

Fifth account of Sallie Brenneman, guardian.

The inventory of the personal estate of James R. Bishop, deceased was filed by his administrators.

Notice.

All parties owing me had better come and settle before June 10th, 1904. After that date costs will be added. C. S. May.

Swanton, Md., May 25th, 1904.

Estray Notice.

There came to my place last fall two sheep, one ewe and one wether. Owner will please call, identify property and pay all costs and remove same. HENRY BAUGH.

Engles Mills.

DEATH OF DR. MINNIE MAY SMITH.

Which Occurred at McKeesport, Pa., on May 14th.

Dr. Minnie May Smith, a former resident of Hoyes, but for several years past a resident of McKeesport, Pa., died at that place on May 14, of nervous prostration. She was a very progressive, interesting young woman, loved and respected by all who knew her, both at home and abroad, and leaves a large circle of relatives and friends to mourn their loss.

She has crossed over death's dark river and is resting under the shade of the trees, waiting to welcome her friends and loved ones to that land of eternal spring and never fading flowers.

She left the home of her girlhood a few years ago and accepted a position as clerk in the W. F. Fredricks music store at McKeesport. While there she made many friends and by her untiring efforts and industry contributed largely to the success of her employer's business. From there she went to the office of Dr. J. B. Clifford and later took up the profession of optician, graduating with honors in one of the best schools in Chicago, and still wishing to make herself more proficient in her chosen profession, she went to Philadelphia where she took a special course, graduating as trained nurse. After returning from Philadelphia, she opened an office in the new Natatorium building, Fifth avenue, where she died. Her remains, accompanied by her brother Will, Mrs. W. O. Marks a close friend, and attending physician, Dr. J. B. Clifford, were brought to Hoyes and after a very appropriate sermon by the Rev. D. A. Friend, her remains were interred in the family cemetery at Hoyes, her casket being covered and grave decorated by banks of the most beautiful flowers contributed by her many friends.

Her brothers and sisters were all present and her pall bearers were her playmates and childhood friends, Misses Olia and Bernadette Mattingly, Blanche and Dessie Callis, Bertha, Clara, Sadie and Ethel DeWitt.

From the McKeesport *Times* the following is republished:

"A large circle of friends will read with much regret the sudden death this morning at 10 o'clock of Dr. Minnie May Smith, a popular young lady optician, at her quarters in the new Natatorium building, Fifth avenue. Death was due to nervous prostration, from which she had been suffering the past five weeks. She only returned from Philadelphia April 1, last, where she had taken special course in her profession and only recently opened an office in the Natatorium building. Her health had not been vigorous and the attack of nervous prostration followed constant study in her profession. Deceased was 33 years old, born in Hoyes, Garrett county, Maryland, and had been a resident of McKeesport the past several years. She was formerly a clerk in W. F. Frederick's music srore and from there went to Dr. J. B. Clifford, and later took up the profession of optician. She was a most popular young lady, of a cheerful and winning disposition and had surrounded herself with many friends. Her brother, from Hoyes, Md., was at her bedside when she died. Deceased had apartments with Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Marks, in the Natatorium building. The services will be conducted there tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock, entrance from Ringgold street, Rev. J. A. Maxwell officiating. The remains will be taken to deceased's home, Hoyes, Md., for interment next Monday morning."

Knights of Pythias.

All members of Garrett Lodge K. of P. are requested to meet at their Castle Hall on Monday, May 30th, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of taking part in Decoration services with the G. A. R.

By order of the Lodge.

CHAS. J. NEWMAN,
K. of R. & S.

Letter to Clark Deberry.

Dear Sir: We manage to get some fun out of paint. J. H. Kohlmeyer, Grove City, Pa, put-in Devoe. Along came a salesman of somebody else's paint before ours had got there. Salesman said ours was short-measure. Kohlmeyer weakened hung-fire and flopped; stopped ours and took his.

It was our turn now. We emptied our can into his and his into ours.

The short-measure was his, not ours; and we kept our man.

And ever since then, that paint-manufacturer gives full-measure; his paint is not pure, but his gallon contains four quarts.

Go by the name; and the name to go by is Devoe lead-and-zinc.

Yours truly
F. W. Devoe & Co.

J. M. Davis & Sons sell our paint.

Call For Your Letters.

Mrs. Sada Shirers, Mrs. Randolph Willson, Miss Maggie J. Randall, Albert Lewis (2), L. F. Franklin, James Willhelm.

Patronize the home merchant.

BALLOTS BURNED.

Those Used in Last Election Go Up in Smoke.

Election Supervisors C. M. Miller, Edmund Jamison and Edward E. Sollars, in the presence of the Judges of the Orphans' Court, burned the ballots used in the election last fall in the furnace of the Oakland Roller Mills. This was done in accordance with the provisions of the election law.

The Supervisors will meet again on June 24th, at which time Officers of Registration for the next year will be appointed.

Pension Granted.

Web Orcutt, a volunteer soldier in the Spanish-American War, and after the cessation of hostilities stationed at Porto Rico where he contracted malaria fever and later discharged as an invalid, has been granted a pension of $24 per month dating from October last. He received his voucher Saturday for the back pay amounting to $167. The pension was secured through Messrs. Offutt & Reninger, of Oakland.

DIED.

CONNER—Mr. C. W. Conner, who was one of the founders of Mountain Lake Park, a member of the board of directors of the Park Association, and for many years one of the annual committee of Mountain Lake Park, departed this life May 18th, at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Laura Smythe, Brooklyn, N. Y. Mr. C. was a useful citizen of this community. He will be greatly missed. He was buried at Wheeling on the 21st inst.

MACKIN—At the home of his son-in-law, John A. Hughes, Esq., in District No. 8, Thursday, May 19th, of a disease incident to advanced years, John Mackin, aged about 77 years. Mr. Mackin was born in the Parish of Milltown, County Galway, Ireland, and came to this country in May, 1866, settling on the farm owned by him at the time of his death, which is located a mile or two west of Oakland, where he raised a large family of sons and daughters, five of whom, Mrs. John Hughes, Mrs. John Foley, John, Owen and James, are living. For the past month or more he resided with his daughter and son-in-law, Mr. Hughes. His funeral took place Sunday afternoon from St. Peter's Catholic Church of which he was a life-long and consistent member.

SHAFFER—At her home two miles north of Oakland, after a brief illness, Mrs. Henry Shaffer. The deceased was a native of Germany and had resided on the farm where she died for well on to forty years. She was a member of the Catholic church from which edifice her funeral took place Sunday afternoon.

RIES—At her home in Accident on Saturday evening, of dropsy, after an illness of several weeks, Mrs. Fred. C. Ries, aged about forty years.

The deceased prior to her marriage was a Miss Snyder, being a sister of the late Christian Snyder. She leaves her husband and several children. Her funeral took place Tuesday from her late home. The bereaved family have the sympathy of their friends.

Alleged Theif Arrested.

Monday afternoon Sheriff E. J. Frantz brought to Oakland from a point down near Bittinger a man named Wilt who was charged with having stolen some articles from certain persons living in that community. Wilt was placed in jail and will probably remain there until the September term of the Circuit Court.

Rev. J. H. Koch, formerly of Aurora, and well known in Oakland, passed through here last Thursday on his way to Brandonville, West Va., where he is now stationed as pastor of the Methodist church. Rev. Koch was ill nearly all the winter and at one time his life was despaired of. He has fully regained his health and is active in his work at Brandonville

SHYLOCK

Shylock was the man who wanted a pound of human flesh. There are many Shylocks now, the convalescent, the consumptive, the sickly child, the pale young woman, all want human flesh and they can get it—take Scott's Emulsion.

Scott's Emulsion is flesh and blood, bone and muscle. It feeds the nerves, strengthens the digestive organs and they feed the whole body.

For nearly thirty years Scott's Emulsion has been the great giver of human flesh.

We will send you a couple of ounces free.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists,
409-415 Pearl Street, New York.
50c. and $1.00; all druggists.

FIRE DESTROYS LUMBER MILL.

Was the Property of Judge Elias Merrill and Sons at Merrill.

Fire on Saturday morning at 2 o'clock, which, presumably, caught in some saw-dust and smouldered from about six o'clock the evening before, destroyed the saw, shingle and chop mill at Merrill, belonging to ex-Judge Elias Merrill and sons, entailing a loss of one thousand dollars with no insurance.

Besides burning the mill and machinery about twenty thousand shingles and two thousand feet of manufactured lumber was destroyed. A stack of 75,000 shingles was saved by removing them after the fire had been discovered.

Judge Merrill thinks that the engine and boiler of the mill can be repaired at a slight expense which will materially lessen the loss above given.

The mill will be rebuilt as soon as possible and the business resumed.

DECORATION DAY

Will Be Quietly Observed In Oakland on Next Monday.

Decoration Day, May 30th, will be quietly observed in Oakland next Monday, May 30th, by Crook Post, Grand Army of the Republic, and the organized bodies of the town.

The members of the Post will meet at Post Hall at ten o'clock. The public school children are requested to assemble at the public school building and march with the scholars of the Normal to the Post headquarters where they will join the veterans and organized bodies and proceed thence to the cemetery where the graves of the departed will be decorated as is the yearly custom, and the ritual of the G. A. R. carried out. At the cemetery an address will be made by an old soldier and a literary program rendered.

Flowers for the purpose may be left at Sturgiss pharmacy where they will be gratefully received and appreciated by the soldiers.

Owners of burial plots at the cemeteries have been busy this week cleaning up their lots, cutting the grass and making them generally presentable for the occasion.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber, of Garrett county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett county, in Maryland, Letters Testamentary on the personal estate of

JOSEPH LASHORN,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 24th day of Govember next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 24th day of May, 1904.

HENERETTA R. LASHORN,
Executor.
Deer Park, Md.

SHERIFF'S SALE

OF VALUABLE

REAL ESTATE

Under and by virtue of a writ of fierifacias issued out of the Circuit Court for Garrett county, Maryland, and to me directed as Sheriff of Garrett county at the suit of Philip T. Garthright against Sherman A. Howell, the same being No. 5 Judicials, July Term, 1904, I have seized, levied upon and taken in execution all the right, title and interest of the said Sherman A. Howell, both at law and in equity, of, in and to all that lot or parcel of ground situated, lying and being in Garrett county, in the State of Maryland, which on the plat of Mountain Lake Park is known and designated as

LOT NUMBER 1277,

and being located on M street in said town of Mountain Lake Park, and which said lot of ground was conveyed to the said Sherman A. Howell by Alonzo D. Naylor and wife by deed dated April 21st, 1903, and recorded in Liber E. Z. T. No. 44, folios 432, etc., one of the Land Records of Garrett county, Maryland. And I hereby give notice that on

SATURDAY,

The 18th Day of June, 1904

at the hour of ten o'clock a. m., I will offer for sale to the highest bidder for cash, in front of the Court House in the town of Oakland, all the right, title and interest of the said Sherman A. Howell of, in and to the above described lot of ground, said interest being his equity of redemption therein.

EDWARD J. FRANTZ,
Sheriff of Garrett County.

STATEMENT showing the condition of THE CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK, December 31st, 1903:

Capital Stock paid up	$ 1,000,000.00
Total Assets	14,192,177.63
Total amount of all liabilities	6,625,749.10
Total unearned premiums	5,646,414.36
Bonds & stocks owned by the Co.	11,460,580.14

State of Maryland, Insurance Department, (Commissioner's Office, Baltimore, Feb'y 15, 1904.)

I hereby certify that the above is a correct copy of the statement of The Continental Insurance Company of New York, N. Y., to December 31st, 1903, now on file in this Department. LLOYD WILKINSON,
12-3t Insurance Commissioner.

L. E. HANSON,
Mountain Lake Park, - - Maryland.
PLUMBING, GAS FITTING,
Steam and Hot Water Heating.
ESTIMATES FURNISHED.
All work done at reasonable prices.

Oakland Pharmacy
JOS. E. HARNED, Proprietor.
Drugs, Chemicals, Stationery, Cigars
Cameras and Photo Supplies

The Garrett National Bank

OAKLAND, MD.

Pays 3 Per Cent. Interest on Time Deposits.

D. E. OFFUTT, President.
G. S. HAMILL, Vice-President.
S. T. JONES, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:
DANIEL E. OFFUTT,
GILMOR S. HAMILL,
JOHN M. DAVIS,
GEORGE W. LEGGE,
JOHN T. MITCHELL,
WILLIAM R. STULL,
SCOTT T. JONES.

Capital paid in, - $50,000.00
Surplus and Profits, - 15,000.00

Muco-Solvent is an indispensible household remedy because it is a preventive as well as a cure, and because it arrests development of all contageous germs and bacterial diseases. It cures croup, colds, tonsilitis with its associated ills and all inflamed and catarrhal conditions of the mucous surface. It is a harmless vegetable preparation that may safely be administered to the tenderest babe. If not for sale in your neighborhood, write to

THE PIEDMONT SUPPLY CO.,
Sole Agents for Muco-Solvent. Piedmont, W. Va.

A Marvelous Separator

A new invention—safely applied—makes

TUBULAR SEPARATORS

the most effective—the most talked of—most desirable in the world. **A simple three-piece tubular bowl.** One small piece inside—the other two form the bowl. It makes "has beens" of all others. You want to see one—and get a catalog.

J. E. GNAGEY, Accident, Md.

THOS. LITTLE.

This is the season of year to make changes, and I will make a GREAT REDUCTION in the prices of

China and Porcelain Ware.

I have a large stock of this goods and they must go at the remarkably low price of 10c each. Many of these pieces are cheap at 25c. But I have concluded to sell all at the low price of 10c each.

They consist of Decorated, Gold Trimmed Meat Plates, large and small, Bakers, Nappies, Pitchers, Bowls, Cups and Saucers, large and small plates, just the thing for every day use.

Also a Fine Line of Imported China at Less than Cost.

Come Early and get the Choice Pieces.

THOS. LITTLE.

IT IS A MATTER OF HEALTH

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure

THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE

LOCAL AND OTHERWISE

Incidents and Events at Home and Nearby—Personal Mention, Etc.

For Sale—A six-roomhouse on Second street. Apply to D. E. Bolden.

Farris Mosley spent last Sunday at Clarksburg where he visited Robert Shirer.

Mr. J. A. Junkins, of Blaine, was a bussness visitor to Oakland Monday morning.

Money to loan on real estate. Easy payments. Apply to Julius C. Renninger, Oakland, Md. 33 tf

Leo Rasche, of Grafton, spent Sunday in Oakland with his mother and other relatives.

anted—White woman to cook and white girl to wait in restaurant. Apply to W. G. Hinebaugh, Oakland, Md.

Mrs. John T. Mitchell went to Keyser Sunday morning to visit relatives a few days, being accompanied by her son Stanley.

Mrs. Benj. H. Sincell was called to Kingwood Sunday morning by a message informing her of the serious illness of her grandmother, Mrs. Mary A. Byrne.

Mr. J. H. Sterling, of Elder, was a visitor to Oakland Tuesday.

Rev. Wesley Davis, of McKeesport, Pa., spent Sunday in Oakland with his mother and other relatives.

It's easy to make good bread when you use the highest grade of flour, "Pillsbury." Use no other. For sale by W. H. Bartlett.

County Commissioner Jacob Stump of Bloomington, was in Oakland several days this week on business connected with his office.

A trip to Bartlett's store is a trip to California via. "The Sunbeam Fruit Line." Peaches, Pairs, Cherries and Apricots.

Senator U. G. Palmer, of Hutton, who was quite ill several days last week with tonsilitis, has recovered to some extent.

Monday being Decoration Day the banks will be closed and at the post office Sunday hours will be observed. Mails, as usual, will be dispatched.

Mrs. Leah F. Sincell was in Keyser Tuesday where she was called by the death and funeral of her cousin, the late Milton Richardson.

Rev. and Mrs. H. E. Friend, of the Park, went to Keyser Tuesday where they attended the funeral of the late Benj. Blackburn, which occurred yesterday.

Mr. Thomas J. Peddicord returned to Oakland from Washington Saturday night and on Monday went out to Hamilton, Ohio, where Mrs. Peddicord has been several weeks with her mother, who is quite ill.

Yesterday Attorneys G. S. Hamill and N. S. Heindel, the latter as Court Examiner, went to Grantsville to examine some witnesses in a case now in court. The two gentlemen will return to Oakland this afternoon.

Messrs. Web and Guy Orcutt, of Brandonville, were in Oakland from Saturday until Monday, when they removed the household goods of the latter to Somerfield, Pa., where he will embark in the barbering business.

Mr. M. R. Hamill, assistant cashier of the First National Bank, went to Addison, Pa., Sunday to relieve the cashier of the bank there whose wife died on Satnrday. Mr. Hamill will be at Addison about a week.

THE ALLEGANY CONFERENCE

Of the Ev. Lutheran Church to Convene in Oakland Next Week.

The semi-annual meeting of the Allegany Conference of the Maryland Synod, Ev. Lutheran church, will convene in St. Mark's Ev. Lutheran church in Oakland on Tuesday, May 31st, for a session of two days.

Last year the conference was held at Cumberland and by invitation on the part of Rev. Manges, the pastor here, it was decided that the meeting take place in Oakland on the date named above.

The first session will be held on Tuesday evening at 7.30 o'clock at which time Rev. John S. Braren, of Cumberland, will preach.

The following morning at 9 o'clock devotional service, led by Rev. Luther A. Mann, D. D., of Cumberland, will be conducted; 9.30, the business session will be held. At 10.30 Rev. Taylor B. Yeakley, District Missionary, will read a paper on West Virginia Missions. This will close the morning service.

In the afternoon Rev. Luther F. Miller of Westernport, will address the conference, his discourse being of an exegetical nature. "The Church and the Churches," by Rev. George W. Stroup, of Bittinger, will be discussed at 3.15, following which Rev. Edmund J. Hopkins, of Grafton, will address the conference, his subject being "The Indwelling of the Holy Spirit."

In the evening at 7.30 addresses as follows will be delivered: "Why I am a Christian," by Rev. William McCauley, of Cumberland; and "Why I am a Lutheran," by Rev. Fred. R. Wagner, of Frostburg, which will close the session.

The Allegany Conference is composed of the churches of Allegany and Garrett counties, Md.; Tucker, Randolph, Preston, Taylor, Mineral and Marion counties, West Virginia; the total number of charges being sixteen.

Mr. Roy Hamill, of the Upper Potomac Coal Co., spent Sunday in Oakland with his parents.

Miss Bessie Adair, of Terra Alta, was the guest several days this week of Mr. and Mrs. King Delawder.

Messrs. W. R. Mealey and Henry Lauer are having their respective homes handsomely painted.

Mrs. C. Felty and daughter Hazel, of Connellsville, arrived here yesterday where they will spend the summer.

Mrs. G. Semmes Hamill, accompanied by her son and mother, Mrs. Cushing, of Baltimore, arrived in Oakland last night.

Sheriff E. J. Frantz advertises in this paper today the sale of a valuable lot at Mountain Lake Park which will take place on Saturday, June 18th, in front of the court house in Oakland.

Ex-Judge Elias Merrill, of District No. 11, and Hon. George L. Michaels, of No. 4, were visitors to Oakland Tuesday where they were witnesses in a case being heard in the Orphans Court.

Mr. and Mrs. D. Grant Smith and children, of Grafton, came down to Oakland from their home Saturday evening where the latter are guests of relatives. Mr. Smith returned to Grafton Monday evening.

Mr. Edwin L. Mitchell has had plans prepared and will erect a new dwelling on his lot adjoining that of Mr. Austin Brown on Second street. Work will begin on the erection of the building some time next week.

Mrs. E. C. Walker, of Baltimore, who came up to Oakland last week to superintend the sale of some of her personal property, left here last night for Cincinnati, Ohio, where she will visit relatives before her return to Baltimore.

Mr. W. A. Maffett, president of the Garrett County Telephone Company, returned to Oakland Tuesday afternoon from a trip in the interest of his line through the Negro mountain section of the county where a new line is being built.

The contract for the purchase of a pipe organ for the M. E. church in Oakland is being considered by the committee at the time this paper is put on the press. The instrument will probably cost $1500 and will be purchased this afternoon.

Dr. Frank Laughlin, son of Dr. and Mrs. J. W. Laughlin, of the Park, who recently graduated from the University of Maryland, arrived home one day last week and will locate for the practice of his profession at the Park.

Mr. James Guard of District No. 2, whose friendship is appreciated by all who know him, was in Oakland Monday of this week when he qualified as Justice of the Peace for his home district. This paper acknowledges a very pleasant visit from Mr. Guarn while he was in town.

Rev. Dr. C. W. Baldwin, President of the Mountain Lake Park Association, came up to Oakland Tuesday morning and from here went to the Park where a meeting of the Board of Directors was held, the details of which are given elsewhere in these colums to-day.

DEATH OF SAMUEL JOHNSON.

Expired Yesterday Afternoon at His Home In Frostburg.

Mr. Samuel Johnson, twin brother of the late Joshua Johnson, died yesterday afternoon at the home of his sister, Mrs. Coulehan, in Frostburg, from an attack of pleurisy, at the age of 65 years.

Mr. Johnson removed from his farm in this county to Frostburg several years ago where he associated himself in the saw mill and lumber business with his brother and on the death of his brother Joshua a few months ago he was appointed administrator of the estate. Some days ago Mr. Johnson was stricken with pleurisy and continued quite ill, gradually getting worse until his death occurred yesterday afternoon at two o'clock. He was a very conservative business man and had amassed considerable wealth. He was well known throughout this county.

Wedding at Firm Rock.

Miss Amandania Michaels, daughter of Mr. Kelita Michaels, was married to Mr. Daniel Brenneman, a retired farmer of Garrett county, Md., at the home of the bride's parents at Firm Rock, Sunday, May 22nd, 1904, Rev. Collins of the M. E. church, Piedmont, officiating. The ceremony was witnessed by a large number of friends of both bride and groom.

The bride was attired in champagne silk, with drop yoke of Irish point lace.

After the ceremony the happy couple and friends were ushered into the spacious dining room where they sat down to a sumptuous repast. In an adjoining room were many costly and useful presents that will serve to recall the joyous day of their union.

Among those present were Mr. F Simon, of Lonaconing; Mr. and Mrs. John Meek, Jr., of Barton, Md.; Mr. and Mrs. Cam. Michaels, Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Durst, Mr. George Brenneman, Miss Carrie Klipstein, Miss Mildred Sanders, Mrs. Major, and Mr. Archie Michaels, of Barton.

Mr. and Mrs. Brenneman departed Monday morning for their future home near Jennings, Garrett county, Md., where they were accorded a hearty welcome by Mr. Brenneman's old friends and neighbors.

Wanted—A Horse.

A good, safe driving horse that can be used also for riding; not under 1100 lbs.; about 6 or 7 years old. Write particulars and price.

E. BOYNTON, Barnum, W. Va.

Charles D. Smith, Esq., of Parsons, spent Sunday in Oakland with friends.

Mr. Edmund L. Manges, youngest son of Rev. and Mrs. E. Manges, of Oakland, will graduate from the York High School, York, Pa., in a class of sixty-eight with first honors on Tuesday of next week. The young man entered the school three years ago and by close application covered a four-year course in that time. After a theological course in some institution Mr. Manges will enter the ministry.

Mr. Charles Liller, the Second street barber, received Tuesday the new furniture for his rooms and it has been placed in position. The chairs, four in number, are upholstered in leather while the case is made of quartered oak and fitted with French bevel plate glass. It is massive in conetruction and handsome in design. The furniture compares favorably with that in shops of the largest cities. The proprietor is proud of his purchase, while his customers are gratified with the progress he is making.

Hurry, HURRY, Hurry!

TO

Dixon & Kelso's

THEY HAVE SOME

GREAT BARGAINS

In Lace and Ruffled Curtains and Mattings,

All 16c Mattings, at - - 12½c
" 25c and 28c Mattings at - 22c
" 30c Mattings at - - 24c
" 35c " " - - - 26c

Our Lace and Ruffled Curtains are far the best we ever had. We have about 180 pairs to sell, and think that these prices will do the rest.

Lace Curtains,	2½	yards,	worth	$ .75	at	$ .48
"	"	3	"	"	1.00	"	.74
"	"	3¼	"	"	1.35	"	.94
"	"	3½	"	"	1.75	"	1.23
Ruffled	"	3	"	"	1.25	"	.96
"	"	3	"	"	1.50	"	1.24
"	"	3	"	"	2.00	"	1.66
"	"	3	"	"	2.50	"	1.80

Yours, respectfully,

DIXON & KELSO.

P. S. Will pay 23c. cash or 25c trade for Wool.
And $1.25 bushel for Potatoes.

BAUMGARTNER'S BIG BARGAINS!

5c SUGAR BOWLS, CREAM PITCHERS, THREE PAPERS PINS, ½ GAL. TIN BUCKETS, CAKE PLATES, AND LOTS MORE. 5c

Come around and see what 5 and 10c will do.

THE LITTLE MAN.

The Up-to-Date Grocery,

First National Bank Building, Oakland, Md.

Exclusively a Grocery Store.

CASH OR PRODUSE—One price to everybody and that the lowest consistent with a complete line of High-Grade Groceries.

Everything New, Clean and First-Class.

Fresh Vegetables on THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS.
Largest Line of CRACKERS in Oakland—Fresh Every Week.

W. H. BARTLETT.

HELLO!

Yes, if you want to keep cool,

TOWNSHEND

has goode for you.

Anything you want in white and color goods for waists and dresses. Also fine line underwear, for ladies and gents. Nicest line of dress shirts and ties in town.

We have the best thing out for children's waists.

Straw hats for everybody at prices to suit everybody.

S. L. Townshend & Son

Oakland Model Steam Bakery

To my Patrons and the Public:

Owing to the steady increase in my business and the determination to give my customers the best service and goods that can be produced anywhere, I have installed in my Bakery an up-to the-minute steam plant by which the product of my establishment is more than doubled and in consequence no delay is anticipated in putting upon the market twice daily fresh, nutritious Bread, Cakes, Pies, etc.

The dough mixer in my establishment has a capacity of three barrels which is driven by an engine and is of the latest pattern and a model in every respect. The dough is mixed by this machine and turned upon the table without being touched by the hands, thus ensuring better mixed bread and cleanliness in every respect. "Cleanliness" is our motto.

I have also installed a power ice cream machine and am better prepared than heretofore to manufacture Ice Cream and sell at wholesale and retail on the shortest notice.

I respectfully invite the public to inspect my plant.

Very truly yours, HENRY LAUER.

Oakland Model Steam Bakery

A Wireless Message

By James Raymond Perry

Copyright, 1903, by James Raymond Perry

IT was in the smoking compartment of a Pullman on a journey from New York to Chicago that I met him. I had just finished reading in a magazine an article upon Marconi's achievement in wireless telegraphy, and, raising my eyes, I saw that the stranger was glancing down at the magazine page.

"A remarkable achievement, sir," I said. "Have you read this article?"

"On Marconi? Yes," the stranger replied.

"It seems almost past belief," I said, "that a message could be sent across the sea without the aid of wires. Yet Marconi seems to have accomplished it unless possibly the three ticks he heard were the result of accident, and the fact of that particular signal having been prearranged may have been only one of those singular coincidences that now and then astonish us."

The stranger removed the cigar from his lips and said: "No; the sounds Marconi heard are not to be classed among the accidental and coincidental. It was a real signal sounded by his assistants in England and received by him in St. John's. I entertain not the slightest doubt of that."

He spoke with conviction. Pulling at his cigar until the end glowed again, he continued, "I might have had doubts had I not previously heard and seen things achieved along similar lines far more wonderful than Marconi's feat."

Seeing that he paused, I said: "You interest me. May I ask what those achievements were?"

For a moment the stranger was silent. Then he said: "You are aware, of course, that the vibratory theory—the theory of etheric waves—is not new. The idea that all planetary bodies, our earth included, are imbedded in what the magazine article somewhat aptly describes as ether jelly, the jelly of space, is an idea which Marconi has made use of, but did not originate. What he attempted—and has succeeded in doing—was to jar the jelly and register the jars. While giving him full credit for the Columbus-like daring of his thoughts, I will say that that achievement alone was not difficult.

"For more than a dozen years I have been engaged in an attempt to establish wireless communication between distant points. Marconi was scarcely in his teens when I began, and if I have progressed further than he in this study it is not necessarily to my credit. In all scientific research time is the principal factor, the great perfecter.

"When the ultimate discovery in this direction shall have been made and the last word concerning it uttered, it will probably be found that the suspected but hitherto unproved fourth dimension had no small part in the great discovery. However, it is not my intention to go into that phase of the question now.

"Have you ever happened to hear the statement, seemingly incredible, that the slightest motion anywhere—the lift of an insect's wing, for example—starts a wave motion that does not die until it has reached and affected to some extent the innermost core of the outermost star of the universe?"

"I think not—I'm not sure, though—but I have in my readings run across some such hint. Probably I did not

"MAY I ASK WHAT THOSE ACHIEVEMENTS WERE?"

credit it. An effect so remote from a cause so slight must be small indeed."

"To our senses inconceivably infinitesimal—yes. However, I am of those who believe it is so. So sensitive is this ether jelly in which the universe rests that when it is jarred at all it is all jarred. The half flutter of an insect's wing and the explosion of a star in outer space both set the waves in motion, and the one wave travels as far as the other."

"May I ask you which invention seems to you the more wonderful—the telegraph or the telephone?"

"The telephone," I answered unhesitatingly.

"To me also," said the stranger. "The telephone is personal, the telegraph impersonal; therefore the range of imagination about the former is immeasurably wider. Possibly I am more imaginative than Marconi, or perhaps it was only accident. At all events he seems to have worked with the telegraph in mind, while through all my labors my imagination was dominated by the telephone.

"Now, when a telegraph message from New York to Chicago is ticked off the wire nothing has really passed across those thousand miles of space. The ether jelly has been jarred in New York and the jars have been recorded and read in Chicago. So with the long distance telephone the voice itself has not been carried on an electric current across all those miles, but again the jelly was jarred, and the sensitive eardrum, aided by transmitter and receiver, has heard the vibrations. In both instances the wire has made an easy road for the vibration to travel over, but it does not follow that the road was necessary. One can pass across fields as well as along asphaltum walks. Marconi and others have realized this; only most of the others, Marconi included, have made the error of supposing you must go over fields and mountains, not through them. Yet the path lies through them as easily and naturally as over them, and herein is involved, in a manner, the fourth dimension, an explanation of which, however, we need not enter into in order to understand the operation of ether vibrations.

"I have spoken of the earth and the planetary bodies as being imbedded in the ether jelly. For our purpose let us alter the simile a little. Let us imagine a mass of colorless jelly with here and there a drop of chromatic fluid, forming, say, little crimson globes at intervals. Let us imagine now that the colorless portion represents the ether and the colored spheres the so called solid bodies—our earth and the other planets. The simile is necessarily crude and inexact, but it will serve. Now, while those bits of color are imbedded in the mass of jelly, they are nevertheless jelly, like the rest of the mass. Jar the jelly, and ether and planets are both jarred by the same motion, the innermost point of the colored globe being sensitive to the motion as well as the surface which comes in contact with the colorless portion. In this way we may perceive dimly how a wave motion—the uplift of an insect's wing or a thousand tons of exploding dynamite—shall reach the earth's core and the heart of the outermost star.

"In other words, we are assuming that all material things are of essentially the same composition as the ether. Of course they are not—at least to our senses—but so far as my observation of the operation of these ether vibrations goes they are the same in that the so called solid bodies offer no slightest resistance to the progress of the waves. Progress is not quite the right word, but I have to use it. Thus an ether wave traveling, say, from Venus to Mars would not break upon the earth and pass around, as a sea wave might break upon a rock, but would pass directly through the earth, impeded by its presence no more than if no solid body had been in its path, or, to draw the scale down to small proportions, I hold my hand up—so—and the waves set in motion by my words vibrate to you through my hand as freely as they do above, below and on either side of it. The hand might be a bar of steel, or for that matter a section of twenty inch armor plate. The vibration would pass through it and not seek an easier way around it. If there were an easier way around it, no doubt it would seek it, as the sea wave does at the rock, but to go around is not any easier for the ether wave. It knows no 'easy' and no 'hard,' because what seem to us obstacles in its path to it are nothing.

"Marconi clearly misconceived the operation of these ether vibrations—that is, he presumed them to be subject to obstruction. Hence he established lofty stations for setting in motion the waves and flew kites high in the air to catch them as they passed a distant point, whereas he might have accomplished the same results on level plains or in deep canyons. His error was in supposing the vibrations passed around the rock—like sea waves around the rock—instead of through it. When that signal from overseas reached him, it was in his thought that the waves that brought it had come over the earth's curvature, though in reality they had vibrated through it in the straightest possible path. Had he been at a point antipodal to the transmitting station the waves would have vibrated to him from directly under his feet, and a wire sunk in an artesian well would have served as well as a kite flying in the air. The tremor of an earthquake travels in precisely the same way—from any one spot in the earth to any and every other spot in the straightest line.

"I admit that when the thought is new it seems difficult to believe the ether waves pass through solid bodies as freely as through thin air. But that is because we understand so imperfectly the nature of the vibrations. Why shouldn't they pass through them freely? By aid of the X ray sight passes freely through an opaque solid. I mention the X ray merely because it is of recent discovery, is novel in its workings, and yet has won popular belief for itself through its demonstrability. It would be quite as much to the point, however, and far more apt by way of illustration, for me to cite a plate glass window or a crystal globe. Both are very solid to the sense, yet they furnish no obstacle to the passage of sight. I don't pretend to say that etheric waves vibrate through solids in precisely the same way that sight passes through a plate of clear glass; not at all. But after such an illustration I fancy you will not find the other idea quite so unbelievable.

"I have gone into an explanation of these etheric vibrations at some length because without some knowledge of them you would probably find it difficult to credit the rest I have to tell.

"As the writer of that magazine article states, quite the most wonderful achievement of Marconi is what he calls the 'tuning' of the vibrations. I fancy that in this his invention—discovery perhaps I should call it—differs very little from my own. I have called it 'timing' instead of tuning. I transmit a sound at the rate, we will say, of 12,000,000 vibrations a second. If my receiver is adjusted, or 'timed,' to 11,999,000 vibrations per second, or to 12,001,000 vibrations, the receiver remains unresponsive; but, if I time the receiver to 12,000,000 vibrations—or any number of vibrations exactly corresponding to the rate of transmission—the receiver instantly responds and the transmitted sounds are received."

"The transmitted sounds!" I ejaculated.

"Yes. I see you are surprised; but, really, it is not so remarkable. You place a telephone receiver to your ear and hear the voice of some person a hundred or a thousand miles away and experience no particular wonder. You know the sounds have reached you over the electrical wire road and believe they could not have reached you otherwise; but don't you see you are still clinging to the thought that asphaltum walks are the only paths a

"I PLACED THE RECEIVER TO MY EAR."

man can travel over and are ignoring open fields? If a man 'cuts across lots' he may reach you quicker and more easily than if he comes around on the asphaltum walk. The same is imaginably true of the telephone wire.

"For a dozen years I have been working on an invention which embodies this idea of wireless telephony. Six months ago my invention was practically perfected. If I were to go into a detailed description of it—which I am not going to do—you perhaps would not understand me unless you possess unusual knowledge of the science of sounds. I will say, however, that the invention is composed of a transmitter and a receiver, having some of the features of the ordinary telephone transmitter and receiver, and, necessarily, several added features, and, broadly speaking, the invention is based upon the law of etheric vibration, the subject which I have just been discussing. It is a fundamental law, like the law of gravity or like that other law not yet generally recognized, but which is involved in the fourth dimension—the law of levity.

"I made no public announcement of my invention while in its imperfected stages, because if I failed I did not care to endure the ridicule of the more, so called, practical scientists. I had but one confidant, and that a woman. You think a woman cannot keep a secret? Well, she kept one of the greatest secrets science has yet tried to conceal.

"Six months ago my invention was as nearly perfect as I could make it. Our first test was made in Chicago, between the north and south sides. Our success was all that we had hoped for. Then I took with me to New York the receiver—I had completed but one receiver and one transmitter—leaving my assistant in Chicago with the transmitter. The result of the test made between those two cities was also successful. But I was not yet ready to announce my invention. I wanted to first make a supreme test of it, and so I journeyed to Calcutta, and there, installing my receiver, I cabled to my assistant that I was ready. On a certain day, at a certain hour, she was to go to the transmitter and there repeat to me a message. While in New York she had sent me inclosed with another letter a sealed envelope. 'I will repeat to you,' she wrote, 'when you reach Calcutta a certain message. After hearing it from the receiver break the seal of this envelope, and you will find within the message which I will utter. Then you will know there has been no mistake.'

"Near midnight in Calcutta at a moment corresponding to exactly noon in Chicago I placed the receiver to my ear, and then and there, with no wire connecting transmitter and receiver, I heard repeated as distinctly as you have ever heard a voice by telephone this message: 'This is Josephine. It is my voice that you hear. I am in Chicago. It is noon.' Breaking the seal of the envelope, I then read in my assistant's familiar handwriting this message: 'This is Josephine. It is my voice that you hear. I am in Chicago. It is noon.'

"After that she told me many things, but I could only listen and not answer. I could receive a message, but could not transmit one.

"The voice of my assistant was vibrated to me through nearly 8,000 miles of solid earth. Incredible as it sounds, it yet was really nothing. Had she been stationed on Mars with my transmitter her voice would have reached me just the same. It would have reached me the same from the sun or from Sirius or from the remotest star in the universe, only it would have been longer coming. A wave once started radiates through all space.

"I am on my way to Chicago now, where I shall construct a second transmitter and receiver. With these completed I shall repeat the tests and then announce to the world my invention.

"We are nearing our destination, I perceive. Thanking you, sir, for your polite attention, I will bid you good day." He tossed away his cigar stump and left the compartment, nodding good naturedly in response to my bow.

THE UNIVERSAL EXPOSITION

The Achievements of Individuals and Nations Faithfully Recorded by This Encyclopedia of Society.

By FREDERICK J. V. SKIFF, Director of Exhibits, World's Fair.

"The wisdom of all ages is none too great for the world's work." In this single salient sentence, uttered in his famous address at Buffalo in September, 1901, President McKinley described the object and the result of expositions.

A modern universal exposition is a collection of the wisdom and achievements of the world, for the inspection of the world, for the study of its experts, by which they may make comparisons and deduction and develop plans for future improvements and progress. Such a universal exposition might well be called an encyclopedia of society. It constitutes a classified, compact, indexed compendium of the achievements and ideas of society in all phases of its activity, extending to the most material as well as the most refined. It offers illustrations covering the full field of social performance, from the production of the shoes on our feet and the pavement beneath them to a presentation of the rarest and most delicate creations of the brains and hands of men in what are called the fine arts of civilization.

The Universal Exposition in St. Louis in 1904 will be such a social encyclopedia in the most comprehensive and accurate sense. It will give to the world in revised and complete details "a living picture of the artistic and industrial development at which mankind has arrived" and will actually provide "a new starting point from which all men may direct future exertions." It will present for the inspection of specialists in all lines of industrial and social endeavor and for the public an assembly of the best which the world has done and has to show in industry, art and science, and, what is very important, it will offer these achievements of society, these trophies of civilization, in a highly selected, accurately classified array.

The creators of the St. Louis Exposition have had the experience of all previous great expositions by which to plan and effect its high organization. The continuous and repeated burden of the message of experience handed down by all expositions has been more perfect, more effective classification and arrangement of exhibits.

The classification of the St. Louis Exposition has been prepared to present a sequential synopsis of the developments that have marked man's progress. On its bases will be assembled the most highly organized exposition the world has yet seen.

The St. Louis classification is divided into 16 departments, 144 groups and 807 classes. These grand departments in their order will record what man has accomplished at this time with his faculties, industry and skill and the natural resources at his command in the environment in which he has been placed.

At the head of the Exposition classification has been placed Education, through which man enters social life. Second comes Art, showing the condition of his culture and development. Liberal Arts and Applied Sciences are placed third, to indicate the result of his education and culture, illustrate his tastes and demonstrate his inventive genius, scientific attainment and artistic expression. These three departments equip him for the battle and prepare him for the enjoyments of life. The raw material departments, Agriculture, Horticulture, Mining and Forestry, show how man conserves the forces of nature to his uses. The Department of Manufactures will show what he has done with them; the Department of Machinery the tools he has used. The Department of Transportation will show how he overcomes distances and secures access to all parts of the world. The Department of Electricity will indicate the great forces he has discovered and utilized to convey power and intelligence. And so through the several departments to Anthropology, in which man studies man; and to Social Economy, which will illustrate the development of the human race, how it has overcome the difficulties of civilization and solved problems in which society is involved.

Last is placed physical culture, in which man, his intelligence having reached the supreme point, is able to treat himself as an animal, realizing that his intellectual and moral constitutions require a sound physical body to prompt them to the proper performance of their function.

Education is the keynote of the Universal Exposition of 1904. Each department of the world's labor and development will be represented at St. Louis, classified and installed in such manner that all engaged or interested in such branch of activity may come and see, examine, study and go away advised. Each of the separate sections of the Exposition will be an equivalent of—or, rather, will be in actuality a comprehensive and most effective object lesson in—the line of industrial and social achievement and progress which its presents.

Cost of Seeing the World's Fair.

From any point within 300 miles of St. Louis a person may travel to the World's Fair this year, view the wonders of the Exposition for three days and expend the same money he would pay in any other year for train fare alone. This is an absolute fact.

The Western Passenger Association has agreed on a ten day excursion rate, 250 miles or more from St. Louis, for one and one-fifth fare for the round trip.

ALL THE STATES AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Many Beautiful Pavilions and Pretentious Buildings Show Forth the Enterprise of American Commonwealths.

A beautiful city has grown up among the trees on the World's Fair grounds at St. Louis. It has nothing to do with the immense exhibit palaces, but is a thing apart. The houses in this new city are of various styles of architecture. Some are palatial in size and appearance, while others look merely cozy and inviting. Never before have so many notable and historic buildings been constructed in one group. This new city might be called the City of the States, for the houses included in it are the state buildings at the Fair.

The city is not compact, but somewhat straggling, as befits the picturesqueness of the view. Yet there is nothing suggestive of a Stringtown-on-the-Pike about this city, for the grounds surrounding each of the houses are beautified with gardens typical of the state represented.

All the states are to be represented at the World's Fair. This means a great deal, a shining triumph for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, and furnishes another illustration of the fact that this Exposition's completeness is the marvel of the age.

Fifty-one states, territories and possessions of the United States have taken the steps necessary to participate in the World's Fair on an important scale. But two states were still outside the fold at the last report, and in each of these was a well defined movement in favor of being represented at the Fair with buildings and exhibits. New Hampshire, the old home state, and Delaware are the states referred to. In New Hampshire a fund for participation is being raised privately by patriotic citizens, so that in the event of legislative inaction this commonwealth may be represented.

The states and territories are expending over $7,000,000 in their efforts to show off to best advantage at the Exposition. This is a million and a third more than was expended at the Chicago exposition by the states. In addition to this, large cities in many states will have municipal exhibits, the funds for which are not included in these figures. The municipal exhibit idea is entirely novel. From a number of the states there will be prominent county exhibits provided by special appropriation of county funds.

This City of the States presents a picture of surpassing beauty. Nature has done much to aid in the creation of the picture. Never before has any exposition been able to grant such advantageous sites for state buildings. The buildings are situated on a plateau about seventy-five feet higher than the level ground to the north upon which stand the main exhibit palaces. There are hills and ravines here and there, enabling the landscapists to lay out a most delightful pattern of roads and terraces and lawns.

The smallest of the state buildings is that of Arizona, which stands near the southeastern entrance to the grounds. One of the largest is that of Missouri, from the dome of which it is said that perhaps the very finest view of the Exposition may be enjoyed. This building is a palace in the Italian renaissance architecture, built at a cost of $105,000. Near by is the reproduction of the Cabildo at New Orleans, in which the Louisiana Purchase transfer ceremonies took place—Louisiana's state building. Ohio has a clubhouse of highly ornate design, in the architecture of the French renaissance. Illinois is prominent with a most pretentious structure, with wide verandas and a commanding cupola.

A description of each of the state buildings, with any detail, would more than fill a newspaper page. It is only possible here to hint at some of the interesting structures. California, for instance, has reproduced in exact size the famous old La Rabida Mission. Connecticut presents a replica of the Sigourney residence at Hartford, home of the poetess Lydia Huntley Sigourney in her time. This building is said to be the finest specimen of purely colonial architecture now standing. The New Kentucky Home, from the Blue Grass State, is a handsome clubhouse that would make some of the mansions along Fifth avenue, New York city, look insignificant. Beauvoir, the quaint old house which Jefferson Davis owned and occupied for many years, is reproduced by Mississippi. Its wide verandas or galleries give it a most inviting appearance. Washington's headquarters at Morristown, N. J., are reproduced by New Jersey. Virginia contributes Monticello, the home of Thomas Jefferson.

The state of Washington contributes a structure of unique design. It is called the Wigwam, five stories high, built of wood from Washington forests. The building is octagonal, with gigantic diagonal timbers rising from the ground and meeting in an apex ninety feet in the air, above which is built an observatory, from which a splendid view of the Exposition may be had. An elevator will carry visitors to the observatory.

New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Arkansas, Colorado, West Virginia, Indiana, Wisconsin, Texas and many other states are represented by buildings which cannot fail to arouse admiration. The Texas building is in the shape of a five pointed star, an appropriate idea for the big Lone Star State. Iowa has a magnificent mansion, with classic porticoes and a central tower containing an observatory chamber. Kansas, Indian Territory and Oklahoma each uphold the growing reputation of the southwest for enterprise and fertility of resources.

For Sale.

A cottage at Mountain Lake Park, Md.; 12 rooms, kitchen and attic; is used as a boarding house, and has good patronage; splendid location, near Auditorium. Also, 10 acres of good land one-half mile south of Mt. Lake Park, all cleared except 1½ acres. For further particulars address or call on F. P. ARNOLD, Mt. Lake Park, Garrett county, Md. 49-26t

CLOTHCRAFT

The Two-Button "Rugby"

is popular with young men who want the very latest "wrinkle" in clothing.

The "Rugby" is the latest model, but there's not a wrinkle in it.

Look at the illustration and see how beautifully the suit fits—see how broad and graceful the shoulders are, how smoothly the front hangs, how shapely the trousers are.

And all that beauty and shape will be retained throughout the life of the suit.

Mark that well.

Clothcraft Suits aren't made to give service for a few weeks and then lose their fit and become shabby.

They're made to withstand hard wear—to give you such complete satisfaction that you'll buy them season after season.

There's nothing cheap about them except their price—$10 to $25.

The first Clothcraft Suit you buy will prove the truth of this assertion.

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We'll be glad to show it to you at any time but TO-DAY is the best day.

Get the style book to-day, too.

J. H. CUPPETT, Friendsville, Md.

PLEASANT FIELDS OF HOLY WRIT

SAVE for my daily range
Among the pleasant fields of Holy Writ,
I might despair. —Tennyson.

The International Sunday School Lesson.

Second Quarter. Lesson IX. Matt xxvi, 19-30. May 29, 1904.

Copyright, Davis W. Clark.

The Passover

All the singing pilgrim caravans had come to a halt with the high ...ce-note of the last "song of de...s," "Our feet shall stand within ...y gates, O Jerusalem." Green booths and snowy tents dotted all the valley and slopes around the city, and three millions worshipers made ready for the morrow. Over two hundred thousand lambs had been purchased and marked for sacrifice, and all the details of the joyous festival were being attended to.

Jesus tarried yet in the sweet and restful seclusion of Bethany; but His disciples knew very well that He who had said, "Thus it becometh Me to fulfill all righteousness," would not ignore the great Paschal. The question was not if He would eat it, but where He would do so. Two of the disciples are at once commissioned to make the necessary preparations. They are sent with sealed orders, no doubt, to keep the traitor off their track. Not one of the remaining ten could possibly divine the place until they arrived there in the evening. A man doing a woman's work (carrying water) would be novelty enough to serve them as a sign. Jesus bade the messengers ask for a lowly place, some hallway. He will fain make the circuit As He spent His first night on earth in "a lodging" so He would fain to spend His last one. He knows beforehand, however, that His nameless but well to do disciple, John Mark's father, perhaps, will give Him the best his stately manor affords.

The disciples are off at once upon their errand. They find it as Jesus had said. The proprietor of the house gladly places at their disposal a spacious room, capable of holding a hundred paschal parties. They shall have it in completest privacy. It is in the second story which will add to their seclusion. Its walls have been freshly whitened, and tile-floor scoured for this very occasion. The low, gayly-painted table is already in position, with the couches forming three sides of a hollow square about it. The hanging-lamps, dishes, basin and water-jars, all are in position. The disciples view the place with grateful satisfaction, and then hurry ...to make the necessary purchases ...e wine, the cakes of unleavened bread; the vinegar, salt and bitter herbs; the nuts, raisins apples, and almons to make the compost of, reminder of the clay in the brickyards of Egypt; and most important of all, the year-old lamb. One of them carried the lamb on his shoulders, the sacrificial knife sticking in its fleece or tied to its horns. At two o'clock in the afternoon, at sound of trumpet-blast, with all others who had been similarly commissioned, they went into the inner court of the temple. At three blasts, they, with thousands of others, struck the death-blow to their victims while the priest caught the blood in a golden vessel, and passed up to the high altar. As the disciples held the lamb upon a stick that rested upon their shoulders, it was quickly flayed. The parts devoted to God were seperated; then wrapping the victim in its own skin, they started for the house where they were to celebrate the feast. The carcass, trussed upon skewers of pomegranate in shape of a cross, was baked in the household oven.

At sundown, Jesus, with the Ten, approached the city, knowing well where He would find the waiting disciples and the supper room. They enter, and the Master views the preparations with evident satisfaction. The three first stars are shining now, and the silver trumpets signal the feast to begin. Shame, shame! The unseemly dispute as to precedence breaks out once more as the disciples scramble for the most eligible places. Jesus rebukes them in an acted parable, performing for them the menial task of a scullery drudge. Now the paschal banquet begins. The ritual is used, the rubrics observed. The cup is passed with thanksgiving. Bitter herbs, dipped in vinegar, are eaten in remembrance of Egypt. The unleavened bread, with a bit of the roasted lamb upon it is taken, by each. Another cup is passed. There is the customary hand-washing. Jesus, as the symposiarch, discourses upon the significance of the feast. They break out in the joyous singing ...e first part of Hallel. (Psa. cxiii-...) The third and last cup goes from hand to hand, and then they sing the second part of the Hallel. (Psa. cxv-cxviii.)

At times through the feast, Jesus gave intimations, increasingly distinct of His betrayal and betrayer. He suffers not His manner toward Judas to change. He probably let him take the chief place at the table. He certainly washed his feet, and gave him his portion with His own hand. But the devil was in his heart, and the thirty pieces in his scrip. An incubus was lifted when the apostate left the table. All that remained of the paschal ritual was the blessing of praise with which it was always closed. They were all expecting it. The innovation could not but be noticed by those who had followed one program annually from the time when they were ten years old. Instead of lifting His hand in benediction, Jesus reached over the dish of unleavened bread upon the table, and taking up a piece, He rose from the mat and blessed it, and, as He passed from one to another, He broke it, giving each a morsel, saying, "Take, eat; this is My body." Then He filled a cup, and, again giving thanks, and passing it from one to another, He said, "This is My blood of the new covenant, which is shed for many for the remission of sins." Then followed His words of institution, "This do in remembrance of Me."

The Teacher's Lantern.

The anachronism of Leonardo da Vinci's lovely and justly famous fresco of the Last Supper is obvious. He represents Jesus and the Twelve sitting, in Occidental style, at a modern extension-table. They did not sit at all but reclined. It was this reclining that made it easy and natural for John to lay his head on Jesus' bosom, and for Peter and John to hold their sotto voce conversation without the traitor's observing them.

Perhaps we emphasize disproportionately the sadness of the Last Supper. Jesus, as a host, would not allow the occasion to lose its festive character. It was a goodly scene that the well-trimmed lamps shone down upon. The fresh turbans of blue, crimson, and yellow, the animated faces, the table covered with damask and well supplied, make a study to delight a painter. The feast extended over several hours, and only the somber incidents are recorded. There must have been much joyous converse as well.

The presence of Judas was the one ugly spot in the feast of love. Jesus, without openly criminating him before the company, plainly announced the one of the Twelve would betray Him. He did this for their sakes, that they might know He was perfectly aware of His impending fate, and, not being at all surprised, voluntarily submitted to it. He did it for Judas' sake. It was His last appeal to the traitor. He gave Judas the chief place at the table, washed his feet, gave him his portion with his own hand, lovingly let him know he read his wicked heart, and only when it was clearly of no avail He bade him do quickly his wicked deed.

No question but that this upper room, forever endeared to the hearts of the apostles and probably the property of a disciple), witnessed the appearance of the risen Christ in their midst, and of the Pentecostal effusions of the Holy Ghost. If so, it was the very cradle of the infant Church.

The various names by which the Lord's Supper is known are in themselves very significant. It is the Eucharist, meaning our "good thanks" for the Lamb that was slain; it is the sacrament (*communis*), sign of the intercourse and agreement we have with God and each other.

The believer should be always ready to pray. But this does not render special preparation undesirable; for the communicant finds in the sacrament what he brings to it, no more and no less. Jesus is present in the ordinance only to the thought and feeling of the communicant; present only as His suffering and death are realized by faith.

To ask and to take the solemn tokens of redemption is to confess before the world and before the Church faith in the great fact.

At the table of the Lord's Supper man and God meet—man with his highest aspirations, God with His richest gifts.

Incidentally the communion is a pledge of the reunion of Jesus and all His disciples. He said He would eat no more of the bread nor drink of the cup until the kingdom should come. Then He will visibly banquet with us all in the kingdom of His Father, according to His promise.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

Car Load Frederick Lime on Sale.

C. M. Rathbun & Sons, Loch Lynn, have a bulk car of Frederick lime now on sale at their planing mill.

REPUBLICAN PARTY PLATFORM PLANNED

Draft for the Committee Has Been Completed.

THE PRESIDENT IS COMMENDED

His Conservative Diplomatic Policy Approved and Protective Tariff Upheld—Similar in Some Features to That of Massachusetts.

The draft of the Republican platform of 1904, which will be submitted to the committee on resolutions of the national convention by Senator Lodge, the prospective chairman, as the basis of its deliberations, is completed. It is a notably terse platform, nowhere open to equivocal interpretation, sharply contrasting with anything a disorganized, fusion-compromise opposition can present for popular approval.

After the usual expression of confidence in the eternal principles of the Republican party the platform will specifically commend Theodore Roosevelt, the man for his faithful adherence to the policies of McKinley, for his fearless discharge of the duties of his high office with the single purpose of promoting the public welfare, for the important part he played in the crisis of the anthracite strike, and for representing the highest ideals of American manhood.

The platform will then review the foreign relations of the United States under President Roosevelt's administration, asserting that no function of his office rendered an untried and unsafe President more liable to involve the nation in grave and inextricable complications than the administration of its foreign affairs.

Among the achievements of Theodore Roosevelt's administration will be enumerated the accomplishment of Cuban reciprocity and the ratification of the treaty with Cuba which incorporates the Platt amendment. The wise and conservative course of the administration in the Venezuelan affair, which resulted in the most signal recognition by foreign powers of the Monroe doctrine, as an important triumph for arbitration and in the protection of Venezuela's American creditors, will be so exhibited as to throw into strong contrast the Venezuelan message of President Cleveland.

The settlement of the Alaskan boundary dispute, another triumph for American diplomacy and for arbitration, accomplished by peaceful means, under critical circumstances will be made the basis for further approval of Mr. Roosevelt's administration.

The skillful and farseeing diplomacy which effected the negotiations and ratification of the treaty with China, whereby the United States, in the face of subtle but powerful opposition, acquired treaty rights in Manchuria which the victor in the present war, be it Russia or Japan, will be bound to respect, and which guarantees to American commere a wider opportunity in China than has ever before been accorded to any nation; the subsequent not to the European powers by which the "administrative entity" of China is assured against the desire of the powers to accomplish its partition, and the world-wide diplomatic understanding that the United States will be selected to adjust the terms of peace when Russia and Japan shall determine to abandon their resort to arms will be cited in substantiation of the assertion that Theodore Roosevelt is an exceptionally conservative and wise executive.

The administration and Congress will be warmly commended for the acquisition of the Panama canal, the completion of which must accrue so largely to the advantage of the United States and to the world at large.

The President will be praised for his successful enforcement of the Sherman anti-trust law, which was enacted by a Republican Congress and first applied by a Republican President.

Grateful comment on the extraordinary prosperity of the nation will be followed by a brief contrast of existing conditions with those of 1893 and by the assertion that the monetary system of the nation is now on such a stable and satisfactory basis that men look back with wonder and amazement when they recall the wild vagaries and still wilder Democratic theories of 1896.

The section which deals with protection follows:

"Protection, which guards and develops our industries, is a cardinal principle of the Republican party. We insist upon the maintenance of this principle, but we recognize that particular tariff schedules are neither sacred nor immutable. Rates for duty may be altered when changed conditions demand their alteration, but no revision should be undertaken unless it is clear that the benefit will more than compensate for the disturbance of business which inevitably attends a revision of the tariff schedules. Nor can such revision be intrusted with safety to any other than the party of protection. To intrust it to the Democratic party is again to invite the Democratic disaster and panic of 1893."

Other planks deal with the nation's debt to those who imperiled their lives for the preservation of the republic, which will be declared to have been faithfully paid; with the responsibilities incurred by the treaty of Paris, which will be declared to have been sacredly kept, as witness the prosperity of Porto Rico and the Philippine islands; with the sacredness of the ballot, the equality of all citizens, etc.

BLOOMINGTON

Piedmont Indedendent.

Elinor Watson, aged 17 years died at the home of his parents, Pine Swamp, near Hampshire, on last Sunday morning at 4 o'clock. He was buried from the M. E. church, on last Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Interment took place in the grave yard at this place. Rev. Howard officiated.

Squire Fazenbaker, of District No. 4, held his court in the Bloomington Hotel, on last Monday morning and disposed of some very interesting cases. The testimony and discussion between witness and the parties interested at several stages of the trial, became warm, animated and almost red hot. The Squire by a strong effort preserved the majesty and dignity of the code and rendered his decisions with justice and equity. Constable Moorehead was on hand and executed the mandates of the court in a dignified and official manner.

Postmistress Fannie Bartlett was moved last week into the house recently vacated by Mr. Kemp.

Mr. Peter Welsh Jr. of Barton, was in town Wednesday in the interest of his property holdings in this vicinity.

We understand that Miner's Sunshine Council Jr. O. U. A. M. has purchased two lots on the street below and opposite the M. E. church for the purpose of erecting a large and commodious hall. The structure will be two stories high, the upper one devoted entirely to the use of the order. The lower story will likely be converted into business apartments.

Mr. Grant Harshbarger has one of the prettiest homes in town It comes out this week fresh from the hands of the painter with a new coat of paint that is beautiful and attractive.

The Board of School Commissioners for Garrett Co., will erect a new school house ot Chestnut Grove, this district, some time between now and the opening of the schools this fall. The town of Bloomington expected a new school house this summer but from the recent action of the board as above it is likely the old school house against which there has been so much complaint will remain with us for at least another year.

Mr. and Mrs. Noah Burke, of Hampshire, were called to Paw Paw on Wednesday on account of the death of Mrs. Burke's mother.

Work at Pattison's mine still continues slack.

Dull times in the coal regions hereabouts are practical for the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Pat. O'Donald, of Cumberland, were the guests of Mrs. O'Donald's sister, Mrs. Maggie Collins on Sunday and Monday.

Mr. Ed Paugh, of Cross, was in town on Wednesday.

Mr. "Coon" Metter was only joking when he said the new girl baby at his house was a boy. He didn't mean it but he is just as happy "all the same."

Some one has suggested that if Mr. Greene change the name of the Highlanders the spell will be broken and they will commence to win ball from now on. The same fellow suggests that he call them the nightmares because as he says, he gets the night mare every time he goes to see them win.

Rev. Snedegar is now prepared to receive bids for the construction of the new church including foundation. Specifications can be seen at the M. E. parsonage at any time from now until 10 a. m. May 28th, at which time all bids are expected to be filed with the building committee.

Hon. Cookman Howard left on No. 12 Wednesday night on a business trip to Philadelphia.

Mr. Dennis Eagen, of Franklin Hill was the lucky owner of ticket No. 161 that won the horse at the big drawing on Tuesday night. The tickets were $1.00 a piece, and many tickets were sold. A large crowd was present, nearly every ticket holder being represented. Seventy-five dollars were offered for the horse as soon as the result was known, but refused.

Mrs. Anna Kemp, wife of Dr. H. M. Kemp, is visiting friends in Pennsboro, West Union and Parkersburg.

Messrs. Edward Divine and Clarence Howard, youngest eaglets in the nest had their feathers plumed and turned loose from the respective aeries on last Friday night.

Grant's Left Flank March

A FORTIETH ANNIVERSARY WAR STORY

May 19-23, 1864

[Copyright, 1904, by G. L. Kilmer.]

AFTER the failure to carry the key position at Spottsylvania by the assault on the "Bloody Angle" the 12th of May, 1864, Grant continued to hammer at Lee's works for a week. On the 19th the Army of the Potomac again marched forward by the left flank.

The new Federal movement was met by a counter attack upon Grant's right flank at Spottsylvania by the Confederate corps of General Ewell. With troops composed principally of Stonewall Jackson's former command, Ewell made a detour and struck the road to Fredericksburg, which was Grant's line of communication with his base. It happened that there were no Federal troops at the point attacked, except Tyler's brigade of heavy artillerists, a body of men just out of the fortifications of Washington, whose appearance at the front in "spick and span" uniforms had been greeted by the war worn soldiers with derisive chaff.

General Ewell had no cannon. His troops barricaded the road and the woods adjoining with fence rails, compelling the "heavies" to charge bayonets in order to dislodge the intruders. The charge was made in gallant style. Fighting was kept up from 5 o'clock until dark and the line held while reenforcements were marching back from one of the veteran corps.

Had Ewell succeeded that day in cutting Grant's communications the Army of the Potomac would have been forced to turn back from its flank march to reopen the road to its base. In saving the army in that crisis the eleventh hour "heavies" were in the right place, even though it was the rear, and their baptism of fire was as bloody as that of many an infantry regiment in a grand battle charge. The First Maine heavy artillery entered the fight with 1,600 men. It lost 147 killed and 329 wounded, about 30 per cent. The First Massachusetts heavy artillery mustered about the same number of effectives and lost 362 killed or wounded.

It was the 23d of May when Grant's army on its flank march to Richmond reached the near bank of the North Anna river. The Confederates immediately arose into view across the stream. From the very beginning of the campaign the Federal leaders had assumed that Lee would make a stand on the North Anna. In fact, they had not expected to encounter the enemy short of that point.

On reaching the North Anna, General Warren's Fifth corps crossed at the Jericho ford with but slight opposition. The lead was given to General J. J. Bartlett's brigade. Bartlett's men plunged into the stream with their accouterments on and waded waist deep to the opposite bank. Using a high bluff for a rampart, they kept down the enemy's fire until a bridge was laid and the artillery across.

KEYSTONE AND PALMETTO BOYS MEET AT JERICHO FORD.

The guns and infantry supports brought forward by Warren to cover the party making the crossing had barely got into position when Colonel Brown's South Carolina brigade charged on the advance line and doubled up the right flank. Bartlett's brigade hurried to the rescue of the exposed flank at double quick, and in the maneuver occurred one of those encounters which give to war a touch of romance. One of Bartlett's regiments was the Eighty-third Pennsylvania, a body of veterans that had been in the field since 1861. Brown's command included the First South Carolina. These two regiments ran into each other, but the Pennsylvanians got in the first fire. One Keystone man seized Colonel Brown and made him prisoner, and another shot down the leader of the First South Carolina.

This was the second collision of these regiments, the first having taken place at Gaines Mill two years before. Both had fought on every field of battle in the east from 1862 to 1864, and their losses in killed and wounded were about equal throughout the war. The First South Carolina lost 281 men killed in battle, and the Eighty-third Pennsylvania scored a death roll of 282. The loss of the Carolinians was next to the highest suffered in a southern regiment and that of the Pennsylvanians next to the highest among northern regiments.

In Warren's fight at North Anna the famous "Mink's battery" performed one of its many gallant exploits. When Brown's Carolinians struck the right flank of Warren's line and sent it back in confusion Mink's pieces were moving to position on a knoll behind the Federal troops, facing the attack. The Confederate line arose from behind a ridge, fired one volley and then charged. Mink's stirring cry, "Forward into battery!" was quickly responded to, but the guns could not fire at the men in gray without sweeping down the Federals also.

Brown's column made a dash for the bridge behind Mink's guns. Only two sections of the battery were ready for action, those of Bates and Ritchie. Bates suggested that the pieces be retired by prolongs, firing as they retreated, but Mink told him to hold on and station three cannoneers to each of the four pieces. Captain Mink was disabled at the time by a cracked ankle, a reminiscence of the enemy's shrapnel at Spottsylvania, and could not dismount, so he kept in saddle and not only directed his battery, but helped to rally the retreating infantry behind his guns.

"It looks tough for Mink," said an artillery officer, watching the movement from the rear, to a comrade beside him. But when the guns began to bark the comrade responded, "Do you see that and that and that?" Mink said afterward, "It was enough to warm the cockles of an artillerist's heart to see the way those twelve canisters cleared our front."

One of Mink's officers, Augustus C. Buell, states in his "Reminiscences of a Cannoneer" that the captain's wounded ankle swelled to double the normal size. He couldn't wear a boot and used an old army shoe sizes too large. The surgeon repeatedly urged Mink to have the wound dressed, but he simply answered, "Fill my flask with brandy, Doc, and I'll take care of the leg."

While Grant was making his flank marches through the wilderness region toward Richmond a fleet of Federal gunboats on the James river, co-operating with an army under General Benjamin F. Butler, advanced on the Confederate capital from the south. On May 16 Butler's lines closely invested Fort Darling, at Drewry's bluff, seven miles below the city. Sheridan's cavalry corps was also at hand to aid Butler, and the Confederates were alarmed lest these forces combined should force them to evacuate Richmond. To meet the crisis Jefferson Davis ordered an attack on Butler's line with three divisions under General Beauregard, while another division under General Whiting would strike in the rear of Butler and cut his army off from its base.

Beauregard's column moved to the attack under cover of a heavy fog at 5 o'clock in the morning with the divisions of Hoke, Ransom and Colquitt and quickly overpowered Butler's right flank. Troops were brought over from the Federal left to succor the right, but Beauregard forced the fighting all along the line, and Butler ordered a retreat. Fortunately for Butler, General Whiting's raid on his base proved a failure, for Beauregard followed the retreat from Fort Darling to Bermuda Hundred and there securely "bottled up" the Army of the James.

It was really a steel thread which saved Butler that foggy morning at Fort Darling, a netting of telegraph wire ingeniously spread to snare the intrepid Confederates. Beauregard sent forward Hoke's division to surprise and overpower the Federal right held by Weitzel's division. In front of Weitzel's line a forest had been cut, leaving a field of stumps standing a couple of feet from the ground.

The afternoon preceding Beauregard's attack Captain David Steele of the Second New Hampshire, an old "forty-niner" fertile in expedients, had the audacity to suggest to army headquarters that the stump lot might be converted into a veritable pigeon trap by stringing among the stumps several miles of wire found dangling from the poles along Richmond turnpike. Permission was granted, and busy hands worked all night stringing the wire in front of two brigades.

Every inch of the stump lot was familiar ground to the New Hampshire soldiers, who had trained their rifles across it for two days. Not a shot was wasted by the men from the Granite State as Hoke's charging lines emerged from the fog and stumbled among the wires.

Three times Hoke's men recoiled and again surged forward. When all was over the ground was matted with the forms of Hoke's brave southerners who went down in the rash attack. In one South Carolina battalion in front of the New Hampshire line the flag was pierced fifty-seven times, and in one company of the battalion sixty-five soldiers were struck by Yankee bullets. Beauregard lost over 2,000 men killed or wounded at Fort Darling and Butler about the same number, besides 1,500 taken captive by Beauregard. The fight decided the fate of Richmond for a year or until Appomattox.

GEORGE L. KILMER.

COAL.

I am prepared to furnish and deliver to the citizens of Oakland, an excellent quality of

Bituminous Coal,

mined from my mine west of town.

Consumers are well pleased with the Heating Qualities of the product.

Orders left at the store of Thomas Little will be promptly filled.

E. Z. TOWER.

The Man Who Makes

A STUDY OF HIS

APPEARANCE

Is the man who best appreciates the detail of the tailoring we turn out. The workmanship passes without a question, the fit is naturally a matter of course, but the shape we mould into the garments give them a character that finishes them off and makes the satisfaction of the owner complete.

All this is a bid for your next tailoring order. We know we can make you the best clothes you ever wore. We want you to know it. That order is the best and only sure way to settle the question.

JAMES BROCK,
Dixon Building,
Oakland, Maryland.

THE

Percheron Stallion

BLACK BRILLIANT

Will stand for the season of 1904 as follows:

Monday and Tuesday of each week at the Stable of P. F. Mellinger, Beckman.

Balance of week at the Stable of Amos H. Reckner, near Bittinger.

BLACK BRILLIANT is registered in the Percheron Stud-book of America, his number being 19258.

He is black with a few white hairs on forehead.

PEDIGREE:—Foaled May 22, 1895; bred and owned by Bond Bros. of Sugar Hill, Pa.; got by Fra Diavolo 10922, he by Fra Diavolo 5717 (2989), he by Brilliant 710, he by Brilliant 1899 (756), he by Coco II. (714), he by Vieux-Chaslin (513), he by Coco (712) he by Mignon (715), he by Jean-le-Blanc 739. Dam, Flora 18610 by Black Prince 1609.

Terms:—For Insurance, $10; $15 ten days on foot.

6-2m AMOS H. RECKNER & CO.

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SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS.
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Additional Security to Depositors	$450,000

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than can be made by hand in 30 Minutes. Hands do not touch the dough. DOES AWAY WITH HAND KNEADING. Easy to clean. A child can work it.

SOLD BY

J. M. DAVIS & SONS,

OAKLAND, MD.

MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK OFFICERS

Held a Meeting Tuesday—Appropriate Action Taken on the Death of Mr. C. W. Conner.

On Tuesday of this week the Board of Directors of the Mountain Lake Park Association held a meeting and quite a number of matters were taken up and acted upon preparatory to the opening of the season.

The boat house is being repaired and painted. New boats have been ordered. The base ball ground and athletic field was placed in the hands of Mr. C. H. Nuttler, of Frostburg, a graduate of Dickinson College, and now Secretary of Young Men's Christian Association. Mr. Richard J. Cadler, of Baltimore county, has been employed to take charge of the boats and will reside in the Association's cottage at the lake.

Notice was received informing the Board of the death of Charles W. Conner, which occurred on the 18th day of May. The following resolutions were passed by the Board:

WHEREAS, Our associate Director of the Mountain Lake Park Association, Mr. Charles W. Conner, has been removed by death from activity in our affairs, to which he gave himself for many years,

Resolved by the Board of Directors of Mountain Lake Park Association, That we express our sincere grief at the death of our associate in office, and desire to put on record our appreciation of his long, active, zealous and constant attention to the affairs of Mountain Lake Park.

Resolved, That we extend to Mrs. Conner and her family our hearty sympathy in their affliction, and earnestly pray the blessing of our Heavenly Father upon them.

Resolved, That this paper be entered in full upon the records of our Board and a copy be sent to Mrs. Conner, and also furnished to the papers for publication.

Rev. W. M. Frysinger was appointed by the Board to fill the place in the Annual Committee made vacant by the death of Mr. Conner, until the regular meeting.

Quite a number of very desirable lots were staked off and will be offered for sale at reasonable prices.

Superintendent Long will be ready to show these lots and quote prices.

FRIENDSVILLE.

Among the busy places here is the exchange of the Garrett County Telephone company and the agent D. S. Custer is kept busy all the time and appears to be all ears and listening for the tinkle of the bell, and to watch him a half hour or so a person would think that all the business of the county centered here at this exchange; this company can reach all the principal points in Garrett county, Md., and Fayette county and all points in West Virginia from Piedmont, at the foot of the Mountain to Bayard in the centre of the state and also to Kingwood, Terra Alta, and other points in the same state. This line also connects with Confluence, Ursina, Unamis, Listonburg, Addison, Somerfield, Markleysburg in Pennsylvania; W. A. Maffett of Oakland is president and general manager of the company and from the way new telephones are being installed the company must be doing a very successful business.

A. K. Geist, our popular butcher, returned last week from a visit to Harrisburg, Greensburg, Lancaster, Confluence and other points in the Keystone state and got back Tuesday. Mr. Geist is doing a good business here in the butcher calling and also dealing in cattle so that he does not fear "The Meat Trust."

W. L. Nugent, the popular livery stable keeper near the Crawford House has a well equipped stable with a fine stock of good horses, buggies, carrvalls and is always ready to accomodate the public. He keeps good horses and good drivers and since his stables were established in 1903 he has had the best success.

Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Shirk of Lancaster, Pa., visited here Wednesday. Mr. Shirk is a lumber dealer who is interested in the lumber business in this section and Mrs. Shirk accompanied him on a pleasure tour.

The Crawford Hotel here has changed proprietors, Mr. Welsh, the former proprietor, having sold out to Messrs. Schlossnagle and Mitchell, the present proprietors who have renovated and refitted the building from cellar to attic and refurnished it throughout. Both gentlemen have had long experience in the hotel business. Andrew Schlossnagle having run this hotel several years and Charles A. Mitchell having almost a life long experience in the business. The house is a most commodious one having in all 25 rooms of which 18 are bed rooms, and electric lights in every room. The parlors have all been refurnished. Fred Mitchell has charge of the bar.

Edward Schlossnagle the livery stable keeper is doing quite a large business having the stables well supplied with all kinds of vehicles.

The lumber business is in a very prosperous condition.

Pianos tuned and repaired. Charge for tuning, $2.50.
10-2t* MARGARET B. GRANT.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

Which Treats Upon Variety of Interesting Topics

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 24, 1904.

George Bruce Cortelyou, Secretary of the new Department of Commerce and Labor, has been chosen by President Roosevelt for chairman of the Republican National Committee. The vice-chairman will be either Harry S. New, of Indiana, or J. W. Blythe, of Iowa, and the treasurer, Cornelius N. Bliss, of New York. Owing to ill health Postmaster-General Payne will resign his present position as vice-chairman. Upon being formally elected to this new office Mr. Cortelyou will resign his seat in the Cabinet, but it is expected that he will later become Postmaster General. It is not yet known who will succeed him in the Department of Commerce, but the name of Carroll D. Wright has been suggested. Secretary Cortelyou is regarded as thoroughly fitted to manage the Republican campaign, and the President's choice meets the approval of all party leaders.

Since Senator Hanna's death, the question of who would be the chairman of the Republican Committee has been much discussed. The names of many prominent Republicans were suggested at the White House. For some time President Roosevelt has been thinking of Mr. Cortelyou, his newest and youngest Cabinet officer, and after Mr. Bliss, of New York, decided definitely not to accept the heavy burdens and grave responsibilities of the chairmanship, the choice fell upon the President's former private secretary. Mr. Cortelyou's qualifications for the position are beyond dispute. For five years, as private secretary to President McKinley and President Roosevelt, he had opportunity to become familiar with political conditions in every State in the Union. His relations with both Presidents and with Senator Hanna were necessarily both intimate and confidential. Being a man of retentive memory, this experience was doubly valuable to him. His power as an organizer was fully demonstrated by the manner in which, as first Secretary of Commerce and Labor, he built up this new department.

Mr. Cortelyou was born in New York, and is not quite forty-two years old. He studied law, became a law reporter in New York City, and has been in the public service since 1889. He was at one time stenographer to President Cleveland.

"I am for the St. Louis nominee," declared William Randolph Hearst, when interviewed here on the report that if he were not nominated by the St. Louis convention he, with Bryan and other radical members of the Democracy, would bolt and form a third party. The young presidential aspirant added: "I should of course, like any other man, be honored and gratified should the Democrats see fit to nominate me. But I do not have to be bribed by office to be a Democrat. I have supported the Democratic ticket in the last five campaigns. I supported Cleveland three times and Bryan twice. I expect to support the nominee of the party at St. Louis, whoever he may be. I have been making my fight for the nomination in the name of progressive Democracy but I have been making my fight within party lines."

This declaration of Mr. Hearst is regarded here as destroying the chances of the formation of a third party of any magnitude. Bryan and others have not yet spoken, but as the New York editor, with his big "bar'l," built up the organization, which began to assume a third party attitude, it is thought that other would-be bolters at St. Louis could do nothing without Mr. Hearst's aid. It is believed now that the large radical vote which the New York Congressman could have gathered together in support of a radical platform will now be scattered. Few will go to the Democratic party, if it is controlled by the Hill-Parker faction; many will go to President Roosevelt, and many to the growing Socialist party, which is now looked upon as the natural register of discontent.

By forbidding members of the Marine Band to take the place of striking civilian musicians, President Roosevelt has taken a hand in the long conflict between the American Federation of Musicians and the United States Marine Band. After a controversy with union musicians, who demanded increased pay, the management of the Lafayette Opera House dismissed several union musicians from the orchestra and employed members of the Marine Band in their stead. The president of the local organization of the American Federation of Musicians called on Secretary Loeb at the White House and presented asking that members of the Marine Band be forbidden to the places of the union musicians. After considering the matter fully, President Roosevelt instructed Assistant Secretary of the Navy Darling to issue an order prohibiting members of the Marine Band from taking the place of civilian musicians on strike growing out of a labor dispute. This action of the President was satisfactory to the Musicians' Union and is regarded as just and right.

The Republican platform, which is to be presented for the ratification of the Chicago convention, has been written. It will be presented to the committee on resolutions by its probable chairman, Senator Lodge. The tariff plank is perhaps the most important. On good authority, it is said to read as follows: "Protection which guards and developes our industries is a cardinal principle of the Republican party. We insist upon the maintenance of this principle, but we recognize that particular tariff schedules are neither sacred nor immutable. Rates of duty may be altered when changed conditions demand their alteration, but no revision should be undertaken unless it is clear that the benefit will more than compensate for the disturbance of business which inevitably attends a revision of tariff schedules. Nor can such revision be intrusted with safety to any other than the party of protection. To intrust it to the Democratic party is again to invite the Democratic disaster and panic of 1893."

Representative Hitt, of Illinois, is regarded here as the certain choice of the Chicago convention as President Roosevelt's running mate. He is willing to serve, and his candidacy is looked upon with favor by Republican party leaders. With the presidential and vice presidential candidates and the national chairman selected in advance, by common consent, and with the party platform all drawn up, the Chicago convention will have its work much simplified. This is in strong contrast to the Democratic gathering at St. Louis, where all will be uncertainty until the last moment.

A local clergyman has caused some merriment here by criticising the President because he and Mrs. Roosevelt do not attend the same church. The President goes to the Dutch Reformed and Mrs. Roosevelt to the Episcopal. The children go to either. Some one has suggested that the clergyman was trying to furnish campaign material to the Democrats, but so far the leaders of the Democracy have not taken advantage of the information.

MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK.

Mrs. Wm. Mactier, of Washington, D. C., has rented Bellnoir cottage, on Hazel Glade Drive, and will occupy it June 1st. Mrs. M. is a cousin of Mr. McCullon Brown.

Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Paxton, of Washington, Pa., were at the Park last Friday looking at cottages.

Mr. J. P. Allen and family, of Cumberland, have moved into their summer home at this place.

Mrs. Geo. E. Wheatley, of Philadelphia, has rented Sunnyside Cottage for the summer, and with her sister will occupy it about 1st of June.

Dr. Frank Laughlin, a graduate of of the Maryland University at Baltimore, returned to his home last Friday. The Doctor will locate at the Park, and practice medicine with his father.

Mr. C. P. Carr and family, Mr. Eugene Cummeford, Mrs. Allie Haymond, Mrs. Bishop and family, Mr. Carl Frame and family are among the recent Fairmont arrivals.

Mrs. M. E. Hank, of Washington, is putting her cottage in order for the summer.

The Fulton cottage is to be painted and made ready for early occupancy.

The electric light plant is ready for operation and the electric current will be turned on June 1st.

The Board of Directors of the Mt. Lake Park Association met at this place last Tuesday.

Mrs. C. W. Conner and Mr. and Mrs. Edw. Ryan and son are spending a few days at the Park.

J. C. RENNINGER, Solicitor.

ORDER OF PUBLICATION.

In the Circuit Court for Garrett County. No. 1270 Equity.

John E. Winters, Plaintiff, vs. Anna A. Winters, Defendant.

The object of this suit is to procure a decree for a divorce *a vinculo matrimonii* by the plaintiff from the defendant.

The bill states, that on the 10th day of June, 1900, the plaintiff was married to his wife, the said defendant, in Garrett county, with whom he resided until the 16th day of January, 1901. That the conduct of the plaintiff towards his wife, the said defendant, has always been kind, affectionate and above reproach, and that the said defendant has, without any just cause or reason abandoned and deserted the plaintiff and has declared her intention to live with him no longer; that such abandonment has continued uninterruptedly for at least three years, and is deliberate and final, and the separation of the parties is beyond any reasonable expectation of reconciliation and that the said plaintiff and defendant have had no children born to them from said marriage, and that said defendant is a non-resident of the State of Maryland.

The bill prays for a divorce *a vinculo matrimonii* and for general relief.

It is thereupon this 11th day of May, 1904, ordered, by the Circuit Court for Garrett county, in Equity, the plaintiff, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper published in Garrett county, once in each of four successive weeks before the 15th day of June, 1904, give notice to said defendant of the object and substance of the bill, warning her to appear in this court in person or by solicitor, on or before the 4th day of July, 1904, to show cause if any she has, why a decree ought not to be passed as prayed.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True copy—test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

Real Estate, Loans, Insurance.

L. A. RUDISILL,
News Building,
Mountain Lake Park, Md.

I Sell Farms, Dwellings and Business Houses, Hotels, Lots, Coal, Timber and Oil Lands.

I represent six of the best Fire Insurance Companies in the land. **I Sell Insurance that Insures.** Send for Circular C. I would be very glad to have you write me upon the following subjects: 1. Real Estate. 2. Loans. 3. Insurance upon your Life. 4. Insurance upon your Property. 5. Purchase or sale of business.

Do not forget that I sell property anywhere. But I make a specialty of Garrett county property.

I offer you thirteen years of successful experience in the real estate business.

Yours for business,

L. A. RUDISILL.

Mountain Lake Park Property at a Bargain.

A two-story frame house of five rooms and two lots, for only

$700.

Come and see it. Will sell on easy payments.

L. A. RUDISILL,
Real Estate, Loans and Insurance.

COAL LAND.

12½ acres underlaid with Coal. 40 acres cleared land; Orchard of 100 apple trees.

This tract of land is three miles south of Hutton, Md., on the line of the Preston Lumber and Coal Co.

For price address Mrs. Elizabeth White, or

6-3t L. A. RUDISILL,
Mountain Lake Park, Md.

Meeting of County Commissioners.

OFFICE OF THE
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS FOR GARRETT CO.
OAKLAND, MD., May 18, 1904.

The Board of County Commissioners for Garrett county will meet in their office in Oakland on

Monday, June 6th, 1904,

for the purpose of transacting all routine business.

By order of the Board.

A. G. ROSS, Clerk.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R.R. TIME TABLE IN EFFECT Nov. 19, 1903.

The following time table on the B. & O. went into effect on Sunday, Nov. 19, 1903. Trains now leave Oakland as follows:

GOING WEST.

No. 7.—Daily	12.52 A. M
No. 3—Daily	7.32 A. M
No. 71—Daily except Sunday	9.26 A. M
No. 55—Daily	4.53 P. M
No. 1—Daily	10.26 P. M

GOING EAST.

No. 4—Daily	12.29 A. M
No. *8—Daily	6.09 A. M
No. 2—Daily	6.31 A. M
No. 72—Accom daily except Sun	3.22 P. M
No. 46—Express, daily	4.34 P. M
No. 12—Daily	8.30 P. M

*No. 8 stops at Oakland only to let off passengers from points west of Grafton.

GEO. L. POTTER, General Manager
D. B. MARTIN,
Manager Passenger Traffic.
V. V. WASHBURNE, Agent.

JOHN W. ASH,

Plumbing, Gas Fitting, Steam and Hot Water Heating.

Center Street,
Keyser, W. Va.

PHONE 62.

WEST VIRGINIA CENTRAL AND PITTSBURG RAILWAY CO.
IN EFFECT NOV. 29, 1903.

SOUTHWARD No. 3	No. 1	STATIONS	NOON	NORTHWARD No. 2	No. 4
P. M.	A. M.			NOON	P. M.
3 15	7 00 lv	Cumberland ar	12 00	47 15	
3 44	7 29	Rawlings	11 31	6 43	
4 07	7 52	Keyser	11 08	6 20	
4 22	8 05	Westernport	10 58	6 08	
4 29	8 09	W. Va. C. June	10 51	6 01	
4 47	8 27	Barnum	10 36	5 45	
4 54	8 35	Shaw	10 28	5 37	
5 10	8 55	Blaine	10 11	5 19	
5 15	9 00	Harrison	10 06	5 15	
6 00	9 50 lv	Elk Garden	8 10	4 25	
5 49	9 35 lv	Gorman	9 35	4 43	
5 55	9 42	Bayard	9 28	4 57	
6 06	9 54	Dobbin	9 17	4 27	
6 10	9 58	Henry	9 13	4 23	
6 38	10 27	Thomas	8 48	3 53	
7 10	10 55 ar	Davis	8 05	3 15	
6 50	10 35 lv	Douglas	8 23	3 48	
7 16	11 01	Hendricks	8 00	3 15	
7 19	11 04	Hambleton	7 57	3 12	
7 22	11 07	Bretz	7 52	3 07	
7 25	11 10	Parsons	7 50	3 05	
7 59	11 44	Kerens	7 16	2 31	
8 15	12 00 ar	Elkins	lv 7 00	2 15	
	NOON				

No. 25	No. 3	No. 1		No. 2	No. 4	No. 28
P. M.	A. M.	P. M.		P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
3 30	6 30	2 30	lv Elkins ar	8 20	12 30	8 30
3 45	6 47	3 47	R.C. Jct	8 03	12 13	9 00
3 48	6 51	3 51	Harding	7 59	12 09	8 57
4 01	7 04	3 04	Junior	7 45	11 55	8 44
4 08	7 15	3 15	ar Bel'g'n lv	7 35	11 45	8 35
						A. M.

P. M.	P. M.	P. M.		P. M.	P. M.
8 30	12 35	lv Elkins ar	9 55	2 00	
8 46	12 52	Beverly	9 39	1 44	
9 10	1 15	ar Hutt'e ar	9 15	1 20	

No. 27.			No. 28
A. M.			P. M.
8 00	lv	Elkins	ar 4 45
8 58		Fishing Hawk	3 46
9 22		Glady	3 22
10 08		Burner	2 37
10 30	ar	Durbin	lv 2 15
A. M.			P. M.

* Daily † Daily except Sunday. s Sundays only.

H. G. CLARK, Manager. F. M. HOVELL, Gen. Pas. Agent.

GRANULATED

Fertilizer Lime!

FOR FARMERS.

THIS LIME is especially prepared to be drilled in with the crop the same as phosphate. Lump lime can also be had the year around. Write for circulars giving full information. Kilns located 3 miles from Grantsville. Shipping station, Niverton, on the B. & O. R. R.

C. J. YODER, Grantsville, Maryland.
Successor to R. M. Beachy. 7—21t

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH PENNYROYAL PILLS

Safe. Always reliable. **Ladies,** ask Druggist for **CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH** in **Red** and **Gold** metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. **Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations.** Buy of your Druggist, or send **4c.** in stamps for **Particulars, Testimonials** and **"Relief for Ladies,"** in letter, by **return Mail. 10,000** Testimonials. Sold by all Druggists.

CHICHESTER CHEMICAL CO.
2100 Madison Square, PHILA., PA.
Mention this paper.

YOU SAVE $40.

In purchasing a Writing Machine when you buy the New Model

WELLINGTON.

A practical business-like Typewriter at a reasonale price.

$60.00.

A strictly high-grade, up-to-date machine, combining all the best features of other Typewriters with many vital advantages of its own. The writing is always in sight, the alignment is always perfect, they are built for hard work and plenty of it; are simple in construction and are very rapid. Do not buy a TypeBriter of any kind until you investigate the WELLINGTON.

N. S. HEINDEL, Agent,
OAKLAND, - MD.

THE REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME 28. OAKLAND, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, JUNE 2, 1904. NUMBER 13

OFFUTT & SONS

If You Want To Dress As Well as This Man,

WE HAVE THE

Ready-to-Wear Suits

In the Best Materials,

And the Latest Cuts.

We Have a Very Fine Assortment AND CAN SUIT YOU.

A Fine Line of Stylish Pants.

Offutt & Sons.

REAL ESTATE.

Bargain in Home and Farm.

I am offering a farm of 150 acres, 110 acres cleared, 40 acres WHITE OAK TIMBER, 6-room house, good barn--AN ATTRACTIVE FARM AND HOME.

Call on or address,

R. C. McCANDLISH,
First National Bank, Friendsville, Md.

DROWNED IN THE POTOMAC RIVER.

Sad Termination of the Life of a Deer Park Youth Near Washington.

The Deer Park correspondent of this paper, under date of Tuesday, May 31st, writes as follows:

On Wednesday evening last, May 25th, a telegram announced the drowning in the Potomac river at Washington, D. C., at 3 o'clock of Job P. S. Cormany, a bright young boy, just entering his 16th year. Deceased was the youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Cormany of this place, and had been spending the last two winters in Washington going to school. He was born and raised at Deer Park and from his early childhood was admired as one of the brightest boys of our town and in intelligence far bevond his years. He was the idol of his father and mother, and a general favorite of his young companions, and by his gentlemanly bearing had attracted both old and young. He was a faithful attendant at the M. E. Sabbath school and Epworth League, and was a member of the Deer Park band, whose members paid tribute to his dead remains on their arrival here on No. 55 Friday last.

The funeral was conducted from the M. E. church, Rev. H. E. Friend, the pastor, officiated, and the following young gentlemen, all school mates and warm friends of deceased, were selected to meet the train and act as pall bearers: George Hennen, Roy Thrasher, Gay Wheeler, Harry Thrasher, James Gotfelty, Howard Thrasher. Clarence Lashorn, taking the place of his lamented father, so recently deceased, who at all times in the absence of an undertaker, kindly performed this duty.

As a token of the respect this intelligent boy was held by his friends in Washington, the floral wreathes that accompanied the casket containing all that was mortal of "Little Job" speak for themselves louder than words or encomiums could express.

By his genial and polite bearing he had attracted the attention and admiration of gentlemen and ladies such as Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Van Reypen, Surgeon Gen'l. U. S. Navy; Mr. Herbert G. Dering, Sec'y to the British Embassy, who sent wreaths among the most costly the botanical gardens of Washington could produce. The Matropolitan Club gave a pillow from admiring friends of magnificent proportions and exquisite flowers. His three brothers living in Washington contributed a beautiful harp; his young playmate and companion who was with him boat riding when he was drowned, and the proprietor of the Sherman Market were the first to extend sympathy and contribute floral offerings, and many others both in Washington and here, that space forbids mentioning, but in all the most magnificent display of flowers "love emblem" that was ever seen in Deer Park, and would grace the tomb of a prince.

If space would permit the writer in paying this feeble and hasty tribute, could say more of this bright young life, cut down just as he was budding into young manhood with such a bright future awaiting him in the National capital, but I close and by personal request of the father and mother, four brothers and five sisters in extending their heartfelt thanks to all the citizens of Deer Park and to the many friends in Washington for their kindness and sympathy in this to them the most trying ordeal of their lives the taking away of their baby boy and brother.

A FRIEND.

SENATOR M. S. QUAY DIED LAST SATURDAY

At His Home In Beaver, Pa., After Months of Suffering.

HAD A STORMY POLITICAL CAREER

He Was a Close Personal Friend of President Roosevelt—In Politics Since 1864, When He Was Elected to State Legislature.

Col. Matthew W. Stanley Quay senior senator from Pennsylvania, whose death occured at Beaver, Pa on Saturday afternoon, had one of the stormiest political careers of any man in public life. In recent years he was fighting for what he desired and fighting to keep what was his. And in every battle he was victor. Time and again he was seemingly defeated but only to rise more powerful than ever.

He was an intensely practical politician and the course he pursued after he came into national politics was the same as that which had made him a power in the political field in his own state.

His political career began with his election to the state legislature in October, 1864. From the very first he occupied a prominent position in the legislature and was re-elected in the fall of 1865.

During these years he was advancing steadily in political prestige. In 1866 he was secretary of the Republican State Committee and was thereafter recognized as the guiding spirit in politics in Beaver County. In January, 1873, he was chosen by Governor Hartranft to be secretary of the commonwealth, and held that office for five years.

At the beginning of 1878 Quay resigned the position of secretary of the commonwealth to accept the appointment as recorded of Philadelphia a lucrative position created for him by special legislation. He held this office less than 12 months. Colonel Quay was then chosen chairman of the Republican State Committee, and conducted a successful campaign. He then retired from the chairmanship, and was appointed by Governor Hoyt in January, 1879, to has former position as secretary of the commonwealth.

Matthew S. Quay came into national prominence in the "third term" movement of 1880, engineered by Senators Conkling, Cameron and Logan. The Pennsylvania Republicans started the Grant boom by a convention held in Harrisburg, February 4. At this convention Colonel Quay was the controlling spirit, as the agent of Senator Cameron, yet his name does not appear as taking any part in the proceedings. His work was done as in all the years since he attained political power, in the secret councils of the leaders before and during the sessions of the public assemblage.

The Pennsylvania delegation was instructed for Grant by a vote of 133 to 113, and the unit rule was adopted by acclamation. The delegates-at-large were Matthew S. Quay, James McManus, Lynn Bartholomew and C. L. Magee.

In 1884 Colonel Quay yielded to the pronounced popular sentiment in Pennsylvania and headed a Blaine delegation to the national convention.

Pennsylvania gave Blaine a plurality of 81,000, which under the existing conditions, was considered a splendid record.

In 1885 there was still some grumbling against Quay's leadership, and to vindicate his position he decided to become a candidate before the people for the office of state treasurer.

At the state convention Quay was nominated on the first ballot, receiving 199½ votes, for 54 for all other candidates and he was elected by a plurality of 43,516, the largest given, up to that time, any candidate for state treasurer.

Quay becomes state treasurer in January, 1886, and continued his predecessor, Livsey, as chief deputy. At that time Livsey enjoyed the confidence of all who knew him. In this year General Beaver was again nominated for governor. Colonel Quay gave his especial attention to the election of members of the legislature. He decided that the time had come to realize his ambition to become a member of the United States Senate. In this he received the assistance of Senator Cameron.

Beaver was elected governor by 42,000 votes over Chauncey F. Black and the legislature was Republican by more than two to one. As soon as the result was known Quay permitted it to be known that he was a candidate to succeed Mitchell in the Senate. All serious opposition disappeared before the legislature met. The Republican caucus was held in the forenoon of January by 154 votes against 9 cast for Galusha A. Grow.

In the interest of a protective tariff Quay accomplished two notable things in the United States Senate. The McKinley bill was presented in the Fifty-first Congress. It passed the House in 1890, but was debated long and resisted bitterly by the Democratic members of the Senate. At the same time the Lodge bill for the federal supervision of elections, known as the Force Bill, was on its course through the Senate. The opposition of the Democrats to it was intense. A majority of the Senate was Republican, but under the peculiar rules of that body the Democrats were able to delay either measure until the expiration of the session. It was in this emergency that Quay effected a compromise with the Democratic leaders for which he was severely criticised in radical Republican quarters. For the sake of securing the passing of the tariff measure he and a few Republicans united with the Democrats in ditching the Force Bill and forever removing it from the path of legislation.

The Bardsley scandal in Philadelphia, in May, 1891, gave the enemies of Quay another chance to attack him. Efforts were made to connect him with the Philadelphia treasurer's defalcations. Among Bardsley's papers was found a check for $10,000, indorsed by Quay, which Attorney General Hensel secured and caused to be published in several of the Democratic newspapers of the state. Senator Quay instantly brought suit for criminal libel against some of the papers. It developed that Quay had indorsed the check as collateral to secure a loan for the state committee, and the editors of two papers were convicted. Two Beaver county editors were sentenced to a short term of imprisonment in the Beaver county jail by Judge Wickham, and for this hardship the senator was severely criticised.

In January, 1893, Quay was easily re-elected to the United States Senate. The Philadelphia machine was for him and the Pittsburg machine against him.

In the meantime another state treasury scandal had broken out. Quay was ever a speculator in stocks and he had made and won large fortunes by the rise and fall of securities in Wall street. After the failure of the Keystone Bank the People's Bank of Philadelphia had become the political bank of the state. Here were deposited enormous sums of the state's money, from which various men borrowed.

The bank failed in the early days of Quay's fight to succeed himself and the cashier committed suicide. Of the state's funds $600,000 had been lost. James McManes, an old-time politician, whom Quay had fought through many a year and whom he had finally driven out of the leadership, wrote his own check for $600,000 to make good the deficit. When the authorities took charge of the bank's affairs they found in the desk of the dead cashier letters and telegrams which indicated that Quay and others had influenced the deposit of large sums of the state's money in the bank, and in turn had borrowed money from the bank for speculative purposes.

But he was acquitted, and that very day he got his second "vindication," for Governor William A. Stone appointed him to the vacancy in the Senate, for which he had failed to receive an election by the legislature.

Still the fight against Quay went on. The legality of his appointment by the Governor after the legislature had failed to act was questioned by the Senate, and Quay was denied his seat by a majority of one vote. That vote was cast by Senator Hanna, of Ohio. Quay's friends were furious, but Quay was not dismayed. The very next day the Republicans State Convention met at Harrisburg, and Quay was nominated for the United States Senate, to be voted for by the legislature to be elected that fall. He won, as usual and the legislature elected him to the Senate just as the campaign of 1900 was coming on. Quay did not keep up his fight with McKinley after the Republicans convention in Philadelphia, and he was a prominent factor in the campaign of 1900, being in charge of the Eastern headquarters at New York.

Wanted—A Horse.

A good, safe driving horse that can be used also for riding; not under 1100 lbs.; about 6 or 7 years old. Write particulars and price.

E. BOYNTON, Barnum, W. Va.

DAUGHERTY'S SHOES, AND Gents' Furnishings.

WE COURT COMPETITION,
WE ADMIRE OPPOSITION,
AND UNDER NO CONDITION
WILL WE BUDGE FROM OUR POSITION,

Having the BEST line of SHOES and GENTS' FURNISHINGS on the Marker.

"When Walk-Overs Go On, Trouble Goes Off."

Be Happy by wearing THE BEST $3.50 and $4.00 Shoe money can buy—sold only by the NEW STORE. We have exclusive sale on the GENUINE Wisconsin Shoe, made by A. A. Cutter. Every pair stamped A. A. Cutter, (not big 'C')

He originated; others have imitated. We only ask the pleasure of showing our goods. They sell themselves.

I am yours, truly,

New Bank Building. H. L. DAUGHERTY.

H. C. SINCELL & CO.

CLOTHING

—FOR—

Stylish People

Our $10.00 and $12.50 suits are the best to be had for the price. We never lose a customer after once selling a suit of the GRIFFIN BRAND clothing, they have that distinguished appearance that no other ready-to-wear suits afford.

Griffon Brand

ALL AMERICA SHOE

$4.00

ALL AMERICA SHOES AND OXFORDS

Have played their part in building up our big business; every pair guaranteed to give satisfaction or replaced with new ones.

Sincell's Taylor-Made Suits for Women

Lead the procession in Style. We still have a big assortment of suits made by the most fashionable Tailors in New York and Cleveland, O. We have put a cut price on this line in order to move them rapidly. The quick buyers will get bargains. For example, a $14.48 suit for $9.98.

We are the Originators of High-Class Dependable Merchandise.

H. C. SINCELL & CO.

TO PREPARE FOR THE FOURTH

Residents of Oakland Are Invited to Meet this Evening.

In order that the Fourth of July may be properly celebrated in Oakland this year the citizens of the town are requested to meet in the opera house this evening at 8 o'clock for the purpose of formulating plans for the proper observance of the great National holiday.

If it be determined at the meeting to celebrate the day upon a large scale committees will be appointed to solicit funds, procure amusements and make all necessary arrangements to entertain the crowds of people who will most certainly be here upon the occasion.

Let all who are interested attend.

Estray Notice.

There came to my place last fall two sheep, one ewe and one wether. Owner will please call, identify property and pay all costs and remove same.

HENRY BAUGH.
Engles Mills.

PIANO RECITAL.

At Offutt's Hall Wednesday Evening, June 8th, Benefit Presbyterian Church.

Recently Oakland has been visited by musical organizations of high order and now comes Frank W. H. Nuss, king of all pianists, a graduate of European conservatories, who will appear at Offutt's Hall in Oakland on Wednesday evening, June 8th, for the benefit of the Garrett Memorial church. Mr. Nuss carries with him his own specially constructed instrument and is accompanied by one or two artists of ability. He has the recommendation of leading musicians and the metropolitan papers in all parts of the country.

Tickets will be placed on sale for the recital within a few days.

All should hear this remarkable young musician.

Notice.

All parties owing me had better come and settle before June 10th, 1904. After that date costs will be added.

C. S. May.
Swanton, Md., May 25th, 1904.

HELD BY A HAIR

By Elliot Walker

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When Happy was ushered into this world of light and shadow John Mollett consulted Sextus Sears regarding a suitable title for the little stranger.

Mr. Sears was the village authority on Christian names, being addicted to a superficial study of classic literature. Having afflicted seven of his own hopefuls with appellations calculated to attract attention (and they had), his services were quite frequently in demand.

So he at once decided upon Hypatia as eminently attractive to the ear, and Mr. Mollett ambled homeward, much pleased. Patience, his wife, welcomed this relief from responsibility with becoming gratitude. Hypatia, of course, had as yet no words to express a sense of the honor thrust upon her. As soon as she began to babble, though, "Happy" was the best she could make of it. Thereafter Happy Mollett obtained, even Mr. Sears making no objection.

Now she was twenty, round and rosy, and laughed nearly all the time, barring church services, slumber and funerals.

Very amused blue eyes had Happy, dimples and a tangle of sunny hair, one thread of the latter being sufficient to bear the sword which literally hung suspended over the head of Damocles Sears, fourth son of Sextus.

Damocles, whose common sobriquet among jocular youths of his acquaintance may be better imagined than written, had suffered for two years in a bashful state of suspense, longing, yet not daring, to chance the severance of cordial friendship by a declaration of his consuming passion.

He knew Happy would laugh. That could not be borne. No; it were best to wait, pine and grow thin.

Miss Mollett observed this, smiled broadly and mentally dubbed the unfortunate a fool. Possibly a passing thought of his nickname broadened the smile. She herself always addressed this bashful lover as Mr. Sears. This

"I'VE GOT A HAIR CAUGHT IN ONE OF YOUR BUTTONS."

was proper and dignified, but had she once departed from grace Damocles would have greeted it as a step in the direction of deliverance.

He had had many chances, being high in the mirthful affections of Happy, who enjoyed his quiet ways and rare bursts of levity, deeming herself silly with her well nigh uncontrollable merriment. Knowing naught of this, the disconsolate lover knew only that he wanted her, and she seemed far removed. He could afford to marry. Sextus named, brought up and established his boys with mechanical justice, and it was now the turn of Damocles. The thrifty old man had already a tidy farm for him when he "got ready."

Happy was fully aware of all this. She had no ambition beyond her familiar surroundings, plenty of work and a kind husband. To be a rolly poly old grandma was her ultimate view. Then she could sit and knit, with cats and children about, laughing at the past, cheery in the present, beloved by all, and regard her inevitable end with the resignation of a useful life.

After all, she guessed Damocles Sears was the one, if only he would brace up. If not, well, she should not wait too long. There were plenty of others. "Perhaps," Happy giggled, "if she could accidentally have something happen maybe he might see how she felt about it. No need of his acting afraid to sit up with her. Now, if he would only come in tonight, with her parents quite ready for bed. It was lovely on the bench under the maple trees—a moon too. Was that his step—yes—and going by."

"Mr. Sears," called Happy. "Is that you?"

"Thought the folks were going to bed," mumbled Damocles, coming in haltingly, "and of course"—

"And of course you wouldn't dare to visit with me out here in the moonlight," chuckled Miss Mollett. "Oh, come on in and sit with me. I was just thinking about you."

"And laughing, I'll bet," returned her lover tremulously. But he sat down on the end of the settee, with a faint sidelong glance of admiration.

"Well, I was a little bit. You're so funny. Move up here by me, and I'll tell you."

Mr. Sears drew a long breath and hitched along slowly.

"Nearer," said the girl; "right up here in the shade. I don't want every one to see us. Father and mother will be peekin' out, listenin'. If they don't call me in we can sit here ever so long, and I never get a chance to talk with you lately. Seems to me you have mighty little to tell me about what is going on with your folks and what you hear down at the village nowadays."

Damocles gave a tiny grunt of apology, his heart beating rapidly as his arm touched her plump one. "Haven't been feelin' much like talkin' to any one," he muttered. "I'm sort of cross this spring—and—and—wore out. Laugh if you want to. What was it?"

Happy drew close, her lips to his ear. "I was only smiling about something," she whispered.

"Well, what?"

"Just wonderin' what you would say if some day I should unexpectedly call out when you were going by, 'Hello'— Oh, I guess I won't say it—I wouldn't, of course—your nickname, you know."

"I wish to gracious you would," said Damocles savagely. "Anything's better than Mr. Sears from you, Happy."

He sat, stilled by his temerity, waiting for an outburst of mirth, but none came. Only a queer silence. Had he offended her? "Time I went," he groaned. "Always sayin' the wrong thing."

"My, there's a bat!" cried Happy, with a squeak of apparent fright. "Don't let him get in my hair! Has he gone?"

Her curly head was wriggling against the upper buttons of the vest of Damocles. He held it close for a second with a long quivering gasp, then released her.

"Yes, he's gone," he said kindly. "Too bad to scare you so. Why, what's the matter?"

"I've got a hair caught in one of your buttons. No, I can't get it off. Ow! Can you undo it? I'm held fast, Damocles. There, I'll put my head down—so—you don't mind, do you? See if it will come loose."

The man's fingers fumbled at the golden thread. "It's off," he said hoarsely. "You can lift your head now—but—but I wish it could stay there forever."

"I wish so too," murmured the girl. "It's where I want it to rest, dear."

Where the Blame Lay.

Sternly the judge regarded the prisoner before him. He beheld a man of tender, unripe years, whose face was fair to look upon, bearing as it did every known mark of honesty. Appearances gave no reason for committing the crime, and yet the jury had decided, on first ballot, that the prisoner was guilty. In fact, the plea for the defense was very weak.

"It seems incredible," said the judge, "that a man with your connections should have stooped so low as to become a common forger. Surely some one else must have been the cause of your downfall."

"There was some one," replied the prisoner. "It is yourself, your honor."

"I?" ejaculated the judge, amazed.

"Just so. A short time ago I was a member of the graduating class in my college. You were one of the speakers at the farewell session. You may remember your words: 'The world lies ahead of you. But you must push your way steadily. I want each one of you to forge to the front; I want to soon see each occupying a prominent position in the eyes of your families and of the world.'" The prisoner paused and smiled. "I forged quicker than the others. I've gained a place before the public. And now, what next?"

"Three years," laconically said the judge. "Next case!"—New York Times.

English Battle Axes.

What was the great weapon used by the Englishman at Hastings? With what weapon was he armed for the most part when he dealt such deadly blows upon the Norman horsemen in the earlier part of the day? As to the answer to this question we are left in no doubt. History and tradition alike ascribe his long resistance to one weapon, and one weapon alone, the famous Danish ax.

With one exception every single act of valor which the Englishman achieved at Hastings was wrought with the ax or the gisarme. As the Norman weapon was the lance, so the English was the ax. "The Normans," says Harold to his brother Gurth, "are good vassals, valiant on foot and on horse. They have long lances and swords, and we have sharp axes and great edged bills." A few lines further on we read that the English were armed with "hache or gisarme," "with axes and well cutting gisarmes."—Contemporary Review.

Not Square.

The Teuton is a long time in learning British idioms. One who had been here for a year or more and could speak some English before his arrival—a very short and corpulent man, by the way—went to his grocer's and paid a bill which had been standing for several weeks.

"Now you are all square, sir."

"I vas vat?"

"You are square, I said."

"I vas square?"

"Yes, you are all square now."

Hans was silent for a moment, then, with reddening face and flashing eyes, he brought his plump fist down upon the counter and said:

"See here, mine frent, I will hav no more peezness mit you. I treat you like a shentleman. I pay my pill, und you make a shoke of me. You say I vas square ven I know I vas round as a parrel. I don't like such shokes. My peezness mit you vas done."—Tit-Bits.

An Old Favorite

GRIGGSBY'S STATION

By James Whitcomb Riley

JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY, the western American dialect poet, is one of the younger writers who have given to the newer native literature a quality expressive of interesting and typical local conditions. A man of the people, he has in his homely and heartfelt song uttered their joys and sorrows, to be repaid by the affectionate admiration of his Indiana Hoosier folk and by a wide popularity throughout the United States.—Warner's Library of the World's Best Literature.

PAP'S got his patent-right, and rich as all creation;
But where's the peace and comfort that we all had before?
Le's go a-visitin', back to Griggsby's Station—
Back where we ust to be so happy and so pore!

The likes of us a-livin' here! It's jest a mortal pity
To see us in this great big house, with cyarpets on the stairs,
And the pump right in the kitchen! And the city! city! city!
And nothin' but the city all around us everywheres!

Climb clean above the roof and look from the steeple,
And never see a robin, nor a beech or ellum tree!
And right here in ear-shot of at least a thousan' people,
And none that neighbors with us, or we want to go and see!

Le's go a-visitin' back to Griggsby's Station—
Back where the latch-string's a-hangin' from the door,
And ever' neighbor round the place is dear as a relation—
Back where we ust to be so happy and so pore!

I want to see the Wigginses, the whole kit and bilin',
A-drivin' up from Shallor Ford to stay the Sunday through;
And I want to see 'em hitchin' at their son-in-law's, and pilin'
Out there at Lizy Ellen's like they ust to do!

I want to see the piece-quilts the Jones girls is makin';
And I want to pester Laury 'bout their freckled hired hand,
And joke her 'bout the widower she come purt' nigh a-takin',
Till her pap got his pension 'lowed in time to save his land.

Le's go a-visitin' back to Griggsby's Station,
Back where they's nothin' aggervatin' any more,
Shet away safe in the woods around the old location—
Back where we ust to be so happy and so pore!

I want to see Marindy and he'p her with her sewin',
And hear her talk so lovin' of her man that's dead and gone,
And stand up with Emanuel to show me how he's growin',
And smile as I have saw her 'fore she put her mournin' on.

And I want to see the Samples, on the old lower eighty,
Where John, our oldest boy, he was tuk and burried—for
His own sake and Katy's,—and I want to cry with Katy
As she reads all his letters over, writ from The War.

What's all this grand life and high situation,
And nary a pink nor hollyhawk bloomin' at the door?—
Le's go a-visitin' back to Griggsby's Station—
Back where we ust to be so happy and so pore!

An Old Favorite

THE DINNER HOUR

By Owen Meredith

O HOUR of all hours, the most blest upon earth,
Blest hour of our dinners! The land of his birth,
The face of his first love, the bills that he owes,
The twaddle of friends, the venom of foes,
The sermon he heard when to church he last went,
The money he borrowed, the money he spent,
All of these things a man, I believe, may forget,
And not be the worse for forgetting; but yet
Never, never, oh, never! earth's luckiest sinner
Hath, unpunish'd, forgotten the hour of his dinner!
Indigestion, that conscience of every bad stomach,
Shall relentlessly gnaw and pursue him with some ache
Or some pain; and trouble, remorseless, his best ease,
As the Furies once troubled the sleep of Orestes.

We may live without poetry, music and art;
We may live without conscience, and live without heart;
We may live without friends; we may live without books;
But civilized man cannot live without cooks.
He may live without books—what is knowledge but grieving?
He may live without hope—what is hope but deceiving?
He may live without love—what is passion but pining?
But where is the man that can live without dining?

An Old Favorite

WITHIN A MILE OF EDINBORO' TOWN

By Thomas D'Urfey

'TWAS within a mile of Edinboro' town,
In the rosy time of the year,
Sweet flowers bloom'd, and the grass was down,
And each shepherd woo'd his dear;
Bonny Jockey, blythe and gay,
Kiss'd young Jenny making hay;
The lassie blush'd, and, frowning, cried,
"Na, na, it winna do;
I canna, canna, winna, winna, munna buckle to."

Jockey was a wag that ne'er wad wed,
Tho' lang he had follow'd the lass;
Contented she earned and ate her brown bread,
And merrily turn'd up the grass.
Bonny Jockey, blythe and free,
Won her heart right merrily;
Yet still she blush'd, and, frowning, cried,
"Na, na, it winna do;
I canna, canna, winna, winna, munna buckle to."

But when he vow'd he wad make her his bride,
Tho' his flocks and herds were not few,
She gied him her hand, and a kiss beside,
And vow'd she'd forever be true.
Bonny Jockey, blythe and free,
Won her heart right merrily;
At kirk she nae mair, frowning, cried,
"Na, na, it winna do,
I canna, canna, winna, winna, munna buckle to."

Uncle Eli's Fables

Story of the Farmer and the Wolf, and the Peasant and Jupiter.

ONE day as the Farmer was working in his field and making the dirt fly over most of Calhoun county he was approached by a Wolf with a grin on his face.

"Anything new on the Venezuelan question?" asked the Farmer as he wiped his perspiring brow on a huckleberry bush and felt in his pocket to see if he had lost his recipe for keeping cider sweet the year round.

"Nothing in particular," replied the Wolf, "but I was just thinking what

"BY GEORGE, I SEE A BARREL OF FUN AHEAD," LAUGHED THE FARMER.

a good chance there was for us to have some fun. You knew I was fond of a joke, didn't you?"

"Well, I rather suspected it from the way you bit the tail off one of my calves the other night."

"That was all pure fun, and I trust he took it as such."

"And were you joking when you got in two bites on my goat?"

"For sure. It can't be possible she took me seriously. If she did I shall never bite her again."

"But what about this other joke?" asked the Farmer as a blandness began to spread over his countenance and his eyes to twinkle.

"Why, I was thinking that if you would provide me with a sheepskin I'd go down among your flock and have a little fun. The surprise of the gentle eyed sheep when I throw off my disguise and utter a howl will tickle you half to death."

"By George, but I see a barrel of fun ahead," laughed the Farmer, and he straightway provided the Wolf with the disguise and patted him on the back for a joker.

The Wolf soon joined the flock and appeared to be one of them, but at a proper moment threw off the skin and started a surprise party. It was a surprise party on him. Two other disguises were thrown off at the same time, and the Farmer's two dogs pitched into him and took no vacation until they had wounded him so that he could hardly crawl.

"Well, where does the laugh come in?" queried the Farmer as he stood over the Wolf.

"Alas, that you should have doubted my honest intentions!"

"Oh, I didn't doubt your honest intentions in the least. I simply disguised the dogs and sent them down after you for fear the sheep might do you an injury."

Moral.—Men come to grief from oversmartness as often as from stupidity.

One morning the Peasant awoke to find a boil on his neck, and it soon began to pain him so badly that he called upon Jupiter for relief. Jupe happened to be handy by, and he put in an appearance and said:

"My friend, I will relieve you of the boil, but I must replace it with toothache."

The Peasant said that anything was better than a boil, but he hadn't had toothache more than a day when he boxed his wife's ears, ran the children out doors and besought Jupiter to break up the trust.

"I'll do it, my boy," was the answer. "That is, I'll give you a limp in the left leg to break up the monotony. Always come to me for first class limps. A full stock of all kinds of limps always on hand and mail orders filled the same day."

The limp didn't greatly bother the Peasant for two or three days, but when he came to plow he was soon tired out, and when he desired to get over a fence he had to find a hole to crawl through. His wife advised him to go slow about calling on Jupiter again, but after vainly trying to climb a ladder he raised his voice and cried his fourth appeal, and the good god replied:

"Well, what can I do for you today?"

"I am sick and tired of this blamed old limp."

"And you want another change? All right, old man. Here's a stiff neck that will suit you to a dot. I am almost certain."

"But I don't want a stiff neck."

"Then take an earache."

"I don't fancy 'em."

"How would a rheumatic shoulder suit you?"

"Out of date."

"Oh, well, I'll leave you a bunion on your heel and let it go at that, and it will be useless for you to appeal to me again. Had you been a philosopher and poulticed your boil it would have been busted ere this."

Moral.—He who bears ill luck the lightest is soonest over it.

M. QUAD.

A Ballad of the Pike.

YOU kin have yer marble buildin's and yer statoos set apart,
Yer palaces of industry and galleries of art;
Yer kin have yer architecture like a fairy-land in white
And yer furrin exhibitions, fer I reckon they're all right,
But I'm lookin' fer my money's worth, so when I hit the hike
I'm a-goin' to St. Louis jest to see that durned old Pike.

I want to see the zoo
And the panyrama too,
I want to look at everything I like.
I've heard o' the Plaisance
And the Cairo girls that dance—
Say, I wonder if they'll have 'em on the Pike?

I want to see the furrin cities all along the track,
I want to go through Paris to Jerusalem and back,
I'd like to see the hull of it—I think I'd jest as soon
Take the submarine to hades and the airship to the moon,
I don't care how I git there, friend, but when I make a strike
It's me fer old St. Louis jest to live along the Pike.

It must be kind o' phoney,
Like an eddycated Coney,
Or a solid mile o' Barnum, if ye like,
And I jest tell you, by jingo,
I'm a-hopin' that I kin go
Fer a week or so to rubber on the Pike.

I'd like to see the Zunis an' the Kunis an' the Japs,
The mujiks an' the Moslems an' the Romanys an' Lapps;
I don't much care about the names they have, but I must say
It'll be right smart instructive jest to see 'em anyway.
What's the use to cross the ocean an' fer weeks or months to hike
When the world in twenty minutes can be saw along the Pike?

You kin reach the polar clime
Fer a quarter, while a dime
Takes you plumb to the equator, if ye like.
You can travel clean to Mars
An' a ways beyond the stars
Fer a dollar thirty-seven on the Pike.

I want to see the Filypinos livin' on the plain,
An' the dawnin' o' creation an' the sinkin' o' the Maine,
An' other great inventions, like the Chinees an' the Turks,
An' the men from France an' Borneo a-carryin' their dirks,
Then the cityful o' sideshows—there's the kind o' thing I like.
I reckon I'll go busted when I travel down the Pike.

I spend no golden gravel
On yer dinky furrin travel
Or bargain sale excursions on a bike,
But the time is swiftly nearin'
When I'll be jest disappearin'—
And I reckon you can find me on the Pike.
—Wallace Irwin in Collier's Weekly.

Where Will He Go?

The Fisherman—By George, if Bill Jones don't come around with that boat pretty soon I won't wait for him.—Chicago American.

Grandfather's Good Service.

"Yes," said the indolent youth, "we have decided that grandfather is entitled to some consideration."

"Really?"

"Oh, yes. Of course we can't afford to say much about him because he was in trade, but we have given a lot of thought to the matter, and we can see extenuating circumstances."

"Perhaps he couldn't help it."

"We considered that, but it's not the main thing."

"He left you a big fortune."

"Oh, yes; but that is of trifling importance, except as it is associated with the one really great boon."

"Which is?"

"Why, if he hadn't been in trade we would be, don't you know. He saved us that humiliation."—Chicago Post.

Information For the Ignorant.

Dear Editor—My wife insists on baking me a prune pie daily. How can I head her off? DYSPEPTIC.

Peremptorily order her not to stop baking them.

Kind Sir—I have a bump on the left side of my jaw that mars my otherwise good looks. People think I have a hunk of tobacco in my cheek. What shall I do?
HANDSOME HENRY.

Put a hunk of tobacco in the other cheek and even things up.

Editor—I sent a lovely poem called "Visions of a Dying Calf" to an editor, and he sent it back with a curtlike rejection card. What action shall I take about it?
DREAMY LOLA.

You might send it again and dare him to print it. If that fails, punish the coward by sending him absolutely nothing more.—Kansas City Times.

Mistaken Again.

"Our minister seems to be such an altruist," said Mrs. Oldcastle.

"Is he?" replied her hostess. "I thought by the sound of his voice that he was a bass."—Chicago Record-Herald.

America's Non-Marrying Men

By Mrs. FRANK LESLIE

TO want what he hasn't got is the NORMAL condition of man. Probably it is a good thing for the world that this is so, for UNSATISFIED DESIRE IS THE SPRING OF EXERTION, and we all know that the man who can lie all day under his banana trees and eat their luscious fruit without even the labor of plucking it will not be likely to toil all day in the sun to raise a crop of corn.

Similarly a man who does not wish to marry and is deaf to the voice of the charmer, who is perfectly satisfied with his home in a boarding house and THE FAMILY COVERED BY HIS OWN HAT, will not labor and plan and push for money and place as will he who ardently desires to take to himself a wife, to provide for that wife a fitting home and to see that home filled with his own children.

Nobody here in America need marry if he doesn't want to, and consequently most marriages are those of INCLINATION. Now the question is, Are these marriages likely to be happier than those contracted from motives of policy?

Some persons will add, Is ANY marriage likely to be happier than no marriage?

It is a common saying that marriage is a lottery, and, like most other trite sayings, it is so true that it has been worn to rags by the constant use of those who found the coat so well fitted to their own backs that they could not resist putting it on.

Marriage IS a lottery, and when we ask, Is it better to marry or to remain single? it is as if we asked, Is it better to give all that we possess for a ticket which MAY entitle us to a splendid fortune and which may turn up—BLANK?

Just so with marriage. One cannot take up a newspaper without reading of divorces, of wife murders, of domestic treachery and wild revenge, of all sorts of misery and sin and shame that in one way or another have resulted from marriage. Without going to the public prints one looks through the list of their own acquaintance, and for each happy marriage one finds two that conduce more to the misery than to the bliss of the parties.

In the LOVE marriage both parties set out with an ABSOLUTELY IMPOSSIBLE ideal, not only of the character and capabilities of the chosen partner, but as to the conditions under which they are to live together. The marriage relation as formulated by a pair of true lovers is one that never was and NEVER WILL BE REALIZED ON EARTH, and, as we are told upon the best authority that there are no marriages in heaven, we may fairly conclude that it is absolutely ideal and never to be realized anywhere. It is a pity, for I suppose the human mind is unable to conceive of anything more satisfactory than an ideal marriage—a husband noble, lofty, wise and powerful among men, tender, deferential and protective toward his wife—a sort of combination of Napoleon, Solomon and Romeo.

WHICH, THEN, IS BETTER, OR, TO PUT IT A LITTLE CYNICALLY, WHICH IS THE LESSER EVIL, THE SCYLLA OF MATRIMONY OR THE CHARYBDIS OF SINGLE LONELINESS?

And if one decides for matrimony, which is the blacker gulf—that of a mariage de convenance, which we style a "sensible" marriage, or that of a marriage of romance and delusion, sure to end in bitter disillusion?

I DO NOT PRETEND TO ANSWER. LIKE THE SPHINX, I ONLY ASK AND WAIT FOR A REPLY.

The Assassination of Rulers

By JOHN TURNER, British Anarchistic Leader

DO I believe that the assassination of rulers helps forward the cause of anarchy? That is a funny question. We must go way back into history, because we cannot go back to recent events. Every man must judge for himself. If we came down to deal with the present everybody believing in present institutions would become excited. It belongs to you to judge. THE ADVOCACY OF THESE THINGS I BELIEVE HARMFUL. The harmfulness of any one advocating the assassination of rulers is that it offers suggestions to OTHER people. Any one doing this and remaining himself in personal safety is a coward.

Professional Women And Marriage

By FANNY BLOOMFIELD ZEISLER, Eminent Pianist

THERE is no reason why the woman engaged in ANY of the arts should not marry. It is a great mistake for a working woman to scoff at matrimony because she cannot BETTER her condition through it. She will find that with a home and children of her own she is BETTER FITTED to advance in her profession than when she is living in a boarding house and in the loneliness of a bare room.

The business or professional woman may be away from home all day, but in the evening she is with her children and ready to minister to their needs with the rare love that a woman feels AFTER SHE HAS RUBBED SHOULDERS WITH THE OUTER WORLD. This woman who has learned to appreciate the blessings of the family hearth is vastly more competent to raise children to be useful to the state than is the woman who comes home from a dance early in the morning, sleeps until noon, goes to the theater in the evening, and the next morning maybe ASKS HER MAID if the children are still in school.

NINETY PER CENT OF THE WOMEN OF THE STAGE, HOWEVER, ARE UNFITTED, EITHER PHYSICALLY OR MORALLY, FOR MARRIAGE.

COLONEL MONROE

Extracts From an Oration Delivered In Lincolnville by Its Leading Statesman and Philosopher

By FREDERICK UPHAM ADAMS

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COLONEL MONROE accepted an invitation to deliver an address before a state convention of reform societies held in Lincolnville. He selected "Patriotism" as his subject, and Judge Sawyer has kindly favored me with the notes of the same, from which the following extracts are made:

"I have no sympathy with that alleged brand of patriotism which consists in boasting, self laudation and glorification, with our national greatness as a subject. If we as a people combine all of the splendid virtues which are enumerated by thousands of orators a proper degree of modesty should suggest that such encomiums be reserved to those citizens of foreign birth and allegiance who have been thus impressed by a study of our transcendent superiority. If we have not reached that exalted national plane, such oratory is worse than wasted.

"The world progresses very slowly away from the patriotism of savagery. Civilization yet thinks it necessary to stir the blood of its young with war songs, battle cries, recitals and pictures of bloody encounters and the hero worship of victorious generals. The savages of six continents know no other kind of patriotism. That Indian is esteemed the greater who on any public occasion is most resourceful in language extolling his personal prowess as a warrior and the greatness of his tribe. He chants the tale of unnumbered victories, is silent concerning unnumbered defeats.

"Our civilized orators usually do not find it necessary to sound their personal praises. When a speaker declares that he represents the peerless city of the principal county of the greatest state of the grandest nation on the face of the globe, the imagination of his hearers should supply the inference that the orator has no mean idea of the honor conferred on himself and no hesitancy in accepting it.

"Patriotism is not national vanity. It was that spurious patriotism that Johnson had in mind when he declared that 'patriotism is the last refuge of the scoundrel.'

"Patriotism is that love of one's country which impels a man or a woman to make personal sacrifices in its behalf.

"Patriotism is not a blind worship of any form of government or of any institution or set of institutions. When you hear a man declaiming about the sacredness of institutions or the sacredness of anything except sacred things, keep one eye on him and the other on your pocketbook. A thousand governments and ten thousand institutions have been weighed in the balance of justice and found wanting. Patriots have established them and patriots have overthrown them. No man is gifted enough to codify patriotism. Patriotism is justice aroused to action.

"A patriot is a man who is anxious to give more to his country than he possibly can receive from it. He is one who, without hope of gain or thought of fame, lays his services or his life itself on the altar of his country.

"A patriot is one who is honest with the country of his birth and to the community in which he lives. A patriot is a social gentleman. He is chivalrous, honorable and considerate as a citizen.

"I wish to make absolutely clear my conception of what constitutes patriotism. One may take advantage of his neighbor and yet be a patriot, but the moment he attempts to take advantage of the community, the state or the nation he is no longer a patriot. He may be in debt to individuals, but he cannot be remiss in his obligations to his country and remain a patriot. A consistent clubman is exact in conforming to the rules and ethics of his organization, a zealous church member needs no prompting to do his full duty, and a true patriot esteems his country as a grander club and his citizenship as a social religion.

"When a burglar enters and despoils a house he inflicts a financial injury on an individual; when a man withholds fair dues or service to a club or church he works an injury to a limited number of persons, but when he puts his hand into the public treasury, or fails to pay into the same every dollar due from him, he has committed a crime against all of the living and has done an injury to coming generations.

"True citizenship demands from the individual exact justice to the community of which he is a member, but patriotism transcends citizenship. The patriot is a lover; his country is his mistress.

"Patriotism is the flame which serves as a beacon light to citizenship. It is on this day, more than on all others, that we should see if the lamps are trimmed and burning.

"I have given no stern definition of citizenship and have not idealized patriotism. Who are the patriots of America today, and what are they doing for their country? Do any dangers menace, or have we reached a period so perfect that patriotism can slumber? The independence of the nation was assured in 1776, and its indissolubility in 1865, but what stands as a guarantee of its increasing greatness and its perpetuity? I answer, the honesty of its citizenship and the fervor of its patriotism.

"Did you ever plant a fruit tree and watch with almost loving care its struggles and triumphs? In the depth of winter the winds wrench its ice laden branches, the frost reaches for its heart, and in treacherous springtime all of the elements of nature seem in conspiracy toward its undoing. Cautiously it puts forth its buds, leaves and blossoms. Gentle rains and warm sunshine work the magic of reincarnation, and in the fullness of time the tender fruit takes its first imperfect form and gleams between the leaves. The skies are fair overhead, the winds are soft with balm and the soil instinct with the thrill of life. All the gifts of nature have been showered on that tree, and with its background of sheltering and verdant hills it is a delight to the eye and to the senses.

"Occupied with other cares, you look no more at the tree for a time, but when you do what a change has occurred! As in the night an invading army of worms has encamped in the tender foliage. Their ugly webs and crawling larvae blur the leaves and encompass the tender fruit. They have established centers of distribution and communication and seemingly have set about the work of complete destruction. Here and there are branches yet free from the contagion of their presence, but even as you look a slender web is thrown across, and the first slimy enemy has secured a footing. Already some of the leaves are riddled and yellow. The ravaging army spawns and increases at an alarming rate. The tree, so fair only a few days before, is now in danger of its very life. If the tree and its harvest are to be saved immediate and heroic remedies must be used.

"Such an army is swarming over the branches of the tree of the republic. There are two types of these parasites, and they bear party names, but when once firmly attached to a leaf not even the most skilled naturalist can distinguish a Republican from a Democratic worm. Their appetite is so prodigious as to defy all known laws. If not dislodged or destroyed they will strip a branch clear of any semblance of life. None but heroic remedies is of avail.

"Never since the foundation of the republic has so low a scale of public honesty and morality been reached. There have been corrupt men and corrupt eras in all recorded history, but never before has a republic had to meet so vast a problem as that presented by the organized venality in a score of state capitols and in the administration of innumerable cities. Not one-tenth of the truth has been made public or ever will be. The spoliation of the public treasury has become a recognized profession.

"There are thousands of men in this country of ours who should blush with shame at the sight of the American flag unfurled to the breeze. And yet, strange as it may seem, these are the very men most likely to be vociferous in their expression and demonstrative in their display of patriotism. The flag floating above the property of a millionaire who has committed perjury in order that out of his prodigal abundance he may withhold his fair share of taxation—is not that a sight to make a stoic weep? Myriads of such flags wave in the breeze on Independence day and other patriotic holidays. School children are addressed by men who through bribery have forced the passage of ordinances and franchises by means of which they are enabled to rob their neighbors. Paid retainers of corrupt organizations pose as exemplars of good citizenship and expounders of patriotism. Leaders of thought who know that what I am stating is more than true are silent for fear that the expression of their convictions will hurt them financially or socially."

Having quoted more extensively from Colonel Monroe's notes than was intended, it is necessary to reserve his deductions until another time.

A Common Danger Signal.

There seems to be one signal that animals and birds understand in each other's language, says Mr. John Burroughs in the Century Magazine. That is the danger call. Let the mother turkey, while hovering her brood, give the danger signal, and the young will hide in the grass to give her a chance to fly and decoy the enemy. Young chickens are said to do the same.

Some California quail hatched under a bantam hen in the zoo in New York did not heed the calls of their foster mother at all the first week, but at her alarm note they instantly squatted, showing that the danger cry of a fowl is a kind of universal language that all species understand. One may prove this at any time by arousing the fears of any wild bird. At once all the other birds catch the alarm.

Charles St. John says that in Scotland a stag that is being stalked is sure to be put to flight if it hears the alarm cry of the cock grouse. It is more important that the wild creatures should understand the danger signals of one another than that they should know the rest of their language.

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THURSDAY, JUNE 2, 1904.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS:

GEORGE A. PEARRE,

of Allegany County.

THE platform that Senator Gorman forced down the throats of the Maryland Democrats is a complaint not an enunciation of issues. The object of his written wail is quite plain. This is especially true of the plank which criticizes the manner of acquiring the Panama canal. When that matter was before the United States senate Mr. Gorman attempted to whip the members of his party in that body into his way of thinking through an iron bound caucus decision. A number of Democratic senators of breadth of mind and greater patriotism revolted against this ultra partisan scheme. As a consequence Mr. Gorman was badly defeated. Now he seeks to discredit an accomplished fact by assailing the success which attended the negotations for the canal rights through an academic declaration in a political platform of his own making. We do not believe that the majority of the Democrats of Maryland are in sympathy with the anathema he launches against President Roosevelt and his administration. And time and events will prove it. The Maryland platform stands out quite distinctly as a recital of the personal grievances and political disappointments of one man—Arthur Pue Gorman.—Wheeling Intelligencer.

GORMAN'S LITTLE SLIP.

Senator Gorman has made quite a specialty of attacks on President Roosevelt, and it is therefore a little singular that he should make such a slip as that which is to be noted in his little speech at the State Convention yesterday. After stating that Roosevelt has "made himself the master of his party," Senator Gorman went on to say: "He formerly was of the school that did not believe in party organization. He had these views when he became President, but he is now the most partisan President we have had since the war." This is a most curious blunder. Few things about Mr. Roosevelt are better known than the fact that throughout his career, he has been an avowed and emphatic believer in party organization. In his attachment to this idea, he has gone to lengths which to many persons have always seemed extreme. He was elected a Republican member of the New York Legislature at the age of 23, and he was only 28 when he accepted the Republican candidacy for the Mayoralty of New York, though Abram S. Hewitt, an ideal candidate, was running for that office on a ticket supported by the best element of both parties. Roosevelt justified this at the time by declaring his firm belief in the necessity of maintaining the party organization, in municipal as well as national contests. Mr. Roosevelt has always been a vigorous supporter of civil service reform, but has never regarded this as in the least incompatible with the most constant party loyalty. It was not a happy thought on the part of Mr. Gorman to accuse Mr. Roosevelt of inconsistency in a matter upon which he has never varied his position. Whether he has permitted his notions of party organization to override other principles which ought to be held inviolable we are not now discussing—but that is another story. —Baltimore News.

TOWN TREASURY ENRICHED.

Several Disorderly Cases Determined by the Police Justice.

Tuesday Police Magistrate Gonder was kept extremely busy during a portion of the day hearing and determining cases brought before him.

A crowd of eight, four whites and four negroes, who were arrested the evening previous for fighting at Hessen's saloon and spent the night in jail, contributed in fines to the corporation $61 and costs, amounting in all to $109. The cases against these parties was prosecuted by State's Attorney Fred. A. Thayer.

Fred Parker, another negro, was arrested and fined $1 and costs for profanely swearing upon the streets.

HOW MEMORIAL DAY WAS OBSERVED HERE.

Large and Orderly Crowds Were Present in Town and at the Cemetery.

THE GRAND ARMY POST IN CHARGE

The Address Delivered by Rev. E. Manges at the Cemetery and the Poem Read by Miss Leary—Flowers in Profusion.

Monday was the "Festival of the Dead" in Oakland as well as in many other towns all over the country, for upon that day the graves of all known and unknown soldiers who died during and after the war of 1861 were decorated with flowers gathered for the purpose.

The program of the day was entirely in the hands of Crook Post, G. A. R., Col. A. G. Sturgiss commanding. The point of rendezvou of the old soldiers as well as the school children, Knights of Pythias, Jr. O. U. A. M. and Knights of St. John, was the Post Hall on Alder street, where the parade was formed and the march made to the cemetery to which place hundreds of persons had preceded the parade.

Arriving at the cemetery details of soldiers and of the organized bodies was made who placed flowers upon the graves of thetr departed comrades and brothers, after which all assembled at the grave of the unknown where the ritualistic services of the G. A. R. was gone through with, including the reading of President Lincoln's Gettysdurg address by Capt. J. M. Jarboe, the reading of a poem by Miss Marion Leary and an address by Rev. E. Manges, pastor of St. Mark's Ev. Lutheran church, followed by the dismissal of the assembled throng by Rev. S. M. Miller, pastor of the Presbyterian church, who pronounced the benediction.

Miss Leary's poem follows:

HE DIED FOR ME AND YOU.

Four hundred thousand men—
The brave, the good, the true—
In tangled wood, in mountain glen,
Lie dead for me and you.
Four hundred thousand of the brave
Have made our ransomed soil their grave—
For me and you,
Good friend, for me and you.

In many a fearful swamp,
By many a black bayou,
In many a cold and fearful camp
The weary sentinel ceased his tramp
And died for me and you.
From western plain to ocean tide
Are stretched the graves of those who died
For me and you,
Good friend, for me and you.

On many a bloody plain
Their ready swords they drew,
And poured their blood like rain,
A home, a heritage to gain—
To gain for me and you.
Our brothers mustered by our side,
They marched and fought and bravely died,
For me and you,
Good friend, for me and you.

Up from many a fortress wall
They charged—those boys in blue;
'Mid surging smoke and volleyed ball,
The bravest were the first to fall,
To fall for me and you.
These noble men—the Nation's pride,
Four hundred thousand men have died,
For me and you,
Good friend, for me and you.

In treason's prison-hold
Their martyr-spirits grew
To stature like the saints of old,
While amid agonies untold
They starved for me and you.
The good, the patient and the tried—
Four hundred thousand men have died
For me and you,
Good friend, for me and you.

A debt we ne'er can pay,
To them is justly due;
And to the Nation's latest day
Our children's children still shall say—
"They died for me and you."
Four hundred thousand of the brave
Made our ransomed soil their grave,
For me and you,
Good friend, for me and you.

The address made by Rev. Manges was devoted principally to a eulogy of the veterans of the Civil War and the lessons that great struggle has taught to the world. Rev. Manges' address follows:

Comrades and Friends:—It is but right that we should thus assemble and pay a cheerful and loving tribute to our departed comrades. Their march has ended, they have gone into bivouac, they have grounded arms, they have answered the last roll-call, they heard taps sound, they have gone to sleep but have also heard the reville and entered into rest. We are marching closely on their heels. We are growing old together; another decade and but few of us will be left in this solemn but loving service.

Not only here but all over the northern part of this Union millions are gathering in training for the observance of this day. And not only in the North but in the South loving hearts gathered about a month ago to perform a similar service.

Bravery always appreciates bravery though it fights on the other side. No Union soldier would have been ashamed if in the South to march with the floral procession to the cemetery a short time ago, and place on the Confederate grave a token of respect and esteem. No Confederate soldier would be ashamed to march with us today to this cemetery to decorate a Union grave.

The Grey and the Blue have mingled together. We have stacked arms. The bayonet and the cannon of the North face this way. The bayonet and cannon of the South face southward.

It is said of a battle in the late Civil War, that the Confederates were driving the Union army who were in swift retreat. A Union officer dropped, wounded. One of his men stopped at the risk of his life and put his arms around the officer to carry him from the field. Fifty Confederate muskets were aimed at the young man who was helping the officer. But a Confederate captain shouted: "Hold! Don't fire; that fellow is too brave to shoot." And as the Federal officer, went limping slowly off the field the Confederates gave three cheers for the brave private, and just before the two disappeared behind a barn both the wounded officer and the brave private lifted their caps in gratitude to the Confederate captain.

Some one who has seldom witnessed sach a gathering as this might ask: What do you mean by it? We mean to instruct the incoming second generation, since the war closed, in lessons of patriotism. Subtract 1865, when the war closed, from 1904, and you find that 39 years have passed away, and what a multitude has been born since. A generation came and has rapidly passed away. A second generation is coming on the stage of action. No one under forty-five years of age remembers much about it. Who of you here under forty-five remembers anything about it? Here and there may be one who can recall the day when the sad news came of a battle fought and the father was killed, when mother fainted away or the sister bowed in tears that brother is missing. There are others who cannot remember the roll of the drum or the tramp of a regiment, nor do they remember the time when there was one dead in nearly every house.

Now it is the duty of those who do remember to tell those who do not. My young friends there were partings at car windows, at steamboat wharf, at front doors of comfortable homes such as I hope you may never witness. Oh, what a time it was when fathers and mothers gave up their sons, never expecting to see them again, and never did unless they were brought home mangled and torn. Perhaps the young wife standing in the door watching the retreating form of her husband, as he vanished in the bend of the road or shut off by the woods, holding up high her little babe in final farewell. The bethrothed young lady kissing her lover a last farewell forever, so far as this life was concerned. These were partings such as you may never witness. These were four years of bloodshed, four years of hostile experience, four years of grave diggings, four years of funerals, coffins, mournings. Like General Sherman said: "War is hell." What an anxious waiting for news. The news came: Tomorrow a battle must be fought. Then the news that the battle is going on. Still going on the next day and the next. Then the news—thirty thousand slain, great generals killed, some wounded, but no news of the boy from the humble home. Then the news of his missing—and is still missing.

And by this National ceremony we mean to honor courage.

It is said of a certain artist that he mixed brain in his colors. So it may be said of the good soldier. He puts his heart in his powder. It was courage that led General Grant on to Vicksburg, though repulsed time and again. It was courage that enabled Colonel Roosevelt and his Rough Riders to make that terrible charge at Santiago. It is courage that enables the brave Japanese to drive the boasting Russians from their strongholds. Courage enabled Miltiades to meet with 10,000 soldiers the 100,000 Persians on the plains of Marathon and defeat them. Courage helped Leonidas with his 7,000 Spartans to hold at bay the 2,000,000 Persian soldiers, for two days at the Pass of Thermopylæ, and with 300 Spartans and 700 Thespians fought till every one was slain.

Many of those departed soldiers were volunteers, and many of those who were drafted might have provided a substitute or have deserted. It helped them to decide what to do. It helped the widowed mother to yield to the wishes of her son. It helped the dependent wife to be resigned. The fact that they lie in their graves is proof of their bravery. Brave before the cannon's mouth, brave on lonely picket duty, brave before the surgeon, brave in the last message to his beloved family.

Again, we mean by this national observance to honor self-sacrifice for others. To all these departed heroes home and kindred were as dear as they are to us. Do you know how they felt? Just as you and I would feel. Starting tomorrow morning, with nine chances out of ten against our returning alive. The soldier sees ahead not only battle, but malaria and typhoid, diarrhœa, rheumatism and exhaustion. The Wilderness, South Mountain and Gettysburg were no play grounds. These heroes risked and lost all for others. There is no higher sublimity than that. To keep three-fourths for ourselves and give one fourth to others is honorable. To give one-half and keep one-half is generous. To keep nothing for ourselves and give all to others is true greatness; is Christlike.

Have any of you ever been in the National Cemetery at Gettysburg? You could'nt help but have noticed the long rows of head-stones with this single inscription: "*Unknown.*" They are known. The inscription ought to be: "A Son of the United States."

Again, by this National ceremony, we mean the future defense of that nation. By every decorated grave we say "those who die for the country shall not be forgotten" and that will give enthusiasm to our young men in case our nation should in the future need to defend itself in battle. I don't think we will ever have another war between north and south. We are getting farther and farther from the possibility of sectional strife. But then we are not so sure about foreign invasion. On account of our prominence, our greatness, two or three other nations might unite against us and give us trouble. There is no room on this continent for any other nation except Canada, and we never had a better neighbor. During our civil war several nations could hardly keep their hands off.

If a foreign foe should come we could find lots of men who, like those of 1812, would go out and drive the invaders from our shores—men who will not only know how to fight but how to die. They will say, "My country will care for my family as it did in the orphans' homes in the civil war and pension my wife if I should not return again, and my country will honor my dust as it honors those who preceded me in patriotic sacrifice."

Again, this great National ceremony means the beautifying of our cemeteries and tombs, whether of those who fell in battle or accident or who died at home in their beds. You have doubtless noticed how the graves and family plats have been fixed up and are being adorned. This National observance has secured the straightening up of many headstones planted half a century ago. This is all we can do now for our beloved departed ones besides having them in mind between these National holidays.

We can make their resting places attractive not by a costly outlay, but if you can afford but a single flower it is all right.

Comrades, we will soon be with the departed. Some of our bodies will repose in this cemetery; others elsewhere. Instead of crying out with Jacob for Joseph "I will go down into the grave unto my son mourning," let us cry out with David, "I shall go to him."

On the gate of a certain cemetery there is this quaint inscription, "A night's lodging on the way to the New Jerusalem." Let us be comforted by this thought. After the march is ended and we are laid in the silent tomb, it will only be a night's lodging on the way to the New Jerusalem.

We know you are all loyal to your ruler and country. Be faithful and true to Jesus and your heavenly country and all will be well.

In all the crowd present no disorder was apparent, which speaks well indeed for the citizens of the county as well as those of town.

In the afternoon many persons went to the river and near by creeks where they tried their luck at angling while many others attended an impromptu game of base ball at Jack Oak Park.

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THE SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY

Of the Founding of St. Paul's M. E. Sunday School to be Observed.

Seventy-five years ago St. Paul's M. E. Sunday school of Oakland was founded by Col. Isaac McCarty and wife. Of the original scholars there are now living quite a number including Mr. William White, of near Oakland; Mrs. Helen Ashby, of Crellin; Nicholas Merrill, of near Oakland; George Steyer, of near Gorman; David McCarty, of Missouri, and Mrs. Eliza Dixon, of Elk Garden.

The school was organized in a log building on the farm now owned by George Shartzer, just South of Oakland, which is still standing and doing duty as a storage house for farm products.

To properly commemorate the anniversary of the school committees have been at work several weeks preparing a program and a suitable souvenir of the occasion. The latter is now in the hands of the printer and will be issued in a neat booklet form with numerous handsome half-tone illustrations, including pictures of the old building above referred to, the present home of the Sunday school, an engraving showing Col. Isaac McCarty and his wife, Mr. S. L. Townshend, lately deceased, who was a member of the school and assistant superintendent for many years; the late Ralph Thayer, also connected with the school as teacher and superintendent for fifty years, and the present superintendent, Rev. John M. Davis, who has occupied the position for more than thirty years.

The anniversary of the founding of the school will be observed at St. Paul's M. E church on Sunday, June 19th, beginning at 10 o'clock a. m., when an elaborate program which has been prepared for the occasion will be carried out.

MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK.

W. M. Frysinger, D. D., has been has been elected a member of the Annual Committee of the Park, vice C. W. Conner, deceased.

Fourteen guests were registered at the Assembly House last Thursday.

Mrs. M. K. Fulton, of Washington, is occupying her cottage at this place. Messrs. Helbig are painting the house.

Dr. Baldwin is having additional porches put to his cottage on L street.

The Alleghany House has been papered throughout, and presents a very inviting and cheerful appearance. Mrs. Flowers will have everything in splendid order for guests by June 1st.

Mrs. Campbell of "Breathorn" is making some improvements to the grounds about her cottage.

Mr. P. T. Garthright is putting two bay windows to his H street house.

Mrs. W. H. H. Sheets, of Pittsburg, Pa., reached the Park last Friday. The family will follow in a week or two.

Mr. L. A. Rudisill was called to Keyser, W. Va., on business.

Mrs. J. G. Mactier, of Washington, D. C. moved into "Belnoir" cottage yesterday.

Tuesday last Mrs. M. L. Chesby was a visitor at the Park.

Rev. Mr. Bolton, preacher in charge of the Evansville Circuit, Oakland district, was in the Park last Saturday.

The friends of Chas. Enlow were surprised to learn that he and Miss Minnie Umble were married on the 22nd inst.

Mr. C. W. Burk, of Cumberland, was a caller on his friends at this place last Saturday.

Mrs. S. Brown and daughter have moved into Inwood cottage.

J. R. Leighty, Div. Eng., B. & O. R. R., spent last Tuesday at the Park, assisting Supt. Long in some repairs on the lake dam.

The Crimes of the Revolver.

There has been a new outbreak of revolver murder. It is the result of the vicious habit of carrying concealed weapons. In itself the revolver is innocent; there is nothing better for skill and nerve training than revolver practice. But the instant a person conceals a revolver and goes into public places he becomes an enemy to society and is so recognized by the law. If he begins to drink, the combination of the "gun" and his own "load" almost invarably produces results.

The wonder is not that there are so many revolver killing but that there is not more.

So safe is modern life that a revolver is a sign of weakness as well as an element of danger. The home is better off without it than with it. For every good it does in protecting the house there are many evil accidents, suicides, "didn't know it was loaded," and a long list, from the baby, who the other day innocently dropped the revolver which ended its life up to the grandfather, whose shaking fingers sent off the load that put another family in mourning.

Beware of the revolver. Let it alone. You are safer without it.

DIED.

Lindley—After an heroic struggle against the encroachments of disease Mrs. Elizabeth Lindley, the mother of Miles D. Lindley, and Mrs. R. E. Brown, of this city James K. Lindley, of Bellevue, O., and Mrs. T. J. Peddicord, of Oakland, Md., passed quietly into the dreamless sleep Sunday at 10:25 p. m. Death occurred at the late residence of the deceased on Campell avenue, and she was surrounded, when the end came, by all the members of her family. Mrs. Lindley was 73 years of age and one of the best known and most highly respected women in this city or county.

For several months she has been in ill health. Her advanced age made it difficult to ward off the attacks of disease and after a lingering illness spinal meningitis developed. This was the immediate cause of her death.

Elizabeth Lindley was the widow of John C. Lindley and daughter of the late Hon. James B. King, was born in Butler County, October 15, 1831, and died at 10:25 p. m. May 29, 1904. Her father for many years represented his district in the Ohio Legislature and was one of the farmers of the Constitution of the State of Ohio.

Her maternal grandfather was the Hon. James Shields, who also represented his district in the Legislature for nineteen consecutive years and was at the time of his death a member of the Congress of the United States.

Mrs. Lindley was the mother, of four children, Mrs. Thomas J. Peddicord, Oakland, Md.; James K. Lindley, of Bellevue, O., Miles D. Lindley and Mrs. Robert E. Brown, of this city.

Eight grandchildren also survive her They are John E. Whipps, of Chicago; Elizabeth Lindley Whipps, of New York City; Helen Brown, Libbie Lindley and D. Howell Lindley, of Hamilton, and Elizabeth Lindley, of Belle, Ohio.

Mrs. Lindley was a woman of rare qualities and those who came in contact with her respected and admired her. She was a woman of unusual judgment and her advice was ever sought by her children and friends in business matters for which she showed great aptitude. Her charities were many and she gave with unstinted hand to those who needed aid and were worthy of it. None ever knew the extent of these kindnesses and she always deprecated the mention of them. Her death is sincerely mourned by hundreds not numbered among her relatives and immediate friends and the place left vacant by her death is one that will not soon be filled.

Up to the the time of her last illness Mrs. Lindley enjoyed good health and took a keen interest in public affairs. She was always splendidly posted upon matters of public interest and her opinions were keen and farsighted. She idolized her children and their welfare was ever uppermost in her mind. To them the loss is irreparable and their sorrow is the sorrow of never-faltering love

The funeral will be held Wednesday.—Hamilton (O.) Sun, May 30th.

LONG—May 26th, at Mountain Lake Park, Ruth May, infant daughter of Rev. and Mrs. Thomas S. Long, aged one year and one month. The funeral services were conducted Saturday afternoon at three o'clock by Rev. Dr. Koonts, of Keyser, assisted by Rev. J. M. Davis, Dr. Frysinger and L. A. Rudisill. The remains were taken to Keyser, West Va., the same afternoon for interment.

RALSTON—At his home near Bittinger Sunday morning, of heart disease, George S. Ralston, aged about fifty years. The deceased was at the time of his death going from his house to the barn when death overtook him. He was an excellent citizen. He leaves a widow and seven children, all residnig at home. The funeral took place Tuesday, interment being made at Bittinger.

Interesting Lecture at the Normal.

Last Friday afternoon the Oakland Normal was addressed by Rev. Dr. Scott. His subject was "The Life of a Teacher," which was handled in a masterly manner. Among other things he said "much preparation was needed by the teacher before he could begin to teach and a continued preparation was necessary if the teacher hoped to be successful in his future work as a teacher." The speaker dwelt at some length on the moral responsibilities of the teacher in imparting the right precepts to his pupils in moulding their characters. The manners of the teacher and their relation to the pupil was an excellent sub-division of the speaker's subject and one that was very appropriate.

On next Friday Prof. E. A. Browning will address the school, his subject being "The Beauty of Literature and How to Find It."

Money to loan on real estate. Easy payments. Apply to Julius C. Renninger, Oakland, Md. 33 tf

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JOS. E. HARNED, Proprietor.

Drugs, Chemicals, Stationery, Cigars
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Women Like Tubulars. Why?

Everywhere women praise the simplicity and easy action of

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Why? Because they are easy to feed—easy to keep clean—easy to turn—**points every woman who helps about the dairy has a right to insist on.** All other separators are hard. Let me give you a catalog explaming the Tnbular Separators.

J. E. GNAGEY, Accident, Md.

THOS. LITTLE.

This is the season of year to make changes, and I will make a GREAT REDUCTION in the prices of

China and Porcelain Ware.

I have a large stock of this goods and they must go at the remarkably low price of 10c each. Many of these pieces are cheap at 25c. But I have concluded to sell all at the low price of 10c each.

They consist of Decorated, Gold Trimmed Meat Plates, large and small, Bakers, Nappies, Pitchers, Bowls, Cups and Saucers, large and small plates, just the thing for every day use.

Also a Fine Line of Imported China at Less than Cost.

Come Early and get the Choice Pieces.

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IT IS A MATTER OF HEALTH

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure

THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE

LOCAL AND OTHERWISE

Incidents and Events at Home and Nearby—Personal Mention, Etc.

For Sale—A six-roomhouse on Second street. Apply to D. E. Bolden.

Cashier Scott T. Jones spent Sunday and Monday in Wheeling where he was the guest of his sister, Dr. Hattie B. Jones.

Mrs. D. G. Smith and children, of Grafton, who visited relatives in Oakland last week, returned home Monday afternoon.

Mr. John Liston, of Selbysport, is on a visit to friends at Meyersdale, where he is held in high esteem by his acquaintances.

Miss Ray McConner, of Baltimore, was the guest if her sister, Mrs. S. Heindel, recently, returned to her home Sunday afternoon.

Misses Edith Bolden and Fannie Browning were at Grafton from Friday until Tuesday morning where they were the guests of friends.

Mr. E. M. Spedden and little son Charles, of Crellin, came down to Oakland Saturday and went from here to Grafton where they visited the family of G. A. Bolden until Monday evening.

Mrs. Abram Lawton, of Lonaconing, is here on a visit to her mother, Mrs. Thomas Coddington.

Daniel Shaffer of Oakland, who has been B. & O. agent at Hutton several months, was relieved from his duties there on Tuesday.

Mrs. Morris Painter and son, of Greenburg, Pa., arrived here yesterday and are guests at the Browning Hotel on Second street.

Tommy Martin was at Gettysburg Monday where he went on the excursion run by the Cumberland and Pennsylvania Railroad.

Mrs. M. Kaufman and daughter, of Washington, D. C., arrived in Oakland yesterday afternoon to remain several weeks as guests at the Lowenstein Hotel.

Judge Henderson came up to Oakland last Tuesday morning and heard arguments in two equity cases. He returned to Cumberland the same evening.

Mrs. Thomas R. McRobie and daughter Ruth were at the funeral of the late George S. Ralston at Bittinger on Tuesday. They returned to Oakland the same evening.

The Board of School Commissioners will meet in Oakland next Friday at which time bids will be opened and contracts awarded for the erection of five school houses in different sections of the county.

Mr. William Englehart, of Accident accompanied by Rev. Reimer, pastor of the Lutheran church at that place, came up to Oakland Tuesday evening and are in attendance upon the conference of the Lutheran church now being held here.

Mr. Henry Bonig and family, who have been residents of Wisconsin for a number of years, are now on a visit to their old home at Grantsville, where Mr. Bonig was born and raised. They will remain at Grantsville indefinitely.

Marked inprovements are being made at the Episcopal church in Oakland by the erection of new steps leading over the terraced grounds, the repair and in some instances the replacing of new windows in the structure and the rearrangement of the interior of the building.

Mrs. Mattie Townshend, who had been in Morgantown during the winter months where her son and daughter are taking a course at the Universitg, and who vistied her parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Kepner in Oakland recently, returned to Morgantown Saturday last.

Messrs. C. W. Friend, Jacob S. Meyers and David H. Friend, accompanied by Mrs. Alfred Kelly, all of near Friendsville, came up to Oakland Monday where on Tuesday they probated the will of the late Alfred Kelly notice of whose death is published elsewhere in these columns today.

Misses Alice and Emma DeBerry, who spent several months at Southern Pines, N. C., for the benefit of their health, where they were accompanied by their sister, Miss Annie, returned to Oakland last Saturday evening. The sojourn of the ladies in the south benefleed them to some extent.

A member of the Sphinx Club (an advertisers' society,) says that "no experienced advertiser hopes to reach everybody." There is no doubt that he can reach the largest possible number through the newspapers. When he has impressed these as thoroughly as possible, what remains is hardly worth worrying about.

Dr. J. Lee McComas, who spent the winter with relatives in Baltimore, returned to Oakland Monday afternoon and is residing with his son Dr. Henry McComas on Second street. The elder doctor has almost entirely recovered from the injury he sustained a year or two ago by falling from his porch and breaking his hip.

Raymond Mason of Albright, finished painting the residence of Editor J. S. Brown last week, which adds greatly to the appearance of his handsome home. Mr. Mason is a splendid artist and understands his work thoroughly. He now has several contracts in Tunnelton and will spend a large part of the spring and summer months there.—Terra Alta Republican.

The council of Kingwood has voted for license and it is stated that the county court will grant it. This action is said to have come about through the existance of seven speakeasies in the town. The county court is said to have promised to do what the town wants them to do. We venture the assertion that the town is not in favor of license if it comes to a vote of the people.

This office is in receipt of an invitation to attend the commencement exercises of Charlotte Hall School to be held June 6th to 9th, of which institution Edward E. Sollars, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward E. Sollars, of near Oakland, will be one of the graduates. Mr. Sollars stands well up in his class and his record for deportment and general application has not been surpassed in the school for many years.

Lime is one of the best known and the cheapest of all disinfectants. People who use plenty of lime about their premises have little sickness. This goes to show that the use of lime is a preventative of disease. You can buy a whole barrel for a dollar or so, and it will last several months, supplying every need in the way of disinfecting and making healthy spots about your premises which might otherwise breed disease.

The Ladies Guild of St. Matthew's P. E. church propose holding a market for the sale of all kinds of bread, cakes, rolls, candies, pies, etc.; in fact all kinds of good home-made articles that busy house keepers would like to order for Sunday, at a reasonable cost. The first market will be open on Saturday next from 3 until 5 o'clock at the store of Mrs. C. B. Cropp. The ladies of Oakland are cordially invited to call at the market and leave their orders.

The first act of the German Baptist Brethern at their annual meeting, which convened at Carthage, Mo., on Monday, is said to have been the adoption of a resolution declaring the name of the denomination to be German Baptist, not Dunkard or Tunker. The latter designation was formerly common, but for years past has rarely been used in this section of the country. The original church name, and one not infrequently still used, was *Brethren*. The Century Cyclopedia and Dictionary says this is the proper name, and states that the founders of the church in this country were driven from Germany by persecution early in the eighteenth century. That they took refuge in Pennsylvania and thence extended their societies into neighboringing States. They have become numerous and influential in this section of Maryland.

A Rich Treat in Store.

Mildred Gillum, the elocutionist of Ithaca, N. Y., an artist of fine ability, will appear at the Lutheran church in Oakland on next Saturday evening, June 4th. in her interpretation of the Chariot Race from "Ben Hur," and a miscellaneous program.

Miss Gillum's reputation as an elocutionist is well known all over the country. The time spent in attending the entertainment will be well spent.

Last week representatives of the Bell, Somerset County, Mutual and Economy telephone companies met at Hay's hotel for the purpose of effeting some sort of a consolidation of interests that would enable the patrons of each company to have the use of the lines of all. The four companies could not agree on terms, but the meeting was not without good results, as an arrangement was made between the Mutual and Economy people whereby the patrons of those two lines are to have connections with the Garrett County and the West Virginia, Pennsylvania and Maryland lines.—Elk Lick Star.

Lutheran Church Services.

Services at St. Mark's Lutheran ch. as follows: Prayer service every Wednesday at 7.30 p. m.; Catechize every Saturday, 2.00 p. m; Sabbath School, 9.30 p. m.; Christian Endeavor, Sunday, 6.30 p. m.; Preaching services next Sabbaih at 7.30 p. m. Council meeting next Monday at 7.30 p. m.

Preaching in Deer Park Lutheran church next Sabbath at 11.00 a. m. Catechize at 2:30 p. m.

HELLO!

Yes, if you want to keep cool,

TOWNSHEND

has goods for you.

Anything you want in white and color goods for waists and dresses. Also fine line underwear, for ladies and gents. Nicest line of dress shirts and ties in town.

We have the best thing out for children's waists.

Straw hats for everybody at prices to suit everybody.

S. L. Townshend & Son

GO TO

Dixon & Kelso's For Your Groceries.

For one week, commrncing June 6th. These prices will be the talk of the day.

Christian's Best Flour, per sack	72½c
Lexox Soap, per cake	03⅓c
Fancy Table Syrup per gallon	33⅓c
3 cans Choice Tomatoes	25 c
Good Salmon, per can	09 c
" Corn "	09½c
" Peas "	09½c
" Corn Starch per package	04½c
Levering Coffee, per lb	11½c
Blanke's Best Moca and Java Coffee, per lb	17½c
Armour's Star Hams, "	13¾c
" Sliced Beef, "	26 c
" Pure Lard, "	11 c
Fancy Evaporated Peaches, per lb	09 c
" " Apples, "	07½c
" 30-40 Prunes "	07½c
" Macaroni, "	07½c
Good Rice, "	04½c
" Navy Beans, "	04½c
" Lima " "	06 c
" Ginger Snaps, "	05 c
" Lemon Cakes, "	07 c
Best Cream Chesse, "	15 c

TERMS—CASH.

Yours, respectfully,

DIXON & KELSO.

P. S—Pay 24c, Cash, or 25c, Trade, for Wool.

BAUMGARTNER'S BIG BARGAINS!

5C SUGAR BOWLS, CREAM PITCHERS, THREE PAPERS PINS, ½ GAL. TIN BUCKETS, CAKE PLATES, AND LOTS MORE. 5C

Come around and see what 5 and 10c will do.

THE LITTLE MAN.

The Up-to-Date Grocery,

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Exclusively a Grocery Store.

CASH OR PRODUSE—One price to everybody and that the lowest consistent with a complete line of High-Grade Groceries.

Everything New, Clean and First-Class.

Fresh Vegetables on THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS.
Largest Line of CRACKERS in Oakland—Fresh Every Week.

W. H. BARTLETT.

EXAMINERS' NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned, appointed by the County Commissioners of Garrett county, to view the lands through which the new road, beginning for the same at the corner of W. T. Jamesson's land, adjoining the corporate limits of Loch Lynn Heights, and running thence along the lines of said Jamesson and D. E. Wagner's property, thence along the line of Alexander Lower's property, adjoining the farms of George Sisk, Edward Sembower and John Lewis to intersect the old road formerly known as the Lewis Thompson road, and examine whether the said new road should be made, will meet on the 30th day of June, 1904, at 8.30 a. m., at Jamesson's gate, Loch Lynn, for such purpose, and to determine whether the public convenience requires the said making of said new road, and if so, to locate the same, and perform their duty in the premises.

JOHN CLOSE,
G. B. M. FRIEND,
ANDREW J. LEE,
Examiners.

ORDER NISI.

Henley W. Chapman, et al., vs. Elizabeth D. Beall, et al.

No. 1045 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett county.

Ordered, this 2nd day of June, in the year nineteen hundred and four, by the Circuit Court for Garrett county, sitting in equity, that the sale made and reported in the above cause by Fred. A. Thayer and Edward H. Sincell, trustees, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereofre be shown or before the 30th day of June, 1904; provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper published in Garrett county, once a week for three successive weeks before the 25th day of June, 1904.

The report states the amount of sale to be $1122.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True copy—Test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

Oakland Model Steam Bakery

To my Patrons and the Public:

Owing to the steady increase in my business and the determination to give my customers the best service and goods that can be produced anywhere, I have installed in my Bakery an up-to the-minute steam plant by which the product of my establishment is more than doubled and in consequence no delay is anticipated in putting upon the market twice daily fresh, nutritious Bread, Cakes, Pies, etc.

The dough mixer in my establishment has a capacity of three barrels which is driven by an engine and is of the latest pattern and a model in every respect. The dough is mixed by this machine and turned upon the table without being touched by the hands, thus ensuring better mixed bread and cleanliness in every respect. "Cleanliness" is our motto.

I have also installed a power ice cream machine and am better prepared than heretofore to manufacture Ice Cream and sell at wholesale and retail on the shortest notice.

I respectfully invite the public to inspect my plant.

Very truly yours, HENRY LAUER.

Oakland Model Steam Bakery

Love and a Theory

By Edward C. Lampson

Copyright, 1903, by Edward C. Lampson

FOUR years ago a southern girl, with a voice filled with that sweet tenderness that touches the northern man's heart, came into my life. I have never forgotten Elizabeth Martin. I never can forget those blue, hypnotic, trusting eyes. We were friends at once. In a week our fancy had traversed the earth, and in two weeks each had explored the mysteries of the other's sympathetic heart.

All too soon the happy vacation days passed. I returned to my country office, while a thousand miles intervened. Knowing the differences that existed by nature in our circumstances and inbred convictions, I lacked the courage to fall hopelessly in love with Miss Martin. Although conscience informed me that delicate advances would not be rebuffed, yet this monitor at the same time increased my conviction that I had no moral right to encourage a reciprocity of deep sentiment.

Because of my northern birth and respect for the unaristocratic simplicities of republicanism I resisted the temptation to win this sweet girl's love. No matter how refined, such training as mine could not always harmonize with those innate opinions held by one who counted the heritage of the south—its democratic aristocracy—of supreme importance.

But there came a day when no amount of reasoning or struggling with my honor concealed from me that I loved Elizabeth Martin, nor any doubt of the full return of love from that noble little girl in Dixie. But no sooner had this conviction mastered me than the struggle was renewed to make my will the dominator. I committed no wrong in loving, but the wrong lay in permitting any evidence of such passion to appear to Elizabeth.

Elizabeth Martin was the daughter of General Richard Martin, a man of wealth and power. Of his wife and daughter he asked only that they grace his home, treat his guests with distinctive courtesy and maintain the traditions of his family. But Elizabeth Martin sought more than the pleasure and honor of balancing the family social accounts. She sought no career. She asked no higher goal than honorable wifehood and motherhood.

But did Elizabeth Martin understand the sacrifices wifehood and motherhood imposed upon a high spirited girl, especially when those conditions are made more difficult by the commonplace associations and duties of the average man's wife, who from choice or necessity must be companion and cook, housekeeper and nurse, business adviser and pincher of the nimble nickel?

There seemed to be but one answer to this question. She did not and could not understand. This answer left me no moral right to assume even the possibilities of our matrimonial alliance. From that day began my first discourtesy. I made no reply to her letters.

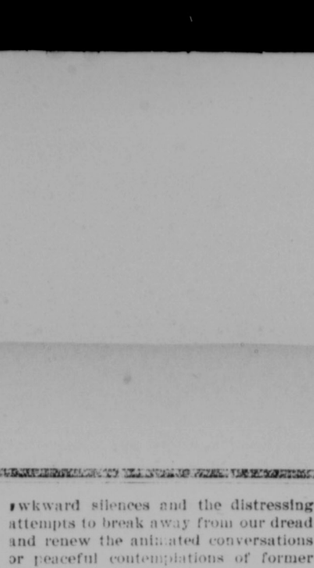
For a few weeks this discourtesy made no difference with Elizabeth. Her letters continued their cheerfulness, their encouragement and literary brilliance until suddenly stricken by my lack of appreciation, fearing she had made too great a committal, a few deliberately cold lines asked the question I had expected with great dread. Monday morning my clients, if there were any, found this notice on my office door: "I'm going to arbitrate. Go do thou likewise."

WE BOTH FELT THAT FOREBODING OF MISFORTUNE.

At Nashville Elizabeth received me with marked cordiality and such lack of surprise that I forgot my apology, and my inclination to explain grew less as the necessity diminished. Instead of a day in the city the day grew into days, and not until a telegram from home demanding my immediate presence was received did my mind revert with a sickening thud to the fact that absolutely no part of my purpose in visiting Nashville had been accomplished.

With the telegram in my hand, I made my last call at the home of Elizabeth Martin. From the moment of my reception we both felt that uncomfortable foreboding of misfortune. The awkward silences and the distressing attempts to break away from our dread and renew the animated conversations or peaceful contemplations of former visits led me, like the will-o'-the wisp, into the bog. With ill selected words I stumbled into a discussion of soul friendships and that high spiritual love of which poets dream and angels alone know does not exist and cannot between warm blooded men and women—of a love that denies the body and reeks the soul and feeds on platitudes. Her eager listening placed me more at ease, and my speech became bolder and more empty and vain, being filled with those hopes associated with platonic regard. The thought was rigged with all the pedantic beauty and sophistry at command, and that beautiful woman, with trembling lips, promised to share this impossible and imaginary state. I knew that she asked for love. Her eyes told it, and my offer was an empty cup, a human fallacy that tried to make a spirit of dry bones.

The argument was easy, and the more dangerous the theme the more attractive until a sudden impulse—an answering appeal from those tear wet eyes—and logic was overturned. Two soft arms were clasped about my neck. Two strong arms held a gentle woman in warm embrace. The tenderest words came to our lips—and then no time for words. One more long, sweet embrace and we parted—forever.



"I WANT YOU TO MARRY ELIZABETH MARTIN."

A week later my conscience, stricken with the errors of this romance, would have welcomed a public horsewhipping. I could tolerate no further delay in ending this unfortunate matter. That I deserved no further consideration, even if our circumstances in life were compatible, I knew and accepted as final. Elizabeth Martin must cease to be an important factor in my life. In order to facilitate this removal I determined to adopt the theory that love is a condition subject to mental control, and, after finding some one whose experiences, ambitions and circumstances were in harmony, to win her love and to place my affections and welfare in her keeping.

The good and the undesirable features of the unmarriageable young women of the neighborhood were studied with interest. There were many favorable points in each one who, unknown to herself, of course, was a candidate for my matrimonial net. However, none was exactly satisfactory. Some expected too much of the man. Few were willing to bear their share and were prone to grumble. Some didn't like the town and wouldn't live in Myersburg for a "mint of money." Every one of them could spend money faster than three young lawyers could earn it. They seemed to have an idea that money grew on trees and all that was necessary was to continue to shake the paternal limb. The other objections were common enough, though they are more the fault of the mother who is ambitious and who has forgotten the romance of the struggle of her own young wifehood and remembers only the bitterness of that struggle to keep up appearances while scraping and saving to found a home and a comfortable fortune. The only romance mother or daughter looks forward to in these days includes three servants, a maid, a butler and a French chauffeur.

At last, in spite of being so peculiar and particular, there came a candidate without flaw—absolutely without flaw—interesting, intelligent, high spirited, good taste, perfect in form and possessing all of those feminine graces that please the average man. Jovial though serious when need be, seasoned enough to command respect and a wholesome fear, she makes a capital companion and a good chum. You see, when I begin talking of Isabel I wander from the main point and almost forget to ask you if there isn't something wrong with this love theory.

The first cloud appeared on Saturday morning. It was a telegram from Elizabeth Martin. She was at Lakewood again and wondered if I was not coming before she left for Japan. I did just what you would have done, and exactly what twelve months before I had taken solemn oath never to do again.

The return journey brought me home heavy eyed and heartsore. It was no longer right for me to keep this experience from Isabel, and that very night, without reservation, she was given the entire story. That Elizabeth Martin had been my true love I did not conceal. No defense was made, and none was necessary. There were tears in Isabel's eyes, not of anger nor of pained surprise, but tears of love and unfathomed sympathy. Then to Isabel was given the message of Elizabeth, the message of a gentle, womanly heart to one who by chance had usurped her throne.

"Tell her," Elizabeth Martin said—"tell her that as I loved you, Ned, so shall I love her if she adds happiness to your life." The tender nobility of this message broke our restraint. An hour afterward, when the sobs were very faint and all so quiet that the beating of our hearts were audible, a rustle of her gown, and Isabel passed to an open window. Without, all was clothed in moonlight, in peace and mysterious beauty. Then, as if having drawn inspiration from the clear eyed stars, my Isabel turned and said: "I would have despised you, Ned"—and there was no reproach in her voice—"if you had concealed these things from me. Ned, I—I love her, too—and—and I want you to marry Elizabeth Martin because—well, because she can help you more than I. It's hard to give you up, Ned, but it seems best for—the three of us. As long as life lasts, Ned, I shall be true to you, because to me there has been a spiritual union too sacred to permit my thinking of any one else as my husband. Good night and goodby, Ned." Before I could recover from my surprise and remonstrate Isabel lightly touched her lips to my unhappy head, and I was alone.

But one feels different the next morning. Here comes the postman—a letter from Elizabeth, written the morning I left Lakewood. Such a strange letter! I'll let you read it, though you don't deserve the privilege. I want you to elevate your opinions of women in their relations:

Dearest Ned—It was good of you to come and see me and to tell me of your approaching marriage. How happy you are and how blessed she must feel! I am glad, Ned—no, sorry—you could not read the pain in my eyes when we talked so earnestly in the shadow. Ned, each word you uttered tore my heart like jagged, rusty knives. But when your voice quavered or the words came haltingly to your lips I was—wickedly happy. Yet how I admired you—and hated you—because you could tell me such things as you knew were eating my life at its very core. And when you took no advantage—I mean wouldn't take me—when I would have given my hope of heaven for one more kiss like that first kiss, Ned. Oh, what am I doing to write this to you!

But, perhaps it's best. It may save you from falling again and keep you clear of the platonic rut. I forgive all your sins against me but this one. Ned, when you were at Nashville I knew you came because you loved me, and you must have known my heart stood timidly, yet expectantly, at your door. Why did you talk so foolishly of empty friendship? As though a woman wants friendship from the man for whose heel she would make a cushion of her heart! Had you asked me to be your wife then and there I would have robbed heaven and bartered my soul for that existence. But you prated of soul friendship, like a cheap sop, a dry bone for a starving dog.

You spoke of our different stations in life, as though it made a moment's difference. With your own hands you built a barrier of my wealth and your own common means. Is a woman so much barter? Is it the price obtained that animates her to face the greatest sacrifice in life? Is her body so many yards of cloth, a handful of jewels, houses and lands or

Are women less discerning than men? You complain of our different experiences resulting from lifelong surroundings. Are gentlemen and gentlewomen the result of surroundings? Am I not sufficiently cosmopolite to know and to appreciate courtesy in my neighbor, though it be rough? Does not courtesy exist among your neighbors as among my own?

You hesitate to take me to live in your native town lest I misunderstand and take offense at your friends, lest I might mistake their frequent patriotic utterances as directed against me as a representative of the "lost cause." I wish I could say more, but I must not divert attention from the main purpose of this last letter.

You can do nothing finer, nothing more sincere, Ned, than to be for Isabel James all that I have prayed you might be for Elizabeth Martin. Be manly and be optimistic. Pessimism never frightened the wolf from any man's door. Your success in life will be success enough for me. If you fail, I fail.

Do you remember the little church on the corner where once we knelt together in prayer? At that church each day of my life, God willing, I will daily kneel in prayer and lay bare my heart before heaven that it may flay me to spare you and yours, dearest Ned.

I could not sleep last night, Ned, for fear I would not see you pass my window early in the morning for the train. I waited all the long, dreary night, but how happy I was when in the misty dawn you stopped in passing, turned your face toward me, all unconscious that I watched you from my curtain. And when you uncovered your head and stood that brief moment as though in prayer my heart leaped for joy because I know you understand. Then you turned away—but looked again, waving your hand as though you knew I could see—and now, oh, Ned, you are gone forever. Forever—but, dear Ned, I have so much faith in you.

WORLD'S FAIR HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS.

St. Louis Hostelries Prepared to Handle Vast Throngs—Prices Not to Be Increased—Hotel Inside of the Exposition Grounds With a Capacity For 6,000 Guests.

Ample hotel accommodations have been provided for the World's Fair visitors at St. Louis both within and outside of the Exposition grounds.

The Exposition management has organized a free information service. A pamphlet has been issued for gratuitous circulation explaining many of the conveniences that have been provided. A list of all the hotels, with rates, is contained in this pamphlet. The entire city has been canvassed, and many thousands of private house-

PORTION OF VARIED INDUSTRIES BUILDING, WORLD'S FAIR.

holders have arranged to receive visitors. These houses are in every section of the city, and the rates at which guests will be received is a matter of record on the books of the bureau.

The Inside Inn, a hotel on the Exposition grounds, has a capacity for 6,000 guests. The Exposition management has control of the rates, which have been fixed at from $1.50 to $3.50 per day, European plan, including admission to the grounds. On the American plan the rates range from $3 to $5 per day. The hotel is 400 by 800 feet and is three stories high.

There are more than 150 established hotels in St. Louis, and a signed agreement has been made between many of their managers with the Exposition officials that rates shall not be raised during the Exposition period. Many new hotels have been built on sites adjacent to the Exposition grounds, and the published fixed rates warrant the assertion that no one need pay exorbitant rates for accommodations either at hotels or private houses.

Among the new hotels may be mentioned the Hotel Napoleon Bonaparte, which stands at Clayton avenue and Skinker road, overlooking the Exposition grounds. This hostelry will accommodate 5,000 persons. The rates, European plan, are from $1 to $5 per day. The Grand View hotel, south of the Exposition, on Oakland avenue, has a capacity for 5,000 guests, and the rates are $1 to $1.50 per day, European, and $2 to $2.50 per day on the American plan. The Kenilworth, on West Park boulevard and Billon avenue, has a capacity of 1,500 guests, with a rate of $1.50 per day.

The above mentioned are a few of the new hotels that have been erected near the Exposition grounds for the accommodation of World's Fair visitors. All told there are about twoscore. All are within easy walking distance, and all are situated on high ground, with comprehensive views of the grounds. All of the structures are well built, and in some of them the most luxurious quarters are obtainable. The rates are established and will not be increased during the Exposition.

NEW MUSIC FOR WORLD'S FAIR

Three Compositions by Famous People. Band Tournament.

Musical people and all who appreciate good music may thank the World's Fair for three notable compositions, written upon the invitation of the Exposition management. These are the "Hymn of the West," by the most distinguished living American poet, Edmund Clarence Stedman, the music for which was written by Professor John K. Paine, who is at the head of the music department of Harvard university; "Louisiana," a march by Frank Vanderstuken, leader of the Cincinnati Orchestra; a waltz, "Along the Plaza," by Henry K. Hadley of New York, who has won his laurels long before this as writer of operatic and other musical compositions. This music will be heard publicly for the first time upon the opening of the Exposition on Saturday, April 30, and frequently thereafter in the musical programmes of the greatest of world's fairs. These are the only official compositions.

Thirty thousand dollars will be given in prizes for the best bands at a tournament to be held during the Exposition. All through the World's Fair the musical feature will be prominent. The most famous bands of the world are under contract to participate during considerable periods. Among these are Le Garde Republicaine band of France, the Royal Grenadier band of England, the American National band, Sousa's band and others.

Stories by the Little Mites of Humanity

SMALL Tommy was entertaining his sister's best beau in the parlor. Finally he said, "You and sister are going for a walk this evening, ain't you?"

"Yes, Tommy," answered the young man. "But how did you know it?"

"Sister sent to see the corn doctor this mo[illegible]g," explained Tommy.

Johnny—What's your papa's business?

Tommy—He writes poetry and funny things for the papers.

Johnny—Huh! That ain't a business; it's somethin' that ails him.

Little Elsie came home from her first day at school eager to show her mother the callisthenic exercises she had been learning.

"It's called fistical culture, mamma," she explained, "'cause you do it nearly all with your fists."

"How much is your candy?" asked little Joe.

"Six sticks for 5 cents," replied the dealer.

"Let me see," mused Joe. "Six sticks for 5 cents, five sticks for 4 cents, four sticks for 3 cents, three sticks for 2 cents, two sticks for 1 cent, one stick for nothin'. Gimme one stick, please."

Here is a schoolboy's composition:

"Winter is the coldest season of the year because it comes mostly in the winter. In some countries winter comes in the summer; then it isn't so worse. I wish winter came in summer in Cleveland; then we could go skating barefooted and make snowballs without getting our fingers froze. When it snows in summer they call it rain."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A Cunning Youngster.

The little girl had been bad, and her stern father had punished her and put her to bed. Her fond mother, realizing the necessity for discipline, had kept as far as possible out of sight and hearing while the tragedy was in progress. Now she was downstairs, while the paternal parent sat beside the bedside of his erring offspring.

"Daddy," said the little girl finally, "please go downstairs and get me a bottle of milk."

"No, Clara," he said. "You have just eaten your supper, and I don't think you had better have any more."

Silence reigned for a few minutes. Then the child spoke again.

"Daddy, please go downstairs anyway."

"What do you want me to go downstairs for, Clara?"

"Because just as soon as you get down to the bottom of the stairs I'll cry real loud, and then mammy 'll hear me and come running up to lie down with me."—Chicago Tribune.

Getting His Measure.

"So Josh has been in town three weeks."

"Yes," answered Farmer Corntossel.

"How's he getting along?"

"I dunno yet. There's no tellin' for a month or so how a boy's goin' to turn out in the city. I reckon we'll know in a short time whether he's a gold brick buyer or a gold brick seller."—Washington Star.

For the Negative.

"So you don't think Solomon was wise?"

"Haven't I his matrimonial record to the contrary?"—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

In Dogdom.

"A howling success."
—New York American.

Announcements of Reduced Fares Authorized via B. & O. R. R., Summer Season—1904.

ATLANTIC CITY AND SEASHORE: Special Low Rate Excursions from all points east of the Ohio River on June 30th, July 14th and 18th, August 11th and 25th, and September 8th.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.: American Academy of Medicine (June 4-6) and American Medical Association (June 7-10). Very low rates. Tickets on sale, June 2nd to 6th, inclusive, good returning June 4th to 13th, inclusive.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.: Imperial Council, Ancient Order of Mystic Shrine, July 13-15. Very low rates. Tickets on sale July 11th and 12th, good returning until July 23rd, inclusive.

BOSTON, MASS.: National Encampment, G. A. R., August 15-20. One fare for the round trip. Tickets on sale August 13th to 15th, good returning August 20th, inclusive.

CINCINNATI, O.: Grand Lodge, B. P. O. Elks, July 18-23. One fare plus $1.00 for the round trip. Tickets on sale July 15th, 16th, 17th, good returning until July 23rd, inclusive.

DETROIT, MICH.: Baptist Young People's Union of America, International Convention. July 7-10. One fare plus $2.00 for round trip. Tickets on sale July 5th to 7th, good returning until July 12th, inclusive.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.: National Prohibition Convention. June 28-30. One fare for the round trip. Tickets on sale June 20th to 27th, good returning until July 10th, inclusive.

LOUISVILLE, KY.: Knights of Pythias, Biennial Encampment, August 16-19. One fare plus $1.00 for the round trip. Tickets on sale August 12th, 13th, 14th and 15th, good returning until August 21st, inclusive.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.: Triennial Conclave, Knights Templar. September 5-9. One fare for the round trip to Chicago or St. Louis added to fares tendered therefrom (Chicago $50.00; St. Louis $47.50). Dates of sale to be announced later.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.: Sovereign Grand Lodge, I. O. O. F. September 19-25. One fare for the round trip to Chicago or St. Louis added to fares tendered therefrom (Chicago $50.00; St. Louis $47.50). Dates of sale to be announced later.

TORONTO, ONT.: Friends' General Conference. August 10-19. One fare plus $2.00 for the round trip. Tickets on sale August 9th to 11th, good returning until August 31st, inclusive.

For additional information concerning rates, routes, time of trains, etc., call on or address ticket agents Baltimore & Ohio R. R.

Try for Health

222 South Peoria St.,
Chicago, Ill., Oct. 7, 1902.

Eight months ago I was so ill that I was compelled to lie or sit down nearly all the time. My stomach was so weak and upset that I could keep nothing on it and I vomited frequently. I could not urinate without great pain and I coughed so much that my throat and lungs were raw and sore. The doctors pronounced it Bright's disease and others said it was consumption. It mattered little to me what they called it and I had no desire to live. A sister visited me from St. Louis and asked me if I had ever tried Wine of Cardui. I told her I had not and she bought a bottle. I believe that it saved my life. I believe many women could save much suffering if they but knew of its value.

Georgia Dunbar

Don't you want freedom from pain? Take Wine of Cardui and make one supreme effort to be well. You do not need to be a weak, helpless sufferer. You can have a woman's health and do a woman's work in life. Why not secure a bottle of Wine of Cardui from your druggist today?

WINE of CARDUI

Summer Apparel

must be at once cool, stylish and shape retaining. To be cool it has to be thin, and to make it stylish and shape retaining requires the skill of master tailors.

Clothcraft tailors ARE master tailors and every suit they make shows their skill.

The "Essex" model shown in the illustration is an ideal summer suit. It will retain its fit—you can rely upon that and it will give good service for more than one season, $10 to $25.

J. H. CUPPET, Friendsville.

PLEASANT FIELDS OF HOLY WRIT

SAVE for my daily range
Among the pleasant fields of Holy Writ,
I might despair. —Tennyson.

The International Sunday School Lesson.

Second Quarter. Lesson IX. Matt xxvi, 19-30. May 29, 1904.

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Christ's Trial Before Pilate.

As procurator of Judea, Pilate was palpable misfit. There is something in a name sometimes. This "Javelin-man" from the beginning of his official life in this most undesirable of provinces, had not ceased to hurl his darts at the hierarchy and people, for whom he had a superlative hatred. Utterly indifferent to the fact that they esteemed it an extreme profanation, he allowed his soldiers to bring their eagles into the holy city, he hung up gilt shields dedicated to Tiberius, and took money out of the temple treasury to build an aqueduct. When the outraged populace stood before his palace protesting and refusing to disperse, his soldiers, disguised and scattered in the throng, at a signal, began a wholesale assassination. On another occasion he mingled the blood of some Galileans with that of their sacrifices. Once the Jews had appealed to Cæsar, and not unsuccessfully, against this tyranny. The relation between ruler and ruled was now strained to the last degree. Another successful appeal to Rome would probably effect the deposition of Pilate, his exile or execution.

It was under circumstances like these that the procurator had come up from his official residence in Cæsarea to keep the peace in the great concourse of Passover week. What to him did all the Oriental splendor of the great Idumean's costliest palace, which he occupied on this occasion, amount to, when at any moment, under its vermilion ceilings and over its tessellated floors, the lava-streams of popular insurrection were apt to sweep? Imagine, then, his feelings when, the feast being at its height and the city crammed to its utmost capacity with a heterogeneous throng from every quarter, there appeared at the portal of his palace a mob headed by the high priest, and all worked to the highest pitch of religious frenzy. It was aggravating to the last degree. Yet fear of another appeal to Rome, whose fixed policy was the conciliation of the provinces, required at this juncture that these imperious petitioners should not be driven unheard from the judgment-seat. Pilate makes, with illgrace, his first concession. The Jews will not enter the judgment hall for fear of ceremonial defilement. So the procurator places his curule outside. Before him, with hands bound, stands the object of this religious fury. The accusation is demanded. Pilate's answer is, "Take him and punish him according to your law." This brings the confession that power to inflict capital punishment was no longer theirs. The charge is that Jesus is a deceiver, encourages the withholding of tribute, and calls himself king. Pilate beckons Jesus, and both retire into the comparative quiet of the judgment hall. He asks him: "Art thou, poor lone peasant, king of the Jews?" Jesus puts the counterquestion: Do you ask me whether I am king in the Roman or Jewish sense of that word?" Pilate retorts: "Am I a Jew?" Jesus replies: "In the Roman sense I am no king. In the mistaken Hebrew sense, too, I am no king. My kingdom is unlike any earthly or political sovereignity. If it were, I would have trained my followers to arms." "Are you a king in any sense?" asks the judge. The answer is: "I am. My realm is truth, my subjects the lovers of truth." "Truth! What transcendentalism is this!" Pilate announces the innocence of Jesus. Accusations fill the air like flying arrows. The ruse of transferring the jurisdiction to Herod Antipas fails. "What shall I do with Jesus?" asks the jaded governor. "Crucify him!" is the answer. One more protest. "Why crucify an innocent man? Let me scourge him only." Like a wild sea the vociferation broke about the Gabbatha, Pilate washes his hands.

The Jews accept the onus. Direct from the scourging, decked with mock insignia, His life-blood giving new tint to the mottled pavement, Pilate as a last appeal, cries: "Behold the man! Is not this suffering and humiliation enough?" "Crucify!" is the only answer, "Then crucify Him if you will; but He is innocent of offense against any law of which I am cognizant." The priests answer: "He has violated a Jewish law, the penalty of which is death. He affirms Himself the Son of God." Pilate takes Jesus aside to ask Him the meaning of the term. The meaning is beyond his comprehension. Jesus is silent. Pilate marvels, exclaiming: "I have power to crucify or acquit you." Jesus answers: "You have power only because God permits you to use it. You are guilty, because you condemn Me, knowing Me to be innocent; but those are more guilty who delivered me to you, as they sin against greater light." "Will they not prefer Jesus to Barabbas as the object of clemency to grace their festival according to custom?" With the collapse of this last shift comes the ominious warning of Pilate's wife. He is on the point, even so late, of acquitting the accused, when the prosecutor lets fly the last arrow in his quiver: "Let this man go, and you are not Cæsar's friend!" "Behold your king!" says Pilate. "We have no king but Cæsar!" resounds once more. So ends the long-drawn battle in which the life of Jesus was at stake. Pilate orders Him to the cross.

The Teacher's Lantern

Pilate is a conspicuous type of the time-server. He had no moral earnestness. He thought truth an indifferent matter. His ruling motive was willing to condem the innocent.

Yet to some degree he showed a Roman's proverbial regard for law and justice. He demanded the accusation and evidence. He contended with the Jews, making use of various expedients, until they were on the point of tumult; then, however, he ignominiously conceded to their demand.

Pilate's time-serving brought him small reward. He eked out his official life a few years; but, on the complaint of these very Jews whom he sought to placate by such a sacrifice of honor, he was finally deposed and exiled. His name will go down to the end of time in deepest infamy,as it is repeated in every land and language in the imperishable creed "Crucified under Pontius Pilate."

That cloud-hooded mountain, up whose somber heights one can look from the balcony of the inn at Lucene may not have been the actual scene of Pilate's suicide, as tradition says it was; but it seems a fitting memorial of one of the most odious characters of history.

Take from the galleries of the Old World the pictures, the themes of which were suggested by the life of Jesus, and art would be irretrievably impoverished; and gospel narrative still yields inspiration for the pencil of genius, as Munkacsy's "Christ Before Pilate" show.

"Art thou King?" How unlikely! So it seemed to the procurator,proud of his power, and inclined to patronize the despised claimant to royalty.

Yet Jesus was the real Ruler though in disguise. Pilate's power, then on the wane, lasted a scant six years longer. Jesus' dominion, ever augmenting, has lasted for twenty centuries, extends from sea to sea, and is owned by three hundred million of the race. David's cradle hymn over the infant Solomon applies better to David's greater Son.

In the ultimate testing of character, the tinsel and trappings of office play no part. The moral qualities of justice, humanity, courage,and the like, outweigh crowns,scepters,and thrones Nothing fortuitous counts. In the final analysis it is what the man is that makes or unmakes him, not what he appears.

One moral earnest soul is the touchstone for all others They rise or fall by such test. As Jesus is the supreme ethical and spiritual character, the destiny of men is fixed by their attitude toward Him. This is not arbitrary, but inheres in the very nature of the case. A choice must needs be pressed. The cry which was heard at Pilate's judgment seat still rings in the conscience, "Which will ye?" Will the loftiest character the world has ever known be taken as the model, or one less worthy— or wholly unworthy. The circumstances do not admit of neutrality. It is still "for" or "against," "gathering with" or scattering aboard." The same choice made two thousand years ago is making still in current life. There are tragic personal rejections of the Christ-ideal, as there was then a national rejection.

Letter to H. C. Sincell.

Dear Sir: Clothing is just like paint: It fits or it don't it wears or it don't turns weather and water or not; and goes out of fashion.

What do we wear clothing for? Did you ever think of it? Different persons have different reasons,no doubt, but one paints Devoe for beauty, to be in the fashion,and keep-out water.

Fashion says paint: we all paint. There is beauty in paint; we paint a good deal for that. And buildings are costly and fashionable; put-on a waterproof two or three coats of paint, and your buildings last as long as you keep them dry. It costs nothing to paint; it costs your buildings not to.

Devoe is the paint that lasts; disappointing paints are the paints that cost.

Yours truly
F. W. Devoe & Co.

J. M. Davis & Sons sell our paint.

REVISED STATE SCHOOL LAW.

Summary of its Provisions By Superintendent of Education.

The following is a summary of the provisions of the State School law, as revised by the General Assembly of 1904, and promulgated by State Superintendent of Education M. Bates Stephens for the information of the county school boards:

1. The office of the State Board of Education and State Superintendent of Education will be transferred from Baltimore to Annapolis. You will be notified when the transfer is made.

2. The State Board of Education is now composed of eight members, consisting of six appointed by Governor, and the Governor and the State Superintendent of Education. The terms of the members of the State board correspond to those of the County School Commissioners and minority representation is provided.

3. The State Superintendent of Public Education is Secretary of the State Board of Education.

4. The official title of the secretary of the county school board is "secretary, treasurer and county superintendent." The name "examiner" does not occur in the new law.

5. The secretary, treasurer and county superintendent is appointed in the month of May, when the board is organized, but does not enter upon his new duties until the beginning of the scholastic year August first.

6. Trustees must be appointed on the first day of May or first meeting thereafter, which must be held in the month of May.

7. Principal teacher is appointed by the board of trustees and becomes the secretary of the board of district trustees.

8. All assistant teachers are appointed by the county school board.

9. County school boards are given authority to consolidate schools when desirable and practicable, and to pay charges of transportation.

10. The normal school at Frostburg, the normal department of Washington College, the Maryland State Normal school and the Baltimore colored normal school are under the supervision of the State Board of Education.

11. The free book fund is $150,000, and the expenditure of same is limited to text-books and supplementary reading books and Maps of Maryland. All text-books are to be adopted and purchased by the county school boards.

12. Diplomas of State normal schools from other states may be indorsed by the State Superintendent of Education.

13. The minimum county school tax rate is now 15 cents.

14. The State school tax rate is 15 cents, instead of 10½, as heretofore.

15. Teachers of white schools where the average annual attendance of pupils is 15 or more, shall receive as salary for the yearnot less than $300, and such schools shall remain open not less than nine months. Schools where the average is less than 15 are in the control of the county school board, who determine the school year and the amount of salary to be paid the teacher.

16. Where the school board fails to provide a school year of nine months and the minimum salary of $300, to white teachers whose schools average 15, the Comptroller will withhold the March installment of the school tax.

17. There is no separate fund for colored schools. All matters pertaining to colored schools are left with the county school board.

18. The State school tax is now apportioned on the basis of (colored and white) between the ages of 5 and 20 as disclosed by the census.

19. The academic and free school funds are not affected by the new law.

20. The new law went into effect from the date of its passage. All State taxes for the coming fiscal year will be collected on the new rate of 22½ cents.

21. In counties containing more than 85 schools the school board may employ a clerk. Where the number of teachers exceeds 175 they may also employ an aisistant county superintendent.

22. The pension fund for teachers was increased to $25, 000 annually.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

For Sale.

A cottage at Mountain Lake Park, Md.; 12 rooms, kitchen and attic; is used as a boarding house, and has good patronage; splendid location, near Auditorium. Also, 10 acres of good land one-half mile south of Mt. Lake Park, all cleared except 1½ acres. For further particulars address or call on F. P. ARNOLD, Mt. Lake Park, Garrett county, Md. 49-26t

Wanted—A Horse.

A good, safe driving horse that can be used also for riding; not under 1100 lbs.; about 6 or 7 years old. Write particulars and price.

E. BOYNTON, Barnum, W. Va.

CO[illegible] TEST

Jerseys at the World's Fair Are Expected to Show That They Are Superior to All Other Breeds.

The herd of Jersey cows assembled at the World's Fair at St. Louis to represent the Jersey breed in the universal dairy test has been inspected and has been pronounced in perfect condition and ready to start upon their six months' grind on a day's notice.

W. R. Spann of the Burr Oak Jersey farm, Dallas, Tex., was the inspector, and he was thorough in his work. He passed a week on the Exposition grounds, and much of the time was spent in and around the Jersey cattle barn, and the condition of each individual of the herd of forty cows was definitely ascertained.

Never was more intelligent and careful treatment lavished on animals. No athlete was ever better trained for a contest requiring the development of speed, skill and endurance than has been this herd of Jerseys. When it is known that this herd is to compete with selected herds of Holsteins, Shorthorns, Brown Swiss and Devons, and the herd making the best score for the production of butter, milk and cheese is to establish the standing of the various breeds, the importance of the cows being in perfect condition may be understood.

For a solid year the Jerseys have been in constant training. Twenty-five cows will participate in the contest. Cows were selected from the best herds in the United States.

Dr. J. J. Richardson, president of the American Jersey Cattle Club, under whose auspices this entry is made, toured Europe and visited the famed Isle of Jersey, where the breed originated. He was seeking the best cows, but returned satisfied that Europe could show no cows that were better than those bred in America.

Though only twenty-five cows will participate in the test, forty cows were selected. They were assembled at Jerseyville, Ill., a year ago. This is near St. Louis, and the cattle have become acclimated. Last December they were removed to St. Louis. The cows are the property of individual members of the club and are loaned for the term of the test. C. T. Graves, a breeder at Maitland, Mo., was selected as the superintendent to have charge of the cattle, and he has been highly complimented by Dr. Richardson and Inspector Spann for the wonderfully fine condition in which he has placed the herd.

A series of model dairy barns have been built for the breeds competing in the test. The barns are octagonal in form, and are so arranged that the cows are in the center and a wide promenade permits visitors to pass around and view the cows as they stand in their stalls.

The milking and feeding are to be done in plain view of the public, and representatives of the various herds will at all times have access to all the barns to see that no sharp practices are indulged in.

The test not only consists in showing the amount of butter, milk and cheese produced, but the cost of production is taken into consideration. Every ounce of food given each cow is weighed and carefully recorded. When the cows are milked, the milk is conveyed to a model creamery in the Agricultural building, where it is tested and made into butter and cheese and where all records are carefully kept.

The Jersey cattle participated in a similar test at Chicago during the Columbian Exposition and carried off first honors.

Superintendent Graves is sanguine over the result of the present test. He says that the Jerseys have always demonstrated their superiority over all other breeds when placed in competition, and this time they will show to better advantage than ever. Not only is the Jersey milk richer in butter fat than the milk of any other breed, says Mr. Graves, but it can be produced at a less cost. The Jersey cows are the smallest of the standard breeds, and he asserts that they consume less feed. They assimilate their food, and it is converted into milk and butter and is not used in building up and sustaining a large carcass.

"We are going to make all other breeds take to the woods after this test," said Mr. Graves. "A few days ago I was testing some of our Jersey milk, and my hands were all sticky and greasy from the enormous amount of butter fat the milk contained. Mr. Von Heyne, who is in charge of the Holsteins, sent over a quantity of his milk for me to test. Of course, from a commercial standpoint, there was no comparison between the milk, but it was a pleasure to test his milk, for when I got through there was no grease on my hands. After this I will have a bucket of Holstein milk around handy to wash my hands in after testing our own rich Jersey milk."

The test begins May 16 and continues 120 days.

Unique California Map.

A unique exhibit at the World's Fair was prepared by the agricultural department of the University of California. It is a large map, so colored as to show the character of the various soils of the state. It gives a clear idea of the situation and the extent of the arable and untillable sections. In the localities that cannot be cultivated are shown the Sierras, the lava beds and the desert. The map indicates the location of the cultivable portions of the mountains and Mohave plateau and shows the nature of the foothills and valleys of that wonderful state.

Twenty Minutes of Carnage

A FORTIETH ANNIVERSARY WAR STORY

June 3, 1864

[Copyright, 1904, by G. L. Kilmer.]

AT Cold Harbor Grant for the third time within a month of battles between the Rapidan and the James ordered an attack all along the lines. The hour set for the grand charge was 4:30 in the morning June 3. The assaulting column consisted of Hancock's Second corps, with its three divisions under the veteran leaders General Frank Barlow, General D. B. Birney and General John Gibbon, the Sixth corps under General H. G. Wright and the Eighteenth corps under General W. F. Smith (Old Baldy). Smith's three divisions under General Devens, General Brooks and General Martindale and Wright's under General Neill, General Ricketts and General Getty occupied the ground they had captured in a battle and intrenched the afternoon of June 1.

Nearly all of the Federal troops engaged were veterans of many battles. Here and there a new regiment had a place in the line, usually at the head of column. It is not possible to make a slaughter picturesque by the most eloquent description. All that can be said of the fighting at Cold Harbor on June 3 is that on the Federal side it was a wild havoc of carnage. Veteran officers set the example of gallant exposure, as though the hopelessness of the situation could be relieved by glorious bravery. Ten regimental leaders were killed outright.

The Confederates took the battle very coolly. All the diaries and reports from that army that have come to light speak uniformly of "assaults repulsed" from one end of Lee's line of battle to the other. General Law of Kershaw's division, which held the center of Lee's line, says that on the morning of Grant's attack his troops were under arms awaiting the assailants. The men were "in fine spirits, laughing and talking as they fired."

Recalling the carnage in the ranks of the enemy, General Law says: "I had seen the dreadful carnage in front of Marye's hill at Fredericksburg and on the 'old railroad cut' which Stonewall Jackson's men held at the second Manassas (Bull Run, 1862), but I had seen nothing to exceed this. It was not war; it was murder. When the fight ended more than a thousand men lay in front of our works (Kershaw's division alone), either killed or too badly wounded to leave the field."

Ordinarily soldiers on the defensive would not receive an assault so coolly, but would be expecting a flank attack or other stealthy maneuver under cover of the bold advance. But from their experiences at the Wilderness and Spottsylvania the Confederates could well believe that their foe would come blindly on in droves, like sheep, to be shot down at will. Grant's personal memoirs contain a startling confession with respect to this grand charge at Cold Harbor. Writing twenty years after the event the general declared, "I have always regretted that the last assault at Cold Harbor was ever made."

The history of Hancock's Second corps says that "scarcely twenty minutes from the time the signal was given the repulse of the corps was complete. Three thousand men had fallen. Among the officers the loss had been portentous." In Gibbon's division of this corps 65 officers and 1,032 men were killed or wounded.

If personal gallantry on the part of the boys in blue could have won the grand charge at Cold Harbor, there would be a different story to tell. Each of the three divisions of the Sixth corps carried the advanced rifle pits of Lee's line and then assaulted the main intrenchments. Then it transpired that the entire line was raked lengthwise by Lee's batteries. One of the Sixth corps batteries, Captain Hexamer's First New Jersey, ran its guns up to the front, where it could throw canister into the enemy's ranks. Hexamer was a veteran of the Prussian army and gave it as his experience that there was not another case on record where a battery of artillery advanced with a column of charging infantry to a point near enough to the enemy's works to use canister with effect.

Colonel Upton's brigade of the Sixth corps was led in the charge by the Second Connecticut heavy artillery, acting as infantry. It was a new regiment, one of those received at the front in those days with cries of "Fresh fish!" from the veterans. There were 1,400 men in the ranks. Fixed bayonets and uncapped muskets were the orders for these novices in war. The Connecticut men formed line about 400 yards from the enemy and advanced across an open space at quick step, aiming for a re-entering angle in the intrenchments. A thin pine wood sheltered the column for a moment at the start, but when it emerged from that shelter the fury of the Confederate fire increased. Men fell at every step. Gallantly the gaps made by the bullets were closed, and a solid line rushed forward to the enemy's abatis.

The abatis in front of the Connecticut line proved impassable, and the column was checked at that point, giving the Confederates a chance to sweep the ranks with canister and bullets. The commander, Colonel Kellogg, marched at the head of the leading battalion. His tall, erect form made a good target, and he fell pierced with a dozen balls. The foremost companies were almost wiped out, but the regimental line remained intact, intrenched and held its ground. The proportion of killed and wounded in this regiment proved the danger it had faced. Out of 320 shot down 120 were killed outright and 191 wounded.

The Fifth New Hampshire veteran volunteers went into the grand charge at Cold Harbor with a fighting reputation to maintain. After Gettysburg, where its original leader, Colonel E. E. Cross, was killed, only ninety-seven men remained with the colors. It reported back to the army on the field of Cold Harbor on June 1 with veterans and fresh recruits to the number of 577 and dashed forward in the Second corps column at daybreak that fatal morning of June 3.

At the first rush the New Hampshire men bounded over the parapet of a Confederate battery without firing a single shot, but depending upon the bayonet, and charged for the enemy's second line. Having no supports, the daring fellows were finally compelled to fall back to the battery, which they did, disputing every foot of the way in a hand to hand struggle. The artillerists of the battery threw themselves upon the retreating foes, but the gallant fellows rallied to one another's aid and beat off their assailants one by one.

A captain was the last to leave the battery when the Fifth was finally overcome and driven out. His parting blow was a sword cut, which split a Confederate from the shoulder downward, leaving him dead and nearly decapitated by the side of his gun. Terrible work that, but the Fifth was used to it. At the "Bloody Lane," Antietam, Colonel Cross streaked his face with blood and powder and sounded the Indian war whoop in order to incite his men to stand their ground.

At Cold Harbor the names of sixty-nine heroes were added to the death roll of this elite regiment, and at the end of the war the Fifth New Hampshire was accredited with 295 killed in battle, the highest in any northern command. GEORGE L. KILMER.

A FIGHTING QUARTET AT COLD HARBOR.

[General Frank Barlow and General D. B. Birney on the left of the picture, with Hancock, "The Superb," seated in front. The figure on the right is General John Gibbon.]

COAL.

I am prepared to furnish and deliver to the citizens of Oakland, an excellent quality of

Bituminous Coal,

mined from my mine west of town.

Consumers are well pleased with the Heating Qualities of the product.

Orders left at the store of Thomas Little will be promptly filled.

E. Z. TOWER.

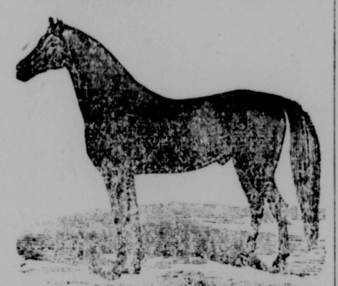
The Man Who Makes
A STUDY OF HIS
APPEARANCE

Is the man who best appreciates the detail of the tailoring we turn out. The workmanship passes without a question, the fit is naturally a matter of course, but the shape we mould into the garments give them a character that finishes them off and makes the satisfaction of the owner complete.

All this is a bid for your next tailoring order. We know we can make you the best clothes you ever wore. We want you to know it. That order is the best and only sure way to settle the question.

JAMES BROCK,
Dixon Building,
Oakland, Maryland.

THE
Percheron Stallion



BLACK BRILLIANT

Will stand for the season of 1904 as follows:

Monday and Tuesday of each week at the Stable of P. F. Mellinger, Beckman.

Balance of week at the Stable of Amos H. Reckner, near Bittinger.

BLACK BRILLIANT is registered in the Percheron Stud-book of America, his number being 19228.

He is black with a few white hairs on forehead.

PEDIGREE:—Foaled May 22, 1895; bred and owned by Bond Bros. of Sugar Hill, Pa.; got by Fra Diavolo 10362, he by Fra Diavolo 5717 (2989), he by Brilliant 710, he by Brilliant 1899 (756), he by Coco II. (714), he by Vieux-Chaslin (513), he by Coco (712) he by Mignon (715), he by Jean-le-Blanc 739. Dam, Flora 18610 by Black Prince 1093.

Terms:—For insurance, $10; $15 ten days on foot.

6-2m AMOS H. RECKNER & CO.

THE
SECOND NATIONAL BANK
of CUMBERLAND, MD

Designated United States Depository

SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS.
BOXES FREE TO CUSTOMERS.

This Bank Pays Three Per Cent. Interest on Time Deposits.

Capital	$100,000
Surplus and Other Undivided Profits	250,000
Liability of Shareholders	100,000
Additional Security to Depositors	$450,000

LLOYD LOWNDES, President.
D. ANNAN, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

Lloyd Lowndes, O. C. Gephart,
James Clark, L. M. Shepherd,
R. R. Henderson, J. Philip Roman,
M. L. Fesenmeyer.

Made In Three Minutes with The
"UNIVERSAL" BREAD MAKER and RAISER
than can be made by hand in 30 Minutes.
Hands do not touch the dough.
DOES AWAY WITH HAND KNEADING.
Easy to clean. A child can work it.
SOLD BY
J. M. DAVIS & SONS,
OAKLAND, MD.

L. A. RUDISILL,
REAL ESTATE, LOANS, INSURANCE,
Mountain Lake Park, Md.

LIFE, ACCIDENT, HEALTH AND FIRE INSURANCE.

I sell Farms, Dwelling and Business Houses, Hotels, Lots, Coal, Timber and Oil Lands anywhere in Garrett county, Maryland. - - - -

Special attention given to Renting and Selling Mountain Lake Park, Loch Lynn and Oakland property.
I have some attractive Bargains in Houses and Lots in Loch Lynn.
OFFICE IN THE NEWS BUILDING.

MAYOR ROBERT M'LANE ENDS OWN HIS CAREER

By Firing a Bullet Through His Brain at His Baltimore Home.

RASH ACT UNACCOUNTED FOR.

A Few Minutes Before Commission of the Deed He Was Seemingly In Usual Health—Succeeded In Office by a Republican.

Baltimore, Md., May 31—Robert M. McLane, mayor of Baltimore and a bridegroom of about two weeks, committed suicide at 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon by shooting himself through the head. Worry over the troubles resulting from the recent big fire and family differences growing out of his recent marriage are said to have caused mental aberration which led to the act.

The tragedy occured in the dressing room of the mayor's bed chamber at his home, 29 West Preston street. He died from the effects of the self inflicted wound at 4 45 p. m. At the time of the shooting Mrs. McLane was taking a nap in a front room on the same floor. Hearing a shot, she went into the dressing room to find the mayor dying on the floor with a bullet in his head.

Mrs. McLane gave the alarm. Messages were hurried to the members of Mr. McLane's family and the first to reach him was his father, James L. McLane. Dr. A. Trego Shertzer, who resides a few doors below the mayor's residence, was the first doctor on the scene. When he went into the room he found Mr. McLane lying on the floor in front of the bureau in a pool of blood. He was lying with his head under his left arm. Dr. Shertzer put pillows under his head and then made an examination of the wound. The pistol, which was a five-shooter, was lying under him with a white pistol holster. The bullet had penetrated the upper part of the right temple, and had made its exit a little behind and just above the left ear. Both wounds were bleeding profusely.

A statement was made to the coroner by Mrs. McLane, widow of the mayor. She said that a few minutes before the shooting, she and Mayor McLane were in her apartment talking. He appeared to be in very good spirits and they were laughing together over a package which he was tying.

The mayor remarked to Mrs. McLane that he wanted to put to rights some articles in a bureau drawer in another room, the one in which the shooting took place, and left the apartment where they had been together. In something less than five minutes Mrs. McLane heard a noise, which she thought was a shutter banging to, or some article downstairs had fallen. She went down one flight of stairs and called the maid, Lizzie Redchurch, asking her if anything had fallen downstairs.

The girl replied that she thought the noise was upstairs and Mrs. McLane suggested that the mayor had dropped a drawer. The maid went upstairs and rapped on the door, and receiving no answer entered. The mayor was lying on the floor in front of a wardrobe mirror. Lizzie Redchurch exclaimed to Mrs. McLane, who had followed her into the room:

"Mr. McLane had fallen and hurt himself."

As Mrs. McLane approached her husband she saw what had occurred. The pistol was lying on the floor by him. The mayor was breathing heavily, but was unconscious. She lifted his head and put a pillow under it, and immediately sent for medical assistance. Coroner Hayden said:

"As much as I regret to so state, I am obliged to give my official opinion that Mayor McLane committed suicide by shooting himself with a .32 caliber Smith and Wesson revolver. The powder marks on his head show that he pressed the revolver close to his head and pulled the trigger."

Mrs. McLane could throw no light on the mayor's death, and told the coroner that she did not know that her husband had a revolver.

Soon after Mayor McLane's inauguration came the big fire, which swept away millions in Baltimore's business interests. A period of reconstruction was necessary, and it was up to the mayor to formulate the necessary plans. He named a "burned district commission," laid the grounds for the passage by the legislature of a $6,000,000 loan to improve the docks and looked personally after the details in general. Because the work did not progress rapidly enough, and in many instances the personnel of the several commissions did not suit, the mayor was criticised in many quarters, and this, with his domestic difficulties, caused him to become morose.

To cap the climax, he engaged in a quarrel with his best friend, City Solicitor W. Cabell Bruce. This came about over a disagreement as to how the dock loan money should be expended. Bruce, in open council, threatened to resign and it was only after considerable difficulty that the affair was patched up. All this time the mayor was brooding over his home affairs and it was noticed that at times he was well-nigh distracted.

E. Clay Timanus, president of the second branch of the city council who will succeed to the mayorality under the city charter, is a Republican. He has twice been elected to the city council from his ward. During the absence from the city of the late mayor he was called upon on several occasions to administer the affairs of the municipality. Mr. Timanus received an ordinary public school education, and when fourteen years old was put to work in one of his father's mills. He served seven years as an apprentice, and was then taken into the firm, of which he is now the head. Mr. Timanus is a familiar figure on the floor of the chamber of commerce, where he has transacted business for nearly nineteen years. Mr. Timanus is now senior member of the firm of D. C. Timanus and brother.

Robert M. McLane, was the son of Mr. James L. McLane, president of the National Bank of Baltimore, and a nephew of the late Robert M. McLane, former governor of Maryland and United State Ambassador to France. He was but thirty-six years of age and the youngest mayor Baltimore ever had.

Mayor McLane was elected as a Democratic to the office of chief magistrate of the municipality in May of last year for a term of four years. Previous to his election as mayor he had for four years filled the office of State's attorney, in which he had distinguished himself by a zealous and intelligent discharge of his duties.

Mr. McLane was born in Baltimore and lived his entire life in one locality. He loved home life best, though he was a member of the Maryland, Baltimore, and other clubs.

Mr. McLane impressed every one he met with his sincerity and honesty of purpose. His dark brown eyes were expressive at once of sincerity, honesty, benevolence, intelligence, and affection. His profession was that of a mercantile lawyer, and he had an excellent law library.

His success in solving knotty problems during his short career was somewhat phenomenal. He feared neither criticism nor censure when he believed he was right.

Mayor McLane was not a practical politician, though Democratic to the core, as were his ancesters. He was more of the diplomat. He was a strict party man so far as he could go with safety.

During the progress of the great fire Mr. McLane was at several times the man of the hour, and on those two days there fell to the lot of this young municipal executive experiences such as would turn gray the heads of others much older than he.

From the beginning of the trying ordeal which presented itself the moment the blaze got away from the firemen, Mayor McLane conducted himself in a manner that has been admired throughout the country, and even on the other side of the Atlantic. His conclusions were intelligently reached, his judgment was good, his actions were deliberate, his manner manly throughout, and his personal bravery undaunted. His great mental and physical endurance and his pluck at all times won him applause. The example set by him doubtless had much to do with preventing disorder during and immediately after the fire. His subsequent stand that Baltimore would be able to take care of herself without the outside assistance kindly offer resulted in his receiving hundreds of complimentary messages from different parts of the United States and Europe.

The romantic circumstances of the wedding in Washington two weeks ago last Saturday, attracted much attention at the time. The wedding was a complete surprise to the mayor's social and political friends.

Mr. Lloyd Lowndes, Jr., of Cumberland, was in Oakland a few hours last Sunday afternoon.

ADMINISTRATRIX'S NOTICE

This is to give notice, that the subscriber, of Garrett county, Md., hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett county, Maryland, Letters Testamentary on the personal estate of

ALFRED KELLEY,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 24 day of December next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 31st day of March, 1904.

LOUISA E. KELLEY,
Executrix,
13-4t Friendsville, Md.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber, of Garrett county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett county, in Maryland, Letters Testamentary on the personal estate of

JOSEPH LASHORN,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 24th day of Govember next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 24th day of May, 1904.

HENERETTA R. LASHORN,
Executrix,
Deer Park, Md.

ORDER OF PUBLICATION.

No: 1273 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County, Maryland.

Isaiah Fuller, Plaintiff, vs Mary E. Fuller, Defendant.

The oject of this suit is to procure a decree divorcing the plaintiff, *a vinculo matrimonii* from the defendant.

The bill states that the parties were married in the year 1891, and that the defendant almost immediately deserted the plaintiff. That the desertion of the plaintiff by the defendant has continued uninterruptedly for more than three years before the bringing of this suit, that it is deliberate and final and beyond hope or expectation of a reconciliation.

The bill further states that the defendant is a non-resident of the Stat of Maryland, and prays for an order of publication against her.

It is thereupon, this 28th day of May, in the year 1904, ordered by the Circuit Court for Garrett county, in Equity, that the plaintiff, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper published in Garrett county, give notice to the defendant, who is a non-resident of the State of Maryland, of the purpose of this suit, by publishing said notice once a week for four successive weeks before the 1st day of July, 1904, and warning the defendant to be and appear in this Court in person or by solicitor on or before the 18th day of July, 1904, to show cause, if any she may have, why a decree ought not to be issued as prayed.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True copy, test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk. 13-4t

J. C. RENNINGER, Solicitor.

ORDER OF PUBLICATION.

No. 1276 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett county, Maryland.

Mary Johnson, Plaintiff, vs. Alonzo S. Ellis, Defendant.

The object of this suit is to procure a decree for a divorce *a vinculo matrimonii* by the plaintiff from the defendant, and to decree the marriage of the said plaintiff to the said defendant null and void.

The bill states that on the 24th day of December, 1900, the plaintiff was married to the said defendant, in Garrett county, with whom she resided until the month of March, 1902. That previous to said marriage to the plaintiff the said defendant was married to a certain Laura S. Jefferson, at Huntington, W. Va., on the 6th day of March, 1898, with whom the defendant lived until some time in the year 1900. That at the time of said marriage of the defendant to the plaintiff the defendant was previously married to the said Laura S. Jefferson, now Ellis, who is still living and from whom no divorce was had and that the said Laura Ellis was then and still is the lawful wife of said defendant. That the said defendant committed the crime of bigamy when he married the plaintiff, and that at the time of said marriage to the plaintiff she believed and was assured that said defendant was an unmarried and single man and had no knowledge of such prior marriage and that previous to the coming of said defendant into Garrett county the defendant was a resident of the State of West Virginia and that he was unknown to her until she met him in this county, where she resides. That she learned of said previous marriage some time in the month of March, 1902, that the defendant had a lawful wife living in the State of West Virginia and that she had left him and refused to live with him any longer. That one child has been born to them from the said marriage, viz: Raymond, who is three years of age. That she is advised that said marriage of the defendant is null and void. That the defendant is a non-resident of the State of Maryland.

The bill prays for a divorce *a vinculo matrimonii* from the defendant, that the said marriage of the defendant to the plaintiff be judicially decreed null and void, for the guardianship of said infant child, Raymond, and for general relief.

It is thereupon ordered, this 31st day of May, 1904, by the Circuit Court for Garrett county, in Equity, that the plaintiff, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper, published in Garrett county, once in each of four successive weeks before the 1st day of July, 1904, give notice to the said absent defendant of the object and substance of this bill, warning him to appear in this Court in person or by solicitor, on or before the 18th day of July, 1904, to show cause, if any he has, why a decree ought not to be passed as prayed.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True copy, Test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk. 13-4t

J. C. RENNINGER, Solicitor.

ORDER OF PUBLICATION.

In the Circuit Court for Garrett County. No. 1270 Equity.

John E. Winters, Plaintiff, vs. Anna A. Winters, Defendant.

The object of this suit is to procure a decree for a divorce *a vinculo matrimonii* by the plaintiff from the defendant.

The bill states, that on the 10th day of June, 1900, the plaintiff was married to his wife, the said defendant, in Garrett county, with whom he resided until the 16th day of January, 1901. That the conduct of the plaintiff towards his wife, the said defendant, has always been kind, affectionate and above reproach, and that the said defendant has, without any just cause or reason abandoned and deserted the plaintiff and has declared her intention to live with him no longer; that such abandonment has continued uninterruptedly for at least three years, and is deliberate and final, and the separation of the parties is beyond any reasonable expectation of reconciliation and that the said plaintiff and defendant have had no children born to them from said marriage, and that said defendant is a non-resident of the State of Maryland.

The bill prays for a divorce *a vinculo matrimonii* and for general relief.

It is thereupon this 11th day of May, 1904, ordered, by the Circuit Court for Garrett county, in Equity, the plaintiff, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper published in Garrett county, once in each of four successive weeks before the 17th day of June, 1904, give notice to said defendant of the object and substance of the bill, warning her to appear in this court in person or by solicitor, on or before the 4th day of July, 1904, to show cause if any she has, why a decree ought not to be passed as prayed.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True copy—test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.

This is to notify the taxpayers of Garrett county that the annual levy for 1904 has been made and published, and to call their attention to the following abstract, Section 45, Chapter 506, Acts of 1890, relating to the discount to be allowed and the interest be be charged on all tax bills:

"All county taxes shall be due and payable on the first day of September next succeeding the date of the levy thereof, and on all county taxes paid on or before the 1st day of September a discount of 3 per cent. shall be allowed, and after the 1st day of January all taxes shall bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum until paid. The Treasurer shall take the discount from and charge interest on the tax bills for county purposes regularly in the manner aforesaid and shall note the same upon his books and upon the receipt given for taxes so paid. But the discount shall not be allowed unless the whole amount of State and county taxes are paid when same is made.

E. A. WEIMER, Treasurer.

Teachers' Examinations.

OFFICE OF THE
BOARD OF SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS
FOR GARRETT COUNTY.

OAKLAND, MD., May 31, 1904.

The Garrett County Teachers' Examinations will be held as follows:

At GRANTSVILLE, Tuesday and Wednesday, June 21 and 22.

At ACCIDENT, Thursday and Friday, June 23 and 24.

At OAKLAND, Monday and Tuesday, June 27 and 28.

All First Grade applicants must appear at Oakland. There will be no other examination during the year. Examinations will commence promptly at 9 o'clock a. m.

The examinations for free scholarships at the different institutions will be held at the same time.

By order of the Board.

ED. A. BROWNING,
13-8 County Superintendent.

STATEMENT showing the condition of THE CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK, December 31st, 1903:

Capital Stock paid up	$ 1,000,000.00
Total Assets	14,392,177.63
Total amount of all liabilities	6,628,749.10
Total unearned premiums	5,646,414.36
Bonds & stocks owned by the Co.	11,460,530.14

State of Maryland, Insurance Department, (Commissioner's Office, Baltimore, Feb'y 15, 1904.)

I hereby certify that the above is a correct copy of the statement of The Continental Insurance Company of New York, N. Y., to December 31st, 1903, now on file in this Department. LLOYD WILKINSON,
12-3t Insurance Commissioner.

L. E. HANSON,
Mountain Lake Park, - - Maryland.

PLUMBING, GAS FITTING,
Steam and Hot Water Heating.
ESTIMATES FURNISHED.
All work done at reasonable prices.

Meeting of County Commissioners.

OFFICE OF THE
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS FOR GARRETT CO.
OAKLAND, MD., May 18, 1903.

The Board of County Commissioners for Garrett county will meet in their office in Oakland on

Monday, June 6th, 1904,

for the purpose of transacting all routine business.

By order of the Board.

A. G. ROSS, Clerk.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R. TIME TABLE IN EFFECT Nov. 19, 1903.

The following time table on the B. & O. went into effect on Sunday, Nov. 19, 1903. Trains now leave Oakland as follows:

GOING WEST.

No. 7.—Daily	11.52 A. M
No. 3—Daily	7.32 A. M
No. 71—Daily except Sunday	9.26 A. M
No. 55—Daily	4.53 P. M
No. 1—Daily	10.26 P. M

GOING EAST.

No. 4—Daily	12.29 A. M
No. *8—Daily	6.09 A. M
No. 2—Daily	6.31 A. M
No. 72—Accom daily except Sun	3.22 P. M
No. 46—Express, daily	4.34 P. M
No. 12—Daily	8.30 P. M

*No. 8 stops at Oakland only to let off passengers from points west of Grafton.

GEO. L. POTTER, General Manager
D. B. MARTIN,
Manager Passenger Traffic.
V. V. WASHBURNE, Agent.

JOHN W. ASH,
Plumbing,
Gas Fitting,
Steam and Hot Water Heating.
Center Street,
Keyser, W. Va.
PHONE 62.

WEST VIRGINIA CENTRAL AND PITTSBURG RAILWAY CO.
IN EFFECT NOV. 29, 1903.

SOUTHWARD No. 3	SOUTHWARD No. 1	STATIONS	NORTHWARD No. 2	NORTHWARD No. 4
P. M.	A. M.		NOON	P. M.
3 15	7 00 lv	Cumberland ar	12 00	7 15
3 44	7 29	Rawlings	11 31	6 43
4 07	7 52	Keyser	11 08	6 20
4 22	8 05	Westernport	10 58	6 08
4 29	8 09	W. Va. C. Junc	10 51	6 01
4 47	8 27	Barnum	10 36	5 45
4 54	8 35	Shaw	10 28	5 37
5 10	8 53	Blaine	10 11	5 19
5 15	9 00	Harrison	10 06	5 15
6 00*	9 50* lv	Elk Garden	*8 10	*4 25
5 49*	9 55* lv	Gorman	*9 35	*4 45
5 55	9 42	Bayard	9 28	4 37
6 06	9 54	Dobbin	9 17	4 27
6 10	9 58	Henry	9 13	4 23
6 38*	10 27*	Thomas	*8 38	*3 59
7 10	10 55* ar	Davis	*8 05	*3 15
6 50	10 37 lv	Douglas	8 33	3 43
7 18	11 04	Hendricks	8 00	3 15
7 19	11 04	Hambleton	7 57	3 12
7 22	11 07	Bretz	7 52	3 07
7 25	11 10	Parsons	7 50	3 05
7 59	11 44	Kerens	7 16	2 31
8 15*	12 00* ar	Elkins	lv 7 00	2 15

NOON No. 25	No. 3	No. 1		No. 2	No. 4	No. 28
P. M.	A. M.	P. M.		P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
3 30*	6 30*	2 30* lv	Elkins ar	*8 20	12 30	*9 15
3 45	6 47	2 47	R. C. Jct	8 03	12 13	9 00
3 48	6 51	2 51	Harding	7 59	12 09	8 57
4 01	7 04	3 04	Junior	7 45	11 55	8 44
4 10*	7 15*	3 15 ar	Bel'g'n lv	*7 35	11 45*	*8 35
						A. M.

P. M.	P. M.	P. M.		P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
*8 30	12 35*	lv	Elkins ar	*9 55	*2 00	
8 46	12 52		Beverly	9 39	1 44	
9 10*	1 15*	ar	Hutt'e ar	*9 15	1 20	

No. 27. A. M.		No. 23. P. M.
8 00*	lv	Elkins ar *4 45
8 58		Fishing Hawk 3 46
9 22		Glady 3 22
10 08		Burner 2 37
10 30*	ar	Ourbin lv *2 15
A. M.		P. M.

* Daily † Daily except Sunday. s Sundays only.

H. G. CLARK, Manager. F. M. HOWELL, Gen. Pas. Agent.

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THE REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME 28. OAKLAND, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, JUNE 9, 1904. NUMBER 14.

OFFUTT & SONS

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Croquet Sets at all Prices.

MATTINGS AT REDUCED PRICES.

Offutt & Sons.

SUNNYSIDE.

The Oakland politicians don't visit us as they formerly did owing to the fact that they don't need our support in campaign years as they once did.

Our young people are not so frequently reported the "guests" of the Oakland youths as in former days.

Rev. Rose preached a very interesting and instructive discourse last Sunday morning to the "Red House" congregation using as the basis of his remarks St. Matthew 5: 14, 15, 16.

"Dan" Orendorf of near here, sold his farm a few days ago to Mr. Dodge of Terra Alta, W. Va. We are very sorry to loose from our community so valuable a citizen as Mr. Orendorf has proved to be We have found him intelligent, honest and very self-reliant.

Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Lohr and little daughter, of Bittinger, came up on Friday and Sundaved with "Grandma" Brenninger, of this place, returning home Monday.

Communion services will be conducted at St. John Evangelical Lutheran church on Sunday, the 12 inst., at three o'clock, by the pastor, Rev. Rose.

Miss May Hutson, who has been quite ill for the past several days, is slowly improving in health.

A new and up-to-date church building is badly needed by the Lutheran congregation at the Red House. Then other improvements could be very advantageously added.

Miss Ethel Hutson returned home last Saturday, after a visit of three weeks to friends and relatives in Grafton, Fairmont and other West Virginia towns.

The Oakland Normal.

The "Beauty of Literature, and How to Find It" was very ably discussed on last Friday afternoon by Prof. Ed. A. Browning, the County School Superintendent. Prof. Browning first discussed the subject of Literature and the manner in which it should be presented to a class, so that the pupils could grasp the thoughts and see the beauty contained in them, which is very often deeply hidden. After this had been elaborated on, the lecturer read and analyzed a poem, picturing the thoughts of the author to the students. The object of Prof. Browning was to aid the teachers in the presentation of the subject to their pupils, and he unquestionably accomplished his puspose.

KENDALL.

James Mead, a machinist from the Climax Manufacturing Company, Corry, Penn'a., has been working for the Yough Manor Lumber Company repairing locomotives and other machinery.

J. H. Henderson, sales manager for the H. C. Huston Lumber Co., Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, was here one day last week.

Roy W. Shanks, assistant superintendent of the Yough Manor Lumber Company, spent several days last week in Baltimore in attendence upon United States Court.

Chas. Whitmore, yard superintendent and superintendent of the Yough Manor mill at this place, has been honored by the Board of Education of Garrett county, by appointment on the board to trustees for the public schools of this place. Mr. Whitmore takes an active interest in the school system of this state and we are assured that he will procure the best teaching talent for our schools that can be.

Mrs. Edwards, wife of Chas. Edwards, sawyer on the large mill at this place, was burial last Tuesday. Mrs. Edwards, who died of comsumption, was ill for more than a year and her death was expected weeks before it occurred. She leaves to mourn her loss a husband and a family of small children.

Mr. F. F. Goss, of Oakland, who has large contracting interests with the Yough Manor Lumber Company, presented to Hon. S. A. Kendall, President of the company, a full blooded Water Spaniel. Mr. Kendall appreciates it very much and has taken the dog to his summer home in Pennsylvania for his two young sons.

Henry Krug and his brother George are taking in the sights at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, St. Louis.

Miss Pearl Ringer of this place, left Tuesday for Addison, Penn'a., to live with the family of Robert E. Ross.

F. C. Vough, representing T. C. Jenkins & Co., wholesale grocers, Pittsburg, was here Thursday looking after trade for his firm.

Truman J. Root, than whom there is no more congenial soul living, was a visitor to this berg one day last week. Mr. Root, who is a staunch Democrat, thinks that Roosevelt will be his own successor, and Trum knows.

Subscribe for THE REPUBLICAN.

BRIDE HELD MOB IN CHECK

But When She Retired The Bull Ring At St. Louis Was Burned To The Ground.

Senora Manuel Cervera, who kept cool during the World's Fair riot on Sunday afternoon and held a mob of 700 men and boys at bay, when they wanted to do violence to the promoters and principals of the bull fight which had been postponed after the money had been collected, is an Baltimore girl, and the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles T. Abell, who a number of years ago resided in Oakland where Mr. Abell established *The Gazette* which later be came THE REPUBLICAN. Mr. and Mrs. Abell now live at 1401 N. Washington street, Baltimore.

Senora Cervera was born in Baltimore 26 years ago and was educated at Notre Dame. Shortly after leaving the school she went to New York to study for the grand opera, and when 20 years of age sailed for Europe with an opera company. One day while with her company in Southern Spain she attended a bull fight, and as she sat among the spectators she became fascinated with the famous matador, Manuel Cervera, nephew of Admiral Cervera of the Spanish Navy. The young Spaniard was at the time the hero of the bull ring in Spain and had vanquished more animals than any other young man of his age. Cervera in turn attended the opera that night and the attraction became mutual. Time passed and Miss Abell returned to the United States, from which place she exchanged letters with the dashing young Spaniard. A few months later Cervera came to this country, and shortly afterwards engaged as a bull fighter in Venezuela, Cuba and Mexico.

Recently Miss Abell's company was in El Paso, Texas, and there she left the glare of the footlights to become the bride of a matador.

When the World's Fair opened, arrangments were made by which the matador was to exhibit in a bull fight at St. Louis, and the first date was fixed for last Sunday. Sunday afternoon a crowd of 700 people had gathered and paid admission, when they learned that the fight could not come off on account of police interference. Immediately there was a rush for the box office, which the mob found barricaded, as the Norris Amusement Company, under the direction of which the fight was to be conducted, claimed that it would be able to secure the sanction of the authorities as soon as it gave evidence that the brutal features of the ordinary Spanish bull fight were to be eliminated. This did not satisfy the mob, and the assualt on the office was renewed. At this junction Senora Cervera appeared in the presence of the angered crowd, and, with cool deliberation, ordered it to stand back. Her determined demeanor had its effect, and the crowd drew aside as she walked in its midst. Thinking the trouble had been quieted, a few minutes later she retired. As soon as she had gone bricks and other missiles began flying thick and fast, while some of the more desperate set fire to the exhibition stand and had it not been for the prompt arrival of the fire engines many of the surrounding Exposition structures might have been destroyed.

Orders Recount Of All The Precincts.

Judge A. Hunter Boyd yesterday ordered a recount in the 31 remaining precincts of this county after hearing the arguments of the attorneys in the Robb-Wilson contested election case. The attorneys for Mr. Wilson entered objections as to the jurisdiction of the court in the cause, and the objection was overruled. The court stated that the recount in the ten contested precincts had overcome the majority of six votes by which Mr. Wilson had been returned elected, and in order that it might be clearly shown who is elected it would be necessary that the remaining precincts should also be recounted. The recount of the ten precincts changed from a majority of six votes for Wilson to a majority of 58 votes for Robb. —Cumberland News.

Lutheran Services.

Rev. E. Manges, pastor of the Oakland Lutheran church, will preach at Crellin next Sabbath afternoon at 2.30 o'clock; at Hutton he will preach Thursday, June 16th, at 8 p. m.; catechise at 7 o'clock.

Wanted—A Horse.

A good, safe driving horse that can be used also for riding; not under 1100 lbs.; about 6 or 7 years old. Write particulars and price.

E. BOYNTON, Barnum, W. Va.

DECORATION DAY AT DEER PARK.

The Occasion Appropriately Observed By the Veterans.

After copious showers of rain which has gladdened the hearts of our farmers and after a pleasant Memorial day on the 30th ulto., this finds us scribbling some "jottings" to THE REPUBLICAN on this first day of June, 1904, and whilst still sad after the decoration of our own dear dead relatives' graves, and mingled our tears with others, so recently bereft of loved ones, and yet other sad news reach us, as we glanced over our daily paper and see the head lines, "Mayor McLane Suicide," and Baltimore's young mayor takes his own life.

Yet many things, on the past Memorial day has gladdened our hearts, the meeting of a few of the veterans. Whilst their heads are beginning to silver over and their steps not as elastic, in this 20th century as it was in the 19th, yet as they marched to the cemetery to the quick and beautiful strains of music by the Deer Park Cornet Band, they felt like boys again and the 39 years that has passed since the great struggle that shook this great continent, closed, seemed but as a few dreams by nights, and the social time on the grounds at 2 o'clock p. m., and after a free lunch to the veterans, they felt so happy that when the grapophone struck up an old time familiar tune, one of the old soldiers, although past the meridian of life and going down the western slope of time to him, got out on the green sward and cut the old time "Pigeon Wing" with all the grace and vigor of his youthful days.

The exercises at the grounds and the program of the day as proposed by the young ladies committee, was appropriately carried out, and the music by our young band boys was simply grand, and the young ladies and gentlemen composing the "Armstead choir" added greatly to the musical part of the evening and we were favored with the presence of the pastor of the M. E. church, who was also one of the boys that wore the blue and he led in the Devotionial part of the program, and again we were favored with the presence of that genial gentleman from Baltimore, who has his beautiful summer home here, in the suburbs of our mountain town, called "Uplands," the Hon. G. W. Haulenbeek, the efficient trusted official of the Law Department of the B. & O. railroad, who was the first speaker, and in his graceful way, said some things to his comrades, that did them good and at the same time paid tribute to the charms of Deer Park, that he loves so well, and at the same time complimenting the Deer Park Band and the Armstead choir for the delicious music.

The next speaker was Rev. H. E. Friend, who was in his usual happy mood and made a grand speech, so full of conciliating words, calculated to heal all wounds (if any exist) of sectional strife, and paying tribute to those who wore the blue and gray alike, and he, although an impromtu address, exaulted himself as a speaker, even to that of a preacher and he being an ex-soldier of the Maryland P. H. Brigade, and most of the ex-soldiers present belonged to the same brigade. His address was received with great applause

Modesty forbids us to personate the one who presided at this demonstration but will say that being the only ex-Confederate soldier present, and through the courtesy of the members of the band was selected to preside and under embarassing circumstances was in the absence of one of the speakers pressed in to service by one of the ex-Federal soldiers to make the closing address, saddened by the rement bereavement of a dear young friend, a member of a close neighbor's family, and the sad scenes of that funeral still fresh in his mind, and the morning exercises at the cemetery, strewing love emblems on the graves of an elder brother, a dear sister, and other relatives, cast such a gloom that what was said in the rambling closing remarks, deponent saith not.

After exercises in the grove ended the announcement was made that a grand parade of the Cornet Band would take place at 6 o'clock sharp and an entertainment in the town hall at night.

To tell of this parade is beyond words to express, and could only be seen to be appreciated, the costumes of the members, the comic features of the march with Sargent John Landis acting as drum major in the costume of a "Jap." The fatigue suit of one of the students of the Maryland Agricultural College and his antic ways on the march, and the young student of Eastern School of Telegraphy, of Lebanon, Pa., costumed as a Chinaman, with his "pigtail" whirling in the breeze. The four charming young ladies costumed in fantastic style, marching in rear of "The Drum Major" and the major with his courtly bearing swinging his baton and all the other members of the band equally costumed, that space forbids to mention, made a scene so comic and grand that we don't wonder at the hundred that filled the side-walk, and laughed to their heart's content. And we don't wonder, at the success at the Hall at night where refreshments were served, and well appointed exercises on the stage carried out as promised. And the financial receipts from the packed house went far beyond the sanguine expectations of the committee.

Taking the day's proceedings as a whole in its different phases, gotten up by home talent in our little village, we simply say it was a grand success, and best of all not one thing done or said to mar the intercourse of the day—thanks to the Exit Saloon influence. It closed as the most successful occasion in the history of our town.

MORE ANON.

DAUGHERTY'S SHOES,
AND
Gents' Furnishings.

WE COURT COMPETITION,
WE ADMIRE OPPOSITION,
AND UNDER NO CONDITION
WILL WE BUDGE FROM OUR POSITION,

Having the BEST line of SHOES and GENTS' FURNISHINGS on the Market.

"When Walk-Overs Go On, Trouble Goes Off"

Be Happy by wearing THE BEST $3.50 and $4.00 Shoe money can buy—sold only by the NEW STORE. We have exclusive sale on the GENUINE Wisconsin Shoe, made by A. A. Cutter. Every pair stamped A. A. Cutter, (not big 'C')

He originated; others have imitated. We only ask the pleasure of showing our goods. They sell themselves.

I am yours, truly,

New Bank Building. H. L. DAUGHERTY.

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SHOES —FOR— Stylish People.

ALL AMERICA SHOE

Devotees to fashion select with discrimiting taste the latest and best that can be found—to wear.

All America Shoes. $4.00,

lead the procession in the shoe line. They get the best that the shoemaker's art affords.

Made on the most approved lasts. Look better, fit better, wear better, than any equal-priced shoe.

Drop in and see them.

$4.00

The well dressed men of today are the fellows who wear the Griffin Brand Clothing. They have that style and distinction that you can not get in any other line of ready-to-wear clothing and in placing your money on these goods you get the same style and comfort that costs you twice the amount in the so-called tailor-made clothing.

We are the Originators Of High-Class Dependable Merchandise.

Queen Quality Shoes

Are the Elete of footwear. There are more Queen Quality Shoes worn by the well-dressed people of America than any other shoes ever made and placed before the public. They fit where all others fail. They have that neat, dressy appearance of a kid glove.

Oxfords, - - - - - $2.50
Shoes, - - - - - - 3.00

H. C. SINCELL & CO.

Gorman's Name on Marble Column.

Workmen engaged in moving some hangings in the Supreme Court room in the Capitol at Washington recently discovered the name "Arihur P. Gorman" cut in one of the marble columns. In 1852 the present Supreme Courtroom was the Senate chamber, and "Arthur P. Gorman" had just been appointed a Senate page. This work with his penknife indicates assurance on the part of this 13-year-old Maryland youngster, remarkable even in a Senate page boy, and Senate page boys as a class fear neither men, princes, nor potentates, nor do they respect any other power than the Sergeant-at-Arms. But few of them deface the Capitol with their penknives in quite such a conspicuous fashion. "Arthur P. Gorman" at 12, however evidently intended to miss no opportunities to leave an impression of his presence behind him. He is said to have been no paragon as a page boy, but a very ordinary, active, mischievous youngster.

THE REPUBLICAN.

BENJ. H. SINCELL, Editor and Proprietor

WHAT DEMOCRATIC SUCCESS MEANS.

The interest of the Democratic leaders in trying to make it appear that the panic under the last Cleveland administration was due to the Republicans is at least amusing. The Democrats realize that the people will not forget the awful punishment they suffered as a result of the Democrats securing control of the Government for the first time since the war.

During Cleveland's first administration the Democrats did not have control of both branches of Congress and were unable to do anything in the way of partisan legislation. But they had full control in Cleveland's last administration with disastrous results. Should they again secure control there would in all probability be a repetition of the depression and starvation that followed the Democratic inauguration in March, 1893. The change that resulted can well be recalled in the following extract from the annual review of R. G. Dun & Company, an impartial commercial agency—

"Starting with the largest trade ever known, mills crowded with work and all business stimulated by high hopes, the year of 1893 has proved, in sudden shrinkage of trade, in commercial disasters, and depression of industries, the worst for fifty years. What the final results of the panic in 1837 were, the scanty records of that time do not clearly show. The year closes with the prices of many products the lowest ever known with millions of workers seeking in vain for work, and with charity laboring to keep back suffering and starvation in all our cities."

A PESSIMIST PROFESSOR.

The University of Chicago can unusually be relied upon to furnish absurd views on current subjects of interest, and one Prof. Star supplies more than his share in this line. He is quoted as saying that if Japan is successful in the war with Russia, "the doom of the white races will be sealed."

He talks further foolishness thus: "This is war of races and not of nations Every race has its day, just as every dog has its day. The day of the white race is almost past. England is on its last legs. Statistics show that one child of every hundred of English birth becomes a lunatic. The country is exhausted and its strength is on the wane. The same thing is true all over Europe."

Does this half baked Chicago professor suppose that all the powers of Europe would have declared their neutrality if the Russo-Japanese war were a war of races instead of a war of nations? He has read history and studied conditions to little purpose if he imagines the white races of the earth are in any real danger from other races.

A professor's chair is the last place in which to place a pessimist.

TWENTY-FIVE cent wool sounds good to the farmers of Harrison county, and its paralyzing to the Democratic calamity howler in this presidential campaign. The Republican party always was favorable to the farmer who raises sheep and has wool to sell. That party has always seen to it that a condition of prosperity prevails that puts the price of wool, where the farmer can afford to grow it, and the news that wool this year is worth 25 cents a pound tends to show the farmer that that political party is keeping up its record in the matter of good prices for wool and that there is to be no retrogression this year but to the contrary an advance in the right direction. Locally this news comes from R. T. Lowndes, who has opened up the wool buying season in Harrison county and adjoining counties. He is paying 25 cents a pound for it delivered at his warehouses in this city, and 24 cents a pound at the farmer's door. This is considered a good price.—Clarksburg Telegram.

Humorist Number of the Book of the Royal Blue.

TheMay number "Book of the Royal Blue," published by the Passenger Department of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad has been devoted to contributions from the American Press Humorists and Cartoonists. It is full of unique features and unlike the average magazine, is an all-star publication containing contributions from fifty of the best known newspaper humorists and thirty of the popular cartoonists of the country.

Each humorist is portrayed in some characteristic manner by the cartoonist who has worked with him some time and know his hobbies; and a most remarkable collection of drawings has resulted.

The majority of the big daily newspapers are represented.

At the time of the Baltimore fire this magazine issued a special edition, which was quickly followed by two more editions, which were completely wiped out in two or three days.

The humorist edition is limited, and those desiring copies are requested to mail ten cents to D. B. Martin, Manager Passenger Traffic Baltimore & Ohio R. R., Baltimore, at earliest possible date. The Magazine will be sent to any address, regularly, for 50 cents per annum.

PLATFORM AMUSES SENATOR M'COMAS

Considers Work of Democratic State Convention.

CONCERNING MR. ROOSEVELT

Republican Leader Says He Fails to Find Anything in the Democratic Platform—Charges Against the President Are Unfounded.

United States Senator McComas was asked what he thought of the Democratic platform adopted by the Maryland state convention.

His reply was "What is there in it? I see nothing except a plan reaffirmance of Bryan's paramount issue. Independance for the Filipino. What is to be done with the Visayans, the Moros, the Negretos, and the millions who are not Filipinos is not said. I assume that they mean by Filipinos the incongruous group of civilized and uncivilized peoples in the island, and that they want a republic in six months established like Cuba, but, unlike Cuba, to end in a welter of bloodshed and anarchy. The platform does distinctly pledge us this—all else is vague: On the isthmian canal question I interpret the plank to be a surrender to the triumphant administration policy which has already begun the isthmian canal.

"We are accustomed to the Democratic cry for economy and retrenchment when not in office. The truth is, expenditures are liberal, but all are for the public interests and thus defensible; so defensible that the platform does not attack them by a single specification

"The wide spread corruption in the department" must mean the offenders in the postal department; but these are either undergoing sentence or trial; the innocent will be vindicated and the guilty relentlessly punished. President Roosevelt has not halted one moment. No new man could do better than Roosevelt's best.

"The tariff plank, I think, requires to be read a great many times before any man of average intelligence can feel sure that he knows what it means.

The plank on the usurpation by President Roosevelt of legislative and judicial power is unfounded and absurd. No member of the convention would say the President had usurped judicial power in any instance. The Republicans in the House and Senate will all testify that no President has made less use of the veto and no President has so readily bowed to the will of Congress in its legislative sphere. Except President McKinley I can recall no President who has kept so closely in touch with both houses of Congress as President Roosevelt has done.

"Now I have reviewed the whole platform. If there is anything else in it, show it to me. Declamation, evasion and no distinct pledge. Nothing for the public credit for sound money; nothing for the national honor; nothing definite about revenue legislation."

Senator McComas added musingly: "William C. Whitney was a very able man. He was the ablest and wisest of Democrats when he went to his grave. How true was his last notabe saying: 'The Democratic party has no issue and no man.'

"The New York, Ohio and Maryland platforms show the Democratic party has no issue and St. Louis will reveal that it has no man who will not be defeated by Roosevelt, who is sincere, honest, clean and courageous."

A Storm at Bloomington

The most violent and disastrous rain storm that ever visited this end of Garrett county, stuck the Chestnut Grove settlement, last Wednesday afternoon, destroying growing crops of grain and washing great furrows in freshly ploughed fields.

Mr. Martin Tichnell is the greatest sufferer from the effects of the storm as his entire oat crop was washed away, and his corn field devastated entirely. James Davis is also a looser and will be obliged to replant his corn field as not a single hill remains. Wilber Tasker suffered similar loss. The soil in many fields was washed away and what was a growing field of grain a few days ago, now looks a great deal like a river bottom, nothing but stone and rocks. The tender and growing foliage of the trees was stripped from them and strewn along the roads. The storm seemed to be local in its extent ½ mile wide by 2 miles long resulted in a cloud burst in its character.—Bloomington Corr. Piedmont Independent.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

An Old Favorite

GOD SAVE THE KING

By Henry Carey

THIS song, the most popular national hymn of Great Britain, is sung to the tune appropriated by us for our "America." The words are not of high merit, considered as poetry, but they never fail to stir the British heart. Of course, when a woman occupies the throne the word "queen" is substituted for "king" and the personal pronouns are changed to correspond. "God Save the King" has been attributed to "rare Ben" Jonson, but it is held by most critics that the words were written by Henry Carey, who died in 1743. Carey left behind him another monument in the popular song "Sally In Our Alley."

GOD save our gracious king!
Long live our noble king!
God save the king!
Send him victorious,
Happy and glorious,
Long to reign over us,
God save the king!

O Lord our God, arise,
Scatter his enemies,
And make them fall;
Confound their politics,
Frustrate their knavish tricks;
On him our hopes we fix,
God save us all!

Thy choicest gifts in store
On him be pleased to pour;
Long may he reign.
May he defend our laws,
And ever give us cause,
To sing with heart and voice—
God save the king.

An Old Favorite

THE CURSE ON THE TRAITOR

By Thomas Moore

OH, for a tongue to curse the slave
Whose treason, like a deadly blight,
Comes o'er the councils of the brave,
And blasts them in their hour of might!
May life's unblessed cup for him
Be drugged with treacheries to the brim—
With hopes that but allure to fly,
With joys that vanish while he sips,
Like Dead Sea fruits, that tempt the eye,
But turn to ashes on the lips!
His country's curse, his children's shame,
Outcasts of virtue, peace and fame,
May he, at last, with lips of flame
On the parched desert thirsting die—
While lakes that shone in mockery nigh
Are fading off, untouched, untasted,
Like the once glorious hopes he blasted!
And, when from earth his spirit flies,
Just Prophet, let the damned one dwell
Full in the sight of Paradise,
Beholding Heaven, and feeling Hell!

An Old Favorite

TELL ME, YE WINGED WINDS

By Charles Mackay

"IF any gentle hearted, imaginative person would have the springs of childhood's purest feelings touched and the aspirations of manhood's noblest moods strengthened, let him read the sweet poems of Charles Mackay. If any strong souled reformer, battling with evil times and selfish men, would feed the fountains of his faith and charity and brighten the visions of his choicest hours, let him read the glorious poems of Charles Mackay."

TELL me, ye winged winds,
That round my pathway roar,
Do ye not know some spot
Where mortals weep no more?
Some lone and pleasant dell,
Some valley in the west,
Where free from toil and pain,
The weary soul may rest?
The loud wind dwindled to a whisper low,
And sighed for pity as it answered—"No."

Tell me, thou mighty deep,
Whose billows round me play,
Know'st thou some favored spot,
Some island far away,
Where weary man may find
The bliss for which he sighs—
Where sorrow never lives
And friendship never dies?
The loud waves, rolling in perpetual flow,
Stopped for awhile, and sighed to answer—"No."

And thou, serenest moon,
That, with such lovely face
Dost look upon the earth,
Asleep in night's embrace;
Tell me, in all thy round
Hast thou not seen some spot
Where miserable man
May find a happier lot!
Behind a cloud the moon withdrew in woe,
And a voice, sweet but sad, responded—"No."

Tell me, my secret soul,
Oh, tell me, Hope and Faith,
Is there no resting-place
From sorrow, sin and death;
Is there no happy spot
Where mortals may be blest,
Where grief may find a balm,
And weariness a rest?
Faith, Hope and Love, best boons to mortals given,
Waved their bright wings, and whispered—"Yes, in heaven!"

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By Elizabeth Barrett Browning

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After its own life working. A child's kiss
Set on thy singing lips shall make thee glad;
A poor man served by thee shall make thee rich;
A sick man helped by thee shall make thee strong;
Thou shalt be served thyself by every sense
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Paints The Devoe line has been so largely sold and advertised by us during the past two years that it needs no recommendation to the general public, we believe to be as good a paint as is made by anyone. It is a strictly pure Lead, Oil and Zinc Paint; contains no adulteration of any kind. Sold on its merits as one of the best, cheapest and most economical paints that is made. Send for our circular giving testimonials of parties who have used it.

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Field and Garden Fencing If you are looking for a fence that will stand hard usage, that will not sag, that has stays that will not slip, that will conform to uneven ground, that has no slack wires, that does not require an expert to erect that is low in price, then buy the only electrically welded fence made, absolutely stock proof, we can save you money on fencing. Call and see it, or send for booklet showing size, style and price.

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COLONEL MONROE

The Lincolnville Philosopher Pictures the Great City of the Immediate Future

By FREDERICK UPHAM ADAMS

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"I'M mighty curious to know what rapid transit has to do with people falling in love and getting married and raising children and all that sort of thing," said Postmaster Jenkins as he assisted Colonel Monroe with his coat and placed a chair near the stove for Judge Sawyer. "You said last week that rapid transit was the remedy. I've been thinking about it ever since, and blamed if I can figure it out. I asked Flannagan, the brakeman."

"What did Flannagan say?" asked Colonel Monroe, with a twinkle in his eye.

"He said it was easy," replied Jenkins. "He said that with rapid transit people could get to the divorce courts quicker. Is that the answer?" The postmaster looked doubtfully at the colonel.

"Flannagan is facetious," laughed Colonel Monroe. "The problem is to get our young folks before a preacher and not before a divorce judge. Let me light a cigar and I'll attempt to explain."

Colonel Monroe tendered a well worn case to Judge Sawyer, and both smoked for a few minutes in contented silence.

"I presume I'm a confirmed optimist," the colonel said. "I cannot convince myself that everything is going to the bad, or that this old earth of ours is whirling in the wrong direction. Given a fair show, the average man or woman will do the right rather than the wrong thing. Despite all the croakers to the contrary, this is a fact. Justice and kindness are normal instincts, and crimes are bred only amid artificial surroundings. Therefore, whenever I see any considerable faction transgressing a natural or moral law I hesitate to blame them as individuals, but look about for the condition or institution which is to blame. Show me a general tendency toward misdoing, and I'll name to you a faulty condition or an imperfect social institution."

"Am I to infer that you consider marriage a faulty institution?" asked the judge, looking searchingly at Colonel Monroe.

"On the contrary, I'm its stanch defender and certainly should be," was the reply. "I will come directly at the point I desire to make. In my opinion, the stupendous growth of our cities at the expense of the country districts is responsible for the decadence of marriage and the decrease in the American birth rate. In 1790 out of each thousand of the population only thirty-four lived in cities. A hundred years later 291 out of each thousand were crowded in cities, and today the number is at least 320. There was no cry of 'race suicide' a hundred years ago. No statesman foresaw that a time would come when nearly one-third of the people would be massed around factories. All this has happened because of the perfection of the machine. Like huge magnets, the massed factories have drawn thousands from the farm, stacking them into tenement houses and apartment buildings until one small block contains the population of a rural county. And as the factories increased in size and number the tenement houses have towered higher. The modest dwelling, with its lawn and flowers, has disappeared. In such an environment, where the sky is seen only as a rift between solid walls of masonry, crime, ignorance, disease and pauperism have increased, and marriage, between Americans at least, has decreased. The poorer class of emigrants is content to raise a family in such an environment, but not so with the young man who was raised on a farm or who once knew the delights of life where one can observe the beauties of nature."

"Foreigners don't care where they live or what they eat," declared Postmaster Jenkins. "There ought to be a law passed keeping out all foreigners and sending back what's over here."

"Your remedy is rather drastic," remarked Colonel Monroe. "I've observed before this that the more conservative a man imagines himself to be the more radical is his remedy when he deems one necessary. The emigrant has little to do with this problem. The machine evolved it, and the machine will solve it. Some day a poet will write an epic on the machine and immortalize his name."

"He will probably compose it on a typewriter," said Judge Sawyer, smiling. "Can you imagine a typewritten epic, colonel?"

"Hardly," laughed Colonel Monroe. "That's a very bad joke, and I'm surprised at you, judge. But let me continue. The people have massed in the cities and near the factories because they had to. Consider the strides that transportation has made in this country. Fifteen years ago there were no means of urban transit other than horse cars available to the workingman, and these conveyed him to no point where he could secure cheap rents. He therefore had to live within walking distance of his factory, or, if a clerk, within easy reach of his store or office. This fact is responsible for the geographical plan on which the average American city is constructed. There is a nucleus of factories, stores, office buildings and public structures, surrounded by two well defined concentric areas. The poorer classes occupy the inner one and converge toward the center. Surrounding them are the various grades of the well to do, stretching away to the open country. In most cities the prosperous have their eyes, ears and nostrils offended whenever they are compelled to pass through the squalid zone which separates residential property from productive wealth. Thus we have a center with three circles drawn from it. The first includes the business quarter and a large part of the manufacturing and employing district, the second limits the distance within which the workers can go back and forth from work, and the third is the residential section of the property class and their higher salaried employees and retainers. There are various modifications of this plan, and the edges are serrated, but all large cities are modeled on it. Do I make myself plain?"

"I understand you perfectly," said Judge Sawyer, "and confess that I never observed how closely that plan has been evolved."

Colonel Monroe traced the three circles on a pad of paper and then drew a fourth one of much greater radius.

"It is in this outer circle, beyond the present limits of our cities—in the open country—that our great middle class belongs," he said. "The day is at hand when for a few pennies the wage earner, or the man drawing a moderate salary, can travel from his place of employment to some beautiful suburb in half an hour or less. The electrical train of tomorrow will run at speeds of from sixty to ninety miles an hour with ease and safety. Cheap and rapid electrical transportation is now clearly in prospect in every large city of the country and will make available for residence purposes the vast tracts within fifty miles of the respective centers of these cities. There will be an explosion—an electrical explosion—of these pent up forces which will hurl them far beyond the existing boundaries of the cities. It is the most splendid promise that material progress holds out to our crowded millions."

"I fear you are too sanguine," said Judge Sawyer after a pause. "There are great changes impending, beyond a doubt, but I am afraid there will always remain sections like the east side of New York and the poverty infested quarters of Chicago. Your theory is pleasing, but it may not work out as you hope."

"Like most of my theories, it has already been demonstrated," retorted Colonel Monroe. "The explosion has occurred in London. In that vast city 3,000,000 people work in the center of the city during the day and scatter over 2,000 square miles of territory at night, and London has only begun to perfect rapid transit. It may be true that criminal and pauper classes will cling to the center, but when once the movement is under way they will not be tolerated as settlements. The city proper will be devoted mainly to business, manufacturing and amusements, and will be a place of residence only to those citizens of leisure and luxury who can keep pace with fashion. It will be a wilderness of hotels and bachelor apartments—the show section of the metropolis—magnificent enough, no doubt, but childless, save for some occasional prattler, and out beyond this section of commerce and pleasure will live the men and women who do the world's work."

"Such a happy result would solve not only the marriage problem, but all others arising from the congestion of population," said Judge Sawyer. "You have drawn a beautiful picture and I hope the near future will realize it. It would be a revival of the village form of life on a large scale. We should have all the advantages of a metropolis and all the quiet delights of a secluded district. There would be no janitors to frown against children, and the little ones would be miles from the roar of the streets and the foul air of the present tenement districts. I hope you are a true prophet, colonel."

"I firmly believe that the pending improvements in methods of rapid transit will do more to solve our municipal problems than all the laws which have been forced from legislators," said Colonel Monroe. "The black spots on our maps will be erased. When we give young men and young women a chance to meet and live in God's pure air there will be no need to sound a warning against 'race suicide.' The tenement houses and the apartment buildings are the twin destroyers of motherhood and childhood. They find their origin in the high price of city real estate, as a result of inadequate means of transit. When you annihilate distance you destroy monopoly in land and kill the germs of congestion. Rapid transit will bring us nearer the day when the mill exists for the man, and not the man for the mill."

"Those foreigners won't move out into the country," declared Postmaster Jenkins. "Besides, in New York, Tammany won't let them."

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THE REPUBLICAN,
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THURSDAY, JUNE 9, 1904.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS:

GEORGE A. PEARRE,

of Allegany County.

IT WILL BE IGNORED.

An indictment of the Republican party of the United States by a convention of Maryland Democrats, at this period of the country's history, is an almost farcical proceeding. And yet that is about what can be said of the resolutions adopted and the speeches made at the Democratic convention in Baltimore last week. Little or nothing that has been done under Republican administration escaped animadversion and adverse criticism, and the Democratic solons declaimed and resolved in dreary platitudes, that the Democratic party, of which it can be truthfully said that it advocated the payment of the public debt in irredeemable greenbacks; that it repeatedly voted that a 50-cent dollar has as much purchasing power as a 100-cent one; that free-trade is better than protection; that it made Maryland politics a stench in the nostrils of decent people for thirty years, and that from 1893 to 1897 it brought the country to the very verge of financial wreck and ruin, is the party to reform abuses and deliver the land from existing abuses—abuses which, according to this indictment, are almost without limit.

It is not too much to expect that the people will return this Democratic indictment "ignoramus," at the election in November. They had the experience of a Democratic administration from 1893 till 1897, which, in its consequences, make its repetition most undesirable to people who prefer prosperity to adversity. The history of that period is yet too fresh in the minds of all, except the very young, to be lightly put aside as of no consequence in the affairs of the country. There is many a business man whose career of prosperity was ruthlessly cut short by the action of the tariff tinkers elected in 1892, and who does not desire to see a return of the stagnation which marked almost every line of industry during that era.

The contrast between the prosperity of today and the adversity which marked the four years of Mr. Cleveland's last administration is about the best answer that can be given to Maryland Democrats, or Democrats of any part of the country, who undertake to arraign and condemn the Republican party, which has administered the government and done much to make the country great, as well as prosperous, during the last seven years and more. And the people are not likely to forget it.

AN OLD TENENT SAVED.

Before adjourning the other day the Methodist General Conference, which had been in session in Los Angeles, California, for several weeks, decided that there should be no change in the attitude of the church toward dancing, card-playing and theatre-going. Early in the session the question of modifying the church discipline in relation to these amusements had been referred to a committee, and for a time it seemed as if the General Conference would hereafter permit their members to indulge in them. The proposition was more in the form of a compromise. The church would not endorse these forms of amusement, but the church discipline would be so amended as to permit members who participate in them to retain their church membership. It was held that other churches permit their members more liberty and freedom in these directions, and that because of the arbitrary position of the church many persons connected themselves with other denominations, and that the cause of Methodism was thereby being injured.

To us it seems the General Conference did the only thing consistent with the Methodist faith and doctrine when it decided to continue its opposition and antagonism to those amusements which the church has so long decried. We do not recall another orthodox body of any denomination which has ever considered the propriety of surrendering a fundamental principle to public clamor and with a view to increasing the membership. It may be true—and we believe it is—that the church which imposes the fewer restrictions upon their members in matters of personal liberty and individual freedom is more attractive to those who feel that they should unite with some religious body but who do not care to sacrifice all the pleasure the world seems to hold for them in the doing of it. Yet whatever liberties are bestowed by the various denominations they are those prescribed by the church rules and discipline of long standing, and have not been regulated to please the changing moods and fancies of the non-members. The Methodists have been unalterably opposed to certain forms of amusement during all their history, and the church since the days of its founding by Wesley has never countenanced in any degree dancing, card-playing and theatre-going.

A departure from this established rule—one, too, which has made the Methodist stand out conspicuously among the religious sects in the controversy along these lines—would have done the cause an irreparable injury. It would have been a concession to the clamor of outsiders which would have detracted from the dignity and consistency of the church, while it may have added a few thousands to the church rolls.

Without touching upon the prerogatives of church members to dance, to play a social game of cards or to attend a high-class and moral theatre performance, we believe the Methodist General Conference did much toward retaining the high standing of its church by upholding one of the most revered and highy honored portions of its discipline which has served it so faithfully and so well.

DELEGATE GORMAN.

Mr. Gorman appropriately heads the Maryland delegation at St. Louis. He is the choice of his democratic fellow citizens for President, and he will thus be in position to personally supervise his own interests. He may not permit the use of his name in the convention. The situation there may be such as to preclude the hope of success. But if a deadlock occurs, if an opportunity presents itself which makes Parker and Hearst and others impossible, Mr. Gorman, being on hand, will appreciate its full value as respects his own case. He will decide whether to seize it or leave it. If it is seized and Mr. Gorman captures the prize, the entire credit will be his. If it is seized and yet the prize is lost, the responsibility will be his. No search will be made for a bungling lieutenant upon whom to fix the blame. With Mr. Gorman on deck and in touch hourly with events, no supporter of his anywhere need fear for an alert and intelligent direction of his interests. Self preservation is the first law of Gorman.

The platform adopted reads smoothly—is indeed, as smooth as the senator himself. There is, of course, a demand for honest and economical national government. Corruption in the other fellows is deplored. Tariff reform Mr. Gorman insists upon. Trusts are lambasted in terms certain to make Mr. Havemeyer and his friends smile in the confidences of their private officers. The isthmian canal must go forward. It will be dug in dishonor, but will open in glory. And so forth.

Mr. Gorman excoriates the one-man power in politics. Precedent, and it may be said decency, required that Governor Warfield and Senator-elect Rayner should be delegates-at-large to St. Louis. Both aspired to recognition. But both were denied it. Why? Because both have refused to wear Mr. Gorman's collar. Both hold high commissions from the people of Maryland, but that fact counts for nothing in the light of Mr. Gorman's personal displeasure. The chief executive department of Maryland is subject to Mr. Gorman's interference at any time or he will know the reason why, and where the Legislature refuses Mr. Gorman a senatorial colleague of his own choosing the man so chosen must pay the penalty that Mr. Gorman prescribes. Which is why we all laugh when Mr. Gorman raises the cry of dictator against Mr. Roosevelt.

DEMOCRATS SPLIT.

The Democratic party in Maryland is split wide open. The State convention in Baltimore personally affronted Governor Warfield and Senator-elect Rayner. It is an accepted custom in all the states in both parties to send as delegates-at-large to the national party convention the Governor and the United States senators of their political belief in the state. Mr. Rayner, who has just been elected to the United States Senate by the votes of the Democratic members of the Legislature, and Mr. Warfield, who was elected Governor by the Democratic voters, were ignored by the party bosses who controlled the convention in Baltimore. The name of the Senator-elect was not mentioned and the name of the Governor was only mentioned once, and then in tones of opprobrium by the "Big Boss." Everyone knows that Mr. Gorman is consumed by an insatiable ambition to receive the Democratic nomination for President, and in order to have the delegation entirely subservient to him, one that would push his interests to the exclusion of everything else, he saw fit to ignore the Senator and the Governor of the state. Mr. Gorman did not want to take any chances of the national convention learning that, as a matter of fact, the large majority of the people of the state of Maryland are opposed to his nomination as President. He wanted to go to St. Louis with a crowd of "whoopers" to create the impression that he is as solid as a dollar in Maryland and will sweep things in this state this fall. He was afraid that Mr. Warfield and Mr. Rayner might give out a different impression and he simply compelled them to stay at home without regard to their rights in the matter. He could have had them both chosen as delegates if he had expressed the slightest desire that they be sent. He did not, however, and has arrayed himself in open enmity toward them. These gentlemen were chosen by the Democratic party, but the bosses do not approve of them because they are not Gormanites, as has been pointed out repeatedly. There are but two parties in this state—the Republican party and the Gormanites. The real power in what is known as the Democratic party are the Gormanites. If anyone doubts it they only need to review the proceedings of the convention in Baltimore last Thursday.

"I'LL STUDY and get ready and maybe the chance will come," said Abraham Lincoln, when a boy struggling with adverse fortune. There are some boys and young men about Oakland who are engaged in the same brave struggle, but there are also not a few who give no evidence whatever of being animated by any such worthy resolve. They loaf and lounge around, apparently having no ambition to become anybody or achieve any useful purpose in life. Young man, get a move on! Don't be an idler and a drone!

MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK.

Among the recent callers at this place were, Mrs. Dr. Hartigan, and two children, Morgantown, W. Va.; Mr. C. W. Burk, Cumberland, Md., Mr E. D. Droege, Deer Park; Mr. and Mrs. N. B. Herr, Fairmont, W. Va.; Mrs. Cora Bishop, Fairmont, W. Va.; Miss Bessie Sheets, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Capt. and Mrs. Cochran, Wheeling.

Mrs. M. E. Connor, of Brooklyn, N. Y., has opened her cottage for the summer.

The new boats purchased sometime ago by Supt. Long have arrived and are on the lake ready for service. Let everybody and his girl come and take a ride.

Mr. R. G. Richardson and family of Piedmont, W. Va., moved into their summer home at this place yesterday.

F. I. Moore, Fairmont; F. G. Briggle, Columbus, O.; M. N. King, Newark, O., and F. E. Hammond, Pennsboro, W. Va. are among those registered at the Assembly House.

The Collins Cottage is being made ready for occupancy. It is being wired for electric lights. Bath and sanitary plumbing have been arranged for. Mr. F. E. Hammond has charge of the work.

Mrs. J. K. P. Shipley and family moved into Cottage No. 2, "Cozy Row," on the first inst.

Preaching next Sabbath at 11 a. m. by the pastor, Rev. Henry E. Friend.

The Knights of the Golden Eagle contemplate holding a festival in the near future "for the good of the order."

Rev. Mr. Bolton and some of his parishioners, of Evansville, W. Va., will occupy a cottage on D street about the 15th inst.

Mr. J. H. Davis and family of Clarksburg, W. Va., have taken possession, for the summer, the Altamont Cottage.

Invitations are out, announcing the marriage of Miss Claribel Coulter Miller, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Jacob Miller, of Cumberland, to Mr. Claude C. Fenton, on the 23nd inst.

We had on Monday evening a very hard rain storm, accompanied by some lightning. A tree near the auditorium was struck. The light company had about one-half of their line put out of service, as well as several transformers. The lightning arresters located on the line protected the company from a large loss. Two arresters were burnt out. The company was able to light the Park as usual Tuesday night. Twelve large glass were broken in Mrs. Blue's house, and three cracked in Mrs. Weimer's home. The electric wires in Loch-Lynn were cut in two at several places. It is thought that the lightning arresters opposite the auditorium saved that building from destruction. A number of trees were blown down.

Street Supervisor Echard is putting in a new walk from the depot to Pilgrim's Rest. A much needed improvement.

B. & O. Div. Eng. Leighty and wife were at the Park Tuesday looking at houses.

DEER PARK JOTTINGS.

Copious showers still continue to gladden mother earth, and yet we hear the chronic croaker grumbling; first, the hard, cold winter, then the late spring, and then again when a few days of warm or dry weather, it is so dry, nothing is growing; and so we find conditions in this 20th century, with all the light of the 19th century to drive away superstition and ignorance to teach people that God rules the elements for our best good.

Our young friend Charles A. Jones returned home yesterday (Monday) from his school at Buckhannon, W. Va., and reports his brother Ray, who has been sick for the past six weeks, convalescing. We were glad to meet our bright young friend, but the care of his brother and hard study has paled his face and reduced his flesh, and with his hair parted in the middle and cut the late West Virginia student fashion, if it had not been for his pants we would have taken him for a modest, shrinking damsel from the "West Virginia hills." But we must remember that Charley is yet in his teens and will get back again to his former Maryland boy unassuming ways, and he again can echo the sentiment of the writer, "Maryland, my Maryland," and be himself again.

Our enterprising stone mason, farmer and carpenter, Mr. Geo. Marley, with the aid and skilled work of Mr. Enoch Clark, is building one of the most complete and substantial foundations for Mr. William Engle, who is going to erect a modest but complete home on a beautiful plot of land purchased from Mayor E. F. Droege. The contract for the carpenter work is given out to our W. B. Miller, who is noted all over this section of Garrett county as an honest workman, and one that never slights his work. We bespeak for Mr. Engle a house or cottage that he will take just pride and comfort in in his declining years here in Old Maryland, and amidst (during the summer) Deer Park's gay society and culture, far exceeding the wild and wooly west, with its cow-boy etiquette.

We were pained to notice the death of the late William Keyser, of Baltimore, who, as many will remember, was vice-president of the B. & O. R. Co. for a number of years when John W. Garrett was president, and after whom Keyser, some twenty-two miles east of here was named. Mr. Keyser was a brother of Mrs. John W. Williams, one of our most popular lady summer guests and whose husband has a splendid estate in the suburbs of our village, or town, as we must call it now, as it resents being called "village," with its new board of "City Council."

Rev. Wm. E. George, who is 84 years old, and at times suffers with a peculiar dizziness, and at times seems despondent, is out this five o'clock a. m. (as I scratch these jottings) singing as gay as a lark. We hope in God's providence that this good old man may be spared many years to mingle his voice with the songsters of the air that so brighten our homes these June mornings.

Our citizens who attended services in the various churches had a religious feast with the morning sermons preached by Rev. E. Manges, in the Lutheran church, and Rev. H. E. Friend in the M. E. church, but at 3 o'clock p. m., in the Union church a young Baptist minister, Rev. Wm. H. Faust, from Georgia, preached, for one of his years, one of the most practical sermons that it has been the pleasure of this people to enjoy. We would like to give the text and a short synopsis if our time and your space would permit, but suffice to say, this young Southerner has just arrived at his majority and fresh from the Louisville Theological College, yet with three ministers facing him and drinking in his eloquent and divine thoughts on sacred things, "On the Walk to Emmaus with the Risen Lord," he seemed to be so inspired and absorbed that the presence of his brother ministers failed to embarrass. This is the first time at a single service that three preachers, representing four churches were present to hear the fourth, and he a comparative boy. The fraternal feeling that pervaded the audience left an influence for good, and are led to hope that the old hypocritical envy of the prosperity of other churches may have received a just rebuke.

Memorial Day at Friendsville.

Memorial Services were held at Friendsville, on Monday, May 30th, by Sherman Post G. A. R., with a respectable congregation and a liberal supply of flowers were contributed. Fifty-two graves were decorated.

The choir rendered appropriate music. Divine blessing was invoked by Revs. A. L. Donachy.

Approdriate addresses were delivered by Rev. D. A. Friend and A. L. Donachy.

Recitations by Ruth Harring, Cora Harring and Kate Frantz. Poem by Bessie Moore. The National Holiday can be made a blessing to our people.

GEO. E. BISHOFF, Adjt.

RAILROAD RUMOR.

The Oakland & Confluence May be Made Connecting Link.

The Cumberland *Times* recently contained the following, relative to railroad building:

The latest rumor in railroad circles is that the B. & O. management has under advisement a plan to build a double-tracked road from a point west of Oakland to connect with the Pittsburg division near Sand Patch.

The reason given for this contemplated move is said to be a desire to avoid the seventeen-mile grade on the third division with through freight.

The seventeen-mile grade has always been an expensive piece of railroad, but in the past year the frequency of disastrous wrecks has made the total cost enormous. If the new line spoken of should be built it would mean that the usefulness of the Pinto tunnel would be practically limited to coal shipments from the George's creek region.

All through freight to and from the west would pass Hyndman.

"There is no telling what the B. & O. may do," said a railroader in discussing the rumor already referred to.

"But a few short years ago," he continued, "the Cumberland yards were built, and then we were told that Keyser would be abandoned as a railroad town. The yards here had not been finished six months until the Pinto cut off was arranged for, and shortly afterward the talk went the rounds that Cumberland was to be reduced to a little branch station with accommodation trains to caray passengers to the main line. Keyser, it was declared was destined to become the railroad center. Now that the cut-off has its day, and Keyser has had the excitement incident to great hopes, it would not be surprising if even at this early day another change is considered."

Resolutions.

Resolutions of respect on the death of Harry Nethkin, of Elkins Lodge No. 192, I. O. O. F.

Whereas, It has pleased the Great Supreme Being to remove from us our beloved brother, Harry Nethkin, under circumstances peculiar to us, and

Whereas, We deem it appropriate to record our high regard for him and our admiration for his many splendid qualities, therefore be it

Resolved That while we bow in humble submission to this dispensation of our Creator, we realize the great principles of the order part of his every day life, and whose actions were founded on the true spirit of Friendship, Love and Truth.

That we extend to the bereaved family and friends of our deceased brother our deepest sympathy in this hour of their sad bereavment.

That we extend the thanks of this Lodge to the officers and members of Oak Lodge No. 8, of Mt. Lake Park, Md., for the funeral ceremony, and for their expression of sympathy in our loss.

That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the records of this lodge and a copy be furnished the local and Oakland, Md., papers for publication.

A. J. BARTLETT.
JAS. MOORE,
O. C. HUMPHREYS,
Committee.

Libelous Language.

A physician writing in the Medical Review says that many women whom he observes at the theatre are "hebetudinous." Unless the author of the allegation is a psychychologist possessing propensities for spontaneous action in the subconscious mind, arriving at conclusions by a process of ratiocination characteristic of phrenologists, his own case may be diagnosed as dictionarionmania.

SCOTT'S EMULSION

Scott's Emulsion is the means of life and of the enjoyment of life of thousands of men, women and children.

To the men Scott's Emulsion gives the flesh and strength so necessary for the cure of consumption and the repairing of body losses from any wasting disease.

For women Scott's Emulsion does this and more. It is a most sustaining food and tonic for the special trials that women have to bear.

To children Scott's Emulsion gives food and strength for growth of flesh and bone and blood. For pale girls, for thin and sickly boys Scott's Emulsion is a great help.

Send for free sample.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists,
409-415 Pearl Street, New York.
50c. and $1.00; all druggists.

A BIG LAND DEAL.

Three Hundred and Fifteen Acres of Coal Land Brings $31,000.

On Monday Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Halterman, of Wilsonia, in District No. 8, accompanied by their son W. H., were in Oakland where they consummated the sale of three hundred and fifteen acres of coal by acknowledging the deed for the same and placing it upon record. The coal was sold to Pennsylvania coal operators and for it the sellers received $31,000, or nearly one hundred dollars per acre, they retaining the surface.

BITTINGER.

Mr. J. O. Stroup, of Altoona, Pa., and Dr. S. D. Stroup, of East End, Pa., are here visiting their parents, Rev. and Mrs. Stroup.

After attending Conference at Oakland last week, Rev. Stroup pastor at this place, went to Cumberland on a short visit to his sister.

Mr. Samuel Bowman, formerly residing near McHenry, moved to this place last Monday and entered upon his duties as mail carrier on Tuesday morning.

Mr. Henry B. Platter, one of the few veterans of the civil war in this section, has recently been granted an increase of two dollars per month in his pension.

While clearing up some buckwheat ground last Saturday, Mr. Albert Brenneman cut his foot very badly with an ax.

Mr. Melchor Hetrich injured his hand quite seriously while peeling bark one day last week.

Messrs. Simon Meyers and Young Lohr returned to Oakland last Friday, after having completed the lathing of the Lutheran parsonage.

Mr. and Mrs. Turner Lohr were visiting relatives in and near Oakland over Sunday.

Mr. Edward Brenneman, who is attending Normal at Grantsvile, was home to spend Sunday.

For Sale—A six-roomhouse on Second street. Apply to D. E. Bolden.

SHERIFF'S SALE

OF VALUABLE

REAL ESTATE

Under and by virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of the Circuit Court for Garrett county, Maryland, and to me directed as Sheriff of Garrett county at the suit of Philip T. Garthright against Sherman A. Howell, the same being No. 5 Judicials, July Term, 1904, I have seized, levied upon and taken in execution all the right, title and erest of the said Sherman A. Howell, both law and in equity, of, in and to all that lot parcel of ground situated, lying and being Garrett county, in the State of Maryland which on the plat of Mountain Lake Park known and designated as

LOT NUMBER 1277,

and being located on M street in said town of Mountain Lake Park, and which said lot of ground was conveyed to the said Sherman A. Howell by Alonzo D. Naylor and wife by deed dated April 21st, 1903, and recorded in Liber E. Z. T. No. 44, folios 432, etc., one of the Land Records of Garrett county, Maryland. And I hereby give notice that on

SATURDAY,

The 18th Day of June, 1904

at the hour of ten o'clock a. m., I will offer for sale to the highest bidder for cash, in front of the Court House in the town of Oakland, all the right, title and interest of the said Sherman A. Howell of, in and to the above described lot of ground, said interest being his equity of redemption therein.

EDWARD J. FRANTZ,
Sheriff of Garrett County.

ORDER NISI.

Henley W. Chapman, et al., vs. Elizabeth D. Beall, et al.

No. 1045 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett county.

Ordered, this 2nd day of June, in the year nineteen hundred and four, by the Circuit Court for Garrett county, sitting in equity, that the sale made and reported in the above cause by Fred. A. Thayer and Edward H. Sincell, trustees, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereofre be shown on or before the 30th day of June, 1904; provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper published in Garrett county, once a week for three successive weeks before the 25th day of June, 1904.

The report states the amount of sale to be $1122.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True copy—Test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

Proposals for School Supplies.

BOARD OF SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS FOR GARRETT COUNTY,
OAKLAND, MD., June 8th, 1904.

The Board of County School Commissioners of Garrett county hereby asks for sealed proposals for furnishing Books, Supplies and Furniture.

All bids must be in before July 1st, 1904, on which date the Board will meet to award contracts.

The right to reject any and a l bids is reserved by the Board.

By order of the Board.

ED. A. BROWNING,
Secretary.

EXAMINERS' NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned, appointed by the County Commissioners of Garrett county, to view the land through which the new road, as described in the commission is petitioned to be located, beginning for the same at or near the old stave building on the Oakland and Cranesville road lately occupied by H. B. Lewis, and running thence through the lands of Eugene Teats, S. H. Friend, W. S. Collins, Orvel Friend and W. H. Sines and intersecting the road leading to Terra Alta, W. Va., at the State line near William H. Lewis', a distance of about two miles, and examine whether the said new road should be made, will meet on the 5th day of July, 1904, for such purpose, and to determine whether the public convenience requires the said making of said new road, and if so to locate the same and perform their duty in the premises.

JOSEPH F. LEWIS.
SAMUEL B. LEE,
Examiners.

14-4t

The Garrett National Bank

OAKLAND, MD.

Pays 3 Per Cent. Interest on Time Deposits.

D. E. OFFUTT, President.
G. S. HAMILL, Vice-President.
S. T. JONES, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:
DANIEL E. OFFUTT,
GILMOR S. HAMILL,
JOHN M. DAVIS,
GEORGE W. LEGGE,
JOHN T. MITCHELL,
WILLIAM R. STULL,
SCOTT T. JONES.

Capital paid in, - $50,000.00
Surplus and Profits, - 15,000.00

Hoe the Easy Row.

Some persons learn quickly—see how others succeed—do as successful ones do. Here's an opportunity to learn what other farmers and dairymen think of

TUBULAR SEPARATORS

And a chance to learn all about the machine—take it apart—explain it—give you the opinion others have of it.

J. E. GNAGEY, Accident, Md.

LOCAL AND OTHERWISE

Incidents and Events at Home and Nearby—Personal Mention, Etc.

A. D. Naylor has just received two car loads of vehicles.

Mrs. D. Y. Morris, of Kingwood, accompanied by her grandson Byrne Thomas, are here as the guests of the editor and wife.

For ten days A. D. Naylor will give special low prices on car load of three-seated spring wagons and car load of surreys. 14-3t.

Dr. and Mrs. W. H. Ravenscraft left Tuesday morning for a visit of a few days to relatives at and near Kingwood, West Va.

Mr. and Mrs. King Delawder went out to the Lewis Lake near Cranesville Saturday where they spent Sunday and Monday.

In Cumberland yesterday a marriage license was granted Rush R. Montgomery and Laura Emma Stanton, both of Grantsville.

Mr. John Getty, of Grantsville, Md., accompanied by his mother, drove over on Sunday from that place. They returned home the next day.—Myersdale Commercial.

You will find at Naylor's the largest assortment and best line of vehicles and implements and the lowest prices (quality considered) in Western Maryland. 14-3t.

Dan Shaffer has accepted the position of night baggage and express man at the station in Oakland and entered upon his duties Saturday evening.

Miss Gertrude Poe, of Baltimore, who was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Norman S. Heindel in Oakland for a few weeks, departed for her home yesterday morning.

We may not have the biggest store on earth! but, write it down: In Bargains we give you more than any other store in town. Robinson's Cash Yankee Notion Store.

For ten days A. D. Naylor will give special low prices on car load of three-seated spring wagons and car load of surreys. 14-3t.

For the Maryland State Firemen's Convention to be held in Cumberland June 8-10, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad will sell tickets good until June 12th, at greatly reduced rates.

Mr. and Mrs. Emanuel Hershberger of Grantsville, passed through Oakland Saturday en route to a point near Eglon where they visited friends until today when they return home.

Mrs. James W. Leathers was in Grafton from Friday until Monday where she was summoned by the death of her sister, Mrs Bowmaster, who died in that city last Thursday evening.

For ten days A. D. Naylor will give special low prices on car load of three-seated spring wagons and car load of surreys. 14-3t.

Mr. Fred T. Martin is making preparations to erect a pretty dwelling on his property adjoining the old Catholic church in Oakland. The structure will be of brick and modern in every respect.

WANTED—A man or woman to join the advertiser in promoting a company for the development of about 10,000 acres of oil, gas, iron, and coal, slate, limestone, sand, two onyx marble beds and a lot of timber. Brains and energy with a little money will show phenominal results. For particulars or an interview, address "Promoter," Mountain Lake Park, Maryland.

You will find at Naylor's the largest assortment and best line of vehicles and implements and the lowest prices (quality considered) in Western Maryland. 14-3t.

Mr. and Mrs. Mahlon Miller, of near Grantsville, accompanied by their two children, Bruce and Linnie and also by Annie and Albert Fike, passed through Oakland Friday on their way to visit their daughter, Mrs. Fike near Sunnyside.

John B. Fay, Jr., of Washington, is here for a few days visiting his sister, Mrs. J. O. Browning. During this season Mr. Fay has been pitching ball for the Lonaconing team and is being well supported in his position by the players of that aggregation.

Mr. E. G. Miller, of Deer Park, Md., and who years ago was a resident of Lonaconing, is visiting his old friends and the scenes of former days, and is being welcomed by all. Since leaving here he had the misfortune to lose his wife, who has been laid to rest in the sleep that knows no waking.—Lonaconing Star.

Hon. George A. Pearre, Mrs. Pearre and Mr. Wallace McKaig sailed yesterday on the North German Lloyd Steamship Princess Alice, from New York for Bremen, via Plymouth and Cherbourg. Col. Pearre hopes to find relief from the nervous troubles with which he has been afflicted by the ocean voyage.—Cumberland News.

Messrs. E. L. Mitchell and D. E. Bolden went down to Cumberland yesterday morning where the former secured plans for the erection of a handsome residence on the lot adjoining the home of ex-Sheriff Austin Brown on Second street. Mr. Bolden will erect the building for Mr. Mitchell.

Capt. James A. Hayden sold to Mr. Alpha Hinebaugh one day last week the lot and building on Liberty street which was for many years the home of this paper. Mr. Hinebaugh will remove the old structure and improve the lot by the erection of new carriage houses on the street end of the lot and on the alley back he will build a large livery barn.

Mrs. O. J. Shooley, of the Park, who was operated upon at the McComas Sanitarium a few weeks ago at which time an immense tumor was removed from her abdomen along with a portion of the intestines, has almost completely recovered and will be discharged from the institution in a few days. The operation was a remarkable one and her rapid recovery still more so.

The sudden storm Monday evening about six o'clock which struck this section of country did considerable damage to shade trees and orchards. In town quite a number of trees were blown down or stripped of their limbs and several signs blown from their fastenings. In the country near Oakland many orchards suffered. Aside from this little other damage has been reported.

Elijah Livengood met with a very painful accident, several days ago. He operates a sawmill about five miles up the Jennings railroad, and rides to and from his work on a small car that is propelled by hand and foot power. He got one of his feet caught between two cog wheels, which lacerated and tore the flesh in a frightful manner, but we are glad to note that the wound is not serious, although very painful.

You will find at Naylor's the largest assortment and best line of vehicles and implements and the lowest prices (quality considered) in Western Maryland. 14-3t.

WILL BEGIN LONG TRAMP.

Rev. J. B. Shoup Will Start On His Trip to St. Louis Saturday.

Rev. J. B. Shoup, a member of the Old Soldiers' Colony, located at Fitzgerald, Ga., intends to take a long walking during the summer. At sunrise on June 11 he will start opposite a marker set up to designate the starting point of the old National Pike and walk the entire length of the old road to St. Louis—some 900 miles.

After spending sometime at the great show the old minister expects to attend the national G. A. R. encampment at Boston, August 15; then take another tramp down through Maine, across New Hampshire and Vermont to the St. Lawrence, ascend that stream by boat, cross New York and attend the annual reunion of his old regiment, the Third Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery, at Gettysburg in October; then, perhaps, return on foot to his home in Georgia.

Rev. Mr. Shoup formerly served Lutheran churches in Garrett county, Md., but has lived for some 20 years in Florida and Georgia. He served two years during the Civil War and was one of the Davis-Clay prison guards at Fortress Monroe. Having suffered a sunstroke in '64 he is much of his time unable to work in the ministry, but must lead an out door life; hence, in part, this pedestrian undertaking.

This office was visited Monday by Mr. Wade Lohr, of Bittinger, who came here Saturday with his wife to visit Mr. and Mrs. Peter P. Lohr.

Last Thursday Merchant Arthur Townshend slipped and fell against the edge of a protruding board at his place of business on Alder street and striking his back fractured two ribs. With characteristic energy, however, Mr. Townshend is still on duty although at times suffering intensely.

The Guild of St. Matthew's church will hold their market at Mrs. Cropp's store on Saturday morning, from nine until eleven o'clock. Those who have promised donations will please send the same to the store by 9 o'clock. All are cordially invited to give the market their patronage and leave orders for the following week.

Miss Rosalie Boughner Howe returned Sunday night from Memphis, Tenn., where she spent the past year most successfully as the head of the piano department of St. Mary's school. Miss Howe will be here until after commencement but will probably go elsewhere to spend the summer. She expects to return to Memphis next fall.—Morgantown Dominion.

Mr. Sylvester Ryland, who is something of a gardener, is bemoaning the fact that a horse got loose in his garden on Tuesday night, after the heavy rain, and the next morning it looked as though a good sized cyclone had passed through it. It is a good thing that Mr. Ryland is as mild tempered as he is, otherwise the quietude of the neighborhood might have been disturbed.—Meyersdale Commercial.

Mr. A. F. George, of Swanton, who is one of the Government's inspectors of rural free delivery routes, is at present in Hodgenville, Ky., near where Abraham Lincoln was born. A few days ago this office received from Mr. George a very handsome souvenir showing pictures of the house in which President Lincoln was born, the spring from which he carried water when a boy to supply the household and the old grist mill to which he "saddled" grain to be ground into flour. The booklet is an interesting one and Mr. George has our thanks for the same.

School Trustees Organize.

The trustees of the Oakland public schools, Messrs. John W. Hart, Daniel Hinebaugh and Joseph E. Harned, organized last Saturday by the election of Mr. Hinebaugh president of the board and Mr. Harned secretary.

Matters looking toward the improvement of the local schools were discussed at length. Among other things it was decided by the board not to employ a principal for the school at present but to hold the position open until August 1st and in the meantime receive applications for the same.

It is Seasonable.

Mr. S. A. Kendall, president of the Yough Manor Lumber Company, came home from Kendall, Md., on Friday night, he having spent the week at their large mill and lumbering camp at that point. He reports that one day last week some of his men engaged in logging got in to a nest of "rattlers" and killed seven large ones before they could hide away in the rocks, and it was not much of a day for snakes either. That part of the mountains has long been noted for its snake dens, and they are more prolific than usual this year it appeares.—Myersdale Republican.

Call for yuor Letters

Mrs. Halie McRoby, Mr. Edgar Barnes, Moses Kayser, C. M. Ness, John Sinder.

ANNIVERSARY PROGRAM.

To Be Rendered at St. Paul's M. E. Church Sunday, June 19th.

Arrangements for suitably observing the seventy-fifth anniversary of the founding of St. Paull's M. E. Sunday school in Oakland, have been practically completed.

The anniversary will occur on Sunday, June 19th, at which time all the scholars of the original school now living and who can be present, are expected and will occupy the front row of pews in the church.

An elaborate program has been prepared for the occasion wrich is printed below:

MORNING SERVICE—10 O'CLOCK.

1. Processional.....100 Pupils. "Soldiers of Jesus,"
2. Prayer.....Dr. H. Scott.
3. Anthem....."Seek ye the Lord." Choir.
4. Responses.....91st Psalm.
5. Song by school....."Planting of Sharon's Rose."
6. Historical Sketch.....E. H. Sincell.
7. Hymn No. 8....."From all that Dwell Below the Skies."
8. Address by Rev. J. M. Davis, Supt.
9. Music by Choir (to be selected).
10. Offering.
11. Song....."Auld Lang Syne."
12. Benediction.

Informal reception to the survivors of the School of 1857.

COMMITTEE OF RECEPTION.

Rev. H. Scott and Wife,
Rev. J. M. Davis and Wife,
Mrs. S. L. Townshend,
Mrs. Sallie Scott,
Mr. George M. Mason and Wife,
Mr. Samuel Ferguson and Wife,
Mr. E. D. Kepner and Wife,
Mr. Wm. Groves and Wife,
Mrs. D. H. Loar,
Mrs. Jane Wolf,
Mrs. Margaret Lawton.

EVENING SERVICE.

1. Hymn....."All Hail the power of Jesus' Name."
2. Prayer,.....Rev. J. M. Davis,
3. Anthem,.....(Selected),
4. Address,.....Rev. H. Scott.
5. Hymn,....."How firm a foundation ye Saints of the Losd."
6. Remarks, (Limited to 10 minutes each).
7. Hymn,....."God be with you 'till we meet again."

Benediction.

In addition to the above handsomely printed souvenirs of the occasion showing the building in which the school was organized, its present home and half-tone engravings of many of its officers will be distributed *gratis*.

Havoc At Mt. Lake.

One of the hardest rain storms known at Mountain Lake Park caused considerable damage Monday evening. Lightning struck a tree near the auditorium and two lightning arresters on a pole of the electric light company were broken and burnt out. Twelve large glass in Mrs. Blue's home, opposite the auditorium were broken and three in Mrs. Weimer's house cracked. The wires of the light company were cut at several places and a number of transformers put out of use. The light company was able to light the town as usual Tuesday night, as they had a force of men at work at once. A number of trees were blown down.

Town Wrecked.

The town of Amos, situated in the interior 12 miles from Fairmont, was partially destroyed and that portion of Marion county oil fields situated near the town nearly completely cleared of its derricks by a hurricane which swept over the section Sunday. Fifty derricks were destroyed and the roofs of half the houses of the town, which has 300 inhabitants, were blown off, while many of the houses were lifted from their foundations and completely wrecked. Many persons received slight injuries, but no one was seriously hurt. The property loss in the field and town will aggregate $150,000.

Lutheran Church Services.

Services at St. Mark's Lutheran ch. as follows: Prayer service every Wednesday at 7.30 p. m.; Catechize every Saturday, 2.00 p. m; Sabbath School, 9.30 p. m.; Christian Endeavor, Sunday, 7.00 p. m.; Preaching services next Sabbath at 10.30 a. m. and 8 p. m.

HELLO!

Yes, if you want to keep cool,

TOWNSHEND

you.

Anything you want in white and color goods for waists and dresses. Also fine line underwear, for ladies and gents. Nicest line of dress shirts and ties in town.

We have the best thing out for children's waists.

Straw hats for everybody at prices to suit everybody.

S. L. Townshend & Son

GO TO

Dixon & Kelso's For Your Groceries.

For one week, commrncing June 6th. These prices will be the talk of the day.

Christian's Best Flour, per sack	72½c
Lexox Soap, per cake	03½c
Fancy Table Syrup per gallon	33½c
3 cans Choice Tomatoes	25 c
Good Salmon, per can	09 c
" Corn "	09½c
" Peas "	09½c
" Corn Starch per package	04½c
Levering Coffee, per lb	11½c
Blanke's Best Moca and Java Coffee, per lb	17½c
Armour's Star Hams, "	13¾c
" Sliced Beef, "	26 c
" Pure Lard, "	11 c
Fancy Evaporated Peaches, per lb	09 c
" " Apples, "	07½c
" 30-40 Prunes "	07½c
" Macaroni, "	07½c
Good Rice, "	04½c
" Navy Beans, "	04½c
" Lima " "	06 c
" Ginger Snaps, "	05 c
" Lemon Cakes, "	07 c
Best Cream Chesse, "	15 c

TERMS—CASH.

Yours, respectfully,

DIXON & KELSO.

P. S—Pay 24c, Cash, or 25c, Trade, for Wool.

The Up-to-Date Grocery,

First National Bank Building, Oakland, Md.

Exclusively a Grocery Store.

CASH OR PRODUSE—One price to everybody and that the lowest consistent with a complete line of High-Grade Groceries.

Everything New, Clean and First-Class.

Fresh Vegetables on THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS.
Largest Line of CRACKERS in Oakland—Fresh Every Week.

W. H. BARTLETT.

Oakland Model Steam Bakery

We Have Put a Stop to Home Baking.

If our bread did not stand the test of eating with home-made bread we would soon have to quit business. Our new process of making the dough by machinery is far better and cleaner than it can be done by human hands in any kitchen. A short visit to our light, airy bakery will show that *delicatessen* bread is superior to home-made bread, on sanitary conditions alone. We know it is better than home-made bread and a trial will convince you.

A fine assortment of fine cakes always on hand, fresh every day,

ICE CREAM,

Ice cream delivered to all parts of Oakland and Mountain Lake Park.

Our bread can be had at BARTLETT'S and GORTNER'S.

THOS. LITTLE.

This is the season of year to make changes, and I will make a GREAT REDUCTION in the prices of

China and Porcelain Ware.

I have a large stock of this goods and they must go at the remarkably low price of 10c each. Many of these pieces are cheap at 25c. But I have concluded to sell all at the low price of 10c each.

They consist of Decorated, Gold Trimmed Meat Plates, large and small, Bakers, Nappies, Pitchers, Bowls, Cups and Saucers, large and small plates, just the thing for every day use.

Also a Fine Line of Imported China at Less than Cost.

Come Early and get the Choice Pieces.

THOS. LITTLE.

L. A. RUDISILL,

REAL ESTATE, LOANS, INSURANCE,

Mountain Lake Park, Md.

LIFE, ACCIDENT, HEALTH AND FIRE INSURANCE.

I sell Farms, Dwelling and Business Houses, Hotels, Lots, Coal, Timber and Oil Lands anywhere in Garrett county, Maryland. - - - -

Special attention given to Renting and Selling Mountain Lake Park, Loch Lynn and Oakland property.
I have some attractive Bargains in Houses and Lots in Loch Lynn.

OFFICE IN THE NEWS BUILDING.

BETTER ROADS IN MARYLAND

Much Interest Shown in Many Counties of the State

THE SHOEMAKER ROAD BILL

Has Given Much Encouragement What the Geological Survey is Doing.

Encouraged by the Maryland Legislature's passage of the bill for State aid in the building of scientifically constructed roads, known generally as the Shoemaker Good Roads bill, the Maryland Geological Survey, under the direction of Dr. Wm. Bullock Clark is preparing for an active summer of service in the interest of the Boards of County Commissioners throughout the State, from which calls for assistance in the way of expert information, estimates and road engineering have begun to come in to the Survey authorities. As the advantage of the new law became more generally understood in its economical aspect, ease of administration and satisfaction to the user of the road, the Marvland Geological Survey will be very active through its highway engineer, Mr. A. N. Johnson in meeting requests of assistance from all quarters of the State.

A very striking sign of the prospective betterment of roads in Marvland is the interest and progress manifested in the various counties to help themselves and to push forward scientific road-building. In each case the fact that there will early be available a considerable sum under the Shoemaker Act will be a great assistance and it is expected that full advantage will be taken of the opportunity for obtaining the supervision of road-building by Mr. A. N. Johnson. The question with which each county is confronted is whether under the present method of administering its road funds the roads have steadily improved a dollar's worth for every dollar that has been expended upon them and whether the best results have been obtained in each case. In other words, have your roads in your county when once built, even though at considerable outlay, given thorough satisfaction and require but little expense from year to year for repairs, or does the same amount of labor have to be gone over each year at the same total expense because they were not built scientifically in the first place?

What are the facts in this connection? In the past fifteen years the people of Montgomery county have expended on their roads, including tolls, over $540,000. Let us say that it is necessary to expend as much as half this sum on repairs which are absolutely needed to keep the roads in a safe condition and that the other half of the money should have been expended in making good macadam roads. If this had been done, then in the past fifteen years they would have spent a little over $270,000 on well-made roads. Now put the cost of a good macadam road at a comparatively high figure, say $6,000 per mile for a 18-foot macadam, accordingly they should have constructed in the last 15 years 45 miles of good roads. But 45 miles of good macadam roads have not been built in the last 15 years in Montgomery or in any other county of the State.

A realization of the unsatisfactory and wasteful method pursued in the past, is, however, apparant in many parts of the State and there is now in progress a definite sentiment for scientifically constructed roads. Requests for assistance have been received by the Survey from 14 of the 23 counties in the State and examinations, plans and estimates have been made for upwards of 60 pieces of roads. Not all of these have been improved wholly accordingly to the suggestions given, but in a large number of instances the work has been done according to the plans and specifications that were furnished.

The latest engagement received by the Highway Division, through the impetus of the superiority of the roads already built by the Survey and by the recent discussion of the good roads bill in this State, is a proposition to build a macadam road two miles long from Kensington, Montgomery county, to Wheaton. Mr. Johnson had a consultation with the Board of County Commissioners of Montgomery county last Friday at which measures were taken to have specifications presented at an early date. As another instance of progress, Baltimore, Prince George, Allegany and Carroll counties have engaged a road engineer for the improvement of their highways and with these gentlemen the Highway Division of the Survey will in all probability be called into consultation. In a number of other counties money has been appropriated and in one instance bequeathed for making sections of the State model roads under the specification of the Maryland Geological Survey. One of the roads was made in Queen Anne's county on the Eastern Shore, where heretofore oyster shells had been the only material used to improve the roads. This road was constructed by Survey of a base slag from the steel works at Sparrow's Point, where the slag could be readily shipped on barges to a point about a mile and a half from the road. The material was employed because of its cheapness and has made a very satisfactory road although one not well adapted to withstand very heavy traffic. Its cost was $2300 a mile. In 1903 the county commissioners of Cecil county appropriated $11,000 for the construction of a macadam road to be built under the Maryland Geological Survey specifications at Rising Sun. This road which has been completed for one mile, is macadamized for a width of 12 feet and grade for a width of 20 feet, and will cost at the rate of about $4,000 a mile. The result of the employment of a road engineer in Baltimore county who should have charge of all the road mending throughout the county, has been in more road-construction according to modern methods, in the past two years than any time before. In Prince George's county, the new road law created a board of road commissioners who have complete charge of the road funds, which were taken out of the hands of the county commissioners. This law also provided that the improvment of the roads leading into the county from Washington should be under the direction of the State Geological Survey, and considerable work of a permanent character has been done in reducing the grades and graveling a number of these main roads of the county. As the amount of money for this purpose is only $6,000 annually, but comparatively small mileage of road has been improved so far.

In every case it has been the effort and the aim of the highway engineer of the survey to induce the county officials to concentrate the road funds at their command to the improvements of especially bad portions of the roads, putting such places into a proper state of repair to the end that some real and lasting benefit would be gained; so that what was done in one year would not be entirely obliterated in the next. A very simple necessary improvement to the road-building equipment of the counties, and one which is strongly urged by the Geological Survey is the purchase of steam rollers for the highways. The counties of Baltimore, Hartford, Cecil and Allegany have already accepted the suggestion of the Survey and have provided themselves with the rollers while Dorchester and Howard counties are considering a similar purchase and the Montgomery county commissioners have been advised to do likewise.

Miss Rose McGraw was at Deer Park yesterday, where she completed arrangements for occupying the family's beautiful summer cottage for the present season, and, with her mother, expects to leave this city for that point next Tuesday. This season bids fair to be a very successful one at Deer Park and Oakland. Many residents of eastern cities who will go to the St. Louis Exposition will stop for a season at one or the other of these famous resorts, and the demand for cottages this season is heavy already. The McGraw cottage at Deer Park is one of the most handsome and comfortable and has extensive and beautiful grounds, and the family greatly enjoy occupying it during the heated term.—Grafton Sentinel.

Try for Health

222 South Peoria St.,
CHICAGO, ILL., Oct. 7, 1902.

Eight months ago I was so ill that I was compelled to lie or sit down nearly all the time. My stomach was so weak and upset that I could keep nothing on it and I vomited frequently. I could not urinate without great pain and I coughed so much that my throat and lungs were raw and sore. The doctors pronounced it Bright's disease and others said it was consumption. It mattered little to me what they called it and I had no desire to live. A sister visited me from St. Louis and asked me if I had ever tried Wine of Cardui. I told her I had not and she bought a bottle. I believe that it saved my life. I believe many women could save much suffering if they but knew of its value.

Georgia Dunbar

Don't you want freedom from pain? Take Wine of Cardui and make one supreme effort to be well. You do not need to be a weak, helpless sufferer. You can have a woman's health and do a woman's work in life. Why not secure a bottle of Wine of Cardui from your druggist today?

WINE of CARDUI

One Sided

By MARAVENE KENNEDY

....Copyright, 1903, by T. C. McClure....

"A wife? You mean a housekeeper. Unless I learn to cook your dinners and make my own dresses you won't marry me. Very well." She laid his ring on the table. "It isn't so much that I object to the work of cooking and sewing, but that you should make it an issue in our marriage."

Weston's handsome face was troubled.

"I love you," he said simply, "love just to look at you, be near you, hear your voice, but there has to be more than an emotion between folks for a happy wedded life. Humanity is pretty poor stuff; we never rise far above our material wants. When a man has just downed a poorly cooked dinner—burnt steak, undone biscuit, soggy pie—he's not just in the humor to appreciate his wife's kisses."

He drew her on his knee and kissed tenderly the mutinous little mouth.

"It's for your happiness as much as mine, sweetheart. I don't want to make a slave of you. We'll have a girl to help with the work, and I won't howl over the bills for my little wife's dresses. But I want you to know how to do things."

"Papa is satisfied with the way I manage his house," she said stubbornly.

Weston glanced at the untidy rooms, the slovenly servant passing the open window. He thought of the unsavory meals he had eaten in "this house" and inwardly groaned.

"But, Lucie," he urged, "wouldn't you rather laugh with me evenings than cry on my shoulder because the cook's left and you've burned the meat up, or because Madame Highflier has ruined your new frock? My sister was raised pretty much as you've been, and I lived with her a year after she was married, so I know whereof I speak. John has dyspepsia and looks as though he wished heaven were his home."

"He had no right to marry unless he could support his wife properly," she retorted unreasonably.

"He earns $6,000 a year," said Weston dryly, "three times what I do." He shrugged his shoulders and laughed. "You see, darling, it behooves us to know how to manage our house and our frocks."

IN A FLASH WENT DOUGHY HANDS AND ALL AROUND HIS NECK.

"Life is too short to drudge," said she, unmollified. "I want my time for my own—to read, study, travel about."

"That's different," he answered in a constrained voice. "I was thinking of just a little home, with our own pretty yard and garden. I even looked forward, joyfully, to working that same garden myself; and a nice little house and runabout, and a few weeks' vacation in summer, and one servant just to help—not to manage. My brother Ned lives that way—he and Alice and the two children. Ned don't earn as much as I do, either. So you see—I—I thought"— He waited a little. "Good-by, Lucie," he said softly and put the discarded ring in his pocket.

"It's my ring," she cried, then jerked her hand away as he tried to put it on her finger.

"Keep it, Lucie; it's yours, as are my heart and life. You can send it to me when—you—marry the man who can give you the things I can't."

"I hate you!" she sobbed and rushed from the room.

Weston went slowly down the walk, a serious look on his strong, young face. Perhaps he had bungled, he thought miserably. But he was only a man, practical and unimaginative; he could not know that to the girlish, romantic mind it was simply impossible to think of love as other than thrills, kisses and blissful hours of being together.

Lucie cried heartbrokenly. For a week she stayed at home and hugged her grief—not nearly so joyous a proceeding as hugging Tom and talking and laughing in their jolly way together. But on Thursday she went to see Emma Day. Emma was a music teacher. Then the tide turned. It was a buxom Irish girl with pleasant face and hearty voice. She wanted to take music lessons. She was cook in a foine family, ma'am; she had three hours a day all to hersilf, so she did, an' could she be afther larnin' to play the pianny at all in a year come last Palm Sunday?

Miss Day looked commiseratingly at the girl's big, unshapely fingers.

"It takes a long time to learn to play the piano well," she said kindly, "and it would cost you about all your wages. Frankly, I would advise against it."

The girl's face fell dismally. She turned to Lucie. "Is it so, ma'am?" she asked piteously. "I cooks on your sthrate, an' I hears you playin', an' I want to play that thune about the shamrock that you plays, ma'am."

She sat down with a thump as Lucie's face, too, spoke disapproval. "I must, ma'am," she moaned. "It's for Ignatius. He's comin' over thin. He loves the pianny—he's to be me man—an' he sings foine, ma'am. There's not his equal in the ould country, an' him a tyin' to me. Shure, an' it's one sided, it is. If I could only do something to plaze him; somethin' to make him feel I was desarvin' of his love."

"He'll have your love—yourself!" cried Lucie in a strange, tense voice.

"An' shure an' he will, ma'am; a great hulk who can cook his victuals an' wash an' iron; any girl can do that. I wants to do somethin' for him, somethin' that'll make him feel histed up over, ma'am. 'An' shure an' Katie did this for me,' he'll say. It's the swate consate of men to want their swatehearts to do for thim what they've niver done for no one else. It would be worth all the time an' money, ma'am, jest to see me boy's face whin I sets down an' plays him a thune."

Lucie's fair face was transfigured. To see her Tom's face, to hear him say, "And my Lucie did this for me!"

"You shall play!" she cried joyously. "I'll teach you myself, an hour every day, and you can teach me to cook and to keep house properly. I'm to be married too. It's one sided now, but—it won't be."

Then they both cried a little, but during the next month life was roseate to Lucie and Katie, though they both worked harder than they had ever done before. Lucie had intended to be very dignified about her love affair, but somehow Katie learned as much about Tom and his perfections as did Lucie about Ignatius and his "darlint ways."

Lucie was in the kitchen, hands deep in biscuit dough, dimpled arms moving with scientific motion, face flushed and deeply interested—when in walked Tom. And the look he gave her! In a flash went doughy hands and all around his neck.

"I got the dinner all myself yesterday," was what she said. "And I've made two dresses, and Katie says my pies are as good as hers—she can play exercises now—and, oh, Tom, tomorrow I'm to bake a cake!"

And though two open mouthed, wild eyed Irish girls stood not six feet away, Tom kissed the sweet upturned face "tin whole times, kusmack, for I counted thim meself," wrote Katie to Ignatius.

Wisdom For Wives.

A country vicar in the old country was noted for his excellent fatherly advice to young couples he wedded. He had printed cards of advice, which he used to distribute, besides giving guidance verbally. One of the cards was for the man and the other for the woman. That to the woman ran as follows: "When you marry him love him; after you marry him study him; if he is honest honor him; if he is generous appreciate him; when he is sad cheer him; when he is cross amuse him; when he is talkative listen to him; when he is quarrelsome ignore him; if he is slothful spur him; if he is noble praise him; if he is confidential encourage him; if he is secretive trust him; if he is jealous cure him; if he cares naught for pleasure coax him; if he favors society accompany him; if he does you a favor thank him; when he deserves it kiss him; let him think how well you understand him, but never let him know that you 'manage' him."

The Regulation of Financial Institutions

By F. D. KILBURN, New York State Superintendent of Banks

I AM unqualifiedly in favor of state control, ADEQUATE AND CLOSE CONTROL, not only of trust companies, but of all institutions of a financial nature which invite the public confidence and deal with the PEOPLE'S money. This control should be sufficiently comprehensive as to regulate the organization, provide ample supervision, and restrict investment in a way that will conserve, in so far as human ingenuity can provide, the interests of the public.

Investments in untried securities, promotion of questionable enterprises, speculative underwriting of stocks and bonds, and all other things of a character involving dangerous investment or promotion of individual interests, should not only be prohibited, but MADE A PENAL OFFENSE if indulged in contrary to law.

Immigration and the Schools

By Dr. W. H. MAXWELL, Superintendent New York City Schools

NEW YORK has shown a greater increase in its school attendance than any city in the world, and, though there are several contributory causes, THE CHIEF CAUSE IS IMMIGRATION. The number of immigrants in 1899 was 311,715 and in 1903 939,830, and diminution is not probable. The change in the character of the immigrants from the Teutonic races of twenty years ago to the preponderance of Latin and Slavish peoples of recent years has given educators much to think about, and particularly so here in New York, where a comparatively large percentage of the influx remains.

The significance of the problem lies in the fact that the immigrant of today DOES NOT ASSIMILATE as readily as did his Teutonic predecessor.

STATISTICS SHOW THAT 14 PER CENT ARE ILLITERATE AND THAT 90 PER CENT CANNOT SPEAK ENGLISH.

Announcements of Reduced Fares Authorized via B. & O. R. R., Summer Season—1904.

ATLANTIC CITY AND SEASHORE:
Special Low Rate Excursions from all points east of the Ohio River on June 30th, July 14th and 18th, August 11th and 25th, and September 8th.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.:
American Academy of Medicine (June 4-6) and American Medical Association (June 7-10). Very low rates. Tickets on sale, June 2nd to 6th, inclusive, good returning June 4th to 13th, inclusive.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.:
Imperial Council, Ancient Order of Mystic Shrine, July 13-15. Very low rates. Tickets on sale July 11th and 12th, good returning until July 23rd, inclusive.

BOSTON, MASS.:
National Encampment, G. A. R., August 15-20. One fare for the round trip. Tickets on sale August 13th to 15th, good returning August 20th, inclusive.

CINCINNATI, O.:
Grand Lodge, B. P. O. Elks, July 18-23. One fare plus $1.00 for the round trip. Tickets on sale July 15th, 16th, 17th, good returning until July 23rd, inclusive.

DETROIT, MICH.:
Baptist Young People's Union of America, International Convention. July 7-10. One fare plus $2.00 for round trip. Tickets on sale July 5th to 7th, good returning until July 12th, inclusive.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.:
National Prohibition Convention. June 28-30. One fare for the round trip. Tickets on sale June 20th to 27th, good returning until July 10th, inclusive.

LOUISVILLE, KY.:
Knights of Pythias, Biennial Encampment, August 16-19. One fare plus $1.00 for the round trip. Tickets on sale August 12th, 13th, 14th and 15th, good returning until August 31st, inclusive.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.:
Triennial Conclave, Knights Templar. September 5-9. One fare for the round trip to Chicago or St. Louis added to fares tendered therefrom (Chicago $50.00; St. Louis $47.50). Dates of sale to be announced later.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.:
Sovereign Grand Lodge, I. O. O. F. September 19-25. One fare for the round trip to Chicago or St. Louis added to fares tendered therefrom (Chicago $50.00; St. Louis $47.50). Dates of sale to be announced later.

TORONTO, ONT.:
Friends' General Conference, August 10-19. One fare plus $2.00 for the round trip. Tickets on sale August 9th to 11th, good returning until August 31st, inclusive.

For additional information concerning rates, routes, time of trains, etc., call on or address ticket agents Baltimore & Ohio R. R.

The Whole Trouble.

"What's the matter, little boy?" asked old Mr. Goodhart. "What are you crying for?"

"Boo, hoo!" sobbed the boy. "Boo, hoo!"

"Come, come! Don't mind! Don't mind!"

"Boo, hoo! I didn't, an' that's what I was licked fur."—Philadelphia Ledger.

The Automobile In War.

Now the bold Kuropatkin has sprung a new deal
In the shape of an ironclad automobile.
So woe to the Japs, and alas for their fate!
Let them swim for their island before it's too late.

Oh, think of blue fiends and red devils by scores
Being rushed through the ranks that compose the Jap corps,
Leaving mangled and bleeding men strewn on the scene,
Leaving powder smoke mingled with stale gasoline.

Their skill has been splendid, their pluck has been great,
But we who have witnessed buzz carts operate
Know it's time for the Japples to take to their heels
If civilized war admits automobiles.

FOR ALL ROUND WEAR our "Standard" Sack Suit meets its requirements perfectly. It is just the suit for the man who has not the time or the inclination to change frequently. While it is made on very modest lines yet it has that individuality which characterizes all Clothcraft productions. It has all the exclusive Clothcraft features, too, such as the non-breakable coat front, the patent telescope sleeve, and the telescope vest back. It will stand up under continual wear because it is made of all wool goods and is put together in the perfect manner which has made the makers famous.

"Clothcraft" manufacturers have been in business half a century. They've learned how to produce high grade clothing at low prices. You can judge their success from this one suit.

Your own custom tailor couldn't give you a better one at double the cost—and then he would keep you two weeks waiting for it. We can fit you ten minutes after you come into our store at a cost of $10 to $25. There's a style book here for you—don't you want it?

J. H. CUPPETT, Friendsville.

PLEASANT FIELDS OF HOLY WRIT

SAVE for my daily range
Among the pleasant fields of Holy Writ,
I might despair. —Tennyson.

The International Sunday School Lesson.

Second Quarter. Lesson XI. MarK xv, 21-39. June 12, 1904.

Copyright, Davis W. Clark.

Christ Crucified.

The quadruple description of the crufixion is a literary marvel. Though a circumstance of transcendent importance, the narrative of it is surprisingly condensed. There is no spinning out of details, no obtrusion of the personal opinions and sentiments of the narrators.

Here is a suggestion of how we ourselves should approach Calvary. It is not a theme for volubility. There should be no striving to magnify its painful horrors, or to compare the physical sufferings of its victim with those of others. A personal appropriation by faith is great riches.

Religious romancists have paved all the way between the Prætorium and Calvary with miraculous incidents. In strong antithesis to this, the evangelist mentions but two circumstances. At sight of one on whose brow innocence and benignity was stamped led to a shocking death, the daughters of Jerusalem wept aloud in pity. Jesus turned, and, as if with the impending siege in plainest view, bade them not to weep for Him, but for themselves and their children. In those awful days, barrenness, the disgrace of the Hebrew woman, would be at a premium. For if such a cruel deed as was now being done was possible, the tree of their national life yet being green, what horrors would characterize the extinction of that life! The fainting strength of Jesus makes the impressing of some one to bear his cross necessary. A foreign Jew, recognized as such by his Libyan garb, is compelled to do so. A changed heart was probably his exceeding great reward. So goes that most pitiful procession earth has ever seen. The centurion, mounted and in the van; a guard in shining armor, and numerous enough to make rescue of the victims impossible; the condemned, with their crimes recorded in black letters on boards daubed with gypsum, and hung about their necks; in the rear, the slaves carrying refreshments for the soldiers, besides nails, hammers, ropes, etc., necessary for the execution; and back of all, such a motley, unsavory crowd as a public execution would draw in our day.

Following the narrative, we first have the numbering of Jesus with transgressors. He was crucified between the malefactors, the insurgent robbers and murderers. He who could challenge the world to impeach his sinlessness, was "made sin." He was put to the extremity of a convicted felon.

With the first shedding of his blood begins his mediatorial prayer, "Father, forgive them." The "inventiveness of love" finds a palliating circumstance in their ignorance. "They know not what they do." The prayer sweeps out to include, not the coarse executioners alone, but the cunning conspirators who use them as their tools.

It is enough to brand it with infamy that destroying vice of gambling, that it obtruded itself at the crucifixion. The soldiers threw dice to determine which should have the most valuable garment of the sufferer. They "chanced off" the seamless robe.

"He saved others." Unconscious, undesigned encomium! "Let Him save Himself." Last recurrence of the wilderness temptation! That which is a literal possibility is a moral impossibility. Except he stay upon the cross he cannot be a Savior. If He remains not, He can not utter that ineffable cry, "It is finished!"—the work the Father gave Me to do." Keener than mortal pangs are the brutal gibes of rulers, populace, and soldiery.

That triple inscription may signify that the story of the cross is destined to go into all languages, as it there appeared in the tongues of conquest, culture and colloquy.

The sovereign power of redeeming love has a splendid exemplification even in the deepening gloom of Calvary. As the hours wear away, the innocence, the divinity of his fellow-sufferer dawns upon the miud of the malefactor. It pains him to hear the continued railing of his comrade in crime. He chides him, reminding him of the justness of their condemnation, and affirming the guiltlessness of Jesus. To eye of faith there opens to him a blissful vista beyond the chasm of death. He recognizes the sufferer, spite of His marred visage as monarch of that realm. In the strength of a belief that prompts to action, he joins his fortunes irrevocably with those of the crucified Nazarene, and entreats recognition when He comes to the regal splendors of His coronation.

What Jesus did then, he has been doing ever since. He opened paradise to a penitent. But His obedience unto death, even the death of the cross, was the key, and the only one, to unlock that paradise.

Nature, as if become sentient on account of the incomparable tragedy now enacting, drapes herself in a veil of impenetrable blackness.

In that darkness, the seventh word from the cross is heard. The Son, having drunk to its dregs the cup the Father had given Him now, in the very hour and article of death, confidently commends His soul to that Father.

The Teacher's Lantern

Pilate's ironical inscription has a germ of truth in it. Jesus is king. His dominion is wider than the most ambitions Cæsar ever dreamed of.

What was a taunt to the Jews was a tribute to Jesus. Pilate would fain acknowledge Him a kingly spirit, of whom the Jews were not worthy. To this covered eulogy of the procurator the dying thief added his "Thy kingdom."

The cross is always divisive. It once separated a believer from an unbeliever. It does so yet wherever it is preached. People range themselves in two classes. The cross is the divisor.

A study of Calvary reveals the intensive forcefulness of the expression, "Crucify the Son of God afresh." Indifference, unbelief, and apostasy are doing this daily.

It is inconceivable that the spirit of Jesus, just mingled with common air, was dissipated and lost, as to its identity, when he breathed it forth. He commended it as an inconceivably precious thing to the care of a personal God, the Father of Spirits.

The Lord of life helped the dying penitent at His side to stand the shock of dissolution by the assurance of a perpetuation of conscious life beyond, and an immediate entrance to Paradise.

When Jesus entered Paradise it was in company with an executed criminal. This trophy of His redeeming love, this evidence of the power of His cross, He presented to all the intelligences of the sky.

It is a common error that the man who was impressed to bear the cross was a Negro. The presence of a Jew from Africa can easily be accounted or. Ptolmæus Lagi forcibly colonized Cyrene, Northern Africa, with a great number of Jews, who built for themselves a synagogue in Jerusalem to which they might resort at feast-times.

The thoughts of Jesus, even in His mortal agonies, were upon others, as his three first "words from the cross" indicate, "Father, forgive them;" and to the penitent thief, "This day;" and to His mother, "Woman, behold thy Son."

Gambling is that one horrid vice that could intrude upon even the crucifixion scene. The rattle of the dice-box was heard at the foot of the cross. It is the dehumanizing vice. At Monte Carlo, todav, the suicide's revolver often rings at the table. Liveried servants throw a sheet over the corpse and carry it out, and the game goes on!

Crucifixion was abolished by Constantine, out of sacred regard for the cross as the instrument of the Savior's passion. Thus for fifteen centuries the world has been rid of this cruelest mode of capital punishment. And the spread of the humanizing gospel has reduced to the minimum the pains and indginities of those who must suffer the extreme penalty.

The twenty-second Psalm, written, as Henstenberg affirms, in the greatest heat of David's conflict with Saul, is also strikingly minute in its portrayal of the last agony of Jesus. The agonized cry, the derision, the pierced hands and feet, the parting of the garments, and many other circumstances, are here. They are directly quoted, or at least alluded to, in the New Testament. The psalm evidently has a broader application than to the mere historic event of David's being surrounded by the soldiers of Samuel at Maon. It is most Messianic of all Messianic psalms.

For Sale.

A cottage at Mountain Lake Park, Md.; 12 rooms, kitchen and attic; is used as a boarding house, and has good patronage; splendid location, near Auditorium. Also, 10 acres of good land one-half mile south of Mt. Lake Park, all cleared except 1½ acres. For further particulars address or call on F. P. ARNOLD, Mt. Lake Park, Garrett county, Md. 49-26t

Estray Notice.

There came to my place last fall two sheep, one ewe and one wether. Owner will please call, identify property and pay all costs and remove same. HENRY BAUGH.
Engles Mills.

Money to loan on real estate. Easy payments. Apply to Julius C. Renninger, Oakland, Md. 33 tf

HEAT AND THUNDER IN JUNE SAYS HICKS.

Month of Roses is to Be of the Kind That Blisters the Bather.

The Rev. Irl R. Hicks promises some "spells" of unsettled stormy weather in June.

On the 2d and 3d it will grow much warmer. During the 4th to 6th marked electrical storms will move eastward across the country. Intense lightning and thunder, with hail and heavy rain in many parts may be counted on. There will be a change to much cooler, with rising barometer, westerly winds and clearing skies after the storm.

General rain and thunder storms, with abnormal displays of lightning and heavy hail may be expected, reaching a crisis about the 9th to 12th. For several days thereafter there may be protracted storms and thunder squalls. Very changeable temperature will be experienced, ranging from phenomenally high to unreasonably cold.

The third storm period—regular—is central on the 16th. There may be expected a very warm wave, low barometer and high humidity, causing many very active and violent electrical storms with downpours of rain and hail. Change to high barometer and surprisingly cool, almost to frost northward, will come in from the northwest behind these storms.

The fourth storm period—reactionary—central on 21st to 22d, should bring rising temperature and falling barometer, with much lightning in the heavens during the nights and afternoon thunder squalls and showers, to the great annoyance of haymakers.

The last storm period—regular—may bring a prolonged period of threatening, stormy culminations, one centering about the 25th and the other about the 30th. A very warm wave will appear in western parts about the 24th and rapid storms of wind, rain and thunder need not surprise on and touching the 25th. There may be a daily cycle of afternoon thunder storms up to the end of the month. Possibly a rising barometer, west winds and cooler may intervene, bringing fair weather from about the 27th to 29th. But returning warmth, low barometer and electrical storms are almost certain to develop about the 30th.

WEST VIRGINIA CENTRAL AND PITTSBURG RAILWAY CO.
IN EFFECT NOV. 29, 1903.

SOUTHWARD No. 3 P. M.	No. 1 A. M.	STATIONS	NORTHWARD No. 2 NOON	No. 4 P. M.
3 15	7 00* lv	Cumberland ar	*12 00	*7 15
3 44	7 29	Rawlings	11 31	6 43
4 07	7 52	Keyser	11 08	6 20
4 22	8 05	Westernport	10 58	6 08
4 29	8 09	W. Va. C. Junc	10 51	6 01
4 47	8 27	Barnum	10 36	5 45
4 54	8 35	Shaw	10 28	5 37
5 10	8 55	Blaine	10 11	5 19
5 15	9 00	Harrison	10 06	5 15
6 00*	9 50† lv	Elk Garden	*8 10	*4 25
5†49†	9 35† lv	Gorman	*9,35	*4 43
5 55	9 42	Bayard	9 28	4 37
6 06	9 54	Dobbin	9 17	4 27
6 10	9 58	Henry	9 13	4 23
6 38†	10 27†	Thomas	*8 38	*3,53
7 10	10 55† ar	Davis	*8 05	*3 15
6 50	10 37 lv	Douglas	8 33	3 48
7 16	11 01	Hendricks	8 00	3 15
7 19	11 04	Hambleton	7 57	3 12
7 22	11 07	Bretz	7 52	3 07
7 25	11 10	Parsons	7 50	3 05
7 59	11 44	Kerens	7 16	2 31
8 15†	12 00† ar	Elkins	1v *7 00	2 15
	NOON			

No.25 P. M.	No. 3 A. M.	No. 1 P. M.		No. 2 P. M.	No. 4 P. M.	No.26 P. M.
3 30§	6 30†	2 30*	lv Elkins ar	*8 20	12 30	§9 15
3 45	6 47	3 47	R.C. Jct	8 03	12 13	9 00
3 48	6 51	2 51	Harding	7 59	12 09	8 57
4 01	7 04	3 04	Junior	7 45	11 55	8 44
4 10§	7 15†	3 15	ar Bel'g'n lv	*7 35	11 45† A. M.	§8 35

P. M.	P. M		P. M.	P. M.
*8 30	12 35†	lv Elkins ar	*9 55	*2 00
8 46	12 52	Beverly	9 39	1 44
9 10*	1 15†	ar Hutt'e ar	*9 15	1 20

No.27. A. M.		No. 28. P. M.
8 00*	lv Elkins ar	*4 45
8 58	Fishing Hawk	3 46
9 22	Glady	3 22
10 08	Burner	2 37
10 30*	ar Durbin lv	*2 15
A. M.		P. M.

† Daily * Daily except Sunday. § Sundays only.

H. G. CLARK, Manager. F. M. HOWELL, Gen. Pas. Agent.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R.R. TIME TABLE IN EFFECT Nov. 19, 1903.

The following time table on the B. & O went into effect on Sunday, May 15, 1904. Trains now leave Oakland as follows:

GOING WEST.

No. 7.—Daily ..... 1.54 A. M
No. 3—Daily ..... 7.17 A. M
No. 71—Daily except Sunday ..... 9.26 A. M
No. 55—Daily ..... 4.53 P. M
No. 1—Daily ..... 10.26 P. M

GOING EAST.

No. 4—Daily ..... 12.27 A. M
No. *8—Daily ..... 6.04 A. M
No. 2—Daily ..... 6.31 A. M
No. 72—Accom daily except Sun ..... 5.12 P. M
No. 46—Express, daily ..... 4.34 P. M
No. 12—Daily ..... 8.32 P. M

*No. 8 stops at Oakland only to let off passengers from points west of Grafton.

GEO. L. POTTER, General Manager
D. B. MARTIN, Manager Passenger Traffic.
V. V. WASHBURNE, Agent.

STATEMENT showing the condition of THE CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK, December 31st, 1903:

Capital Stock paid up	$ 1,000,000.00
Total Assets	14,192,177.63
Total amount of all liabilities	6,628,749.10
Total unearned premiums	5,646,414.36
Bonds & stocks owned by the Co.	11,460,530.14

State of Maryland, Insurance Department, (Commissioner's Office, Baltimore, Feb'y 15, 1904.)

I hereby certify that the above is a correct copy of the statement of The Continental Insurance Company of New York, N. Y., to December 31st, 1903, now on file in this Department. LLOYD WILKINSON,
12-3t Insurance Commissioner.

L. E. HANSON,
Mountain Lake Park, - - Maryland.
PLUMBING, GAS FITTING,
Steam and Hot Water Heating.
ESTIMATES FURNISHED.
All work done at reasonable prices.

Subscribe for The Republican.

How Forrest Won New Laurels

A FORTIETH ANNIVERSARY WAR STORY

June 10, 1864

[Copyright, 1904, by G. L. Kilmer.]

THE Confederate cavalry leader General N. B. Forrest added to his reputation as a great horseback fighter by winning a remarkable victory at Brice's farm, Mississippi, June 10, 1864. An army of 8,000 Federals under General S. D. Sturgis marched out of Memphis with flying colors to sweep Forrest and his rough riding band off Sherman's line of communications. Sherman was then closing in on Atlanta with a large army and drawing his supplies by rail from Nashville, Tenn., hundreds of miles from the scene of operations.

Twice before within the space of six months the ubiquitous raider Forrest had been slated for destruction by his anxious foemen for the purpose of safeguarding Sherman's march. General Sturgis himself led an expedition out of Memphis to entrap Forrest at the time of the Fort Pillow affair in April, but the movement had failed, like many others of the same nature in the course of the war. When Sturgis came within sight of Forrest at Brice's farm he wanted to turn back, but was dissuaded by his officers and formed for battle on the arc of a circle three-fourths of a mile in extent about half a mile from Brice's house, his right resting upon the main road along which he was marching southward. His force comprised two brigades of cavalry and three brigades of infantry, with two six gun batteries of light artillery.

Forrest had with him Lyon's, Rucker's and Johnson's brigades, all mounted men, and two four gun batteries, about 3,200 troops in all. The ground where Sturgis formed his men was elevated and thickly clad with stunted trees and tangled undergrowth, which furnished cover for the troops. A cautious soldier in Forrest's place would have taken a good position across the valley and compelled his foe to assume the initiative, but the impetuous fighter was fearful of delays and gave the order for a general attack. Sturgis' men received the assailants with a terrible fire, and the southern line was repulsed, with confusion in some places. Opportunely Forrest's batteries came to the front at a gallop and opened briskly on the Federals confronting Rucker's brigade. Under cover of the cannonade Rucker pushed his line forward, but the carnage inflicted by Sturgis' firm line again caused the southerners to waver.

Sturgis was not on the field during Forrest's first attack, and his brigade commanders failed to take advantage of the confusion in Forrest's column. No effort was made to follow up whenever one of the southern battalions recoiled from the deadly fire. Neither did the Federals attempt to turn the flanks of the enemy's shorter line. Sturgis was five miles in the rear, bringing up a brigade which had been delayed by a quagmire in the road produced by recent heavy rains. His officers at the front advised him to form the infantry for battle at some point in the rear of the fighting line and withdraw the cavalry to that position. This he declined to do and massed his whole command in front of Forrest, with his artillery stationed along the road.

It was past noon when Sturgis brought up the last troops and Forrest saw that his foe was being reenforced. Ordering his artillery captains to double shot the pieces with canister, Forrest led them to within sixty yards of the Federal line just as Sturgis was taking the offensive and his troops emerging into open ground near Brice's house. After two or three discharges from each of the eight guns in position the brigades of Lyon and Johnson charged upon the Federal left flank. The Federals were pressed slowly back upon Brice's house by this flank attack. Meanwhile Rucker's brigade, re-enforced during the fight by two regiments under Colonel Bell, moved forward across the fields and over fences, using their revolvers freely, toward the house. At this point the slaughter was fearful. Fully 800 Federals, according to Confederate accounts, lay dead and wounded around the house.

For a time this assault was held in check by the steady fire of Sturgis' cavalry on the front line. Finally, when Forrest's men pressed up to within seventy paces of the center of the Federal line, it gave way, exposing the flank of Colonel George E. Waring's brigade, which held a position in the woods and up to that time had beaten back every advance of the foe. Waring fell back and carried along Winslow's brigade as well.

Forrest's line, now shortened and strengthened, pressed on after the retreating Federals. Six of Sturgis' guns were captured around Brice's house. In a charge of the Eighth Kentucky cavalry upon this battery the color bearer was disabled by a shot, and Sergeant Brown of Company A seized the falling flag, rushed ahead of the line and placed it upon one of the Federal guns.

Forrest's artillerists promptly manned the captured guns and turned them upon the Federals. The fire from these pieces disabled the horses attached to another Federal battery, which was abandoned to the pursuers. Meanwhile Forrest's own batteries under Morton and Rice galloped forward and opened a canister fire upon the Federals crowded in the single road leading to Tishimingo creek, where there was a bridge still standing.

The day was sultry and hot, and the troops brought to the field by Sturgis were worn and distressed with the long march. The bridge was blocked with wagons, the teams of which had been shot down, and the retreating soldiers rushed into the creek to pass the obstructions. Forrest ordered his cavalry to halt and reorganize for more effective pursuit. As soon as the bridge could be cleared of wagons and debris two guns of Rice's Confederate battery worked their way through and, taking favorable positions, harassed the retreating troops on the banks of the Tishimingo.

The delay of the pursuers at the bridge gave Sturgis time to rally his line. For half an hour he gave vigorous battle, his men charging their pursuers and hurling them back upon Rice's guns. About 5 o'clock this second line was smashed by a flanking fire on the left and the artillery on the right. Rice's battery hurled double charges of canister into the Federal ranks, and Lyon's brigade rushed forward, completing the rout. Sturgis' colored brigade made an ineffectual attempt to hold on, but finally dissolved under the canister of Rice's guns.

The largest part of Sturgis' wagon train, numbering 250 and containing ten days' rations for the troops and a large supply of ammunition, fell into Forrest's hands, with 1,500 unwounded prisoners of war. Forrest captured fourteen pieces of artillery in action. Sturgis retreated all night and reached Ripley, twenty-four miles from Brice's farm, early on July 11. An attempt was made to reform the command there and give further battle, but a single regiment of Tennessee troopers, only 250 strong, appeared on the road behind the town, and, after checking an attack in this quarter, which threatened to cut the line of retreat, the Federals again marched on toward Memphis.

Forrest in person reached Ripley at 8 o'clock on the 11th and but for his impetuosity might have had time to inflict another terrible blow upon Sturgis. Only a single regiment was at hand besides his escort, and with them he attacked. The Federals fought bravely, losing a hundred men, including Colonel G. M. McCraig of the One Hundred and Twentieth Illinois infantry. In this fight General Grierson, commander of the Federal cavalry, narrowly escaped capture at the hands of Forrest's youngest brother, Colonel Jesse Forrest. Finding themselves beset in the rear and on the flanks, the Federals abandoned the ground before a strong column which Forrest had sent around their rear could get into position to cut off the retreat of the rear guard.

Forrest set out by a roundabout road to head off the enemy at Salem. Before reaching that place he fell ex-

FORREST'S BRAVE COLOR BEARER.

hausted from his saddle and lay for an hour by the roadside in a state of stupor. He had covered fifty-eight miles in twenty-four hours, besides the rides back and forth during the maneuvers of battle, and, although a man of iron frame, the ordeal had proved too much for him.

The Confederates claim that Forrest surpassed his previous records in this affair at Brice's farm. Their captures of artillery are fixed at nineteen guns, including two which the Federals buried. They also took twenty field ambulances and over 400 draft horses. The Confederates state that they buried 1,900 Federals and took captive 2,000 officers and men, including the wounded. Their own loss is set down at 140 officers and men killed and nearly 500 wounded.

The Confederates also state that Forrest brought but 2,300 men into action, as every fourth man was detailed as horse holder, the troopers fighting on foot. The adjutant of the Fourth Missouri cavalry (Federal) of Colonel Waring's brigade says that the enemy in view did not exceed 2,500 men. This officer admits that Forrest was outnumbered at least three to one. GEORGE L. KILMER.

Humor and Philosophy

By DUNCAN M. SMITH

Copyright, 1904, by Duncan M. Smith.

A PSALM OF SPRING.

Tell me not in mournful numbers
Life's a vain and vapid thing,
Flavorless as young cucumbers
In the blithe and bounding spring.

Life is real, life is action,
When the year is in its prime;
Also seventeen varieties distraction
At the gay house cleaning time.

Not enjoyment and not sorrow
Is our destined aim and end,
But to see if we can borrow
Half a dollar from a friend.

In the world's nerve racking battle
Always on the lookout be,
When you hear the muskets rattle,
For a place behind a tree.

Trust no smooth, persuasive stranger
With a patent get rich plan;
Even though he be a granger
He will "do" you if he can.

Lives of great men oft remind us
That queer methods sometimes pay
If policemen cannot find us
And we make our get-away.

Let us, then, be up and doing
When the year is at its flood,
Give the rag a rest from chewing
And take something for our blood.

Mr. Dooley's Cousin on the Merger.

"Do yez understand about the Northern merger decision?" asked Mr. Hennessy's uncle as he stepped in for his morning bracer.

"I do," says Mr. Dooley's cousin. "I do. 'Tis this way. Jim Hill he says to himself and some others that owned a nice bunch of railways, 'Boys,' he says, 'competition,' he says, 'is the life of trade,' he says. 'That bein' the case,' he says, 'we will,' he says, 'do our own compatin',' he says, 'and kaap,' he says, 'the life of trade in the family,' he says.

"'Do ye hear that, Teddy?' says Gineral Knox.

"'I do,' says the prisidint. 'Bad luck to them,' he says, 'it's against the law.'

"'Do ye know who we are?' says Jim Hill.

"'I do,' says Teddy.

"'Ye don't talk that way,' says Jim Hill.

"'You're pinched,' says Teddy, 'and ye can tell yer troubles to the suprame coort.'

"'All right,' says Jim Hill. 'They are a foine body of gintlemen.'

"'We'll see,' says Teddy dryly.

"'We will,' says Jim Hill.

"Well, the suprame coort thought about it eight hours a day for several months, seriously interferin' with golf, and finally they says: 'The prisidint is right. Ye'll have to compate with one another and not with yerselves.'"

"'Tis a great victory for the peaple," said Mr. Hennessy's uncle.

"It is," said Mr. Dooley's cousin. "It is; only they may never find it out whin they come to pay the freight."

She Wanted a Man.

He loved her to distraction,
But she could not return
The very slightest fraction,
Nor would she try to learn.

Although his folks were wealthy
And he was quite a catch,
She couldn't rouse a healthy,
Deep interest in the match.

She kept the reason shady,
So that he would not cry;
He was a perfect lady—
That was the reason why.

It Cured Him.

"We don't hear anything from Jamesby any more, and he used to be such a howling reformer."

"No; he has got an office."

PERT PARAGRAPHS.

Ever see a woman perform her great sleight of hand trick of making a $20 bill look like 30 cents?

In order that their civilization may be well balanced, a box of soap should be sent with each consignment of tracts to the heathen.

You wonder how they ever get those strawberries you see pictured in the seed catalogues in the regulation strawberry boxes?

Perhaps it is well for the pneumonia germ that it is not discovered, since so many lynching parties are abroad.

The judge charges the jury, but he makes the prisoner pay cash.

A girl always admires the taste of a magazine editor who uses one of her pictures.

When a trained nurse gets hold of a rich patient, some training she did not learn in the school comes handy.

At the present price of the stuff no man is tempted to have a disease just for the purpose of having it cured by radium.

COAL.

I am prepared to furnish and deliver to the citizens of Oakland, an excellent quality of

Bituminous Coal,

mined from my mine west of town.

Consumers are well pleased with the Heating Qualities of the product.

Orders left at the store of Thomas Little will be promptly filled.

E. Z. TOWER.

The Man Who Makes A STUDY OF HIS APPEARANCE

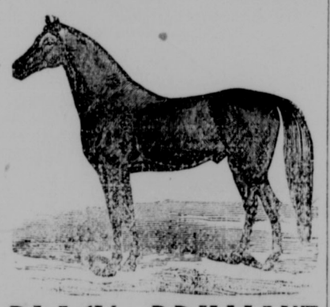
Is the man who best appreciates the detail of the tailoring we turn out. The workmanship passes without a question, the fit is naturally a matter of course, but the shape we mould into the garments give them a character that finishes them off and makes the satisfaction of the owner complete.

All this is a bid for your next tailoring order. We know we can make you the best clothes you ever wore. We want you to know it. That order is the best and only sure way to settle the question.

JAMES BROCK,
Dixon Building,
Oakland, Maryland.

THE

Percheron Stallion



BLACK BRILLIANT

Will stand for the season of 1904 as follows:

Monday and Tuesday of each week at the Stable of P. F. Mellinger, Beckman.

Balance of week at the Stable of Amos H. Reckner, near Bittinger.

BLACK BRILLIANT is registered in the Percheron Stud-book of America, his number being 19238.

He is black with a few white hairs on forehead.

PEDIGREE:—Foaled May 22, 1895; bred and owned by Bond Bros. of Sugar Hill, Pa.; got by Fra Diavolo 16382, he by Fra Diavolo 5717 (2889), he by Brilliant 710, he by Brilliant 1899 (756), he by Coco 11. (714), he by Vieux-Chasiin (513), he by Coco (712) he by Mignon (715), he by Jean-le-Blanc 739. Dam, Flora 18010 by Black Prince 1909.

Terms:—For Insurance, $10; $15 ten days on foot.

6-2m AMOS H. RECKNER & CO.

THE

SECOND NATIONAL BANK

of CUMBERLAND, MD

Designated United States Depository

SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS.
BOXES FREE TO CUSTOMERS.

This Bank Pays Three Per Cent. Interest on Time Deposits.

Capital	$100,000
Surplus and Other Undivided Profits	250,000
Liability of Shareholders	100,000
Additional Security to Depositors	$450,000

LLOYD LOWNDES, President.
D. ANNAN, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

Lloyd Lowndes, O. C. Gephart,
James Clark, L. M. Shepherd,
R. R. Henderson, J. Philip Roman,
M. L. Fesenmeyer.

EXAMINERS' NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned, appointed by the County Commissioners of Garrett county, to view the lands through which the new road, beginning for the same at the corner of W. T. Jamesson's land, adjoining the corporate limits of Loch Lynn Heights, and running thence along the lines of said Jamesson and D. R. Wagner's property, thence along the line of Alexander Lower's property, adjoining the farms of George Sisk, Edward Sembower and John Lewis to intersect the old road formerly known as the Lewis Thompson road, and examine whether the said new road should be made, will meet on the 30th day of June, 1904, at 8.30 a. m., at Jamesson's gate, Loch Lynn, for such purpose, and to determine whether the public convenience requires the said making of said new road, and if so, to locate the same, and perform their duty in the premises.

JOHN CLOSE,
G. B. M. FRIEND,
ANDREW J. LEE.
Examiners.

Oakland Pharmacy

JOS. E. HARNED, Proprietor.

Drugs, Chemicals, Stationery, Cigars Cameras and Photo Supplies

CITY COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

Regular Monthly Meeting Held Last Monday Evening

The June meeting of the City Council was held last Monday evening with all members of the body except President Ross present. Councilman Dixon was chosen president pro tem. Mayor McComas was also present.

After reading the monthly bills and ordering them paid business matters of minor importance engaged the members until a late hour.

A crossing was ordered placed on Third street from the corner of Green stieet, and the location of the sewer at that point ordered changed.

An ordinance regulating telephone and electric light wires was introduced and discussed at some length and final action deferred until a later meeting.

Another ordinance ordering telephone lines to be cabled was also introduced and held over until a special meeting to be held at the call of the president.

An order was passed instructing Councilman Bolden to draw plans and specifications for the reconstruction of the board walk fronting the block leading from Green street to the corner of Mr. D. E. Offutt's property on Second street.

The Republican Appreciaed.

From the far-off Golden Gate this office received Tuesday afternoon a letter from Mr. E. E. Enlow enclosing money order for his subscription, and in closing his letter says: "There never has been a time since I left the dear old mountains of "My Maryland" that I have not eagerly read THE REPUBLICAN, feeling it to be a long letter from home.

One Fare for the Round Trip to the Republican National Convention Chicago. Ill.. Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

Account Republican National Convention, at Chicago, Ills., June 21-24, the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company will place on sale Excursion Tickets to that point on June 16th to 20th, inclusive, good returning until June 29th, 1904, inclusive.

Call on Ticket Agents for full information.

Cutting Off Trackmen.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad company has extended its economical move to the maintenance of way department and is now cutting off many trackmen all over the line. The action took effect on the first day of June and there are now many trackmen formerly in the service that are out of employment.

Look Out for Swindlers.

The crop of swindlers working in the farming districts this year seems to be greater than ever this spring. Here are two of the latest. A number of men are working in different states selling a stock remedy on this plan. They appoint a local agent and offer to supply him with a stock of the remedy to be paid for after it is sold, but they require a signature to a contract ordering about $100 worth of the stuff to be shipped prepaid. At the end of a month the farmer agent is notified that he is indebted to the concern for the amount of the contract. (which by the way is in the hands of the swindler, the former agent having given no duplicate), and suit is brought for a smaller amount so as to keep it in a lower court. The farmer generally pays or compromises. The other swindler offers to set out an acre or more of trees and take half his pay from the crops of fruit. His scheme is to ask about one half more than the trees are worth on the plea that they are some new and wonderful variety, and he nce are sold at half (?) price, the other half to be paid, as stated, from the fruit. Suffice it to say this swindler having collected his price for the trees, which are generally of inferior sorts, never turns up for his share of the crops. Better confine purchases to local dealers or to men who advertise in papers of reliability and let general agents with wonderful propositions alone.

STUMP SPEECH IN CHURCH.

Governor White Talks for Dawson—Doxology Closes Meeting.

In stumping Mason county in the interests of Dawson as his successor, Governor A. B. White is using pulpits and biblical texts to meet emergencies. The other night at Leon the schoolhouse was engaged, but the crowd was so large that an adjournment to the church was necessary.

The choir was practicing hymns, and after this feature was concluded Governor White said it would be appropriate to begin a meeting in a church with a text from the Bible.

From the text he preached a sermon on tax reform, the issue in the fight for the governorship. At its close a sturdy farmer suggested singing the doxology, which was done with a will.

The Greed of Great Britain

By ANDREW CARNEGIE

MY aim is to show Englishmen how absurdly grasping they are—how unreasonable. Never has the world seen such a nation and there is much excuse for the feeling that Britain is entitled to continue to inherit the earth. She still wants more when what surprises every one conversant with her position is HOW SHE EVER SUCCEEDED IN GETTING AND DOING SO MUCH. I am impressed every time I look into the figures.

Mark ye, our foreign commerce is ONLY £903,363,000 per year.

Ungrateful favorite of the gods! It never was so great either in imports or exports. No nation ever approached it in amount. Per capita it is £21 10s. France has only £8 11s. 9d.; Germany, £8 6s. 8d.; United States, £6 3s.

Insatiate greed! It never was so great and is constantly increasing. ALL THE OTHER NATIONS COMBINED HAVE NOT AS MUCH. Beware lest thine ingratitude offend the gods. Think not that one nation can long continue to possess more than all others. Thy fleets shall increase, though thy world's share may fall as new nations grow. Thou wert first; now others build ships and must share with thee.

Our national wealth is ONLY £11,806,000,000. To none of thy sister nations has so much been given per capita, and to none, even to the largest, such sum in the aggregate. Only the American Union, forty-five nations combined, exceeds thy hoard, but even it—thy child beloved of the gods—HAS MUCH LESS PER CAPITA.

* * *

ONLY 9,000,000 tons of iron and ONLY 5,000,000 tons of steel do we now produce per year. Even our product of coal (230,000,000 tons) is no longer greatest of all.

This is the highest product of iron and steel thou hast ever reached, greater per capita than Germany both of iron and steel. Not even the giant United States equals thy iron product per capita. Hear thou the counsel of the friendly gods. Until a new supply of iron ore be discovered, draw not upon thy present store one ton more per year. Thy consumption per man is greatest of all.

Our people number only 42,000,000 and increase slowly. Russia has 120,000,000 and increases apace. Germany has increased until she has one-third more than we, and her yearly rate of increase is nearly double. America has double our number and has increased in the last three years more than 2,000,000 yearly. Our increase is not 400,000. We dwindle in comparison. Consider the lessening stamina of thy sons, the numbers rejected as unfit for military service, the millions upon the brink of starvation. The gods in their mercy deny thy prayer for much denser population. This must not be. MUCH INCREASE OF POPULATION WOULD DRAG THE STANDARD STILL FURTHER DOWN.

NOT TO ALL THE LEADING COUNTRIES COMBINED HAVE SO MANY BEEN GIVEN. WHAT WILL SATISFY THEE, SPOILED DARLING OF THE GODS? BEWARE THOU TEMPTEST THEM NOT TO WITHDRAW THEIR FAVOR. NOT EVEN THE AMERICAN UNION HAS HALF AS MANY SPINDLES, THOUGH DOUBLE IN POPULATION. HEAR THIS AND PAUSE.

In recent years what thy brimming cups could not hold has necessarily been bestowed upon other lands. What they get lessens not thy store; far otherwise—THOU SHAREST THEIR PROSPERITY. To thee the gods have placed under tribute the nations of the earth; none escapes. Rejoice, therefore, in the rapid advancement of the world, for upon this thine own undiminished prosperity depends. Thou must decline if the world prospers not. CEASE TO BE AS CHILDREN CRYING FOR THE MOON.

Thinkest thou the friendly gods have not foreseen this and ordered all for Britain's safety? Consider war, with the combination of powers which drove Japan from her spoil—France, Germany and Russia. Where, then, would be thy food supply if dependent upon thine own empire, every ton of it subject to capture upon the seas? How different thy position with the republic demanding that her flag be respected and food not contraband of war, every ton of thy needed food protected, or the republic thine ally! Think of all this and render thanks to the gods for their prevision.

THIS FOR YOUR OWN EAR: THE GODS HAVE MADE IT IMPOSSIBLE THAT THERE CAN EVER BE WAR BETWEEN THEE AND THY CHILD ACROSS THE SEA—SIMPLY IMPOSSIBLE.

If ever there could be war, which the gods have made impossible, food for thee from Canada would never reach Canadian seaports. Dismiss from thy thoughts such phantoms and chimeras dire; never again are English speaking men to stand face to face in battle. When they fight it will be SIDE BY SIDE for noble causes. Thus have the gods decreed. Know this, therefore—the best and safest position possible for thee, dependent as thou art and must remain for food from across the sea to feed thy people, is that thou be not dependent for thy chief supply upon thy colonies, thy food subject to capture, but upon the independent republic of THINE OWN RACE.

Do Newspapers Make Juvenile Criminals?

By E. F. JENKINS, Superintendent S. P. C. A., of New York

THE boy thieves and pickpockets in the gangs of New York do not seem to care for the money they take in, BUT FOR THE HONOR OF BELONGING TO THE GANG. Exploitation in the papers is just what they desire, as it makes them appear heroes. The descriptions of the crimes and those who commit them and the pictures which accompany them tend to encourage crime among the bright boys, and these boys are ALL bright or they could not retain their positions in their gangs.

THE PRESS IS RESPONSIBLE FOR ONE-HALF OF THE ADULT AND TWO-THIRDS OF THE JUVENILE CRIME THAT IS COMMITTED HERE.

ADMINISTRATRIX'S NOTICE

This is to give notice, that the subscriber, of Garrett county, Md., hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett county, Maryland, Letters Testamentary on the personal estate of

ALFRED KELLEY,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 2d day of December next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 31st day of March, 1904.

LOUISA E. KELLEY,
Executrix,
13-4t Friendsville, Md.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber, of Garrett county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett county, in Maryland, Letters Testamentary on the personal estate of

JOSEPH LASHORN,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 24th day of Govember next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 24th day of May, 1904.

HENERETTA R. LASHORN,
Executrix.
Deer Park, Md.

ORDER OF PUBLICATION.

No: 1273 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County, Maryland.

Isaiah Fuller, Plaintiff, vs Mary E. Fuller, Defendant.

The oject of this suit is to procure a decree divorcing the plaintiff, *a vinculo matrimonii* from the defendant.

The bill states that the parties were married in the year 1891, and that the defendant almost immediately deserted the plaintiff. That the desertion of the plaintiff by the defendant has continued uninterruptedly for more than three years before the bringing of this suit, that it is deliberate and final and beyond hope or expectation of a reconciliation.

The bill further states that the defendant is a non-resident of the State of Maryland, and prays for an order of publication against her.

It is thereupon, this 26th day of May, in the year 1904, ordered by the Circuit Court for Garrett county, in Equity, that the plaintiff, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper published in Garrett county, give notice to the defendant, who is a non-resident of the State of Maryland, of the purpose of this suit, by publishing said notice once a week for four successive weeks before the 1st day of July, 1904, and warning the defendant to be and appear in this Court in person or by solicitor on or before the 18th day of July, 1904, to show cause, if any she may have, why a decree ought not to be issued as prayed.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True copy, test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk. 13-4t

J. C. RENNINGER, Solicitor.

ORDER OF PUBLICATION.

No. 1276 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett county, Maryland.

Mary Johnson, Plaintiff, vs. Alonzo S. Ellis, Defendant.

The object of this suit is to procure a decree for a divorce *a vinculo matrimonii* by the plaintiff from the defendant, and to decree the marriage of the said plaintiff to the said defendant null and void.

The bill states that on the 24th day of December, 1900, the plaintiff was married to the said defendant, in Garrett county, with whom she resided until the month of March, 1902. That previous to said marriage to the plaintiff the said defendant was married to a certain Laura S. Jefferson, at Huntington, W. Va., on the 6th day of March, 1898, with whom the defendant lived until some time in the year 1900. That at the time of said marriage of the defendant to the plaintiff the defendant was previously married to the said Laura S. Jefferson, now Ellis, who is still living and from whom no divorce was had and that the said Laura Ellis was then and still is the lawful wife of said defendant. That the said defendant committed the crime of bigamy when he married the plaintiff, and that at the time of said marriage to the plaintiff she believed and was assured that said defendant was an unmarried and single man and had no knowledge of such prior marriage and that previous to the coming of said defendant into Garrett county the defendant was a resident of the State of West Virginia and that he was unknown to her until she met him in this county, where she resides. That she learned of said previous marriage some time in the month of March, 1902, that the defendant had a lawful wife living in the State of West Virginia and that she had left him and refused to live with him any longer. That one child has been born to them from the said marriage, viz: Raymond, who is three years of age. That she is advised that said marriage of the defendant is null and void. That the defendant is a non-resident of the State of Maryland.

The bill prays for a divorce *a vinculo matrimonii* from the defendant, that the said marriage of the defendant to the plaintiff be judicially decreed null and void, for the guardianship of said infant child, Raymond, and for general relief.

It is thereupon ordered, this 31st day of May, 1904, by the Circuit Court for Garrett county, in Equity, that the plaintiff, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper, published in Garrett county, once in each of four successive weeks before the 1st day of July, 1904, give notice to the said absent defendant of the object and substance of this bill, warning him to appear in this Court in person or by solicitor, on or before the 18th day of July, 1904, to show cause, if any he has, why a decree ought not to be passed as prayed.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True copy, Test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk. 13-4t

J. C. RENNINGER, Solicitor.

ORDER OF PUBLICATION.

In the Circuit Court for Garrett County. No. 1270 Equity.

John E. Winters, Plaintiff, vs. Anna A. Winters, Defendant.

The object of this suit is to procure a decree for a divorce *a vinculo matrimonii* by the plaintiff from the defendant.

The bill states, that on the 10th day of June, 1900, the plaintiff was married to his wife, the said defendant, in Garrett county, with whom he resided until the 16th day of January, 1901. That the conduct of the plaintiff towards his wife, the said defendant, has always been kind, affectionate and above reproach, and that the said defendant has, without any just cause or reason abandoned and deserted the plaintiff and has declared her intention to live with him no longer; that such abandonment has continued uninterruptedly for at least three years, and is deliberate and final, and the separation of the parties is beyond any reasonable expectation of reconciliation and that the said plaintiff and defendant have had no children born to them from said marriage, and that said defendant is a non-resident of the State of Maryland.

The bill prays for a divorce *a vinculo matrimonii* and for general relief.

It is thereupon this 11th day of May, 1904, ordered, by the Circuit Court for Garrett county, in Equity, the plaintiff, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper published in Garrett county, once in each of four successive weeks before the 17th day of June, 1904, give notice to said defendant of the object and substance of the bill, warning her to appear in this court in person or by solicitor, on or before the 4th day of July, 1904, to show cause if any she has, why a decree ought not to be passed as prayed.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True copy—test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

JOHN W. ASH,

Plumbing,
Gas Fitting,
Steam and Hot Water Heating.
Center Street,
Keyser, W. Va.
PHONE 62.

GRANULATED

Fertilizer Lime!

FOR FARMERS.

THIS LIME is especially prepared to be drilled in with the crop the same as phosphate. Lump lime can also be had the year around. Write for circulars giving full information. Kilns located 3 miles from Grantsville. Shipping station, Niverton, on the B. & O. R. R.

C. J. YODER, Grantsville, Maryland.
Successor to R. M. Beachy. 7—21t

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH PENNYROYAL PILLS

Safe. Always reliable. **Ladies,** ask Druggist for **CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH** in **Red** and **Gold** metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. **Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations.** Buy of your Druggist, or send **4c.** in stamps for **Particulars, Testimonials** and **"Relief for Ladies,"** *in letter,* by **return Mail. 10,000** Testimonials. Sold by all Druggists.

CHICHESTER CHEMICAL CO.
2100 Madison Square, PHILA., PA.
Mention this paper.

Teachers' Examinations.

OFFICE OF THE
BOARD OF SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS
FOR GARRETT COUNTY.

OAKLAND, MD., May 31, 1904.

The Garrett County Teachers' Examinations will be held as follows:

At GRANTSVILLE, Tuesday and Wednesday, June 21 and 22.

At ACCIDENT, Thursday and Friday, June 23 and 24.

At OAKLAND, Monday and Tuesday, June 27 and 28.

All First Grade applicants must appear at Oakland. There will be no other examination during the year. Examinations will commence promptly at 9 o'clock a. m.

The examinations for free scholarships at the different institutions will be held at the same time.

By order of the Board.

ED. A. BROWNING,
13-8 County Superintendent.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.

This is to notify the taxpayers of Garrett county that the annual levy for 1904 has been made and published, and to call their attention to the following abstract, Section 45, Chapter 566, Acts of 1890, relating to the discount to be allowed and the interest be be charged on all tax bills:

"All county taxes shall be due and payable on the first day of September next succeeding the date of the levy thereof, and on all county taxes paid on or before the 1st day of September a discount of 3 per cent. shall be allowed, and after the 1st day of January all taxes shall bear interest at the rate of 6 per cents per annum until paid. The Treasurer shall take the discount from and charge interest on the tax bills for county purposes regularly in the manner aforesaid and shall note the same upon his books and upon the receipt given for taxes so paid. But the discount shall not be allowed unless the whole amount of State and county taxes are paid when same is made.

E. A. WEIMER, Treasurer.

Try for Health

222 South Peoria St.,
CHICAGO, ILL., Oct. 7, 1902.

Eight months ago I was so ill that I was compelled to lie or sit down nearly all the time. My stomach was so weak and upset that I could keep nothing on it and I vomited frequently. I could not urinate without great pain and I coughed so much that my throat and lungs were raw and sore. The doctors pronounced it Bright's disease and others said it was consumption. It mattered little to me what they called it and I had no desire to live. A sister visited me from St. Louis and asked me if I had ever tried Wine of Cardui. I told her I had not and she bought a bottle. I believe that it saved my life. I believe many women could save much suffering if they but knew of its value.

Yours truly Dunbar

Don't you want freedom from pain? Take Wine of Cardui and make one supreme effort to be well. You do not need to be a weak, helpless sufferer. You can have a woman's health and do a woman's work in life. Why not secure a bottle of Wine of Cardui from your druggist today?

WINE of CARDUI

THE REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME 28. OAKLAND, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, JUNE 16, 1904. NUMBER 15

OFFUTT & SONS

Hot Weather Now!

Hammocks to Rest In
From 50c to $6.00.

Bamboo Porch Screens to Keep Out the Sun and Make Your Porch Private, 90c, Up.

Best Charcoal-Packed Hardwood Refrigerators

Croquet Sets at all Prices.

MATTINGS AT REDUCED PRICES.

Offutt & Sons.

LOCOMOTIVE STRUCK HORSES AND WAGON

Killed One of the Animals and Smashed Vehicle to Splinters.

ACCIDENT OCCURED AT DEER PARK

Tuesday Afternoon—Mr. George Marley, Driver of the Team, Escaped Death By Jumping from Wagon.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad crossing at Deer Park Tuesday afternoon was the scene of a frightful accident in which one horse was killed and a man, Mr. Goorge Marley, driver of the team, came near losing his life.

Mr. Marley who is quite an aged man was engaged in hauling with a two-horse farm wagon, and coming upon the crossing at the point above referred to he failed to notice the swift approach of a west-bound fast freight train drawn by locomotive No. 2052, running as an extra 97. When nearly across the track Mr. Marley saw the train and realizing his dangerous position jumped barely in time to escape death. The pilot of of the engine struck the wagon about the centre and threw it high in the air. One of the horses attached to it was dragged by its harness against the engine which killed it instantly, the other animal escaping unhurt.

The engine was considerably damaged and the track for some distance was slightly torn up.

MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK.

Mrs. A. M. Hers, of Washington, D. C., was a visitor at the Park Monday last. Before returning to the city she rented the Crane cottage.

Mr. G. D. Springer, of Fairmont was a guest of Dixie cottage Sunday and Monday last.

Mrs. J. A. Enlow and family will occupy rooms in Hotel Columbia this summer.

Dr. Henry McComas will occupy two rooms in the Conner cottage as offices, and Dr. Hinebaugh will have an office in the Kisner building.

Hotel Columbia will be run on the European plan this season.

Everybody was pleased with Rev. Cauffman's sermon last Sunday morning, at the M. E. church.

Preaching next Sunday morning and evening in the M. E. church.

Who is it? Where are they from? Are questions worrying the female portion of this place. It is a wedding in the near future. The East and the West will join hands.

Mrs. R. G. Richardson went to Piedmont Monday and returned home last evening.

Hon. Creed Collins, of Pennsboro, W. Va., was a guest of the Assembly House part of last week.

Mrs. C. Felty and her father, Mr. Robert Porter, of Oakland, called on their Park friends last Friday.

Mrs Kate V. Hardy is a guest of her aunt, Miss Swan, at Briarbend Seminary.

The great felt want of this mountain top is—hot weather. Hot day and night; of course not on the mountains, but in the cities and valleys. So hot that the people will have to seek "higher climes."

Messrs. Moon & Hudson have rented a cottage in "Cozy Row," and will give instructions in oil painting, and sell pictures of noted places in and about the Park.

Merchant J. H. Cuppett and wife, of Friendsville, spent the 15th and 16th at the Park.

Mr. J. Grant Hayden, wife and little daughter arrived at the Park Tuesday from Colorado. They will summer here in the Cowan cottage, which they will occupy jointly with Mr. Geo. Dixon and family, of Piedmont.

Mr. E. Summers, of Clarksburg, W. Va., spent Wednesday at this place. He will return next Saturday with his family and summer here.

Supt. Long went to Baltimore Tuesday to attend the reception given to Bishop Wilson by the Methodists of that city.

Our boarding houses and hotels are ready for guests. The Mountain Lake Hotel, Allegany House and the Assembly House report several guests. Some few of the boarding houses have guests.

Mr. McCulloh Brown and sister visited their relatives, Mrs. Mactier and family, at this place last Saturday.

Mr. F. T. Martin and family moved into their cottage on D street last Saturday.

CHILD DRANK LAUDANUM AND RECOVERS.

A Little Tot of Four Years. Son of Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Dixon

NEARLY PUTS AN END TO ITS LIFE.

Heroic Measures Used to Expel the Poison Which Is Accomplished, and the Child is Practically Well.

A little four-year old boy, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Dixon, of Oakland, came within a hair of putting an end to its life last Sunday morning by drinking from a bottle a quantity of laudanum which the child found upon a table.

It is thought that the boy drank the poison about eight o'clock while the other members of Mr. Dixon's family were in another part of the house and it was an hour or more before the condition of the child and its cause was discovered. Immediately thereafter Dr. Legge was summoned and the usual treatment in such cases was prescribed. The boy was made to walk for hours and it was only by the greatest effort on the part of his father and the physician that he was kept upon his feet, the drug having taken such hold upon his vitals that it was almost impossible to overcome it.

Sunday evening at a late hour the effects of the laudanum had worn off and the patient was pronounced out of danger and at this time he is entirely well.

HOYES AND VICINITY.

Farmers are very busy plowing corn and potatoes.

Mrs. Maggie DeWitt and daughter Mae just returned from an extended visit to relatives in Dunbar and Connellsville, Pa.

Mrs. F. D. DeWitt is visiting her brother, Joseph Glotfelty, near Oakland.

There were Catholic services at St. Dominick's Church at this place last Sunday. The Oakland choir was present and rendered some excellent music.

Mr. Andrew Sebold is seriously ill at this writing. Dr. Boyer is his attending physician.

There was Quarterly Meeting at the M. E. church last Saturday and Sunday. Rev. Koch, of Brandonville, W. Va., officiated as Elder.

W. A. Smith has received his commission as doorkeeper at the National Republican Convention to be held in Chicago June 21st.

Mrs. Abel Dewitt and son Gilmore attended services at this place Sunday.

Miss Emily Dewitt is visiting her brother F. D. Dewitt of this place, after spending about two years in Connellsville with her sister, Mrs. Sampson Custer.

Mr. R. R. Friend, of Friendsville, was the guest of Miss Clara Dewitt last Sunday.

Miss Mae Dixon, of near Friendsville was a guest of E. Custer's Saturday evening and Sunday. She returned to Friendsville Sunday evening accompanied by Mr. Roy Custer.

Mr. Fred Miller and sister, Miss Rose, were guests of Misses Olia and Bernadette Mattingly last Sunday evening.

Mrs. Maggie Dewitt gave a quilting to a number of her friends on Tuesday of this week.

Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Ferguson, of Mt. Lake, were visitors at this place Sunday last.

Miss Vera Ferguson, of Mt. Lake Park, returned to her home last Sunday after spending two weeks with her cousin, Miss Auburn Smith.

The Young Folks Social Club will meet at W. A. Smith's next Friday evening.

Miss Clara Dewitt, who has been ill for some time, is able to be out again.

Hoyes Grange Program.

June 23rd, the 4th Thursday, the Hoyes Grange will render the following program, commencing at 8 o'clock p. m., and continue one hour: "Has Farm Life lost its charm for our young people?" Henry Casteel, followed by a general discussion. "How many pounds of oats and hay does a horse require each day, doing ordinary work?" Daniel O. DeWitt. Select reading by Vespie DeWitt.

GEO. E. BISHOFF, Lecturer.

For Sale—A six-roomhouse on Second street. Apply to D. E. Bolden.

FREE.—New Bank Buelding—FREE.

DAUGHERTY'S.

I am giving away absolutely FREE my life-long experience in the shoe business. I have the siyles and stock.

It is my business to make your walk from the cradle to the grave a happy one. You have no longer to go to Baltimore, Philadelphia or New York for the latest styles in Gents' Furnishings. We are carrying the same goods that the leading merchants of those cities are handling.

Our Neckwear is the tie that binds.

Our Hats and Caps are the latest in style and best in quality. In fact everything in our stock is new and up to date.

H. L. DAUGHERTY.

H. C. SINCELL & CO.

SHOES —FOR— Stylish People.

ALL AMERICA SHOE

Devotees to fashion select with discrimiting taste the latest and best that can be found—to wear.

All America Shoes. $4.00,

lead the procession in the shoe line. They get the best that the shoemaker's art affords.

Made on the most approved lasts. Look better, fit better, wear better, than any equal-priced shoe.

$4.00

Drop in and see them.

The well dressed men of today are the fellows who wear the Griffin Brand Clothing. They have that style and distinction that you can not get in any other line of ready-to-wear clothing and in placing your money on these goods you get the same style and comfort that costs you twice the amount in the so-called tailor-made clothing.

We are the Originators Of High-Class Dependable Merchandise.

Queen Quality Shoes

Are the Elete of footwear. There are more Queen Quality Shoes worn by the well-dressed people of America than any other shoes ever made and placed before the public. They fit where all others fail. They have that neat, dressy appearance of a kid glove.

Oxfords, - - - - - $2.50
Shoes, - - - - - - 3.00

H. C. SINCELL & CO.

DAYTON FOR SECRETARY NAVY.

West Virginian Said to Have Been Selected By President.

MANY YEARS IN CONGRESS.

Now Represents the Second District of West Virginia—Sketch of His Career.

Washington, June 15.—"President Roosevelt has tendered the position of Secretary of the Navy to Representative Alston G. Dayton, of West Virginia."

This statement was made by one of Mr. Dayton's closest friends last night and after the former had held his conference with the President yesterday. Mr. Dayton left for his home at Philippi last night and will give his answer to the President in a day or two. It is said by his friends here that Mr. Dayton will accept the position.

Mr. Dayton, probably more than any other man in Congress, has done more towards the upbuilding of the American Navy, and his selection would meet with very general approval.

Alston Gordon Dayton was born at Philippi, Barbour county, W. Va., now West Virginia, on October 1, 1857, and has lived all his life in the town of his birth, which is noted historically for having been the scene of the first land battle of the civil way.

Mr. Dayton comes from New England stock. His father, Spencer Dayton, was a native of Litchfield county, Ct. At 15 years of age, in September, 1873, young Dayton entered the second year of the Preparatory Department of the University of West Virginia, and during the year "made up" beside the regular studies, the Greek of the first preparatory years in which he was deficient. Those were hard times in this country and in consequence Mr. Dayton's class was a small one, and when it came to commencement day in June, 1878, it consisted of only six members.

He then took up the study of law and was admitted to the bar in the fall of his graduating year; in 1879 he was appointed to fill out an unexpired term as prosecuting attorney of Upshur county, W. Va., and was elected prosecuting attorney of Barbour county in 1884.

Mr. Dayton's entrance into national public life occurred in 1894, when he was selected as the Republican candidate to oppose W. L. Wilson. After a vigorous campaign he was elected and he has since been re-elected to every succeeding Congress. Mr. Dayton is a member of the Presbyterian church.

BIG FRUIT CROP.

Reports Received Show it is To Be a Whopper.

The fruit crop this year will be the largest ever experienced if reports are borne out by subsequent events. Every county has reported that the indications are the best ever known. This will be cheering news to those who like fruit but are prevented from getting all they wanted by the scarcity and prevailing high prices of former years.

BITTINGER.

The hail storm which passed over this place last Thursday afternoon was the most remarkable of the kind within the experience of the oldest residents. The remarkable features of the storm were the very small area covered by it and the length of the period during which the hail fell. Within a mile of the centre of the storm no hail was seen and but a slight sprinkle of rain. This was true on all sides of the storm, while within this small circle rain and hail poured down in torrents for fifteen minutes, covering the ground with ice to an average depth of an inch or more. A large amount of damage was done to corn and garden plants.

The outside visitors to this village over Sunday were Misses Ada and Clara Beachy, of Springs, Pa., Miss Rebecca Bevans, of Grantsville, Mr. Ger. Yommer and family, of Jennings, and Mr. Maust's of family of Meyersdale, Pa.

Mr. C. E. Ellithrope was called to Cumberland quite hurridly last Sunday.

Contractor Whorton, of Oakland, has a force of workmen here plastering the Lutheran parsonage.

Born, unto Mrs. Hettie Doolittle, residing near here, on Saturday, June 11th, a son.

A meeting of the District Republican Committee will be held at this place on next Saturday evening to recommend registration and election officials.

Mr. William Winterburg, who has been ill for some time at his home in Grantsville, is back again in charge of his old gang on the grade.

LOOKS LIKE OIL NEAR FINZEL

Most Favorable Indications at 175 Feet—Fine Drilling Outfit

The Piney Run Oil and Gas Company started their first well near Pocahontas, a few miles north of Finzel, Md., on June 1, and Wednesday last had reached a depth of 175 feet. John V. Wilcox, of Pittsburg, has charge of the drilling, the outfit being most complete. The machine weighs 24,000 pounds and has a 20-horse power boiler and engine. Dense, hard rock was struck on Monday at noon and oil has been very noticable ever since. It is now showing in quantities and the most competent oil men say the indications are very good.

Florida Fruit And Truck Lands.

The Manatee section of the West Coast of Florida, below the frost line, presents golden opportunities for the trucker and fruit-grower. Descriptive pamphlets mailed free. The Seaboard Air Line Ry. offers the best service to the South and Southwest. For information address W. E. Conklyn, Gen. Agt. 1411 Chestnut St. Philadelphia. Aug. 1.

GARRETT COUNTY BOYS AHEAD.

Took Two Prizes at the Wood Commercial College, Washington.

At the nineteenth annual commencement of Wood Commercial College, held in Washington, D. C., last Friday night the two first prizes were carried off by Garrett county boys, they being Mr. Joseph Dixon Ashby, son of Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Ashby, of Crellin, and Clyde Rodney Smith, also of Crellin. The class from which these two young men graduated numbered more than a hundred, representing nearly every state in the Union. It is a rather singular coincidence also that of the prizes awarded Maryland students carried off the four first.

Mr. Ashby has already accepted a lucrative position with a real estate firm in Washington, where he expects to locate permanently. He is energetic, industrious and capable and his friends in Garrett county wish for him unbounded success. Mr. Smith is also in Washington and what has been said of Mr. Ashby's capabilities will apply with equal force to him.

THE REPUBLICAN.

BENJ. H. SINCELL, Editor and Proprietor

MANY men have been obscure in their origin and birth, but great and glorious in life and death. They have been born and nutured on farms or villages but have reigned and triumphed in cities. They were first laid in mangers of poverty and obscurity, but have afterwards become possessors of thrones and palaces. Columbus was the son of a weaver and a weavsr himself. Homer was the son of a small farmer. Demosthenes was the son of a cutler. The biography of ten of our presidents is the story of poor boys. John Adams, second President, was the son of a grocer of limited means. Andrew Jackson was born in a log hut in North Carolina and was reared in the pine woods for which the State is famous. James K. Polk spent his early life toiling on a farm in North Carolina. Millard Filmore was born in a small town in the Alleghany mountains. His father cut the logs of which their cabin home was built. Abraham Lincoln was the son of a wretchedly poor farmer in Kentucky and lived in a cabin until he was twenty-one. Andrew Johnson was apprenticed to a tailor at the age of ten years by his widowed mother. U. S. Grant lived the life of a village boy in a plain house on the Ohio River. This house is now on exhibition at the St. Louis exhibition. James A. Garfield was born in a log cabin. Grover Cleveland's father was a Presbyterian minister with a large family and a small salary. Willian Mckinley's home was plain and his father worked hard to keep him in school. Thus you all see that poverty is often a beacon light guiding industrious, honest young men to fame and fortune. No young man in glorious America has cause to be discouraged because he was born in poverty. From the most humble walks of life have sprung our greatest and best men and women.

TROUBLE comes to all of us. The past is strewn with broken expectations and inconsolable griefs. Death has left its shadows across almost every hearthstone and its constant ravages ever approaching near to us fill the bravest spirits with terror. But to us the rainbow of hope has been ever present. We have never believed that existance was purposeless. The same all-prevailing Power, whose handiwork jeweled the heavens with stars, who leveled the plains, who lifted up the mountains and taught the rivers to run down to the sea, designed our being and contemplated our destiny.

What it shall be we do not know. How it shall come we cannot tell.

Whether it shall come as the old prophets thought, "amid the clash of worlds or wreck of matter," or as the gentle beauty of a May morning we cannot see. But it will come. It will be just as easy for this world to end as it was for it to begin; and there is much greater reason for the ending than there is for the beginning. The inequality of this world must be somewhere adjusted. Here wrong is sometimes triumphant, insolent power occasionally victorious and unblemished virtue misjudged and misunderstood.

As surely as the sun shines, the time will come when the one will be punished, and the other rewarded, and when equal and exact justice, the most glorious phrase known to any language shall be meted out to all.

CAPTURES BRIDE AT LONACONING

Marriage of Dr. W. H. Ryland, of Meyersdale, and Miss Schuyler, Solemnized.

Miss Mary Schuyler, of Lonaconing, and Dr. W. H. Ryland, until recently of Grantsville, now of Meyersdale, Pa., were married Friday evening, by Rev. Charles A. Jones, of the M. E. Church. The wedding was private and there were no attendants. Immediately after the ceremony a reception was held at the home of the bride's father on the Island, only a few intimate friends of the contracting parties being present.

Dr. and Mrs. Ryland left Saturday morning for St Louis, where they will visit the Exposition. After a ten days' absence in western cities they will return to Meyersdale, where they will reside.

The bride-elect is the handsome and accomplished daughter of Mr. James Scuyler, county treasurer, and is one of Lonaconing's most popular young ladies. Dr. Ryland is a successful dentist, enjoying a large and profitable practice, and possesses the friendship and esteem of a wide circle of friends.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

HOW TO REPAIR ROADS.

Highways Must Have Constant Attention.

Charles Williams, a contractor in Connersville, Ind., gives a few points on road repair in a paper before a farmer's institute which will be of interest: "Now, some points on how to keep roads in good condition, and how to repair them. A road must have constant attention, if it is to be of any use or value.

"Whenever a rut forms, it should be repaired at once. The road should be graded in the spring and graveled in the fall. The road will then be hard and smooth, and the gravel will be packed down, but not worn out before bad weather sets in. It depends on what shape the crown of the road is in what the condition of the road will be for travel through the winter; if the crown is in good shape, it will shed the water to the side ditches, and if they are in good shape the road will remain dry and solid.

"Now I will tell a few ways to spoil a good road:

"The surest way is to use the road grader and pile all the mud, sod and weeds from the sides and ditches into the center of the road. This makes the road soft and muddy, and it will be impossible for the next coat of gravel to unite with the old road bed. The result is the road will be spongy. The best plan is to scrape it up into piles and haul it to some gully, of which all roads have a few, and dump it there.

"The road grader is a good road builder in the hands of a man that knows how to use it, but otherwise he will do a great deal of damage.

"Another way to spoil a road is to make the crown so steep that all the travel will take the center. The result is the road is worn out in the center, and no use has been made of the remainder of the road. The center is cut up by three gulleys, which hold water and cause the road to be soft and muddy when it would otherwise be in good shape."

ANNIVERSARY PROGRAM.

To Be Rendered at St. Paul's E. M. Church, Sunday, June 19th.

Arraugements for suitably observing the seventy-fifth anniversary of the founding of St. Paul's M. E. Sunday school in Oakland, have been practically completed.

The anniversary will occur on Sunday, June 19th, at which time all the scholars of the original school now living and who can be present, are expected and will occupy the front row of pews in the church.

An elaborate program has been prepared for the occasion which is printed below:

MORNING SERVICE—10 O'CLOCK.

1. Processional.....“Soldiers of Jesus.” 100 Pupils.
2. Prayer.....Dr. H. Scott.
3. Anthem.....“Seek ye the Lord.” Choir.
4. Responses.....91st Psalm.
5. Song by school.....“Planting of Sharon's Rose.”
6. Historical Sketch.....E. H. Sincell.
7. Hymn No. 8.....“From all that Dwell Below the Skies.”
8. Address by Rev. J. M. Davis, Supt.
9. Music by Choir (to be selected).
10. Offering.
11. Song.....“Auld Lang Syne.”
12. Benediction.

Informal reception to the survivors of the School of 1857.

COMMITTEE OF RECEPTION.

Rev. H. Scott and Wife,
Rev. J. M. Davis and Wife,
Mrs. S. L. Townshend,
Mrs. Sallie Scott,
Mr. George M. Mason and Wife,
Mr. Samuel Ferguson and Wife,
Mr. E. D. Kepner and Wife,
Mr. Wm. Groves and Wife,
Mrs. D. H. Loar,
Mrs. Jane Wolf,
Mrs. Margaret Lawton.

EVENING SERVICE.

1. Hymn.....“All Hail the power of Jesus' Name.”
2. Prayer.....Rev. J. M. Davis,
3. Anthem.....(Selected),
4. Address.....Rev. H. Scott.
5. Hymn.....“How firm a foundation ye Saints of the Losd.”
6. Remarks, (Limited to 10 minutes each).
7. Hymn.....“God be with you 'till we meet again.”

Benediction.

In addition to the above handsomely printed souvenirs of the occasion showing the building in which the school was organized, its present home and half-tone engravings of many of its officers will be distributed

Dodson Man Buys Extensive Coal Tract.

William Burns, of Dodson, has purchased an extensive coal tract on Rich Mountain, in Randolph county, W., Va., three thousand acres of which lie on Roaring Creek, which has one of the most celebrated coal deposits in West Virginia. The veins on Roaring Creek on the Marshall, Scott and Rowan farms range from six to seven feet in thickness. On the summit of Rich Mountain, the average thickness is from five to six feet. Coal and timber lands hereabout are in great demahd.

One Fare for the Round Trip to the Republican National Convention Chicago, Ill., Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

Account Republican National Convention, at Chicago, Ills., June 21-24, the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company will place on sale Excursion Tickets to that point on June 16th to 20th, inclusive, good returning until June 29th, 1904, inclusive.

Call on Ticket Agents for full information.

Subscribe for The Republican.

The Church and The Stage

By FREDERICK WARDE, Eminent Tragedian

AN appropriate text for this article would be a paraphrase of the words spoken by the Master when he stood before his one earthly judge, "Render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's, and unto God the things that are God's." I would ask all to render unto the church the reverence and the love that are the church's, and unto the stage the RESPECT AND ESTEEM WHICH ARE ITS DUE. Let us remember that the stage is an institution founded by the church; that the first theater audience was a church congregation, the first stage was an altar, and THE FIRST ACTORS WERE PRIESTS. Long before the advent of the Christ the drama was born, and, side by side with Christianity, it has survived the centuries, establishing itself beyond question as one of the most potent factors in mental enlightenment and MORAL CIVILIZATION.

* * *

What are the morals of the drama? Why have they been so sweepingly condemned? In the humblest playhouse in the country you will nightly witness the reward of virtue and the confusion of the wicked. The meretricious play of the more modern playwright cannot be laid at the door of the actor who speaks the lines. THE EVIL ORIGINATES IN THE BOX OFFICE. So long as the public patronizes the problem play so long will that class of play be written. The personal preference of the actor is in the opposite direction, but the actor is rarely free to follow his own inclinations. The American theatrical manager is a business man, investing his money in the commodity which sells best. It is unfair to condemn the people of the stage for a condition of affairs for which the public is to blame.

The uplifting of the stage, therefore, is the work of theater goers, not of actors. When recognition is given to the drama as an EDUCATIONAL institution, and not merely as a recreation and an entertainment, the stage will take its proper place among the world's civilizing agencies.

WITH ITS WEALTH OF LITERATURE, ITS VAST STORE OF LEARNING AND ERUDITION, IT SHOULD BE KEPT CLEAN AND WHOLESOME, PERFORMING WITH THE CHURCH AND THE SCHOOL-HOUSE THE FUNCTION FOR WHICH IT WAS INTENDED.

A Standing Army Is a Necessity; a Great Standing Army a Menace

By Bishop E. R. HENDRIX of Kansas City

A STANDING army is a NECESSARY evil, like a constabulary or police force. A great standing army, especially in a republic, is a MENACE to the liberties of the people. More than once in France it has meant the subversion of their liberties, whether civil or religious. Under the BEST discipline army life is demoralizing whether in times of peace or war. Men withdrawn for a term of years from commercial and industrial pursuits not only cease to be producers, but soon forget the very arts which make producers. Retired soldiers from the regular army are usually unfit for anything but unskilled labor, and with such an aversion to that as often to be useless to their employers, who may be moved by SENTIMENT to give them work. London can tell the story of the countless discharged soldiers, or "redcoats," whom General Booth encountered as he began his Christian mission, to which he finally gave the name "Salvation Army" in order to appeal to the military instinct in men where every other instinct was long dead. His industrial colonies were undertaken to remove them from the vices so common to men whose idle hours in barracks and camp are usually spent in gambling, OR WORSE.

* * *

General Sheridan shocked the sensibilities of many patriots when he declared that an old soldiers' home should not be located near a great fort with its regiments of regulars. He knew too well the habits of even veterans to consent to have his army exposed to the same vices NO LONGER CONTROLLED. We breathed easier when our regular army was reduced after the campaign in the Philippines, when we knew what vices were undermining the health and morals of thousands of our young men in another hemisphere. May we expose as few as possible to such evils of army life! Our own land, with its self reliant manhood quick to respond in time of national peril, can be depended on to furnish an additional armed force besides our moderate sized regular army WITHOUT INVOKING ALL THE EVILS WHICH COME OF LARGE STANDING FORCES such as cursed the assembled troops at Mission Ridge waiting for orders during our war with Spain.

THE HAGUE TRIBUNAL IS BETTER THAN A STANDING ARMY OF A MILLION MEN TO SUCH A NATION AS AMERICA, THE PEACE KEEPER OF THE WORLD.

There Should Be More Bible Study

By LESLIE M. SHAW, Secretary of the Treasury

THE Bible is not now taught in the public schools, and I do not say it ought to be taught there. In our busy life it is not taught in our homes.

IT IS SELDOM TAUGHT EVEN IN THE PULPIT. You will learn much about salvation and the plan for redemption if you listen to the sermons, but you won't know much about the Bible if you depend upon getting your knowledge of it from the pulpit.

THE ONLY PLACE ON THIS EARTH WHERE THE BIBLE IS TAUGHT IS IN THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

YOU SAVE $40

In purchasing a Writing Machine when you buy the New Model

WELLINGTON.

A practical business-like Typewriter at a reasonale price.

$60.00.

A strictly high-grade, up-to-date machine, combining all the best features of other Typewriters with many vital advantages of its own. The writing is always in sight, the alignment is always perfect, they are built for hard work and plenty of it; are simple in construction and are very rapid. Do not buy a TypeBriter of any kind until you investigate the WELLINGTON.

N. S. HEINDEL, Agent,
OAKLAND, = MD.

THOS. LITTLE.

This is the season of year to make changes, and I will make a GREAT REDUCTION in the prices of

China and Porcelain Ware.

I have a large stock of this goods and they must go at the remarkably low price of 10c each. Many of these pieces are cheap at 25c. But I have concluded to sell all at the low price of 10c each.

They consist of Decorated, Gold Trimmed Meat Plates, large and small, Bakers, Nappies, Pitchers, Bowls, Cups and Saucers, large and small plates, just the thing for every day use.

Also a Fine Line of Imported China at Less than Cost.

Come Early and get the Choice Pieces.

THOS. LITTLE.

Oakland Model Steam Bakery

We Have Put a Stop to Home Baking.

If our bread did not stand the test of eating with home-made bread we would soon have to quit business. Our new process of making the dough by machinery is far better and cleaner than it can be done by human hands in any kitchen. A short visit to our light, airy bakery will show that *delicatessen* bread is superior to home-made bread, on sanitary conditions alone. We know it is better than home-made bread and a trial will convince you.

A fine assortment of fine cakes always on hand, fresh every day.

ICE CREAM.

Ice cream delivered to all parts of Oakland and Moun- Lake Park.

Our bread can be had at BARTLETT'S and GORTNER'S.

BAUMGARTNER'S BIG BARGAINS!

5c SUGAR BOWLS, CREAM PITCHERS, THREE PAPERS PINS, ½ GAL. TIN BUCKETS, CAKE PLATES, AND LOTS MORE. 5c

Come around and see what 5 and 10c will do.

THE LITTLE MAN.

Muco-Solvent is an indispensible household remedy because it is a preventive as well as a cure, and because it arrests development of all contageous germs and bacterial diseases. It cures croup, colds, tonsilitis with its associated ills and all inflamed and catarrhal conditions of the mucous surface. It is a harmless vegetable preparation that may safely be administered to the tenderest babe. If not for sale in your neighborhood, write to

THE PIEDMONT SUPPLY CO.,
Sole Agents for Muco-Solvent. Piedmont, W. Va.

L. A. RUDISILL,
REAL ESTATE, LOANS, INSURANCE,
Mountain Lake Park, Md.
LIFE, ACCIDENT, HEALTH AND FIRE INSURANCE.

I sell Farms, Dwelling and Business Houses, Hotels, Lots, Coal, Timber and Oil Lands anywhere in Garrett county, Maryland. - - - -

Special attention given to Renting and Selling Mountain Lake Park, Loch Lynn and Oakland property.
I have some attractive Bargains in Houses and Lots in Loch Lynn.
OFFICE IN THE NEWS BUILDING.

Where to Buy. What to Buy.

HOW TO BUY.

J. M. Davis & Sons' is the Place to Buy.

Hardware Our stock of goods is unusually large, especially in Builders' Hardware, Edge Tools, Garden Tools, Shovels, Forks, Spades, Locks, Hinges, Cut and Wire Nails, Barb and Smoothe Wire, Brushes of all kinds, Woodenware, etc. We have combined with our shelf goods a choice lot of Cutlery, Table Knives, Butcher Knives, Carving Knives, Razors, Silver Plated Ware, Door Bells, School Bells, Hand Bells, etc., besides a great variety of articles usually handled in a full-stocked Hardware Store. Most of our goods are bought direct from the manufacturers and will be offered at very moderate prices. The party who occasionally offers a few leading articles at a very low price, or less than cost, to draw trade, is not usually as much benefit to the community as the one who keeps up a constant supply of the best goods and can fill an order at the market value when the goods are needed. In nearly all lines the merchant must make the greater part of his profits in buying, not, however, by selecting a cheap class of goods, but in getting the very best at the lowest inside figure, so that first-class goods may be supplied at reasonable prices.

Stoves We have a stock on hand of more than one hundred stoves of all kinds, sizes and prices, running from a $10.00 Cook Stove to a $40.00 Steel Range, and Heating Stoves from $5.00 to $20.00. The above has been selected with the greatest care, not only in regard to price, but to the requirements needed for the trade in this part of our country. Stoves are manufactured for the section of country in which they are sold, and to suit the kind of fuel used, and prices are fixed by the manufacturer according to quality, style and finish. The stove business is a trade in itself and requires years of experience to know when you have the best goods that can be bought for the money, and best suited to the trade you are supplying. If you contemplate buying a stove of any kind, call and look our line over before buying. We think we can please any and all both as to price and kind.

Dishes This line we have given a great deal of time and attention to during the past five years, so that we have today a stock that cannot help pleasing any one, in both imported and American goods, running in prices from $4.50 for Dinner Set of American goods to a large decorated English Set that we are offering at prices as low as the same goods are sold anywhere. We also carry a very desirable line of Fancy China Novelties, that are equal to those found in many of our large towns and cities. Call and be convinced what we can do for you in this line.

Glassware Our counters are full of all kinds of glassware of the latest and most approved shapes including a line of heavy deep cuts that look so much like cut glass that one can hardly tell it from the genuine.

Washing Machines We are agents for the White Lily, which was put on the market some 18 months ago, and that stands today the largest manufacture of any one style of rotary Washing Machines in the world. This is a very broad statement when you take into consideration that they are practically a baby concern of 18 months old, but the company claims that it can back back up this statement with ample proof. At no time have they been able to supply the demand. The machine is sold on a guarantee to give satisfaction, and any ten year old child can operate it. Send for circulars showing cuts, styles and price of the most wonderful Washer ever made, and makes wash day what it should be, a pleasure instead of a drudge to the housewife. Price, $7.50; Wringers, $1.50 to $3.50.

Bread Maker The Universal Three Minute Break Maker is so simple in construction that the housekeeper's first thought is that the claims made for it are extavagant, but a trial will remove all doubts. No housekeeper who has once used it will ever be content to go back to the old, laborious, disagreeable way of making bread by hand. The reasonable price at which it is sold places it within the reach of every family.

Sewing Machines Two years ago we commenced selling the New Royal Sewing Machine, contracting direct with the manufacturer, and have the first one yet to find any fault with one of these machines, they are all guaranteed for 5 years, made with the latest improved attachments, and in style and finish cannot be excelled. We are offering these machines from $13.50 to $25.00, according to style and finish. If in need of a machine and you look into the merits of the New Royal, we are sure you cannot help but be pleased. And when you want needles or any little repairs, you can easily obtain them for you have a Standard Machine that is not put out under any fictitious name by catalogue houses or department stores.

Hay Tools To parties building barns and in need of a complete outfit for same of Hay Carriers, Forks, Fulleys, Barn Door Tracks, Hangers, etc., we can offer you a full line of these goods as manufactured by Mayers Hay Tool Co., who are today the largest and best Manufacturers of this line of goods in the United States. Years of experience has brought their goods up to such a high standard that no one in need of anything in their line makes a mistake by placing their order for whatever they need in this line. Place your order now, and be ready to take care of the harvest when it comes, and save yourself time, labor and trouble.

Cutlery This is a line in which you always expect to find a good assortment in a Hardware Store, and we feel sure you will not be disappointed when you look over our line, comprising as it does all sizes, styles, and finishes, and the same thing is true of Razors, examine the **Real Safety Razor**, one that you cannot cut yourself with. Guaranteed to give satisfaction. Sold on trial to any one and money refunded if not satisfactory.

Paints The Devoe line has been so largely sold and advertised by us during the past two years that it needs no recommendation to the general public, we believe it to be as good a paint as is made by anyone. It is a strictly pure Lead, Oil and Zinc Paint; contains no adulteration of any kind. Sold on its merits as one of the best, cheapest and most economical paints that is made. Send for our circular giving testimonials of parties who have used it.

Nickel-Plated Ware The growing demand for high-grade Nickel Plated Ware has led us to carry a nice line of up-to-date goods along this line, heavily plated on copper, such as Tea Spoons, Coffee Pots, Bread Trays, Ladles, Tea Sets, Chafing Dishes, Baking Dishes, Crum Trays, Cake Baskets, etc., once used by the housewife is always a standing advertisement.

Blue Flame Oil Stove Experience has demonstrated the Blue Flame Oil Stove to be the best and most perfect Oil Stove on the market. It burns common coal oil producing a powerful blue flame and cooks and bakes perfectly. The latest improvement is the Wickless. The burner is so constructed that no wick is necessary and so simple that no one can help but appreciate it. Call and see sample at work.

Field and Garden Fencing If you are looking for a fence that will stand hard usage, that will not sag, that has stays that will not slip, that will conform to uneven ground, that has no slack wires, that does not require an expert to erect that is low in price, then buy the only electrically welded fence made, absolutely stock proof, we can save you money on fencing. Call and see it, or send for booklet showing size, style and price.

Kitchen Supplies Among the many lines found in our store none will please the house-keeper more than to look over our line of tinware, granite ware—5 and 10 cent goods that are always wanted to complete a well regulated kitchen. A dollar spent along this line will greatly help to lighten the every day work of the kitchen.

REMEMBER We do not canvass to sell goods, as the cost of canvass and salary to agents is usually paid by the purchaser, but we will cheerfully send circulars and prices, quoting the very lowest market prices at the time, as we try to keep in touch with the ruling markets of the country.

J. M. DAVIS & SONS.

COLONEL MONROE

Canada's Project of Building a Transcontinental Railroad Discussed

By FREDERICK UPHAM ADAMS

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"THE dispatches from Ottawa," remarked Judge Sawyer, "seem to indicate that the Canadian government is seriously considering the proposition of constructing a railroad line from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean."

"Yes, I read something about it in one of the magazines," observed Colonel Monroe. "My newspaper has been so crowded with accounts of highly interesting murders and society scandals that this item of Canadian news has not yet been mentioned."

"Come to think of it, I saw it in a Canadian paper," reflected the judge. "There seems to be an overwhelming public sentiment in that country in favor of the scheme. I am surprised that so radical a step should receive such strong and respectable support."

"We are the only conservative people now existing on the face of the globe—unless an exception be made in favor of the Chinese—and I am beginning to have my doubts about the Celestials," said the colonel soberly. "We are not even spectators of the great projects and experiments which are under way or in operation in other countries. We are not even informed concerning them. I don't suppose one American citizen out of a hundred knows or cares that the Canadian government has for years owned and operated thousands of miles of railway and that it has been the fixed policy of that government to extend its tracks across the continent at the earliest possible opportunity. The present parliament may or may not authorize this work, but it will be done when the proper time arrives. You see, judge, the Canadian people are not aware that the government ownership of railroads is a failure. We are the only ones in the world who have discovered that great secret."

"We are the greatest people in the world, all right," declared Postmaster Jenkins, "and we have the greatest railroads in the world."

"You are certainly in a position to make such a statement," said Colonel Monroe, who reflected that not since the Centennial exposition had Jenkins been fifty miles from Lincolnville. "We should aim to live up to your claim, but for one I am willing to admit that other nations show occasional evidences of a desire to progress. What do you think of that Canadian proposition, judge?"

"As you know, I am opposed on principle to the government ownership of anything that can properly be conducted by private enterprise," declared Judge Sawyer. "That is part of my political religion. I hold that the government should interfere as little as possible with those activities which have been developed by individuals. Believing this, I am naturally opposed to the proposition that our government enter into the railroad business or any other enterprise now controlled by private interests."

"You are entitled to such a belief and are in good company," observed Colonel Monroe. "It is a very old and a very respectable doctrine, though some ascribe its discovery to Thomas Jefferson. In the last half century there has been formulated another theory which has many honest and earnest followers, who hold that the government should own everything that cannot properly be managed by individuals. Personally I do not subscribe to either of the doctrines. It seems to me that civilization is the result of taking advantage of experiments. Our constitution was a compromise between several theories and a lot of hard and stubborn facts, and we have been experimenting with it ever since it was signed. Now, you will admit that there are some things which a government should own and operate?"

"Certainly I will," admitted Judge Sawyer.

"What, for instance?"

"I have no complaint to make against what our government now owns and operates," the judge said after a pause. "In my opinion, it is well that the post-office, the signal service, the agricultural department and similar institutions should be under the control of the nation. Education should be fostered by the nation, state, municipality or district. It has been demonstrated that these services can best be so conducted."

"But suppose it became apparent that the public administration of any one of these was a failure?" asked Colonel Monroe. "Suppose, for instance, that France or England abandoned control of the postal service and by contract or otherwise secured from private interests a much better one, would you not favor our government taking a similar step?"

"I should," answered Judge Sawyer.

"So would the body of the American people," asserted the colonel. "If public education proves a failure the experiment should be abandoned and private education adopted in its place. But it is not a failure, neither is the postal system, and hence there is no demand for a change. We both agree, however, that a government has no right to perpetuate a failure."

"There is no chance for an argument on that score," said Judge Sawyer.

"Now, let us suppose, on the other hand," suggested the colonel, "that a corporation in control of an industry national in its scope—a great railroad system, for instance—let us suppose that such a private industry, having a practical monopoly, refuses to keep abreast the progress of science and invention; that for the purpose of paying dividends on watered stock it maintains rates far in excess of the cost of operation and fair carrying charges; that it evades, disobeys or defies reasonable laws passed in the interests of its patrons; that it openly maintains in various state legislatures and in the national capital a lobby which does not halt at corrupt practices; that it finds it advisable to so control party machinery that it may select its own legislators, congressmen, senators and even judges; that it discriminates in favor of allied corporations; that it punishes or ruins communities which dare oppose its will; that it becomes a factor for good or evil, possessed of sufficient power to defy for a time the mandate of the law backed by the force of public opinion—in whom shall the future ownership of such a property be lodged, in private or in governmental hands?"

"The abuses you cite exist to a greater or less extent," admitted Judge Sawyer, "but I am not prepared to concede that the remedy lies in turning the properties over to the government In my opinion, that should be the la resort."

"It is the last resort," declared the colonel, with some earnestness. "This is a great country, as our friend the postmaster truly says, but it is not large enough to maintain side by side with the national government a rival as powerful and unscrupulous as the railroad trust and its allied corporations. One or the other must stand aside. The assertion that a time has arrived when 'the government must own the railroads or the railroads own the government' is more than a clever arrangement of words. It is not true to say that the railroads now own the government, but they certainly have managed to acquire a minority representation out of all proportion to their voting strength. They can obtain anything they care to demand. Never in recorded history has a private interest wielded so vast a power in the affairs of a nation. We cannot comprehend this for the reason that we are a part of it. It is as if the federated shoemakers of France had been able to dictate to Napoleon the choice of his generals and the details of his campaigns.

"Why, in the name of common sense," continued Colonel Monroe, with an impatient gesture, "should a railroad have anything more to do with legislation than a manufacturer of wooden spoons? Cigarmakers do not combine to send their men to the United States senate. I never heard that it was necessary for the carriage manufacturers to send representatives to congress, and I wish to tell you that the wagon and carriage interest is a pretty substantial one. I have yet to hear of the apple growers finding it necessary to have their man appointed to the bench, and yet the value of the annual apple crop would purchase a good sized railroad."

"You have wandered away from your subject," observed Judge Sawyer.

"What subject?"

"Canada's proposal to build a transcontinental railroad."

"I may have wandered a little, but I have had my eye on it all the while," laughed the colonel. "We cannot regulate all of the affairs of the universe in one evening, and we will talk that over some other time. Mrs. Monroe has invited me to dinner, and I dare not refuse. Good evening, judge. Good evening, Jenkins."

The postmaster closed the door after him and waited until the sound of his footsteps had ceased.

"The colonel's all right," he said, turning to the judge, who was calmly finishing his cigar. "Of course I don't agree with all that he says, and sometimes I can't make out what he means, but I'm satisfied of one thing."

"What's that?"

"The rumor that the colonel is going to run for congress isn't so," declared Jenkins, with a shrewd smile.

"What makes you think so?" The judge looked at Postmaster Jenkins over his glasses.

"What he said about the railroads," answered Jenkins. "After what the colonel said tonight the M. N. and W. wouldn't let him have a delegate from this county—not a delegate! You can put it down that Colonel Monroe is out of politics and out to stay. It's too bad. He was the best congressman that ever went to Washington from this district."

Wise For Her Years.

The Governess—Of course you know the story we have just read is merely a fairy tale, and there are many such quite familiar to childhood. Can you tell us another, Elsie?

Little Elsie—Oh, yes! You once told mamma that you had four proposals of marriage during your life.—Brooklyn Life.

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THE REPUBLICAN,
Oakland, Md.

THURSDAY, JUNE 16, 1904.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS:

GEORGE A. PEARRE,

of Allegany County.

ILLINOIS TO VOTE FOR HEARST.

If there were any chance for the nomination of Hearst at St. Louis, that chance would be vastly increased by the action of the Illinois Democratic Convention yesterday, in instructing the delegates of that State to vote for Herst as long as his name is before the National Convention. Illinois is the third State in the Union, with 27 electoral votes, and accordingly with 54 votes in the St. Louis Convention. According to the instructions ordained by the Illinois Democrats yesterday, these 54 votes will be solidly with Hearst "first, last and all the time." At an earlier stage in the pre-nomination campaign, this result of the Illnois scramble might have made considerable impression, but the trend toward a conservative candidate—who is most likely to be Judge Parker—has by this time become too clearly pronounced to make the Illinois action a ground for alarm. As to the intrinsic significance of that action, it is reduced to a minimum by the circumstance that the control of the Convention by John P. Hopkins, the Chicago boss, was absolute and flagrant. Hopkins, for reasons good sufficient to himself, deemed it to his interest to have the delegates instructed for Hearst, and then Mr. Clarence S. Darrow, a *bonafide* Hearst man, moved to amend the simple instructions to vote for Hearst by the addition of the words "as long as his name is before the Convention." This was a clear move, and one that could not be opposed by Boss Hopkins without a confession of insincerity in his support of Hearst. The New York newspaper man's boom has all along been in a peculiar condition, anyway; if anything helps it, the question immediately arises whether it hasn't been hurt more than it has been helped The Parker movement derived its main force from the desire to nip the Hearst affair in the bud; and one of the chief reasons of the decline of interest in Parker was the feeling that Hearst had been sufficiently attended to. If this Illinois affair should happen to be viewed by the knowing in politics as of serious import in aid of Hearst, there will immediately be a fresh rallying round Parker, with the result that the Hearst boom will be rather worse off than before.

WATTERSON ON HEARST.

Colonel Watterson is very apt to be logical even though he be wrong in his conclusions. He has reached the conclusion that Mr. Hearst, the Democratic candidate for the St. Louis nomination, who thus far is exceeded in the number of votes by Judge Parker only, is insane. Colonel Watterson accepts the report that Mr. Hearst has already spent $2,000,000 in his canvass, a large draft even on the Hearst estate, and that as he has not a particle of chance for the nomination he must be crazy. Colonel Watterson's error appears to be in assuming that Mr. Hearst has not the ghost of a chance and that there can be no other plausible reason for his candidacy.

It is not safe to say in advance what a Democratic National Convention will do, as witness the gathering in Chicago in 1896, and the more extraordinary doings of the Kansas City convention in 1900. Surely the nomination of Mr. Hearst at St. Louis would not be stranger than the deliberate suicide of the party at Kansas City. The Republicans, though usually secure through their candidates and principles in mapping out a campaign, allow an ample margin for Democratic blunders and they are generally safe in doing so.

Mr. Hearst may also have two strings to his bow. His emphatic declaration that he will support the nominees of the St. Louis convention gives probability to this hypothesis. Millions of dollars are sometimes spent in advertising and the immense expenditure has generally been a sage investment. Mr. Hearst has already displayed shrewduess in this particular line of enterprise and it may have occurred to him that if he should be unable to land a presidential nomination he might largely add to the dividend-paying capacity of his individual enterprises. It is well to know what a person has in view before pronouncing dogmatically on his mental condition.

OUR WASINGTON LETTER.

JUNE 13, 1904.

As the time approaches for the assembling of the great nonimating conventions, the political situation becomes more interesting, and some unexpected changes are noticed. The Cabinet Ministers who have been West and East are returning and reporting at the White House. They bring good news and are satisfied with the situation, Secretary Hitchcock is back from St. Louis, and Secretary Cortelyou has returned from a tour of inspection in and around New York. The question of who should be on the Republican ticket for vice President will be left for the Chicago convention to determine. A Representative from Indiana, who called at the White House yesterday, informed the President that while Senator Fairbanks will not strive for the nomination, he will not decline it if it comes to him as the voluntary wish of the party. Congressman Hepburn of Iowa, also saw the President yesterday. He says that Speaker Cannon under no circumstances will consent to become Vice President. Little is now said regarding the Mr. Hitt for that office.

One question which it was thought would occupy a subordinate place in the coming campaign is rapidly coming to the front owing to a variety of unexpected circumstances, and that is the Philippines. The recent decision of the Supreme Court, handed down last Monday that not even American citizens, if they happen to reside in the Philippine Island are entitled to a trial by jury, together with the vigorous dissent of Mr. Justice Harlan, attracts wide attention. It has been an open political secret that the anti-imperialists will support the party which denounces imperialism and promises freedom and self-government to the Filipinos. This the Maryland Democracy, inspired by the fine hand of Senator Gorman has done. In a few days a large Philippine Commission will arrive in Washington, and be entertained at luncheon by the President, as well as by the business men of the city. No political speeches may be made but from June 15 to 18 the Filipinos will be the guests of the New York Stock exchange, with a big banquet at Delmonicos. The editor of the Manila Times is in Washiegton, to urge free trade. He thinks the people of the Islands will be glad to come into the Union as a territory, with the privileges of citizenship. All these matters are some what perplexing and indicates that there must be a modification of policy. But the Republicans are always equal to the situation and will hardly stand by and allow themselves to be outbid by the opposition.

As Republicans look at the Democratic situation it appears to be full of complicationss and possibilities. Thus far Judge Parker has 194 delegates; 220 are uninstructed; Hearst has 90; while the states of Massachusetts, Wisconssn, Maryland and Nebraska have favorite sons. The Democratic State platforms runs through the the whole scale, from the platitudes of the New York, to the radical statements of Nebraska and Maryland. One represents the silent Parker, the other the open-mouthed Gorman and Bryan. The question is whether to put a convervative man on a radical platform, or vice versa. We give it up.

Sir Chentung Liong Cheng, the Chinese Minister, has been in New York for a few days with Prince Pu Lun. He was received with great ceremony by the New York Stock Exchange, and in a speech by its President he was assured that if the United States insists upon an open door in China, the Chinese have just as good a right to insist upon an open door in America, with the treatment for the subject of that Empire as we require for Americans in China. News comes from Atlantic City that Chaochu Wu,—son of the former Minister from China, took the first prize on graduation day in the high school at that place. He speaks English perfectly and is studying French, German and Latin. He will pursue his studies at the University of Pennsylvania. The boy was educated in the public schools of Washington and has many admirers in this city.

Handsome, wealthy and young Congsessman Nicholas Longworth of Cincinnatti, who was often seen in the company of Miss Alice Roosevelt when Congress was in session in this city, is happily in St. Louis at the same time of Miss Roosevelt's visit. He told the women of the Exposition city that "it is a singular thing that it is your sex and not mine that showed such an interest in Miss Roosevelt. I am sure that she dislikes it very much." Of course Mr. Longworth ought to know. To escape the snapshot fiend while in that city, Miss Roosevelt wore a heavy veil completely covering her face. Even then she was "taken" veil and all, and her picture appeared on the first page of one of the principal newspapers.

It is known that Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Bristow has been engaged for some time in the formidable task of reorganizing the rural free delivery in order to be ready for the new arrangements provided by law which go into operation on the first of July. The number of divisions is to be reduced from eight to six; rural agents are to be employed; and the new schedule of salaries will take effect. The Department will not be able to do as much for the clerks as it intended, since for the coming fiscal year the amount appropriated for the increase of salaries is but one half a million of dollars while for the current year the amount was one million and two hundred thousand dollars. Of clerks employed in the postal service who receives more than $1,400 a year, of whom there are more than 600, only 58 can be promoted. Of those who receive less than $1,400 only about 30 per cent of those who have been recommemded for promotion will be made happy. And yet, the Democrats, in their state platforms, love to harp upon the exravagance of the Republicans in voting away the public money.

DEER PARK JOTTINGS.

Again, as the birds are singing their morning melodies, we are up at 5 a. m., June 14th, 1904, casting about for items, for as June is almost half gone, and the first part—one rain after another—the time has flown away, and to us this most glorious month of the year is rapidly passing away and in a few weeks the glad and festive 4th of July will be here, and when we think of the last 4th, and then think, what changes one short fleeting year has made in many homes of this fair land by the grim monster, who has invaded the home in the humbler walks of life. It has invaded the homes of the rich and called to their final account in our own land more of our prominent statesmen and business men than any one year in the history of our country.

Col. W. E. Burwell is at his office at the famous Deer Park Hotel, guiding and directing affairs in his usual western style and push, and all indications point to a successful season. If push and vim are necessary in conducting a first class hotel, then you may be sure this famous resort will in the future be more of a success, than in the past.

We find in taking a little ramble of a few days over the county that a spirit of improvement is abroad among our farmers. Especially is this so in the North Glade locality of Garrett county. New barns are going up, fish dams for private use, well painted churches, and school houses, and a cheerful greeting by all old friends of years gone by, made us feel like a boy again, as in the good old ante-bellum days. Especially was this so when we entered the hospital home of good kind Lloyd McRobie with all his worldly weakness (and we all have them). He has a great, generous, kind heart, and his home is presided over in the absence of his wife by his daughter. A few days ago, when the writer was extended all the kindness of that home (after getting lost on different occasion, among the saw mill roads of this lumber region), by this bright young lady and the rich viands was enjoyed—for a ride among the pines is a great apetizer—and we hope to have the pleasure of seeing our friends at Deer Park soon when we can, like him, say "come again, the latch string is always out and the granary never locked on your tired horse." Good, kind Lloyd, I would rather have your disposition then all the ill-gotten gains of some even in Garrett county that thinks they are far superior. But a few fleeting years and the sweet by and by will reveal, who will have the seat highest in that "City not made with hands."

Our genial friend and neighbor, Mr. Hennen of the B. & O. Railroad, outside of his profession as an engineer, is one of the neatest gardeners in our town. It looks like our friend should have been a farmer, which is the happiest life of all the many vocations of earning a living, and this grand man is too fair a specimen of manhood to be dominated over by this grasping monopoly.

We were surprised and pained in looking over the Grant County *Press*, published at Petersburg, W. Va., that our old friend ond comrade Benjamin Wotring, late of Bayard, and in busines at Sang Run the past few years, had died on 25th of May last at Hendrix on the W. Va. C. & P. R. R. The writer has often met this comrade since we wore the "Grey" and fought our battles over, but the gay and exciting ride into Cumberlaud on February 21st, 1865, when with 64 men, we entered a city guarded by 8000 infantry and 2000 cavalry and gave Genl's. Crook and Kelly, also Maj. Melvin of Kelly's staff a morning ride. Poor Ben Wotring you were the jolliest on that never to-be-forgotten ride, when we woke those Generals up, and one hundred and ten miles was passed over in the next 18 hours before a halt was made.

Our progressive farmer and stock raiser, Col. George Truesdell is now in Germany, after being in France, purchasing fine blooded sheep, and we hope to see his smiling face on the mountain top before the summer is over.

W. C. Jones reports his son Ray, who is a student at the West Virginia Conference Seminary, much improved in health and hopes to bring him home in a few weeks.

An invitation to the marriage of our old friend Dr. Harry Ryland was received a day or so ago by the writer, but too late to attend. We extend congratulations.

MORE ANON.

MAY TEST HIGHWAY ACT.

State Geological Survey Eager for Road Construction To Begin.

A special meeting of the State Geological Survey Commission was called by Governor Warfield at the headquarters of the Geological Survey at the Johns Hopkins University Tuesday at noon to consider the act passed by the last Legislature providing for State aid to highway construction and with regard to which some question has been raised concerning its constitutionality. It was decided at the meeting to prepare a letter to the boards of county commissioners of the several counties offering the services of the State's highway engineers in the making of surveys and the drawing up of plans and specifications for the construction of roads under the provisions of the act.

As the money under the act does not become available until after January, 1905, it will be necessary for the counties to co-operate with the State Geological Survey under the existing law, which provides for the highway division. Before the money under the new act can be secured from the State Treasury it will probably be necessary to bring the matter before the Court of Appeals at Annapolis for the decision, which is likely to be done at the earliest date. It is considered important, however, that surveys be made at as early a date as possible in order that plans may be ready for the construction of roads as soon as the act becomes operative, should it be declared constitutional. It was pointed out that construction could not begin before the spring or early summer of 1905 in any event, as much time is necessarily involved in the letting of contracts and in preparing for the actual construction. None of the State highways built under this act could therefore be completed prior to the autumn of next year.

The commission authorized the printing of a large number of copies of the new act, which, with a brief explanation of the method of operation of the law, will be widely distributed to the people of the State. Special forms showing the method of application for aid under the act will also be prepared and distributed to the various boards of county commissioners.

Governor Warfield requested the engineering staff of the survey to begin the preparation of topographic maps of the various State properties, and suggested to Professor Clark that he should make arrangements to begin with the Springfield State Asylum, at Mount Afry, where the management of the asylum is preparing for the construction of additional buildings to meet the needs of the State insane. Mr. Johnson of the highway force, will have charge of the work. At Governor Warfield's request plans have already been prepared of the grounds of the Executive Mansion at Annapolis, and Mr. Johnson will supervise changes in the roadway and other improvements to the grounds provided by the last Legislature.

Professor Clark made a report to the board regarding the great exhibit of mineral resources which the survey has prepared and installed at St. Louis. Dr. Atkinson, the State Comptroller, had just return from St. Louis and spoke enthusiastically to the board regarding the fine exhibit in the Mines Building and complimented the management of the survey on the exhibit.

Mother's Ear

A WORD IN MOTHER'S EAR: WHEN NURSING AN INFANT, AND IN THE MONTHS THAT COME BEFORE THAT TIME,

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ON HIS LONG JOURNEY.

Rev J. B. Shoup, Started on Schedule Time To Walk to St. Louis.

Some time during last winter. Rev. J. B. Shoup, formerly of this county, where he acceptably filled the Lutheran pulpit at Accident for a long number of years, and who for the past eighteen years or more resided with his family at Fitzgerald, Ga., wrote this paper a letter for publication in which he expressed his determination to start from Cumberland on June 11th, the anniversary of his birth, and walk the entire distance from that point to St. Louis where he will attend the World's Fair, and invited some other of his old comrades to join him in the tramp, but none accepted the invitation.

Nothing daunted, notwithstanding Mr. Shoup's advanced years, he started from Cumberland at sunrise on last Saturday, following the National Pike from that point to St. Louis. On Sunday night Mr. Shoup was in Grantsville, where he preached to a large and appreciative congregation, leaving there the following morning on his trip West.

When a young man Mr. Shoup walked a distance of three hundred miles at a stretch and although not now as young as he was in former years, the same indomitable will pervades him. On the trip to St. Louis he is carrying very little luggage consisting mainly of a change of clothing. His baggage precedes him via express.

As above stated Mr. Shoup is a Lutheran minister, but owing to a severe sunstroke has not been able to follow his calling and has led a retired life at his Georgia home, where his wife and daughter and a son, who saw service in the Spanish-American war in Cuba, reside. Rev. Shoup is a civil war veteran, and saw service as second lieutenant of Battery G, 3rd Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery. During the war he was stationed at Fortress Monroe, where he helped guard the late President Jefferson Davis, of the Southern Confederacy. Rev. Shoup arrived at Cumberland from Gettysburg, where he attended the Pennsylvania encampment. He is a genial, venerable looking gentleman, quite hale and hearty for his age.

OAKLAND HOTEL WILL OPEN JULY 4

Will Probably Be Operated by the Baltimore and Ohio.

R. J. Sensor, who operated the Oakland Hotel last year and who had a lease upon the property for the present year, surrendered the lease to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company last Thursday, being unable to make the necessary arrangements whereby he could successfully open and conduct the hotel.

Mr. W. E. Burwell, superintendent of the Baltimore and Ohio hotels, was in Oakland on Friday and stated that unless some one could be found to take the house and manage it this year it will be opened by the railroad company on July 4th for the reception of guests.

In the meantime extensive improvements are being made to the property. Carpenters have been busy for sometime making necessary repairs to the main and auxiliary buildings. An electric light house has been erected adjoining the laundry in which will be installed a large boiler, a seventy-five horse power engine and a dynamo of sufficient capacity to light the buildings and grounds. The machinery has already arrived and will be placed in the building within a few days.

POSTOFFICE ROBBED AT EGLON.

Merchandise Belonging to Julius Scherr Also Stolen.

The postoffice at Eglon, over which our enthusiastic Republican friend, Julius Scherr presides, and which is located in his store, was robbed last Saturday night of cash and postage stamps amounting to about $25, all letters remaining uncalled for in the office and also letters mailed for despatch. Besides the Government losses Mr. Scherr is the loser by about $200 as that amount in goods was carried off by the thieves.

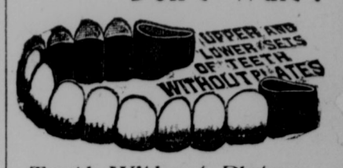
As soon as the theft was discovered the robbers were followed and several miles east of Eglon portions of burned letters were found in the woods indicating the spot where the men had gone through the mail stolen from the office.

WILL BE ONE OF THE DOORKEEPERS

At the National Republican Convention In Chicago Next Monday.

Mr. William A. Smith, of Hoyes, has received a notice from Sergeant-at-Arms William F. Stone, of the Republican National Convention which meets in Chicago next Monday, that he has been appointed one of the door keepers at Convention Hall. Mr. Smith will leave for Chicago tomorrow morning, going by the way of Pittsburg, and after the adjournment of the convention he will go to St. Louis where a week or ten days will be spent at the World's Fair.

Now is the Time! Don't Wait!



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RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$114,281 16
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		57 23
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation		25,000 00
Premiums on U. S. Bonds		1,734 37
Banking house, furniture and fixtures		5,937 20
Due from State Banks and Bankers		1,969 60
Due from approved reserve agents		10,217 07
Checks and other cash items		24 61
Notes of other National Banks		300 00
Fractional paper currency, nickles and cents		142 14
Lawful Money Reserve in Bank, viz:		
Specie	$3,578 00	
Legal-tender notes	4,371 00	4,948 00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)		1,250 00
Total		$165,862 38

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$25,000 00
Surplus Fund	5,024 75
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	1,608 64
National Bank notes outstanding	25,000 00
Due to other National Banks	6,665 85
Individual deposits subject to check	57,860 84
Time certificates of deposit	44,702 22
Total	$165,862 38

State of Maryland, County of Garrett, ss.

I, R. C. McCandlish, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. C. McCAND. ISH, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 13th day of June, 1904.

EDWARD SCHLOSSNAGLE,
Notary Public.

CORRECT—Attest: J. H. CUPPETT,
D. S. CUSTER,
L. E. FRIEND,
Directors.

SHERIFF'S SALE

OF VALUABLE

REAL ESTATE

Under and by virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of the Circuit Court for Garrett county, Maryland, and to me directed as Sheriff of Garrett county at the suit of Philip T. Garthright against Sherman A. Howell, the same being No. 5 Judicials, July Term, 1904, I have seized, levied upon and taken in execution all the right, title and interest of the said Sherman A. Howell, both at law and in equity, of, in and to all that lot parcel of ground situated, lying and bein Garrett county, in the State of Maryla which on the plat of Mountain Lake Park known and designated as

LOT NUMBER 1277,

and being located on M street in said town of Mountain Lake Park, and which said lot of ground was conveyed to the said Sherman A. Howell by Alonzo D. Naylor and wife by deed dated April 21st, 1903, and recorded in Liber E. Z. T. No. 44, folios 432, etc., one of the Land Records of Garrett county, Maryland. And I hereby give notice that on

SATURDAY,

The 18th Day of June, 1904

at the hour of ten o'clock a. m., I will offer for sale to the highest bidder for cash, in front of the Court House in the town of Oakland, all the right, title and interest of the said Sherman A. Howell of, in and to the above described lot of ground, said interest being his equity of redemption therein.

EDWARD J. FRANTZ,
Sheriff of Garrett County.

ORDER NISI.

Henley W. Chapman, et al., vs. Elizabeth D. Beall, et al.

No. 1045 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett county.

Ordered, this 2nd day of June, in the year nineteen hundred and four, by the Circuit Court for Garrett county, sitting in equity, that the sale made and reported in the above cause by Fred. A. Thayer and Edward H. Sincell, trustees, beratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereofre be shown or before the 30th day of June, 1904; provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper published in Garrett county, once a week for three successive weeks before the 25th day of June, 1904.

The report states the amount of sale to be $1122.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True copy—Test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

Proposals for School Supplies.

BOARD OF SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS
FOR GARRETT COUNTY.
OAKLAND, MD., June 8th, 1904.

The Board of County School Commissioners of Garrett county hereby asks for sealed proposals for furnishing Books, Supplies and Furniture.

All bids must be in before July 1st, 1904, on which date the Board will meet to award contracts.

The right to reject any and a l bids is reserved by the Board.

By order of the Board.

ED. A. BROWNING,
Secretary.

EXAMINERS' NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned, appointed by the County Commissioners of Garrett county, to view the lands through which the new road, as described in the commission is petitioned to be located, beginning for the same at or near the old stave building on the Oakland and Cranesville road lately occupied by H. B. Lewis, and running thence through the lands of Eugene Teats, S. H. Friend, W. S. Collins, Orvel Friend and W. H. Sines and intersecting the road leading to Terra Alta, W. Va., at the State line near William H. Lewis', a distance of about two miles, and examine whether the said new road should be made, will meet on the 5th day of July, 1904, for such purpose, and to determine whether the public convenience requires the said making of said new road, and if so to locate the same and perform their duty in the premises.

JOSEPH F. LEWIS,
SAMUEL B. LEE,
14-4t Examiners.

The Garrett National Bank

OAKLAND, MD.

Pays 3 Per Cent. Interest on Time Deposits.

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DIRECTORS:
DANIEL E. OFFUTT,
GILMOR S. HAMILL,
JOHN M. DAVIS,
GEORGE W. LEGGE,
JOHN T. MITCHELL,
WILLIAM R. STULL,
SCOTT T. JONES.

Capital paid in, - $50,000.00
Surplus and Profits, - 15,000.00

Don't Scrup Contraptions.

Do't be a drudge! A multitude of hard-to-get-apart—to be washed twice a day if cream is not to be tainted—makes the washing of bucket bowl separators a regalar wash day task.

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M. R. Frantz, son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Frantz, of Crellin, and employed as traveling auditor by the Fairmont Coal Company, was in Oakland Sunday, going from here to Gypsy, West Va.

Mr. C. S. Friend, recently of Swanton, but for a year or two employed at Crellin, has gone to Widell, West Va., where he has taken charge of the mercantile establisl ment of the Wilson Lumber Company.

The following rates for work at Liller's barber shop became effective Monday of this week: Shaving, 10 cents; hair cut, 25 cents; neck shaved or clipped, 5 cents; shampoo, 25 cents; massage, 25 cents. 15—2

Mr. George W. Legge, of Oakland, was on Monday granted a pension of six dollars per month. This, under the new ruling of the Department, is the minimum paid veterans when they arrive at the age of sixty-two years.

Miss Connell, of the Ladies' Bazaar has disposed of her stock of goods to a Mr. Taylor, of Baltimore, who will take charge of the store this week. Miss Connell will return to her home at Hutton and reside with her aged mother.

Mrs. Charles A. Tower went down to Cumberland yesterday morning to visit her brother, Judson Sprigg, who has been and is still quite ill. The young man will be taken to a hospital in Baltimore in a few days where he will be operated upon.

AN ENJOYABLE OUTING.

Several Gentlemen Guests of Superintendent Long at the Park Monday.

Monday afternoon a party of ten gentlemen of Oakland accepted an invitation extended by Rev. John M. Davis on behalf of Superintendent Thomas S. Long, of Mountain Lake Park, to enjoy an hour's ride in the new yacht recently put into commission on the lake at the Park.

The party composed of Rev. Mr. Davis, Messrs. D. E. Offutt, G. S. Hamill, Fred. A. Thayer, A. G. Sturgiss, E. H. Sincell, Chas. A. Deffinbaugh, J. D. Hamill, and the editor of this paper, were driven to the lake in Martin's bus where they were received very warmly by Mr. Long and immediately passage was taken by the entire party for a sail on the (blue not briny) waters of the beautiful lake. Mr. Long took his station at the engine and soon had the boat going full speed notwithstanding its load of nearly a ton. The editor was at the helm and succeeded by the hardest to keep the nose of the boat off the shoals and sandbars. We congratulate ourself, however, that no mishap occurred, but this was made possible by following the instructions whispered in our ear by the chief engineer who knew the location of shallow places.

The boat acted beautifully and the sensation of being aboard a vessel propelled by power away up here nearly three thousand feet above tide water was exhilerating in the extreme. The speed made exceeded ten miles an hour.

At the lake besides the yacht, which is appropriately named "Mountain Lake," there are ten new boats of excellent construction which are propelled by oars and which will be kept in commission during the coming season.

The little outing was enjoyed by all the party, and to Superintendent Long and Mr. Davis for the slight diversion from business affairs the thanks of the gentlemen were warmly extended.

Mr. Jacob S. Miller, executor of the late Christian Orendorf, of Grantsville district, will sell at public auction on the premises near Bittinger, four parcels of land belonging to the late Mr. Orendorf. The lots range from 34 to 60 acres. He will also sell the timber off 75 aeres belonging to the same estate. The sale will take place on Saturday, July 9th, at 2 p. m.

The ladies of Swanton and vicinity have arranged a program for an entertainment in May's Hall, at Swanton, on Friday evening of this week. The object of the affair is to raise funds with which to build a sidewalk in the town. The ladies of Swanton are to be commended for their public spiritedness and we trust that they may meet with great success.

Mr. Duncan Sloan, of Lonaconing, and Mr. D. Lindley Sloan, of Cumberland, were business visitors to Oakland Tuesday morning. The former is one of the leading merchants of his native town and the latter is a rising young attorney of the Queen City. Both are excellent gentlemen and were cordially greeted by their many friends in Oakland.

Mr. Fred. A. Thayer and Mr. E. H. Sincell returned to Oakland Monday from a week's fishing trip in Pocahontas county, West Va. They were accompanied by ex-Sheriff W. P. Lee, who joined them at Bayard, and by Messrs. M. N. and Merritt Wilson, whose head quarters are now at Elkins, West Va. The party had a pleasant outing and during the week caught about three hundred brook trout.

Postmaster Michael Nathan, of Grantsville, visited Oakland Monday and on Tuesday he was appointed by the Orphans' Court for this county administrator of the personal estate of the late Francis McKenzie, of Grantsville. Mr. Nathan returned to Grantsville Tuesday afternoon. He was greatly impressed with the improvements made in Oakland since his former visit here something over two years ago.

The crossties on the Baltimore and Ohio bridge which crosses the Big Youghiogheny River two miles west of Oakland, were set on fire last Saturday evening by hot ashes dropped from the ash pan of a passing locomotive. The crew on an east bound train reported the matter to the station here and the trackmen were notified who went out to the bridge and soon quenched the fire. But little damage resulted.

If a man had a $20 bull pup he would look after it very carefully and not let it run over town at night. But if he has a boy it is different. He is turned loose at a tender age to go to the bad and people wonder where the great army of bums, tramps, deadbeats, loafers, thieves and gamblers come from. They are germinated from the pure seed gathered from the home, sown broadcast on the streets and alleys. The boys ought to be given a show equal to that of a bull pup.

NO FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATION.

Oakland Citizens Have Decided Not to Celebrate This Year.

For some weeks the question of having a Fourth of July celebration in Oakland, has been discussed pro and con, several meetings of the business men and others interested have been held, but a conclusion was not reached until yesterdyay when the committee appointed to make the necessary arrangements decided that in view of the circumstances and the lack of funds with which to successfully carry on the affair to drop the matter and in consequence Oakland will not entertain on that day.

While this is regretable still it is thought that it is best and we can go "a-fishin'!"

Rev. E. Manges, pastor of St. Mark's Ev. Lutheran church, will leave Oakland Tuesday morning for Fayetteville, Pa., where on Wednesday he will officiate at the wedding of his son, Rev. Lewis Manges, pastor of the Hummellstown (Pa.) Lutheran congregation, to Miss Margaret Long. Mr. Manges the elder will return to Oakland Thursday morning, accomponied by his daughter, Miss Annie, who has been at York, Pa., during the winter.

Festival.

The teachers of the public school will hold a strawberry and ice cream festival in Offutt's Hall, Thursday evening, June 23, proceeds to go toward the remodelling of the interior of the school building in Oakland. The cause is a most worthy one and all residents of town should give it their support.

Lutheran Services.

Rev. E. Manges, pastor of the Oakland Lutheran church, will preach at Crellin next Sabbath afternoon at 2.30 o'clock; at Hutton he will preach Thursday, June 16th, at 8 p. m.; catechise at 7 o'clock.

Special Prices Every Saturday.

Special sales of cakes at special prices every Saturday, at the Oakland Model Bakery.

Call for Your Letters

John Galloway, Robert Friend, Daniel Wampler, Ernest Shade. R. J. Andrews.

Wanted—A Horse.

A good, safe driving horse that can be used also for riding; not under 1100 lbs.; about 6 or 7 years old. Write particulars and price.
E. BOYNTON, Barnum, W. Va.

This from the antiquarian department of the Hagerstown *Morning Herald*: "Jeweler J. Walker Fell of West Washington street repaired a watch last week reputed to be the one once in posession of Louis XIV., King of France in the Seventeenth Century, and presented to that monarch by the Italian magician, Prinetto. The timepiece is a most delicate piece of mechanism, and very curious. It consists of a golden frame, circular in form, with three glass dials in the front piece, one circulating about the minute hand, one about the second hand and the third about the hour hand, the hands themselves remaining stationary on a small pivot. The mechanism is cleverly concealed in the circular frame, moving in perfect time with the three different glass dials. The watch was given to Mr. Fell to be cleaned by a Mr. Joseph L. Reed, traveling man of Knoxville, Tenn. Mr. Reed stated that the watch was presented to him by an English Army officer some years ago in Mexico upon the latter's death."

HELLO!

Yes, if you want to keep cool,

TOWNSHEND

has goods for you.

Anything you want in white and color goods for waists and dresses. Also fine line underwear, for ladies and gents. Nicest line of dress shirts and ties in town.

We have the best thing out for children's waists.

Straw hats for everybody at prices to suit everybody.

S. L. Townshend & Son

Dixon & Kelso's SHOE SALE

Will commence June 20th, for one week. We think that these prices will put a new pair of Shoes on every foot.

Children's soft-sole shoes, any color,			$ .22
" Patent Slippers and Fancy Shoes, worth 60c, at			.48
Misses Patent Slippers and Fancy Shoes, worth $1.25 and $1.50, sizes 8 to 2, for			89
Our Ladies' Oxfords and Slippers are up to date Stylish and New.			
Ladies' 2-Strap Slippers, worth		$1.25 at	$ .99
" Oxfords,	" "	1.25 "	.99
" "	" "	1.50 "	1.20
" "	" "	1.75 "	1.49
" Plain Toe,	" "	2.50 "	1.85
" "	" "	3.00 "	2.25
" Drew-Selby Shoes	"	3.00 "	2.69
" "	" "	2.75 "	2.24
Men's Pat. Oxfords,	"	2.50 "	1.99
" " Shoes,	"	3.00 "	2.50
" " or plain Shoes, (Crossett Make)		3.50 "	3.00
" Oxfords and Shoes,	" "	4.00 "	3.50
" Shoes,	" "	5.00 "	3.99
" "		1.50 "	.99
" Plow Shoes, worth		1.50 "	1.19
" (Cutter's) Logger High Shoes, w'th		6.00 "	4.25

TERMS—CASH.

Yours, respectfully,

DIXON & KELSO.

P. S—Pay 25c. Cash for Wool.

The Up-to-Date Grocery,

First National Bank Building, Oakland, Md.

Exclusively a Grocery Store.

CASH OR PRODUSE—One price to everybody and that the lowest consistent with a complete line of High-Grade Groceries.

Everything New, Clean and First-Class.

Fresh Vegetables on THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS.
Largest Line of CRACKERS in Oakland—Fresh Every Week.

W. H. BARTLETT.

L. A. RUDISILL,

REAL ESTATE, LOANS, INSURANCE,

Mountain Lake Park, Md.

LIFE, ACCIDENT, HEALTH AND FIRE INSURANCE.

I sell Farms, Dwelling and Business Houses, Hotels, Lots, Coal, Timber and Oil Lands anywhere in Garrett county, Maryland.

Special attention given to Renting and Selling Mountain Lake Park, Loch Lynn and Oakland property.
I have some attractive Bargains in Houses and Lots in Loch Lynn.

OFFICE IN THE NEWS BUILDING.

THEY ARE ALL "PIZEN" MAD.

Residents of Town Object to Entertainment Arranged by Canines.

To the editor of The Republican

The subjoined communication appeared in the issue of the Morgantown *Dominion* and as it fits the condition of things in Oakland with respect to the nuisances complained of, I ask that you will give it space in your columns this week. SUBSCRIBER.

The communication above referred to as appearing in our West Virginia contemporary follows:

Dogs! Did you say, Dogs? Was it dogs mentioned?

Well, there are dogs, and there are dogs. There are a few dogs in Morgantown.

A man passed down street a few minutes ago with four distinct, individual dogs following him. He was was a representative citizen.

He likes dogs.

You must like dogs or you are not in it with this population—you are a fureigner.

You may not like to have a dog yourself, but then you must like your neighbor's dog and like to have them visit you and upset your garbage barrel and scratch up your flowers and sich.

Now, there is a neighbor of mine who likes flowers. She is a very foolish woman or she would prefer dogs. But she persists in planting a litile flower bed, and every dog in town visits that flower bed every day.

It is just across the street and when I have a leisure hour I just sit at the window and count the dogs at that flower bed.

They come in a procession. They take a sniff at the flowers and then scratch with all four feet.

Then when all the dogs in town have had their sniff at that flower bed, the patient lady comes out and looks around somewhat dazed and then begins to gather them up and replant her precious flowers.

When she has finished and retired the country dogs begins to file into town—for every vehicle has from one to two dogs following it.

These country dogs seem to like flowers too. But the town dogs sometimes object to them sniffing our town bouquets and they fight over this neighbor's flower bed. And then, if you could see that flower bed some evening when all the dogs in town have sniffed it, and when all the country dogs have fought for a sniff—well it is then that I just go into my back yard and take "a laff" all to myself.

But this lady and some other neighbors I hear talking over the back fence about "putting out some dog pizen."

But the owners of fine dogs are opposed to "pizen."

They say it is "ornery" and "mean" to "pizen a dog."

It is certainly very hard on the dog. But then these neighbors say they have a perfect right to "put out pizen" on their own premises, and no dog will get hurt if he stays at home. Every man, they say, has a right to keep a dog, or two dogs, or a dozen dogs, if he keeps them at home, but he has no more right to let his dogs forage on my premesis than his cow or his horse.

So these neighbors held a caucus and then called a convention and passed resolutions to "put out pizen" and plenty of it.

As I am a middle-of-the-road-mugwump and don't have any dog or any flowers I thought I would just report the proceedings of this convention, and as "times is a little dull this season" I suggest that dog fanciers also call a convention and pass resolutions and adopt a platform, and that we enter upon a summer campaign to determine whether anybody has any rights in this town that the dog ought to respect.

DOG PURP.

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M. R. Frantz, son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Frantz, of Crellin, and employed as traveling auditor by the Fairmont Coal Company, was in Oakland Sunday, going from here to Gypsy, West Va.

Mr. C. S. Friend, recently of Swanton, but for a year or two employed at Crellin, has gone to Wildell, West Va., where he has taken charge of the mercantile establishment of the Wilson Lumber Company.

The following rates for work at Liller's barber shop became effective Monday of this week: Shaving, 10 cents; hair cut, 25 cents; neck shaved or clipped, 5 cents; shampoo, 25 cents; massage, 25 cents. 15—2

Mr. George W. Legge, of Oakland, was on Monday granted a pension of six dollars per month. This, under the new ruling of the Department, is the minimum paid veterans when they arrive at the age of sixty-two years.

Miss Connell, of the Ladies' Bazaar has disposed of her stock of goods to a Mr. Taylor, of Baltimore, who will take charge of the store this week. Miss Connell will return to her home at Hutton and reside with her aged mother.

Mrs. Charles A. Tower went down to Cumberland yesterday morning to visit her brother, Judson Sprigg, who has been and is still quite ill. The young man will be taken to a hospital in Baltimore in a few days where he will be operated upon.

AN ENJOYABLE OUTING.

Several Gentlemen Guests of Superintendent Long at the Park Monday.

Monday afternoon a party of ten gentlemen of Oakland accepted an invitation extended by Rev. John M. Davis on behalf of Superintendent Thomas S. Long, of Mountain Lake Park, to enjoy an hour's ride in the new yacht recently put into commission on the lake at the Park.

The party composed of Rev. Mr. Davis, Messrs. D. E. Offutt, G. S. Hamill, Fred. A. Thayer, A. G. Sturgiss, E. H. Sincell, Chas. A. Deffinbaugh, J. D. Hamill, and the editor of this paper, were driven to the lake in Martin's bus where they were received very warmly by Mr. Long and immediately passage was taken by the entire party for a sail on the (blue not briny) waters of the beautiful lake. Mr. Long took his station at the engine and soon had the boat going full speed notwithstanding its load of nearly a ton. The editor was at the helm and succeeded by the hardest to keep the nose of the boat off the shoals and sandbars. We congratulate ourself, however, that no mishap occurred, but this was made possible by following the instructions whispered in our ear by the chief engineer who knew the location of shallow places.

The boat acted beautifully and the sensation of being aboard a vessel propelled by power away up here nearly three thousand feet above tide water was exhilerating in the extreme. The speed made exceeded ten miles an hour.

At the lake besides the yacht, which is appropriately named "Mountain Lake," there are ten new boats of excellent construction which are propelled by oars and which will be kept in commission during the coming season.

The little outing was enjoyed by all the party, and to Superintendent Long and Mr. Davis for the slight diversion from business affairs the thanks of the gentlemen were warmly extended.

Mr. Jacob S. Miller, executor of the late Christian Orendorf, of Grantsville district, will sell at public auction on the premises near Bittinger, four parcels of land belonging to the late Mr. Orendorf. The lots range from 34 to 60 acres. He will also sell the timber off 75 aeres belonging to the same estate. The sale will take place on Saturday, July 9th, at 2 p. m.

The ladies of Swanton and vicinity have arranged a program for an entertainment in May's Hall, at Swanton, on Friday evening of this week. The object of the affair is to raise funds with which to build a sidewalk in the town. The ladies of Swanton are to be commended for their public spiritedness and we trust that they may meet with great success.

Mr. Duncan Sloan, of Lonaconing, and Mr. D. Lindley Sloan, of Cumberland, were business visitors to Oakland Tuesday morning. The former is one of the leading merchants of his native town and the latter is a rising young attorney of the Queen City. Both are excellent gentlemen and were cordially greeted by their many friends in Oakland.

Mr. Fred. A. Thayer and Mr. E. H. Sincell returned to Oakland Monday from a week's fishing trip in Pocahontas county, West Va. They were accompanied by ex-Sheriff W. P. Lee, who joined them at Bayard, and by Messrs. M. N. and Merritt Wilson, whose head quarters are now at Elkins, West Va. The party had a pleasant outing and during the week caught about three hundred brook trout.

Postmaster Michael Nathan, of Grantsville, visited Oakland Monday and on Tuesday he was appointed by the Orphans' Court for this county administrator of the personal estate of the late Francis McKenzie, of Grantsville. Mr. Nathan returned to Grantsville Tuesday afternoon. He was greatly impressed with the improvements made in Oakland since his former visit here something over two years ago.

The crossties on the Baltimore and Ohio bridge which crosses the Big Youghiogheny River two miles west of Oakland, were set on fire last Saturday evening by hot ashes dropped from the ash pan of a passing locomotive. The crew on an east bound train reported the matter to the station here and the trackmen were notified who went out to the bridge and soon quenched the fire. But little damage resulted.

If a man had a $20 bull pup he would look after it very carefully and not let it run over town at night. But if he has a boy it is different. He is turned loose at a tender age to go to the bad and people wonder where the great army of bums, tramps, deadbeats, loafers, thieves and gamblers come from. They are germinated from the pure seed gathered from the home, sown broadcast on the streets and alleys. The boys ought to be given a show equal to that of a bull pup.

NO FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATION.

Oakland Citizens Have Decided Not to Celebrate This Year.

For some weeks the question of having a Fourth of July celebration in Oakland, has been discussed pro and con, several meetings of the business men and others interested have been held, but a conclusion was not reached until yesterdyay when the committee appointed to make the necessary arrangements decided that in view of the circumstances and the lack of funds with which to successfully carry on the affair to drop the matter and in consequence Oakland will not entertain on that day.

While this is regretable still it is thought that it is best and we can go "a-fishin'!"

Rev. E. Manges, pastor of St. Mark's Ev. Lutheran church, will leave Oakland Tuesday morning for Fayetteville, Pa., where on Wednesday he will officiate at the wedding of his son, Rev. Lewis Manges, pastor of the Hummellstown (Pa.) Lutheran congregation, to Miss Margaret Long. Mr. Manges the elder will return to Oakland Thursday morning, accomponied by his daughter, Miss Annie, who has been at York, Pa., during the winter.

Festival.

The teachers of the public school will hold a strawberry and ice cream festival in Offutt's Hall, Thursday evening, June 23, proceeds to go toward the remodelling of the interior of the school building in Oakland. The cause is a most worthy one and all residents of town should give it their support.

Lutheran Services.

Rev. E. Manges, pastor of the Oakland Lutheran church, will preach at Crellin next Sabbath afternoon at 2.30 o'clock; at Hutton he will preach Thursday, June 16th, at 8 p. m.; catechise at 7 o'clock.

Special Prices Every Saturday.

Special sales of cakes at special prices every Saturday, at the Oakland Model Bakery.

Call for Your Letters

John Galloway, Robert Friend, Daniel Wampler, Ernest Shade. R. J. Andrews.

Wanted—A Horse.

A good, safe driving horse that can be used also for riding; not under 1100 lbs.; about 6 or 7 years old. Write particulars and price.

E. BOYNTON, Barnum, W. Va.

This from the antiquarian department of the Hagerstown *Morning Herald*: "Jeweler J. Walker Fell of West Washington street repaired a watch last week reputed to be the one once in posession of Louis XIV., King of France in the Seventeenth Century, and presented to that monarch by the Italian magician, Prinetto. The timepiece is a most delicate piece of mechanism, and very curious. It consists of a golden frame, circular in form, with three glass dials in the front piece, one circulating about the minute hand, one about the second hand and the third about the hour hand, the hands themselves remaining stationary on a small pivot. The mechanism is cleverly concealed in the circular frame, moving in perfect time with the three different glass dials. The watch was given to Mr. Fell to be cleaned by a Mr. Joseph L. Reed, traveling man of Knoxville, Tenn. Mr. Reed stated that the watch was presented to him by an English Army officer some years ago in Mexico upon the latter's death."

HELLO!

Yes, if you want to keep cool,

TOWNSHEND

has goods for you.

Anything you want in white and color goods for waists and dresses. Also fine line underwear, for ladies and gents. Nicest line of dress shirts and ties in town.

We have the best thing out for children's waists.

Straw hats for everybody at prices to suit everybody.

S. L. Townshend & Son

Dixon & Kelso's SHOE SALE

Will commence June 20th, for one week. We think that these prices will put a new pair of Shoes on every foot.

Children's soft-sole shoes, any color,			$ .22
" Patent Slippers and Fancy Shoes, worth 60c, at			.48
Misses Patent Slippers and Fancy Shoes, worth $1.25 and $1.50, sizes 8 to 2, for			89
Our Ladies' Oxfords and Slippers are up to date Stylish and New.			
Ladies' 2-Strap Slippers, worth		$1.25 at	$ .99
" Oxfords,	" "	1.25 "	.99
" "	" "	1.50 "	1.20
" "	" "	1.75 "	1.49
" Plain Toe,	" "	2.50 "	1.85
" "	" "	3.00 "	2.25
" Drew-Selby Shoes	"	3.00 "	2.69
" "	" "	2.75 "	2.24
Men's Pat. Oxfords,	"	2.50 "	1.99
" " Shoes,	"	3.00 "	2.50
" " or plain Shoes, (Crossett Make)		3.50 "	3.00
" Oxfords and Shoes,	" "	4.00 "	3.50
" Shoes,	" "	5.00 "	3.99
" "		1.50 "	.99
" Plow Shoes, worth		1.50 "	1.19
" (Cutter's) Logger High Shoes, w'th		6.00 "	4.25

TERMS—CASH.

Yours, respectfully,

DIXON & KELSO.

P. S—Pay 25c. Cash for Wool.

The Up-to-Date Grocery,

First National Bank Building, Oakland, Md.

Exclusively a Grocery Store.

CASH OR PRODUSE—One price to everybody and that the lowest consistent with a complete line of High-Grade Groceries.

Everything New, Clean and First-Class.

Fresh Vegetables on THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS.
Largest Line of CRACKERS in Oakland—Fresh Every Week.

W. H. BARTLETT.

L. A. RUDISILL,

REAL ESTATE, LOANS, INSURANCE,

Mountain Lake Park, Md.

LIFE, ACCIDENT, HEALTH AND FIRE INSURANCE.

I sell Farms, Dwelling and Business Houses, Hotels, Lots, Coal, Timber and Oil Lands anywhere in Garrett county, Maryland. - - - -

Special attention given to Renting and Selling Mountain Lake Park, Loch Lynn and Oakland property.
I have some attractive Bargains in Houses and Lots in Loch Lynn.

OFFICE IN THE NEWS BUILDING.

THEY ARE ALL "PIZEN" MAD.

Residents of Town Object to Entertainment Arranged by Canines.

To the editor of The Republican

The subjoined communication appeared in the issue of the Morgantown *Dominion* and as it fits the condition of things in Oakland with respect to the nuisances complained of, I ask that you will give it space in your columns this week. SUBSCRIBER.

The communication above referred to as appearing in our West Virginia contemporary follows:

Dogs! Did you say, Dogs? Was it dogs mentioned?

Well, there are dogs, and there are dogs. There are a few dogs in Morgantown.

A man passed down street a few minutes ago with four distinct, individual dogs following him. He was was a representative citizen.

He likes dogs.

You must like dogs or you are not in it with this population—you are a fureigner.

You may not like to have a dog yourself, but then you must like your neighbor's dog and like to have them visit you and upset your garbage barrel and scratch up your flowers and sich.

Now, there is a neighbor of mine who likes flowers. She is a very foolish woman or she would prefer dogs. But she persists in planting a litile flower bed, and every dog in town visits that flower bed every day.

It is just across the street and when I have a leisure hour I just sit at the window and count the dogs at that flower bed.

They come in a procession. They take a sniff at the flowers and then scratch with all four feet.

Then when all the dogs in town have had their sniff at that flower bed, the patient lady comes out and looks around somewhat dazed and then begins to gather them up and replant her precious flowers.

When she has finished and retired the country dogs begins to file into town—for every vehicle has from one to two dogs following it.

These country dogs seem to like flowers too. But the town dogs sometimes object to them sniffing our town bouquets and they fight over this neighbor's flower bed. And then, if you could see that flower bed some evening when all the dogs in town have sniffed it, and when all the country dogs have fought for a sniff—well it is then that I just go into my back yard and take "a laff" all to myself.

But this lady and some other neighbors I hear talking over the back fence about "putting out some dog pizen."

But the owners of fine dogs are opposed to "pizen."

They say it is "ornery" and "mean" to "pizen a dog."

It is certainly very hard on the dog. But then these neighbors say they have a perfect right to "put out pizen" on their own premises, and no dog will get hurt if he stays at home. Every man, they say, has a right to keep a dog, or two dogs, or a dozen dogs, if he keeps them at home, but he has no more right to let his dogs forage on my premesis than his cow or his horse.

So these neighbors held a caucus and then called a convention and passed resolutions to "put out pizen" and plenty of it.

As I am a middle-of-the-road-mugwump and don't have any dog or any flowers I thought I would just report the proceedings of this convention, and as "times is a little dull this season" I suggest that dog fanciers also call a convention and pass resolutions and adopt a platform, and that we enter upon a summer campaign to determine whether anybody has any rights in this town that the dog ought to respect.

DOG PURP.

M'Manus, Professional

By O. Henry

....Copyright, 1903, by Sydney Porter....

NUMBER NINE, surgical ward, was lying quite still, with his eyes tightly closed and his little freckled hands pressed down hard on the covers so they might not see how they were trembling. Two doctors were standing by his bed. One was a large, portly man, with bushy gray hair and a pretentious manner.

"INDEED, I FULLY AGREE WITH YOU."

That was the great Dr. Fletcher, senior physician in charge. The other—younger, thin, less imperative, wearing double glasses and a therapeutic side whisker—was Dr. Parks, the junior. Number Nine pretended to be asleep and listened, for they were talking about the case.

"But"— said Dr. Parks hesitatingly.

"But what?" said Dr. Fletcher impatiently. "The symptoms are there."

"Except"—

"Except the fever. I know he doesn't carry temperature. But it has never been proved that fever is invariably attendant."

"If"— began the junior.

"'If' is a dangerous word in surgery, my dear Parks."

The objector succumbed. The great Fletcher had dropped the formal and always slightly ironical "doctor" and had called him "my dear Parks." It was an unusual thing for the senior physician in charge to court the opinion of the junior, and perhaps that is why the junior regarded the diagnosis of Number Nine with something resembling suspicion. However, he succumbed to the cajolery of his chief.

"I shall operate at 3 o'clock this afternoon," said Dr. Fletcher. "If you care to be present you will, of course, receive mention as 'assisting' in the operation. But, as you do not concur in the diagnosis, I"—

"Indeed," interrupted Dr. Parks—"indeed, I fully agree with you in all the main points and will be glad to act as your assistant. Your knowledge, your experience, your high rank in"—

"Then," cut in the chief curtly, "at 3 sharp."

Number Nine opened his eyes, which were pale blue and very strained and scared looking.

Being only ten years old, he believed in the superstition that doctors and operating knives are the natural enemies of the integral human being.

The new surgical nurse came along and stopped at the foot of the bed. He and Number Nine had become friends immediately after their acquaintance had begun.

Perhaps some explanation is due as to why the Needle's Eye hospital came to employ Robert McManus as a professional nurse. The hospital was supported by a legacy and managed by a board, and that accounted for many things besides the popping of many corks in the officers' quarters and exceeding thin beef tea in the patients' wards. For example, if a pleasant faced young fellow comes along and is willing to undertake for $50 certain duties that stand for $100 on the payroll, you naturally engage him on the spot. It is plain to see that the money will go further—in other directions. In this wise we find McManus, professional, at his new post.

"Hello, kid!" said McManus, looking closely at the boy's chalky face "What's the trouble?"

A shaky little paw crept from under the coverlet and clutched a finger of McManus' hand.

"Bob, you know as much as the doctors do, don't you?"

"Well, kid," said the nurse cogitatively, "a man gets rusty in his business sometimes. You see, I haven't been followin' my regular profession right lately. I played short and third with the Little Rocks all summer, and they went to pieces and left me on the hog. I saw an ad. in the paper about a professional nurse wanted here, so I thought I'd sign with the hospital till there's somethin' doin'. You might keep all that to yourself, though, kid."

"Bob," said the boy, with laboring breath, "do you know what pendy—pendy—sy—tis is?"

"Sure thing," answered McManus cheerfully. "The Sunday paper tells about it. But you don't call it right. It's appendiscedus. It comes from eatin' apple seeds, and they slice you up for it."

Number Nine's hand clung tighter. "They thought I was asleep," he continued—"the doctors did—and I heard 'em talkin'. What's op—per—ate, Bob?"

"Operate?" Bob rubbed his nose quickly. "Why, that's the medical term for carvin'. They're goin' to carve some party up to see what's in um. I think it's that guy in the last bed. I heard the croaker say last night he was goin' to cut off his narcotics."

"No, it's me, Bob; it's me! They was standin' right over me and thought I was asleep. Don't let 'em cut me up, Bob—please don't!"

"Steady, now, kid. Don't play too far off your base. Why didn't you say it was you?"

"I ain't got it, Bob—honest I ain't! It's just a little pain that 'll be well in a few days. Don't let 'em do it, Bob!"

"Hold your base, now. These croakers ought to be on to their job. They want to do what's best for you. A croaker, you know, kid, he does the infightin', while a trained nurse like me only does the bottle and sponge act, you might say. They looked into your case. You been eatin' plenty apples, I guess, and swallowin' seeds."

"I double crisscross declare, Bob, I ain't et an apple in two months!"

"That's funny," mused the new nurse perplexedly. "It comes always from eatin' apple seeds. What give you this pain, then, kid?"

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"Nothin' never give it to me," he answered dully—"nothin' 't all. My fadder sent me here 'cause I was sick." After a pause he continued: "Me fadder gimme a sled one Chris'mus. Me fadder was good to me. Three o'clock, the doctor said, Bob, and it's most 12 now."

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"Kid," he said thoughtfully, "you lay still and remember that Bob is goin' to look out for your interests. I'm goin' to investigate this business."

The hospital druggist, an anaemic young man in a garrulous checked suit and red necktie, was bending over his counter, jabbing capsules full of a white powder. Came the new nurse and leaned upon his elbow two feet away.

"Hospital pretty full for the time of year, doctor?" inquired the nurse insinuatingly and scored a base hit.

"Oh, I'm not one of the physicians!" said the druggist in a tone that intimated the loss to the institution. "Though if it wasn't for my looking after things I don't know what the patients would do, old Fletcher's away so much. You're the new nurse—professional?"

"Professional—sure! It must take a pretty wise head, now, to hold your job. Guess you get on to all the latest dodges. What's your opinion about operatin' for appendiseedus, now?"

"It's a deuced neat caper," said the druggist, with a critical frown. "I always assist old Fletcher. He's crazy about appendi-ci-tis—excuse me—cases. He's writing a book on the subject. He's a brilliant operator, but I don't exactly approve of his plan of ligating and amputating below the ligature. I believe in suturing over it. Still, he's been successful."

"Your idea seems to me to be best," said McManus, with admiration in his tone. "Now, that kid, Number Nine, they're goin' to operate on—you think he's got it?"

"Well," said the druggist, slowly closing one eye, "did Eighteen have necrosis when Fletcher amputated his leg last Thursday? And did Five have septicæmia when he lost an arm on Saturday? I guess I can talk to you."

"You mean the kid ain't got it?" asked the nurse, with a shade too much interest in his voice. The druggist's enthusiasm ebbed a little. He shrugged his shoulders.

"Oh, he's been diagnosed. Fletcher is supposed to know his business. But," he added in a little flurry of self vindication, "you know yours, too, so just take a look at the temperature chart on the wall behind his bed."

"You know a first class croaker—er—I mean doctor—that's got an office close around here?" asked the nurse suddenly.

"There's Dr. McIvor on the next corner below, this side of the street. I'm studying theory and practice with him after hours. He's Al, but not as daring as Fletcher."

Half an hour later McManus walked into Dr. McIvor's office and laid down $4.20 upon the table.

"That's my pile, doc," he announced. "Take it and write me out on a piece of paper full directions how to size up when a party's got appendiseedus, dead sure thing or not, whichever the case may be."

At a quarter to 3 Dr. Fletcher strolled into the surgical ward jingling silver in his pocket and humming a tune in a very flat key. In his pseudo cheerful, loud voice he rallied the patients playfully—miserable wretches who much perforce seem visibly grateful for this gratis sick room heartiness—thus performing the part of the benefactor who condescends to relax.

Round the room he went, stopping here and there, pretending to be unaware of a certain bed, as a cat will sometimes circle, counterfeiting ignorance of a mouse she has caught and laid, disabled, a little out of her reach. While on his round he spoke a word to an attendant, who put on a big white apron and went and busied himself in a smaller adjoining room.

At five minutes to 3 the new nurse began to hover around Number Nine's bed. As the clock began to strike he had just completed his fifth or sixth pretended arrangement of the bedclothes. On the stroke Number Nine's hand closed, with a desperate grip of terror, around his friend's primary digit. Dr. Parks strolled in, imitating as far as his rather mean port would permit the benignant strut of his superior. Finally, as the cat abandons comedy and goes to its meat, the senior physician's stroll culminated at Number Nine's bedside.

"And how does my 'ittle man feel?" he lisped, with the painful sprightliness of a stranger to child talk.

The nurse's finger that the boy held seemed to be in a vise. Number Nine's freckles grew dark against his increasing pallor. His eyes, the irises of which were completely white encircled, stared so fixedly at the distinguished vivisectionist that that gentleman's spurious smile became almost real as he noted the marvelous resemblance of Number Nine to one of the many rabbits he had seen gaze thus up at him wired down to his dissecting table.

[illegible] Dillon [illegible] he [illegible] to have a [illegible] to [illegible] [illegible] possibly to ascertain the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

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"Oh, I'm not one of the physicians!" said the druggist in a tone that intimated the loss to the institution. "Though if it wasn't for my looking after things I don't know what the patients would do, old Fletcher's away so much. You're the new nurse—professional?"

"Professional—sure! It must take a pretty wise head, now, to hold your job. Guess you get on to all the latest dodges. What's your opinion about operatin' for appendiseedus, now?"

"It's a deuced neat caper," said the druggist, with a critical frown. "I always assist old Fletcher. He's crazy about appendi-ci-tis—excuse me—cases. He's writing a book on the subject. He's a brilliant operator, but I don't exactly approve of his plan of ligating and amputating below the ligature. I believe in suturing over it. Still, he's been successful."

"Your idea seems to me to be best," said McManus, with admiration in his tone. "Now, that kid, Number Nine, they're goin' to operate on—you think he's got it?"

"Well," said the druggist, slowly closing one eye, "did Eighteen have necrosis when Fletcher amputated his leg last Thursday? And did Five have septicæmia when he lost an arm on Saturday? I guess I can talk to you."

"You mean the kid ain't got it?" asked the nurse, with a shade too much interest in his voice. The druggist's enthusiasm ebbed a little. He shrugged his shoulders.

"Oh, he's been diagnosed. Fletcher is supposed to know his business. But," he added in a little flurry of self vindication, "you know yours, too, so just take a look at the temperature chart on the wall behind his bed."

"You know a first class croaker—er—I mean doctor—that's got an office close around here?" asked the nurse suddenly.

"There's Dr. McIvor on the next corner below, this side of the street. I'm studying theory and practice with him after hours. He's A1, but not as daring as Fletcher."

Half an hour later McManus walked into Dr. McIvor's office and laid down $4.20 upon the table.

"That's my pile, doc," he announced. "Take it and write me out on a piece of paper full directions how to size up when a party's got appendiseedus, dead sure thing or not, whichever the case may be."

At a quarter to 3 Dr. Fletcher strolled into the surgical ward jingling silver in his pocket and humming a tune in a very flat key. In his pseudo cheerful, loud voice he rallied the patients playfully—miserable wretches who much perforce seem visibly grateful for this gratis sick room heartiness—thus performing the part of the benefactor who condescends to relax.

Round the room he went, stopping here and there, pretending to be unaware of a certain bed, as a cat will sometimes circle, counterfeiting ignorance of a mouse she has caught and laid, disabled, a little out of her reach. While on his round he spoke a word to an attendant, who put on a big white apron and went and busied himself in a smaller adjoining room.

At five minutes to 3 the new nurse began to hover around Number Nine's bed. As the clock began to strike he had just completed his fifth or sixth pretended arrangement of the bedclothes. On the stroke Number Nine's hand closed, with a desperate grip of terror, around his friend's primary digit. Dr. Parks strolled in, imitating as far as his rather mean port would permit the benignant strut of his superior. Finally, as the cat abandons comedy and goes to its meat, the senior physician's stroll culminated at Number Nine's bedside.

"And how does my 'ittle man feel?" he lisped, with the painful sprightliness of a stranger to child talk.

The nurse's finger that the boy held seemed to be in a vise. Number Nine's freckles grew dark against his increasing pallor. His eyes, the irises of which were completely white encircled, stared so fixedly at the distinguished vivisectionist that that gentleman's spurious smile became almost real as he noted the marvelous resemblance of Number Nine to one of the many rabbits he had seen gaze thus up at him wired down to his dissecting table.

[illegible] Dillon and [illegible] were [illegible] Nine. Dr. [illegible] probably to [illegible] the [illegible] was [illegible] to him:

"Don't play out too [illegible] bring you [illegible] when [illegible] brush!"

The two doctors [illegible] another room. The [illegible] Number Nine.

The attendant arranged the [illegible] table. As the nurse [illegible] Nine's [illegible] down he looked the boy straight in the eye and whispered:

"Will you trust Bob, kid?"

He heard a faint "Yes, Bob," and the small form, now Number Nine no longer, but a "subject," lay quite still, looking out the window, but never relaxing his hold on his protector's finger.

The druggist bustled importantly in with the keys to the instrument cases. The doctors donned white gowns. Fletcher was humming a tune. Dr. Parks stuffed some absorbent cotton into a paper funnel and began to pour the ether.

"You may go now," said Fletcher to the nurse.

"No-o-o-o!" the shrill voice of the boy went, keen and startling, through the wards. Outside in the corridor a nurse said to another: "Operating without anæsthetics! Old Fletcher's getting in a bigger hurry than ever."

Dr. Fletcher bent over the boy.

"'Ittle man let the good doctor give um medicine to make um well." To McManus he said: "You'd better stay till he's under the influence. He'll be quieter." The druggist was arranging the instruments on a little stand. Unexpectedly the nurse spoke up.

"Doc," he said quietly, "the kid knows what you brought him in here for. He heard you and the other croaker talkin' it over. Doc, don't you think you're callin' too many strikes on him?"

Dr. Fletcher regarded McManus as he would have gazed upon an anatomical freak, minus the pleasure.

"What does this buffoonery mean?" he asked coldly.

"Wait till I have a look at the score card," said the nurse, drawing a sheet of paper from his pocket. "Here you are! Doc, that kid ain't got appendiseedus any more than I have. I got all the runs—I mean the symptoms—right here. 'Localized pain,' it says; that he's got. 'Rig-rig-idity of the wall on right side;' maybe he's got that. 'Tenderness in the ileo-ileo-cae'—I'll have to pass that word up. But, doc, where's your fever? Where's your 'in-invariable rise of temperature?' The kid ain't had a mite of fever since he's been sick. Besides, doc, I'll take a paralyzed oath he ain't et an apple in two months."

"I believed you represented yourself to be a trained nurse?" said Dr. Fletcher, incasing, for a moment, the fire of his rising wrath in the asbestus of sarcasm—"a professional."

McManus' eye met the doctor's withering gaze with a peculiar gleam in it.

"I am the goods," he said, with serene ambiguity.

"Leave this room and this hospital at once, you meddling ignoramus!"

"You bet I'm a trained nurse," said Number Nine's champion softly, lingering with the original proposition.

"From what most extraordinary institution of instruction, may I ask?" said Fletcher, shifting back from his bluff to the more tenable ground of sarcasm.

"Barney Gilligan's East Side gymnasium." The nurse's voice split the air as keen as one of the doctor's scalpels. "Want to see my diploma?" He bent over Number Nine. "Turn my finger loose, kid, and we'll make a home run."

McManus balanced himself lightly upon both feet, and now it would have been a captious critic who would not have said that his manner was purely professional. His arms moved outward, one after the other, with such apparent ease that it seemed out of all proportion to the exertion that the big doctor should fall with his head in a corner and remain there; also that Dr. Parks should dive backward through a screen and present only the soles of his shoes to the rest of the action.

"Am I a trained nurse?" remarked that individual, addressing the query to emptiness, or rather to unheeded ears, for the attendant and the druggist had fled, neither of them feeling authorized to examine into the credentials of Gilligan's graduate.

"Catch on, kid!" said the nurse. Number Nine's bony arms clutched his deliverer's neck. He felt himself lifted, as a feather, from the cheated altar of

WITH SUCH APPARENT EASE.

science and borne out through the ward. One stop they made when the nurse put on his hat and wrapped his coat around the boy. Then he took up his burden again and halted not until they were clear of the building and grounds of the Needle's Eye hospital.

On the sidewalk the boy said faintly: "I don't want to go back to me fadder, Bob. I wants to stay wid you."

"Not go back to your father, kid, what was good to you and bought you a sled Chris'mus?"

"'Twas a many a Chris'mus ago, Bob. He was good to me oncet, and I ain't fergot it. He's different now. He's a-drinkin'. I wants to stay wid you, Bob."

"And you shall, kid. I told you I'd bring you home when it was my strike, and I'll do it. There's plenty of jobs. I'll find another one before night, and we'll stick together. Bob wouldn't let you die on third!"

"Bob!"

"Yes, kid."

"I'd never tell anybody but you. I know what's de matter wid me."

"The mischief you do! You sure you didn't eat a apple, kid, and it slipped your mind, maybe?" asks McManus anxiously.

"Sure. I knows all about it. I didn't want nobody to know. He used to be awful good to me, Bob. That sled was a red one with a yellow rose on de side. I ain't forgot it. But last week he kicked me—here in the side. That's what's the matter, Bob."

"And you wouldn't— Well, I be ——!" said the ex-nurse.

Bowser's Stone Dog

He Gives Him a Coat of Paint—Too Much Criticism Causes Him to Lose His Temper, and He Handles a Citizen Rather Roughly.

[Copyright, 1901, by C. B. Lewis.]

WHEN Mr. Bowser seemed to be taking things very easy at the breakfast table the other morning, Mrs. Bowser asked if business at the office had dropped off.

"There's business enough, but I shall spend the day at home," he replied. "I want to do a little painting."

"You—you won't paint the steps or the veranda?"

"No; I may touch up the fence a bit and give the gate a coat, but I want to pay particular attention to our stone dog. He is in a shabby condition. All the old paint has peeled off. There isn't a front yard in this town with a nicer ornament than that dog."

"Couldn't any painter give him a coat or two?" asked Mrs. Bowser, as she began to see trouble ahead.

"Yes, any painter could daub him over, and after the paint was on he'd look as much like a hyena as a dog. I have always painted that dog myself ever since I bought him, and I see no reason to pass the job along. If you are afraid of an explosion or anything you might go away for the day."

Mrs. Bowser mentally regretted that some tramp had not stolen the terra cotta during the winter and sold it for beer, but she had nothing to say, and as soon as breakfast was over Mr. Bowser got into his old clothes and rummaged around for paints. In the course of an hour he was ready to begin on the dog. The idea was to imitate the colors of the living animal as far as possible, and he therefore had four or five kinds of paint. He had scarcely begun to clean off the statuary when a tramp came along and leaned on the fence to observe:

"What breed of dorg do you call that, old man?"

"Are you addressing me?" demanded Mr. Bowser as he looked up.

"I wasn't addressin' nobody else. It looks to me as if the man who made that dorg had a goat before him."

Mr. Bowser dropped his tools and went over to the fence, and, shaking his finger within six inches of the tramp's red nose, he made an address lasting five minutes. His words were not loud, but intense, and he was still speaking when the man swallowed the lump in his throat, got a brace on his wabbling knees and started off. He didn't stop until he was two blocks away, and then he wiped the perspiration from his brow and muttered to himself:

"By George, but if they don't chain that old chap up he'll do murder yet!"

Half an hour later, as Mr. Bowser was putting black and white spots on a portion of the dog, a butcher came along and paused to look. He couldn't be satisfied with looking, but presently blurted out:

"If you were foolish enough to buy that thing for a sheep you have been taken in and done for."

"Is it your business whether it is a sheep or a calf?" exclaimed Mr. Bowser.

"No, of course not, but I hate to see a soft headed man taken advantage of. If I were you I'd take the ax and"—

Mr. Bowser went over to him. His words could not have been heard thirty feet away, and his gestures were no stronger than Hamlet's, but as the butcher listened he began to turn pale and beads of moisture to start out on his forehead. As soon as he could get a move on him he got away, and an umbrella mender on the other side of the street shook his head most solemnly and said to himself:

"That baldheaded man inside the fence don't weigh over half a ton, but I'll bet my last plunk he's a holy terror on wheels."

The third man came along at a leisurely pace with a benign look on his face, and his motive was utterly unselfish as he stopped for awhile to remark:

"My friend, if you are seeking to imitate nature you are making a mistake in getting so much white on. In fact, I don't think there should be any at all."

"What do you know about it?" curtly replied the painter as he paused in his work.

"Well, I have seen a few black bears in my time, and have also read considerable natural history, and I can't agree with you that they are white and black. A black bear is black, isn't he?"

"Do you call this a bear?"

"I suppose it is intended to represent a bear, though there is something uncouth about it."

"If this represents a bear, then you represent a jackass! By John, but the next man who comes along and opens his gab about this dog will get rolled in the mud! Bear, you noodlehead! Can't you tell a bear from a dog? Get on with you and call a grasshopper a chipmunk!"

"My dear man"—

But Mr. Bowser's ears began to work, and the man moved on down to the corner and there met a woman and somewhat plaintively inquired of her:

"Madam, do you happen to know the—ah—person who lives back there with the stone bear in the yard?"

"Yes, sir," she replied. "His name is Bowser."

"And is he considered—ah—dangerous?"

"He is. If he is down on you, you'd better get a mile away as soon as possible."

"Ah, I see. Many thanks. As the day is fine for walking, I think I'll move on."

Mr. Bowser had given the dog a white tail, white ears and a red mouth and was standing back to gaze on his work when a quietly dressed and quiet mannered man of middle age turned into the gate. After looking at the dog a moment he smilingly said:

"I am afraid you cannot change the work of the original artist."

"I am not trying to," was the reply.

"But do you hope to make a dog out of a pig?"

"You take this for a pig, do you?"

"I certainly do."

"Then come around in the back yard for a couple of minutes!"

Mr. Bowser laid down his brushes and led the way, and the stranger followed him. He had an idea that there was more statuary back there to be identified, and he failed to note the signs of an approaching cyclone. When the back yard was reached, Mr. Bowser extended his hand and grasped the man by the collar and said:

"Now, then, I have heard enough about sheep and calves and bears and pigs! I said I'd break the back of the next idiot who came along, and I'm going to thump you till you can't holler!"

"But, my dear sir—my dear man—my"—

"Shut up! If it's got to that pass that a respectable citizen and taxpayer can't go out into his own front yard to paint a stone dog without being insulted by half a dozen loafers, then let him take the remedy into his own hands. Prepare to be driven into the earth head first!"

"But I am no loafer, sir. If your wife were here, she"—

Mrs. Bowser called to Bowser from a back window to stay his hand, and a minute later she was down in the yard whispering in his ear.

"Well," he said to the man as he released his collar, "as you are a clergyman, that makes a difference, but don't ever come around here criticising things again. That's a stone dog out there, and he will continue to be a stone dog till the end of his days. Don't mix him up with pigs if you want to keep out of trouble."

The minister went away with pale face and shaking chin, and Mr. Bowser had to make a trip to the store for some turpentine. Upon his return he found that a change had come over the face of the heath, or at least o'er that portion of it specified in his warranty deed. The tramp whom he had scared away had not been satisfied to leave things thus. He had sought the assistance of three other tramps, and when Mr. Bowser's back was turned the four had painted the stone dog a jet black and propped him up against the front steps, and then one of them had fashioned a rude sign which read:

"This Whale For Sale Cheap!"

"And you—you allowed that to be done in my absence!" exclaimed Mr. Bowser as Mrs. Bowser met him at the head of the steps.

"But, you see—you see"—

"Yes, I see! Woman, the law might not call this a direct attempt to assassinate me in my own dooryard, but I know and you know what the intent was, and now your old stone dog can go to thunder, and I'll paint the house seventeen different colors!"

M. QUAD.

"I SAID I'D BREAK THE BACK OF THE NEXT IDIOT WHO CAME ALONG!"

WANTED—A man or woman to join the advertiser in promoting a company for the development of about 10,000 acres of oil, gas, iron, and coal, slate, limestone, sand, two onyx marble beds and a lot of timber. Brains and energy with a little money will show phenominal results. For particulars or an interview, address "Promoter," Mountain Lake Park, Maryland.

Announcements of Reduced Fares Authorized via B. & O. R. R., Summer Season—1904.

ATLANTIC CITY AND SEASHORE: Special Low Rate Excursions from all points east of the Ohio River on June 30th, July 14th and 18th, August 11th and 25th, and September 8th.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.: American Academy of Medicine (June 4-6) and American Medical Association (June 7-10). Very low rates. Tickets on sale, June 2nd to 6th, inclusive, good returning June 4th to 13th, inclusive.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.: Imperial Council, Ancient Order of Mystic Shrine, July 13-15. Very low rates. Tickets on sale July 11th and 12th, good returning until July 23rd, inclusive.

BOSTON, MASS.: National Encampment, G. A. R., August 15-20. One fare for the round trip. Tickets on sale August 13th to 15th, good returning August 20th, inclusive.

CINCINNATI, O.: Grand Lodge, B. P. O. Elks, July 18-23. One fare plus $1.00 for the round trip. Tickets on sale July 15th, 16th, 17th, good returning until July 23rd, inclusive.

DETROIT, MICH.: Baptist Young People's Union of America, International Convention. July 7-10. One fare plus $2.00 for round trip. Tickets on sale July 5th to 7th, good returning until July 12th, inclusive.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.: National Prohibition Convention. June 28-30. One fare for the round trip. Tickets on sale June 20th to 27th, good returning until July 10th, inclusive.

LOUISVILLE, KY.: Knights of Pythias, Biennial Encampment, August 16-19. One fare plus $1.00 for the round trip. Tickets on sale August 12th, 13th, 14th and 15th, good returning until August 31st, inclusive.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.: Triennial Conclave, Knights Templar. September 5-9. One fare for the round trip to Chicago or St. Louis added to fares tendered therefrom (Chicago $50.00; St. Louis $47.50). Dates of sale to be announced later.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.: Sovereign Grand Lodge, I. O. O. F. September 19-25. One fare for the round trip to Chicago or St. Louis added to fares tendered therefrom (Chicago $50.00; St. Louis $47.50). Dates of sale to be announced later.

TORONTO, ONT.: Friends' General Conference. August 10-19. One fare plus $2.00 for the round trip. Tickets on sale August 9th to 11th, good returning until August 31st, inclusive.

For additional information concerning rates, routes, time of trains, etc., call on or address ticket agents Baltimore & Ohio R. R.

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You get full value for every dollar you invest in "Clothcraft" Clothing.

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PLEASANT FIELDS OF HOLY WRIT

SAVE for my daily range
Among the pleasant fields of Holy Writ,
I might despair. —Tennyson.

The International Sunday School Lesson.

Second Quarter. Lesson XI. MarK xv, 21-39. June 12, 1904.

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Christ Risen

When the facile pen of Charles Dickens dropped from his hand in the midst of the writing of his "Mystery of Edwin Drood," a sensation of regret was felt by his admirers that he had left a story half told. Had the evangelists laid down their pens before narrating the resurrection, it would not have been a passing sensation of regret, but the universal human heart would have been torn asunder between faith and doubt. There is so much upon the sacred page to indicate Divinity, but the glorious seal to it would be lacking. The unfinished Mystery of Jesus Christ would have plunged each succeeding generation of readers into grief and despair. The lament of the disciples on the way to Emmaus would have been the World's refrain: "We thought it had been He who should have redeemed us. But how can an unrisen Savior save?"

With joy and confidence we turn then to the fourfold narrative of the resurrection. No unfinished mystery is here. That last event essential to the symmetry of the Divine Person is told with incontestable truth. Each evangelist, from his own point of view, narrates the sublime event independently of the rest. What one lacks the others supply. Each gives some minor touch caught upon the sensitive plate of his own individuality. So from the four pencils groweth the ever-living picture of the soul—the rising Christ! From the four Gospels the circumstantial evidences of the resurrection of Jesus may be gleaned and arranged as follows:

I. Reality of Jesus' Death
Insured by
(1) Discipline of Roman soldiers.
(2) Malice of Jews.
(3) Centurion's report.
Hence reappearance of Jesus not the result of recovery from swoon.

II. Jesus' Tomb Empty on Third Day
Fact admitted by friend and foe. Mistake impossible; one body only in tomb.
(1) Body not taken by enemies.
No object in removing it, or could have refuted story of resurrection by reproducing body.
(2) Body not taken by friends.
Proved by their transparent ingeniousness.
(3) Body could not have been taken by any one.
(a) Because of the discipline of Roman soldiers.
(b) Because of position of grave cloth.

Q. E. D.—Christ arose of his own will and power.

No event of the human history is more completely verified, more incontestably authenticated, than the resurrectian of Jesus from the tomb of Joseph of Arimathea, in the garden near Calvary. If the circumstance, as related by the evangelists, can be impeached, then any page of history can be impeached by the same methods.

In this circumstantial narrative—full of incidents that at first glance seem trivial, but soon appear each in its proper place—an irrefragible link in the mightiest chain of evidence ever forged, it is as if one hears the Master's voice to His doubting disciples in each generation: "Reach hither thy finger, and behold my hands: and reach hither thy hand, and thrust it into my side, and be not faithless, but believing."

The Teacher's Lantern

The absolute ingeniousness of the apostolic company is manifest in the women's errand. They were no party to the opening of the tomb or removal of the body. What they had in their hands was striking and material testimony of their unfeigned openness. They came to minister to the dead, to complete embalmment. Their perplexity and grief at finding the tomb apparently rifled completes the evidence of their candor and truth.

The evidence of the ingenuousness of the apostles themselves is equally strong. The women's report seemed idle talk. They were not inclined to receive it; rather the contrary. In the Iliad of woes attendant upon the crucifixion they had forgotten Jesus' assurance that He would rise the third day. If remembered, a spiritual significance was attached to it. Here was no hasty and credulous acceptance of an agreeable hypothesis. It required repeated appearances, under the greatest possible variety of conditions, to establish the fact of the resurrection in the apostles' minds.

The testimony of such witnesses, given under conditions like these, and of record in form, the authenticity and genuineness of which is unimpeachable, has had overwhelming weight in each generation, and as widely as published.

The resurrection of Jesus is the confessed corner-stone of the Christian system. If He be not risen, it is built upon a lie; faith is vain; apostles are false witnesses; spiritual resurrection of the soul from the deadness of sin is an illusion; the resurrection of the body a mockery; those who died in the false hope are annihilated.

"But"—thank God for that strong and inspired adversative of the master logician!—"He is risen!" The fact remains! That, too, after two millenniums of criticism.

On the diamond pivot of that blessed conjunction "but" the whole case swings the other way. Preaching is the power of God; faith is effectual; apostles are true witnesses; the spiritual resurrection of the soul from sin is assured. Christ is the first sheaf of the universal resurrection-harvest.

There was nothing preternatural in the personal appearance of Jesus in the forty days after His resurrection. His countenance was not like lightning nor His raiment white as snow. He was mistaken for a gardener, and later as a common traveler. There was s sweet "humanness" in His words as well. He uttered Mary's name with a familiar accent. He called the disciples "My brethren." He appointed free and easy Galilee as the place of rendezvous. Even the salutation "All hail!" which in our version seems so majestic, is really just the common and happy greeting of friends.

Faith in the resurrection of Jesus is inseparable from the Scriptures. Cut off from them it withers as the branch severed from the vine. No amount of watering serves to keep it alive. Neglect of the Bible, indifference to it or contempt of it, is the fruitful cause of unbelief.

We still need the double opening of the Scriptures to our understanding, and of our understanding to the Scriptures: to find the event corresponded to the prediction, as the tenon to the mortise, "Thus it is written" that Christ should rise.

Only the resurrection adequately accounts for Christianity. It has been said that it is more rational to believe the system founded upon a miracle than on a lie. Farrar affirms, a conscious falsehood could never have had power to convince the disbelief and regenerate the morality of the world.

Dogmatism and categorical statements concerning the nature of the resurrection body of Jesus, and of believers in general, had better be avoided. Exact description, minute definition, are unnecessary, dangerous, and entangling. Paul affirms in general terms that the resurrection body shall be incorruptible, glorious, powerful, spiritual. That suffices.

BLOOMINGTON

Piedmont Independent—The infant child of Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Mitter died last Saturday morning, and was burried in the graveyard, at this place, the following Monday afternoon.

Judge W. H. Barnard, the oldest known residents of this district, and the most respected citizens of Chestnut Grove, has been quite sick for the past few week. He will be 90 years old in September and up to the time of his present illness has been remarkably bright and active. He is reported in an improved condition at the present and his many friends and acquaintances, who have noted his coming and going for many years extend their sympathies and hope for a speedy and uninterrupted convalescence.

The members of the Ladies Aid Society of the M. E. church are making extensive preparations for their annual festival next Saturday.

Miss Fannie Elliot youngest daughter, of Mr. and Mrs. Adam Elliot, of this place is a member of this years graduating class of Prof. O. H. Bruces Academy, Westernport.

The contract for the building, of the new M. E.church has been awarded to Wm. T. Sigler, of Luke. We understand the agreement calls for the completion of the church in 90 days.

Mr. Peter Welch, Jr., of Barton, is superintending extensive repairs under course of construction to his property.

Messrs. Cookman Howard and John Miller were in Keyser, on Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Raley's little girl baby born on last Monday morning is a pleasure to the entire household.

County commissioner Stump carries an optic of immense proportions. His face is considerably "lop-sided" at present and his beauty is marred for the want of regularity. The trouble was due to a rear end collision with a honey bee.

While extending congratulations to fond parents who have reasons to be proud over new additions to their family, we should not forget Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Garvey, who have a fine little girl born on last Monday

The base ball fans of this community whose sympathies are with the Highlanders are highly gratified at the success that has attended the efforts of the Club in the last few weeks. To finish the Finishers in the way they did a few days ago balances all their losses in the beginning of the season.

For Sale.

A cottage at Mountain Lake Park, Md.: 12 rooms, kitchen and attic; is used as a boarding house, and has good patronage; splendid location, near Auditorium. Also, 10 acres of good land one-half mile south of Mt. Lake Park, all cleared except 1½ acres. For further particulars address or call on F. P. ARNOLD, Mt. Lake Park, Garrett county, Md 49-26t

Estray Notice.

There came to my place last fall two sheep, one ewe and one wether. Owner will please call, identify property and pay all costs and remove same. HENRY BAUGH.
Engles Mills.

BLACK-DRAUGHT STOCK and POULTRY MEDICINE

Stock and poultry have few troubles which are not bowel and liver irregularities. Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine is a bowel and liver remedy for stock. It puts the organs of digestion in a perfect condition. Prominent American breeders and farmers keep their herds and flocks healthy by giving them an occasional dose of Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine in their food. Any stock raiser may buy a 25-cent half-pound air-tight can of this medicine from his dealer and keep his stock in vigorous health for weeks. Dealers generally keep Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine. If yours does not, send 25 cents for a sample can to the manufacturers, The Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.

ROCHELLE, GA., Jan. 30, 1902.
Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine is the best I ever tried. Our stock was looking bad when you sent me the medicine and now they are getting so fine. They are looking 20 per cent. better.
S. P. BROCKINGTON.

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IN EFFECT NOV. 29, 1903.

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P. M.	A. M.		NOON	P. M.
3 15	7 00† lv	Cumberland ar	12 00	7 15
3 44	7 29	Rawlings	11 31	6 43
4 07	7 52	Keyser	11 08	6 20
4 22	8 05	Westernport	10 58	6 08
4 29	8 09	W. Va. C. June	10 51	6 01
4 47	8 27	Barnum	10 36	5 45
4 54	8 35	Shaw	10 28	5 37
5 10	8 55	Blaine	10 11	5 19
5 15	9 00	Harrison	10 06	5 15
6 00*	9 50† lv	Elk Garden	*8 10	†4 25
5 49†	9 35† lv	Gorman	†9 35	†4 43
5 55	9 42	Bayard	9 28	4 37
6 06	9 54	Dobbin	9 17	4 27
6 10	9 58	Henry	9 13	4 23
6 38*	10 27†	Thomas	*8 38	†3 53
7 10	10 55† ar	Davis	*8 05	†3 15
6 50	10 37 lv	Douglas	8 33	3 48
7 16	11 01	Hendricks	8 00	3 15
7 19	11 04	Hambleton	7 57	3 12
7 22	11 07	Bretz	7 52	3 07
7 25	11 10	Parsons	7 50	3 05
7 59	11 44	Kerens	7 16	2 31
8 15†	12 00† ar NOON	Elkins	lv †7 00	2 15

No. 25 P. M.	No. 3 A. M.	No. 1 P. M.		No. 2 P. M.	No. 4 P. M.	No. 26 P. M.
3 30§	6 30†	2 30§	lv Elkins ar	*8 20	12 30	§9 15
3 45	6 47	3 47	R.C. Jct	8 03	12 13	9 00
3 48	6 51	2 51	Harding	7 59	12 09	8 57
4 01	7 04	3 04	Junior	7 45	11 55	8 44
4 10§	7 15†	3 15ar	Bel'g'n lv	*7 35	11 45† A. M.	§8 35

			P. M.	P. M.
*8 30	12 35†	lv Elkins ar	*9 55	†2 00
8 46	12 52	Beverly	9 39	1 44
9 10*	1. 15†	ar Hutt'e ar	*9 15	1 20

No 27. A. M.		No. 28. P. M.
8 00* lv	Elkins	ar †4 45
8 58	Fishing Hawk	3 46
9 22	Glady	3 22
10 08	Burner	2 37
10 30* ar	Durbin	lv *2 15
A. M.		P. M.

† Daily * Daily except Sunday. § Sundays only.

H. G. CLARK, Manager. F. M. HOWELL, Gen. Pas. Agent.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R.R. TIME TABLE IN EFFECT Nov. 19, 1903.

The following time table on the B. & O. went into effect on Sunday, May 15, 1904. Trains now leave Oakland as follows:

GOING WEST.

No. 7.—Daily ..... 1.54 A. M
No. 3—Daily ..... 7.17 A. M
No. 71—Daily except Sunday ..... 9.26 A. M
No. 55—Daily ..... 4.53 P. M
No. 1—Daily ..... 10.26 P. M

GOING EAST.

No. 4—Daily ..... 12.27 A. M
No. *8—Daily ..... 6.04 A. M
No. 2—Daily ..... 6.31 A. M
No. 72—Accom daily except Sun ..... 5.12 P. M
No. 46—Express, daily ..... 4 34 P. M
No. 12—Daily ..... 8.32 P. M

* No. 8 stops at Oakland only to let off passengers from points west of Grafton.

GEO. L. POTTER, General Manager
D. B. MARTIN
Manager Passenger Traffic.
V. V. WASHBURNE, Agent.

L. E. HANSON,
Mountain Lake Park, - - Maryland.
PLUMBING, GAS FITTING,
Steam and Hot Water Heating.
ESTIMATES FURNISHED.
All work done at reasonable prices.

Kearsarge Versus Alabama

A FORTIETH ANNIVERSARY WAR STORY

June 12, 1854

[Copyright, 1904, by G. L. Kilmer.]

ONE of the most thrilling naval combats of the civil war was that between the Confederate commerce destroyer Alabama and the United States cruiser Kearsarge.

On Sunday, June 12, 1864, the Kearsarge lay in the river Scheldt, Holland, when a telegram from Paris arrived stating that the Alabama was at the port of Cherbourg, France. From that moment the commerce destroyer was a doomed ship. The Kearsarge hounded her remorselessly until she was beneath the waves.

Orders were given at once to sail an announcement which the crew received with cheers. The vessel reached Cherbourg on Tuesday, and the Alabama was seen lying behind the breakwater in the harbor. The Kearsarge drew near enough to look her over and then set up a ceaseless watch. The ship was put in order for battle. Thursday passed and Friday, and no Alabama appeared. Saturday the waiting Yankees began to think there would be no fight, but that night, at a banquet among sympathetic friends, Captain Semmes of the Alabama declared positively that he would go out next day—Sunday—and "sink the Yankee ship or gain a new corsair."

The Alabama was built especially for the Confederate service and was a ship for speed rather than for battle. She carried eight guns, one one hundred-pounder pivot forward and two eight-inch solid shot pivot guns aft and six thirty-two pounders in broadside. Her crew numbered 150 officers and men. Semmes was an old officer of the regular United States navy. The executive officer of the ship, McIntosh Kell, was also a veteran of twenty years' experience in the United States navy. The crew was a composite one, including many English and Americans. After giving orders to sail out in search of the Kearsarge, Semmes made a speech to his crew:

"Officers and seamen of the Alabama, you have at length another opportunity of meeting the enemy, the first that has been presented to you since you sank the Hatteras. In the meantime you have been all over the world, and it is not too much to say that you have destroyed and driven for protection under neutral flags one-half of the enemy's commerce, which at the beginning of the war covered every sea. This is an achievement of which you may well be proud, and a grateful country will not be unmindful of it. The name of your ship has become a household word wherever civilization stands. Shall that name be tarnished by defeat? The thing is impossible! Remember that you are in the English channel, the theater of so much of the naval glory of our race, and that the eyes of all Europe are at this moment upon you. The flag that floats over you is that of a young republic, who bids defiance to her enemies whenever and wherever found. Show the world that you know how to uphold it. Go to your quarters."

The crew received the speech with cries of "Never, never!" About the middle of Sunday forenoon, just as the bell tolled for service on board the Kearsarge, Captain Winslow stood with his prayer book in his hand, ready to read. The officer on deck shouted, "The Alabama!" All hands took up the cry, "The Alabama!" The captain exchanged his prayer book for a trumpet and ordered his ship about to meet the cruiser.

The Alabama came on, escorted by a French frigate as far as the three mile limit. Then the frigate turned back. Winslow saw by that act that they were very near the French waters and knew that if the battle took place there the Alabama, in case of her defeat, might escape; therefore he turned about and drew away to sea some seven miles. Then he put about and stood direct for the Alabama, intending to close on her and run her down. At a distance of about a mile the Alabama opened confidently upon her antagonist with solid shot fired in broadside volleys. The missiles did but very little damage to the Kearsarge.

The Alabama sheered, and the Kearsarge, following up, caused the fight to take place in a circle, the ships sailing round and round a common center. At about 900 yards the Kearsarge opened with the starboard broadside, the ships lying broadside to. In that position both the ships fired shell. The Alabama's ensign was soon cut by a shot from the Kearsarge and fell. Another was quickly run up. The shell of the Kearsarge from the beginning riddled the hull of the Alabama. At every discharge many of the Confederate gunners were killed or disabled. In some cases an entire gun's crew was wiped out by a single shell.

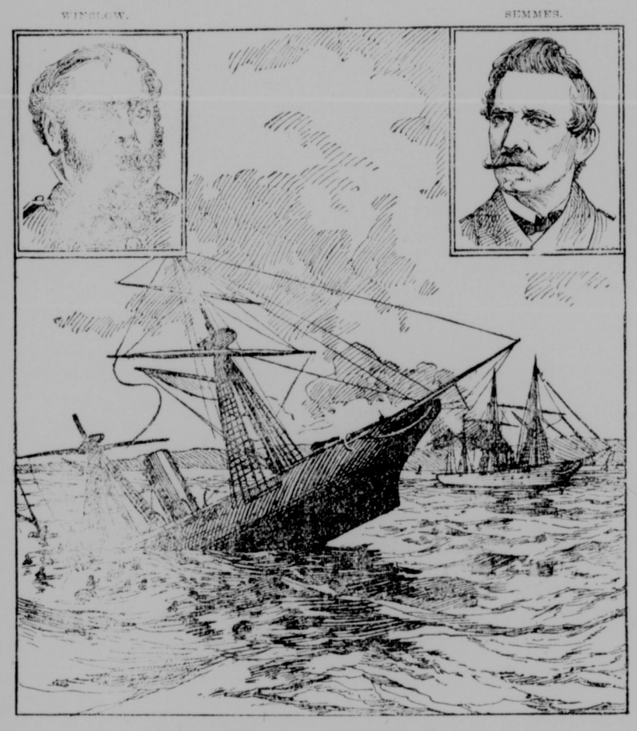
The shells from the Alabama exploded all right upon the sides of the Kearsarge, but with very little harm. Semmes saw that his shells were having no effect and after that alternated shot with shell. He speedily came to the conclusion that he was no match for the Kearsarge, and he gave orders to Kell that the moment the head of the Alabama was pointed toward France, in the circuit on which they were sailing, he should crowd on all steam and hasten to get into neutral waters. This was done at the proper moment, all sail having been meanwhile set. The people on the Kearsarge noticed this movement and bore down on her harder than ever, every shot telling and the crew cheering at each discharge: "That's a good one! Give her another!"

So terrible was the execution of these shells on the gun deck of the Alabama that it was necessary to throw the dead bodies overboard in order to work the aft pivot gun during the time of retreat. Only one shell from the Alabama really did harm on board the Kearsarge. It was a sixty-eight pounder Blakely from the forward gun of the cruiser. It passed through the Kearsarge's bulwarks, wounding three gunners, one of whom afterward died. Several other shells entered the ship, doing trivial harm. On the seventh rotation the Alabama steered straight for the French coast. The Kearsarge pursued and, coming close up, proceeded to give her volley after volley until she began to sink. Her sides were gaping with immense holes cut in them by shot from the Kearsarge. Semmes sent an officer below to learn how long his ship would float. The answer was ten minutes. Within an hour from the time of the firing of the first shell of the Alabama her flag was lowered forever.

Semmes sent his master's mate, an Englishman named Fullam, to the Kearsarge to ask for assistance. Winslow asked him the direct question whether Semmes had surrendered. The answer was "Yes." Then Winslow permitted Fullam to return to the Alabama to help save her crew. At the same time he signaled to the captain of an English yacht, Deerhound, which was on the scene, giving him permission to go to the rescue of the crew of the Alabama, who were in the water. After being taken on board of the Deerhound, Semmes and his officers escaped.

Forty years after the great battle the United States navy has two magnificent battleships, one named Kearsarge, the other Alabama. The bones of the gallant old Kearsarge of 1864 are at rest on Roncador reef, but her fame is fadeless. After thirty years of usefulness following the war the grand old ship was wrecked and lost in the Caribbean sea on Feb. 2, 1894.

GEORGE L. KILMER.



THE SINKING OF THE ALABAMA.

Humor and Philosophy

By DUNCAN M. SMITH

Copyright, 1904, by Duncan M. Smith.

PERT PARAGRAPHS.

It is better to have callous on your hand than on your heart.

Were we to shoot folly as it flies the undertakers would be too busy to get acquainted with their families.

A young woman does not mind the rain if she has a nobby silk petticoat.

The man who kicks has the evidence for it that he is not a dead one.

There are girls who wear a sad look for the same reason that they wear a dip pompadour; they imagine that it is becoming.

The man who waits for a girl's consent before kissing her does not get many kisses.

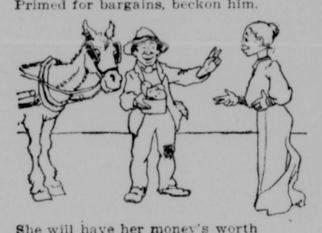
It is not the fault of the politician. He could not tell the truth and hold his job.

Try to get away from trouble by taking the train and it follows you by telegraph.

At a Bargain.

Hear the peddler's raucous cry,
"Fine potatoes, clean and dry;
Rhubarb, lettuce, carrots, beans,
Spinach, dandelion greens!"

See the matron, grave and grim,
Primed for bargains, beckon him.



She will have her money's worth
'Spite of any man on earth.

"Lettuce? Yessum, two for five;
Fresh and crisp and all alive.
Eggs? As fresh as eggs can be;
Special order laid for me."

"Well," says madam, "what's the price
Of this rhubarb? It looks nice."
"Eight a bunch, ma'am," with a bow;
"Rhubarb's getting plenty now."

Looks the matron, shrewd and keen,
On the pieplant, fresh and green.
"Three for twenty-five you'll sell?"
"We-e-ll, to you, ma'am." "Very well."

So she takes her pieplant in,
Tickled till she has to grin,

But what language she does sling
When she figures out the thing.

Her Great Sorrow.

In a low chamber a woman sat weeping.

Without, the storm raged fitfully, but in the matter of falling wetness it could only play a close second to her.

Hot, scalding tears fell from her eyes in great profusion. Anon she shed bitter tears for a change, and then as the mood struck her she switched the faucet to salty tears and let it run for awhile.

The inteligent and discerning reader will at once judge that she felt bad about something, and he will not judge amiss.

Her slight, delicate frame trembled with convulsive shudders, much as a poodle dog shakes himself after he has chased into the calm and crystal waters of a mill pond for a rubber ball.

All of the joy had gone out of her life and had telephoned back from the corner drug store that it would never return.

She would never be happy again, never, never, never. (Repeat never 365 times. White paper is too expensive to print it.)

Had she lost her wealth, her ma or her poodle dog? Why speak of such trifles? Harold, her husband of three short months, having just four minutes to eat his breakfast and catch his train, had rushed off that morning without kissing her.

Do you wonder at her tears?

Made to Order.

The guess is made at those who scoff
At some swell lady fair
Who wears the smile that won't come off,
The druggist put it there.

He Knew Her.

"I have come to ask you for the hand of your daughter," said the trembling young man.

"Did she send you?" asked the elder one, with an encouraging smile.

"Yes, sir."

"Well, as I consider you a worthy young man and a desirable son-in-law, I shall have to say no."

"But," faltered the young man, "I thought"—

"Oh, never mind; that is all right," said the elder one, offering the youth a cigar. "If you tell her that I object nothing in the world can keep her from marrying you."

Time Hangs Heavy.

Like racing yachts the seasons sail
When you are paying rent.
They're slower when you are in jail
And haven't got a cent.

Up to Date.

"Does the villain bite the dust before the last chapter?"

"No, he is a scientific chap and he knows that the dust is full of microbes."

COAL.

I am prepared to furnish and deliver to the citizens of Oakland, an excellent quality of

Bituminous Coal,

mined from my mine west of town.

Consumers are well pleased with the Heating Qualities of the product.

Orders left at the store of Thomas Little will be promptly filled.

E. Z. TOWER.

The Man Who Makes A STUDY OF HIS APPEARANCE

Is the man who best appreciates the detail of the tailoring we turn out. The workmanship passes without a question, the fit is naturally a matter of course, but the shape we mould into the garments give them a character that finishes them off and makes the satisfaction of the owner complete.

All this is a bid for your next tailoring order. We know we can make you the best clothes you ever wore. We want you to know it. That order is the best and only sure way to settle the question.

JAMES BROCK,
Dixon Building,
Oakland, Maryland.

THE Percheron Stallion

BLACK BRILLIANT

Will stand for the season of 1904 as follows:

Monday and Tuesday of each week at the Stable of P. F. Mellinger, Beckman.

Balance of week at the Stable of Amos H. Reckner, near Bittinger.

BLACK BRILLIANT is registered in the Percheron Stud-book of America, his number being 19228.

He is black with a few white hairs on forehead.

PEDIGREE:—Foaled May 22, 1895; bred and owned by Bond Bros. of Sugar Hill, Pa.; got by Fra Diavolo 16362, he by Fra Diavolo 5717 (2980), he by Brilliant 710, he by Brilliant 1899 (756), he by Coco II. (714), he by Vieux-Chaslin (513), he by Coco (712) he by Mignon (715), he by Jean-le-Blanc 739. Dam, Flora 18610 by Black Prince 1909.

Terms:—For Insurance, $10; $15 ten days on foot.

6-2m AMOS H. RECKNER & CO.

THE

SECOND NATIONAL BANK

of CUMBERLAND, MD

Designated United States Depository

SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS.
BOXES FREE TO CUSTOMERS.

This Bank Pays Three Per Cent. Interest on Time Deposits.

Capital	$100,000
Surplus and Other Undivided Profits	250,000
Liability of Shareholders	100,000
Additional Security to Depositors	$450,000

LLOYD LOWNDES, President.
D. ANNAN, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

Lloyd Lowndes, James Clark, R. R. Henderson, O. C. Gephart, L. M. Shepherd, J. Philip Roman, M. L. Fesenmeyer.

EXAMINERS' NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned, appointed by the County Commissioners of Garrett county, to view the lands through which the new road, beginning for the same at the corner of W. T. Jamesson's land, adjoining the corporate limits of Loch Lynn Heights, and running thence along the lines of said Jamesson and D. R. Wagner's property, thence along the line of Alexander Lower's property, adjoining the farms of George Sisk, Edward Sembower and John Lewis to intersect the old road formerly known as the Lewis Thompson road, and examine whether the said new road should be made, will meet on the 30th day of June, 1904, at 8.30 a. m., at Jamesson's gate, Loch Lynn, for such purpose, and to determine whether the public convenience requires the said making of said new road, and if so, to locate the same, and perform their duty in the premises.

JOHN CLOSE.
G. B. M. FRIEND.
ANDREW J. LEE.
Examiners.

Oakland Pharmacy

JOS. E. HARNED, Proprietor.

Drugs, Chemicals, Stationery, Cigars Cameras and Photo Supplies

THE NEW EDUCATION.

Developement of a Remarkable Institution at the New Town of Oread in Maryland.

A big function is planned for on June 17th, at the laying of the corner stone of the auditorium group of buildings at the unique educational institution known as Oread, which is being removed from Worcester, Mass., to the new town of Oread, Maryland, near Glencoe station, north of Baltimore. The orator of the day is Herbert Myrick, editor of American Agriculturist, and president of the magazine Good Housekeeping, and also a well known educational expert. There will be some novel exercises by the entire graduating class of the domestic science department, composed of nearly 50 young ladies representing every state and territory in the union. A large number of invitations have been accepted by public officials and private parties and their ladies, and the attendance promises to be commeasurate with the public interest in this remarkable enterprise. A dinner will be served to invited guests, and basket lunches to the public.

An entirely new set of buildings is under construction for the domestic science department of Oread, including not only the auditorium, class rooms, etc., but dormitories, dining room group of structures, houses for professors, etc. In addition to this, an entirely new town is being laid out, to be known as Oread, including Oread station on the Northern Central railroad, Oread postoffice, and the various industries of Oread, including canneries, preserving factories, bakery, creamery, etc. for utilizing the products of Oread farms and the surrounding country.

Oread was established at Worcester, Mass., in 1848, as an institution of higher education for women, by the famous Eli Thayer. Many women who subsequently achieved distinction in American life and activity were graduated at Oread. In 1898, the property was acquired by Henry D. Perky of Worcester, who founded the Oread Institute of Domestic Science. The primary purpose was to provide practical teachers of a practical domestic science.

This purpose has been carried out so well that Oread graduates are now teaching the domestic sciences in universities, colleges and schools throughout the country. Says a high authority: "No educational enterprise has a better record in these respects than this unique institution, which has added so largely to the fame of Massachusetts as a leader in educational progress."

President Perky devoted a quarter of a million dollars to the upbuilding of Oread, in excess of its receipts, until the pressure of students made more room imperative. To provide liberally for an expansion that will accomodate not only girls and women in the domestic sciences, but also boys and young men who wish to qualify themselves in the natural sciences—agriculture, industrial arts and commerce—Mr. Perky has removed Oread to its new location and furnished it with an endowment much larger than the sum mentioned.

For this purpose the celebrated Filston farms and adjoining tracts in Baltimore county were acquired to the extent of nearly 2000 acres, including the Filston herd of 175 imported Jerseys (the head of the herd cost $5000), other thoroughbred stock, kennels of Collie dogs, 750 acres of meadows, and about 500 acres of cultivated crops. Besides Filston manor, there are 25 other homesteads and residences, a dozen groups of large barns, and other buildings. This outfit is for the agricultural department of the school.

Oread's purpose is best stated in Oread's motto: "We learn to do by doing." Not only do pupils in both departments apply theory and exact science in a practical way by actually doing the work, but this principle is also applied to buying and selling, and to the conduct of Oread's commercial activities. Experience in practical business and real finance is thus afforded, in addition to the other educational processes, the results of which are their own justification.

Oread seeks no financial aid. Its president believes that its pupils will be all the more benefited by realizing that they are co-operators in the development of a self supporting institution. He maintains that the land should yield a net revenue sufficient to increase Oread's already liberal endowment and so add to its efficiency that branches may soon be established in other parts of the country.

For Sale.

A cottage at Mountain Lake Park, Md.; 12 rooms, kitchen and attic; is used as a boarding house, and has good patronage; splendid location, near Auditorium. Also, 10 acres of good land one-half mile south of Mt. Lake Park, all cleared except 1½ acres. For further particulars address or call on F. P. ARNOLD, Mt. Lake Park, Garrett county, Md. 49-26t

Estray Notice.

There came to my place last fall two sheep, one ewe and one wether. Owner will please call, identify property and pay all costs and remove same. HENRY BAUGH.
Engles Mills.

The Men Who Are Needed In the Philippines

By POULTNEY BIGELOW, Author and Traveler

SECRETARY TAFT in a report on the Philippines proves that we need in the islands Americans who shall not go there merely to make money or for short terms, but young men who INTEND MAKING A LIFE WORK OF GOVERNMENT BUSINESS.

It is a splendid career, calculated to stimulate the ambition of our students, provided we give these young men A CHANCE FOR PROMOTION and a reasonable certainty that they will not be dismissed excepting for business reasons.

Last year more than twenty Americans in the Philippines were convicted of embezzlement and sent to jail. These all were disbursing officers and there probably were others who were not caught. If the government held out fair inducements to the young men of our colleges such as are offered to the graduates of West Point and Annapolis I am certain public sentiment and congress ultimately would give us a public service CLEAN AND HONORABLE as is that of England.

Our administration in the Philippine Islands is today the most expensive imaginable for the mere reason that generally incompetent men accept office under present conditions, whereas under a system similar to that of our military schools we may expect a high standard.

IT IS ONLY AS A GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL THAT THE AMERICAN'S HAND APPEARS TO PALSY AND HIS MORAL SENSES TO BECOME BLUNT.

The State Ranks Woman With the Criminal

By BELLE DE RIVERA, President Equal Suffrage League

WOMAN, disfranchised, stands in a false position to the government. How can she conscientiously teach a child to honor a state which DISHONORS her, which ranks her character and her intelligence with that of a CRIMINAL and the LUNATIC?

There is no truth in her lessons of justice for all and consideration of others' rights when her boys may go forward to the franchise and her girls have to face the fact that, although amenable to all the conditions of the government, they have ABSOLUTELY NO VOICE in the laws which control those conditions.

IT IS THE DAILY INJUSTICE OF AN ENFRANCHISED CLASS RULING A DISFRANCHISED CLASS, A PUBLIC ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF THE ARISTOCRACY OF SEX.

The mother of the future, taking her rightful place, recognizing her duties to the state as supplementing those of her home, will go into the jury box and for the first time a woman who has broken the law will be judged by A JURY OF HER PEERS. The judge's chair will be open to woman's ability, and the power of woman's opinion may be crystallized into law.

THE DAY WILL COME WHEN NO PUBLIC OPINION, NO VOICE OF CARDINAL OR KING, NO ARBITRARY RESTRAINT OF STATE, SHALL DARE TO LIMIT HER INTELLIGENCE OR INTERFERE WITH HER USEFULNESS.

The Newspaper The American Bible

By Bishop Coadjutor DAVID H. GREER of New York

ONE of the most important factors in our educational life is the newspaper press. A vast proportion of the population gets its MORAL AND INTELLECTUAL FOOD from the newspapers. The papers have come to be our Bible, our prayer book and our church; in fact, it has been well said that the modern newspaper is the REAL American church. It preaches every day, and many times a day. It is the only church that SOME persons know. Does it do good? Does it make for righteousness? On the contrary, we find some of the most successful papers low, vicious, scurrilous, scandalous or personal and frivolous, with flashing headline type catering to indecency, audacity and hunting vice, bringing it before the people morning, noon and night, with extra meals between time. And why is all this? TO MAKE THE PAPER SELL.

* * *

I have only words of praise for the theater when it caters to us as an EDUCATIONAL institution. The dramatic instinct is human, and to denounce it indiscriminately is a mistake. But many theaters have become so indecent in character as to make a man, and much more a woman, AFRAID TO GO lest his or her feelings should be outraged. They do this that they may not suffer the loss and damage which they might suffer if they refused to CATER TO THE BASEST PASSIONS.

Beauty and Brains Combined In Woman

By Miss MARY COLEMAN, Prominent New York Lawyer

IT is a theory of long ago that a woman who is beautiful is NECESSARILY not an intellectual one. In the olden days when a woman was fair that was considered all sufficient. HER FACE WAS TRULY HER FORTUNE, and it mattered little whether she had a cultured mind, or, indeed, if she had a mind at all. If a woman was daring enough to choose to be an individual and determined to enter upon a career, one and all alike concluded that she must be utterly wanting in personal charms. A woman who elected to aid humanity either by law or medicine was always supposed to be without beauty or grace and was at once put down BY HER SISTERS as a dowd.

But all this was long ago. The American woman has proved that a beautiful woman may also be a CLEVER and an intellectual one. She stands well out as an example of what Gladstone declared to be a perfect one.

"WOMAN," SAID THE GRAND OLD MAN OF ENGLAND ON ONE OCCASION, "IS MOST PERFECT WHEN SHE IS MOST WOMANLY."

ADMINISTRATRIX'S NOTICE

This is to give notice, that the subscriber, of Garrett county, Md., hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett county, Maryland, Letters Testamentary on the personal estate of

ALFRED KELLEY,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 2d day of December next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 31st day of March, 1904.

LOUISA E. KELLEY,
Executrix.
13-4t Friendsville, Md.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber, of Garrett county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett county, in Maryland, Letters Testamentary on the personal estate of

JOSEPH LASHORN,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are herby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 24th day of Govember next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 24th day of May, 1904.

HENERETTA R. LASHORN,
Executrix.
Deer Park, Md.

ORDER OF PUBLICATION.

No. 1273 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County, Maryland.

Isaiah Fuller, Plaintiff, vs Mary E. Fuller, Defendant.

The ojject of this suit is to procure a decree divorcing the plaintiff, *a vinculo matrimonii* from the defendant.

The bill states that the parties were married in the year 1891, and that the defendant almost immediately deserted the plaintiff. That the desertion of the plaintiff by the defendant has continued uninterruptedly for more than three years before the bringing of this suit, that it is deliberate and final and beyond hope or expectation of a reconciliation.

The bill further states that the defendant is a non-resident of the State of Maryland, and prays for an order of publication against her.

It is thereupon, this 26th day of May, in the year 1904, ordered by the Circuit Court for Garrett county, in Equity, that the plaintiff, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper published in Garrett county, give notice to the defendant, who is a non-resident of the State of Maryland, of the purpose of this suit, by publishing said notice once a week for four successive weeks before the 1st day of July, 1904, and warning the defendant to be and appear in this Court in person or by solicitor on or before the 18th day of July, 1904, to show cause, if any she may have, why a decree ought not to be issued as prayed.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True copy, test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk. 13-4t

J. C. RENNINGER, Solicitor.

ORDER OF PUBLICATION.

No. 1276 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett county, Maryland.

Mary Johnson, Plaintiff, vs. Alonzo S. Ellis, Defendant.

The object of this suit is to procure a decree for a divorce *a vinculo matrimonii* by the plaintiff from the defendant, and to decree the marriage of the said plaintiff to the said defendant null and void.

The bill states that on the 24th day of December, 1900, the plaintiff was married to the said defendant, in Garrett county, with whom she resided until the month of March, 1902. That previous to said marriage to the plaintiff the said defendant was married to a certain Laura S. Jefferson, at Huntington, W. Va., on the 6th day of March, 1898, with whom the defendant lived until some time in the year 1900. That at the time of said marriage of the defendant to the plaintiff the defendant was previously married to the said Laura S. Jefferson, now Ellis, who is still living and from whom no divorce was had and that the said Laura Ellis was then and still is the lawful wife of said defendant. That the said defendant committed the crime of bigamy when he married the plaintiff, and that at the time of said marriage to the plaintiff she believed and was assured that said defendant was an unmarried and single man and had no knowledge of such prior marriage and that previous to the coming of said defendant into Garrett county the defendant was a resident of the State of West Virginia and that he was unknown to her until she met him in this county, where she resides. That she learned of said previous marriage some time in the month of March, 1903, that the defendant had a lawful wife living in the State of West Virginia and that she had left him and refused to live with him any longer. That one child has been born to them from the said marriage, viz: Raymond, who is three years of age. That she is advised that said marriage of the defendant is null and void. That the defendant is a non-resident of the State of Maryland.

The bill prays for a divorce *a vinculo matrimonii* from the defendant, that the said marriage of the defendant to the plaintiff be judicially decreed null and void, for the guardianship of said infant child, Raymond, and for general relief.

It is thereupon ordered, this 31st day of May, 1904, by the Circuit Court for Garrett county, in Equity, that the plaintiff, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper, published in Garrett county, once in each of four successive weeks before the 1st day of July, 1904, give notice to the said absent defendant of the object and substance of this bill, warning him to appear in this Court in person or by solicitor, on or before the 18th day of July, 1904, to show cause, if any he has, why a decree ought not to be passed as prayed.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True copy, Test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk. 13-4t

J. C. RENNINGER, Solicitor.

ORDER OF PUBLICATION.

In the Circuit Court for Garrett County. No. 1270 Equity.

John E. Winters, Plaintiff, vs. Anna A. Winters, Defendant.

The object of this suit is to procure a decree for a divorce *a vinculo matrimonii* by the plaintiff from the defendant.

The bill states, that on the 10th day of June, 1900, the plaintiff was married to his wife, the said defendant, in Garrett county, with whom he resided until the 16th day of January, 1901. That the conduct of the plaintiff towards his wife, the said defendant, has always been kind, affectionate and above reproach, and that the said defendant has, without any just cause or reason abandoned and deserted the plaintiff and has declared her intention to live with him no longer; that such abandonment has continued uninterruptedly for at least three years, and is deliberate and final, and the separation of the parties is beyond any reasonable expectation of reconciliation and that the said plaintiff and defendant have had no children born to them from said marriage, and that said defendant is a non-resident of the State of Maryland.

The bill prays for a divorce *a vinculo matrimonii* and for general relief.

It is thereupon this 11th day of May, 1904, ordered, by the Circuit Court for Garrett county, in Equity, the plaintiff, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper published in Garrett county, once in each of four successive weeks before the 17th day of June, 1904, give notice to said defendant of the object and substance of the bill, warning her to appear in this court in person or by solicitor, on or before the 4th day of July, 1904, to show cause if any she has, why a decree ought not to be passed as prayed.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True copy—test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

JOHN W. ASH,

Plumbing,
Gas Fitting,
Steam and Hot Water Heating.

Center Street,
Keyser, W. Va.

PHONE 62.

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Fertilizer Lime!

FOR FARMERS.

THIS LIME is especially prepared to be drilled in with the crop the same as phosphate. Lump lime can also be had the year around. Write for circulars giving full information. Kilns located 3 miles from Grantsville. Shipping station, Niverton, on the B. & O. R. R.

C. J. YODER, Grantsville, Maryland.
Successor to R. M. Beachy. 7—21t

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH PENNYROYAL PILLS

Safe. Always reliable. **Ladies,** ask Druggist for **CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH** in **Red** and **Gold** metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. **Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations.** Buy of your Druggist, or send **4c.** in stamps for **Particulars, Testimonials** and **"Relief for Ladies,"** in *letter*, by **return Mail. 10,000** Testimonials. Sold by all Druggists.

CHICHESTER CHEMICAL CO.
2100 Madison Square, PHILA., PA.
Mention this paper.

Teachers' Examinations.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS FOR GARRETT COUNTY.

OAKLAND, MD., May 31, 1904.

The Garrett County Teachers' Examinations will be held as follows:

At GRANTSVILLE, Tuesday and Wednesday, June 21 and 22.

At ACCIDENT, Thursday and Friday, June 23 and 24.

At OAKLAND, Monday and Tuesday, June 27 and 28.

All First Grade applicants must appear at Oakland. There will be no other examination during the year. Examinations will commence promptly at 9 o'clock a. m.

The examinations for free scholarships at the different institutions will be held at the same time.

By order of the Board.

ED. A. BROWNING,
13-3 County Superintendent.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.

This is to notify the taxpayers of Garrett county that the annual levy for 1904 has been made and published, and to call their attention to the following abstract, Section 45, Chapter 566, Acts of 1890, relating to the discount to be allowed and the interest be be charged on all tax bills:

"All county taxes shall be due and payable on the first day of September next succeeding the date of the levy thereof, and on all county taxes paid on or before the 1st day of September a discount of 3 per cent. shall be allowed, and after the 1st day of January all taxes shall bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum until paid. The Treasurer shall take the discount from and charge interest on the tax bills for county purposes regularly in the manner aforesaid and shall note the same upon his books and upon the receipt given for taxes so paid. But the discount shall not be allowed unless the whole amount of State and county taxes are paid when same is made.

E. A. WEIMER, Treasurer.

STATEMENT showing the condition of THE CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK, December 31st, 1903:

Capital Stock paid up	$ 1,000,000.00
Total Assets	14,192,177.63
Total amount of all liabilities	6,628,749.10
Total unearned premiums	5,646,414.36
Bonds & stocks owned by the Co.	11,460,530.14

State of Maryland, Insurance Department, (Commissioner's Office, Baltimore, Feb'y 15, 1904.)

I hereby certify that the above is a correct copy of the statement of The Continental Insurance Company of New York, N. Y., to December 31st, 1903, now on file in this Department. LLOYD WILKINSON.
12-3t Insurance Commissioner.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

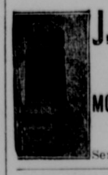
This is to give notice, That the Subscriber, of Garrett county, Maryland, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

FRANCIS McKENZIE,

late of Garrett county, Maryland, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 16th day of December next; then may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 14th day of June, 1904.

MICHAEL NATHAN,
Administrator,
Grantsville, Md.



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Cheapest place to buy

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Send for prices

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Mountain Lake Park. - - Maryland.

PLUMBING, GAS FITTING,
Steam and Hot Water Heating.
ESTIMATES FURNISHED.
All work done at reasonable prices.

THE REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME 28. OAKLAND, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, JUNE 23, 1904. NUMBER 16

OFFUTT & SONS

Hot Weather Now!

Hammocks to Rest In
From 50c to $6.00.

Bamboo Porch Screens to Keep Out the Sun and Make Your Porch Private, 90c, Up.

Best Charcoal-Packed Hardwood Refrigerators

Croquet Sets at all Prices.

MATTINGS AT REDUCED PRICES.

Offutt & Sons.

ANOTHER FIGHT

or the Somerset Military Camp Site.

A press dispatch from Somerset Saturday last says:—"Over 100 farmers from the southern and western parts of the county are here to-day, renewing their agreement to sell their land to the United States Government for a permanent army camp site. W. A. Scott, Jr., of Pittsubrg, who represents the syndicate, is here taking the options, and he tells the farmers he still believes there is a good chance to dispose of the land to Uncle Sam.

The men here to-day represents 3,000 acres, and they all signed the new agreements. A significant fact is that nearly every one of them agreed to accepted a lower price than was asked before. Mr. Scott told them he believed the Government officials preferred the Somerset site, and all that stood in the way was the price. It is said the average figure now asked by the holders of the land here is about $80 per acre. This would bring the 3,000 acre site up to about a quarter of a million, which even with the profit of the syndicate added, would be quite a little less than the $1,000,000 asked before.

BITTINGER.

A meeting of the District Republican Committee was held here last Saturday, to elect candidates for appointment for registrar and election officers. Simon J. Orendorf was recommended for registrar, and Dennis Deitrich and Edward Brenneman for election officers.

Prof. Miller of Oakland, was in this section one day last week and pronounced this place the most delightful spot in Garrett county.

A representative of Bradstreet's Commercial Agency passed through here last Friday, collecting information for that firm.

Contractor C. M. Beachy is putting a slate roof on Mr. Henry Wiley's dwelling.

Mrs. Sampson Bittinger and family, of Crellin, were visiting here last week.

Mrs. Hattie Engle returned home last Monday, after a visit of three weeks in Baltimore and Washington.

Mr. J. O. Stroup is hobbling about with a disabled foot, as the result of a misdirected blow from an axe.

Miss Amanda Ellithorpe is on an extended visit to friends in the eastern part of the state.

For Sale—A six-roomhouse on Second street. Apply to D. E. Bolden.

A LARGE MILL BURNED.

The Fairfax Plant of the Wilson Lumber Company Consumed.

Last Thursday night the extensive lumber mill of the Wilson Lumber Company, located at or near Fairfax Stone, the headwaters of the Potomac River, caught fire from some unknown cause and was entirely consumed.

The mill was a large one with a capacity of about fifty thousand feet per day and was being operated steadily by its owners. The loss will amount to considerable. There was no insurance.

HOYES AND VICINITY.

We were visited by a very heavy rain Tuesday of this week.

Mrs. Mollie Mattingly made a flying trip to Friendsville last Saturday.

Mrs. Annie Bowman, of Engles Mills, was a guest of Mrs. M. Mattingly one day last week.

Misses Sadie Dewitt and Auburn Smith, accompanied by Messrs. Ralph Brenneman and Earl Smith, were guests of Miss Florence Dewitt and brother Gilmore, last Sunday.

Mrs. Annie Dewitt returned home Tuesday after spending two weeks with her brother, Joseph Glotfelty, near Oakland.

W. A. Smith reports to his friends that he arrived safely at Chicago Saturday and expects to leave Chicago for St. Louis Thursday, where he will spend a short time.

Roy Custer made a business trip to Oakland last Tuesday.

Miss Pearl Bishop was a guest of Miss Mae Dewitt last Sunday.

Mrs. Maggie Casteel and little son, Everett, are visiting relatives at this place.

The Young Folks' Social Club met at Mrs. W. A. Smith's Friday evening. Those present were: Misses Blanche and Dessie Callis, Ollia and Bernadette Mattingly, Mae and Sadie Dewitt, Malvie Wilburn, Auburn Smith, and Messrs. Ralph Brenneman, Burns and Harry Loudermilk, Arthur Dewitt, Charles Callis, Ray and Arthur Custer, Colonel Dewitt and Earl Smith. The evening was spent very pleasantly with games and music, after which refreshments were served.

Will Lawton, of Oakland, did some plumbing at Mr. E. Cuter's new building recently.

Call for Your Letters.

Mr. Andrew Washington, Edward Morgan, Frank L. Gorman, William Smith, A. G. Lipscomb.

SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Last Sunday A Memorable Day in History of M. E. Sunday School.

FOUR OLD SCHOLARS PRESENT.

They Being Mrs. Helen Ashby, Mr. William White of Jos., Mr. Abraham Wilson and Mr. Nicholas Merrill.

Last Sunday was a glad day for the members of St. Paul's M. E. Sunday school for upon that day was celebrated the seventy-fifth anniversary of the founding of the school, in the year 1829, by Col. Isaac McCarty and some of his associates, chief among them being Mr. George Loar, the father of the late David H. Loar, of Oakland. On another page of today's REPUBLICAN will be found an interesting history of the school.

The church on Sunday was tastily decorated with cut flowers which had been gathered for the occasion and a literary and musical program was carried out both at the morning and evening services of the church.

On the front row of pews to the eight of the pulpit Sunday morning was seated four survivors of the school of 1829, they being Mrs. Helen Ashby, widow of the late William Ashby and sister of the late and venerated Ralph Thayer of Oakland; Messrs. William White of Joseph, Abraham Wilson and Nicholas Merrill.

The morning service opened at 10 o'clock with a processional, "Soldiers of Jesus," rendered in fine style by the choir led by Prof. J. G. Robinson, after which Rev. Dr. Scott offered a prayer, which was followed by an athem, "Seek Ye the Lord." This was followed by responses from the 91st Psalm, and then the reading of the historic sketch printed elsewhere in this paper.

Following the reading of this sketch personal experiences of the members of the original school was call for and in response a number of interesting incidents in connection with the school seventy-five years ago were related by Mrs. Ashby, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Merrill and Mr. White. That part of their talk concerning the literature in use was of more than passing interest. Mr. Wilson stated that he walked nine miles to attend the school and that it required four days to secure a doctor from Cumberland to attend his uncle who was suffering with typhoid fever. Col. Isaac McCarty was spoken of in the highest terms by the survivors of the school and to him was given the sole credit of laying the foundation for the Sunday school fabric as it is constituted to day in Garrett county.

The address of Superintendent John M. Davis was listened to with interest by the crowd present. In it he related some personal experiences in connection with the Sunday school work and as superintendent of the present school for the past thirty-eight years.

The committee of reception to the survivors of the school was composed of Rev. and Mrs. H. Scott, Rev. and Mrs. J. M. Davis, Mrs. Elizabeth R. Townshend, Mrs. Sallie Scott, Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Mason, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Ferguson, Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Kepner, Mr. and Mrs. William Groves, Mrs. D. H. Loar, Mrs. Jane Wolf and Mrs. Margaret Lawton.

Mr. James W. White, the painstaking secretary, in recent years gathered the necessary data to complete the record of the school since the year 1852, without which the anniversary services would have been incomplete.

The evening service consisted of music, prayer and song and a brilliant address by Rev. Dr. Scott, pastor of the church.

Newspaper Advertising.

The influence of newspaper advertising is wonderful. It makes small stores great. It turns the tide of business towards the advertised store as nothing else will. It places the names of the stores strongly in the minds of the people that they cannot think of dry goods, clothing, shoes or drugs without the name of that advertised store coming to their minds simultaneously. By a good, persistent advertising campaign any business house can push its way to the front. The very best medium to use in your community is your local newspaper, as it goes to the people when their minds are easily impressed. —The Ad-Writer.

KILLED IN A MINE.

Charles Friend, Aged About 40, Killed By a falling Roof.

Charles Friend, aged about forty years, son of Edward Friend, of Friendsville, was killed yesterday afternoon about three o'clock in the coal mine owned by Mr. E. Z. Tower three or four miles west of Oakland, by a rock weighing several hundred pounds falling from the roof of the mine and crushing the unfortunate man's skull.

The lifeless body of the man was discovered by Orphans' Court Judge G.B. McMillan who is employed by Mr Tower as his foreman at the mine. As soon as possible he communicated the news to Oakland and Justice Gonder went to the scene accompanied by Sheriff Frantz, where an investigation was made as to the manner of the man's death. After examining one or two witnesses Justice Gonder decided death was due to an accident and deemed an inquest unnecessary.

The funeral arrangements have not yet been made.

KENDALL.

We are having too much rain in this neighborhood. Seem to us that instead of the second destruction of the world by fire as promised in Holy Writ, we will again be destroyed by water.

A party of young ladies and gentlemen of Friendsville visited this town one day last week. They get tired of country life in and about Friendsville and to live and learn as they are wont, a trip to Kendall is necessary occasionally.

Samuel A., Jr., and John W., the two young sons of S. A. Kendall, President of Yough Lumber Company, are spending the week here taking in the sights. Mr. Kendall is in Chicago, as a delegate to the Republican National Convention.

Mrs. Arthur Dixon, one of our most estimable ladies, is on the sick list at this writing.

Henry Krug and brother George have returned from, St. Louis, where visited the Louisiana Purchase Exposition for ten days. They report a fine time in every particular and say the show is too large to be seen in a short time. Mr. Henry Krug hurt his leg while away and is housed up. We trust however that he will soon be alright again.

Grant Burns, conductor of the train on the Confluence & Oakland Railroad is laying off this week. John Redline, is acting conductor in his place.

DEER PARK HOTEL.

DEER PARK, MARYLAND.

This famous Allegheny Mountain hostelry will open on June 18, with prospect for a brilliant season. The twelve cottages have been renovated and painted, inside and out. Two of the choisest can be secured if application is made at once. Many suites of rooms have been engaged in the hotel.

The popularity of this resort is due to its splendid location, 2,800 feet above the sea level, out of range of malaria and mosquitoes. Every convenience is provided for guests. Delightful rooms and an excellent cuisine The hotel is provided with all modern improvements for comfort; and bowling alleys, billiard rooms, tennis courts golf links, swimming pools, etc., for amusements. An entirely new livery equipment has been installed.

Three solid vestibuled trains each way daily with Pullman cars via the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad between New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Cincinnatti, Louisville and St. Louis. Stop-overs allowed on all through tickets.

Address W. E. BURWELL, Manager, Camden Station, Baltimore, until June 1, afterward Deer Park, Md.

July 31st.

Cheap Excursions to the St. Louis World's Fair via Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Every Tuesday in June. —Only $14.50 Round Trip.

Tickets will be good going in coaches only on Train No. 55, leaving Oakland at 4:53 p. m., and in coaches on regular trains returning not later than ten days, including the date of sale.

For details address Ticket Agent. June 30.

Additional Train Service.

Monday two additional trains were put in service on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, one going each way daily except Sunday.

These two trains will run from Cumberland to Grafton, passing Oakland as follows: Going west, 6:45 p. m.; going east 9:16 a. m.

Died.

SMITH—On Monday morning after a brief illness, the infant child of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Smith of near Oakland. Interment was made Tuesday.

FREE.—New Bank Building—FREE.

DAUGHERTY'S.

I am giving away absolutely FREE my life-long experience in the shoe business. I have the styles and stock.

It is my business to make your walk from the cradle to the grave a happy one. You have no longer to go to Baltimore, Philadelphia or New York for the latest styles in Gents' Furnishings. We are carrying the same goods that the leading merchants of those cities are handling.

Our Neckwear is the tie that binds.

Our Hats and Caps are the latest in style and best in quality. In fact everything in our stock is new and up to date.

H. L. DAUGHERTY.

H. C. SINCELL & CO.

SHOES FOR Stylish People

Devotees to fashion select with discriminating taste the latest and best that can be found—to wear.

ALL AMERICA SHOES.

—$4.00.

lead the procession in the shoe line. They get the best that the shoemaker's art affords. Made on the most approved lasts. Look better, fit better, wear better, than any equal-priced shoe. Drop in and see them.

WE ARE THE ORIGINATORS OF

High-Class Dependable

Clothing and Furnishing Goods

For Men, Women and Children.

H. C. SINCELL & CO.

EX-SENATOR RAVENSCROFT ILL.

His Condition Serious—Suffering with an Attack of Typhoid Fever.

The relatives and friends of ex Senator R. A. Ravenscroft, now occuying the position of Survey of the Port at Baltimore, are greatly alarmed over his physical condition. A few days ago he was taken ill with typhoid fever and immediately removed to the Maryland General Hospital in Baltimore, where the disease rapidly developed. Yesterday a telegram was received at his home from the physicians in charge of the hospital summoning his family to his bed side. He is being give the cold-water treatment for the disease.

Dr. Ravenscroft has not been in his ordinary health for several months, suffering at times greatly from a stomach disorder and upon a visit of Oakland on Tuesday of last week he complained of feeling very badly attributing the cause to malaria.

Come to Oakland on July 4th and spend a pleasant day.

INJURED AT THE CRELLIN MILL.

Two Men Seriously Hurt Last Thursday and Friday.

Last Thursday a man named Loomis employed upon the Crellin mill of the Preston Lumber Coal Company in the capacity of a laborer, was very seriously injured by having his foot caught between a rapidly revolving shaft and the floor of the mill. On the shaft was a protruding set screw which caught the man's instep and plowed its way through the flesh and bone to his toes lacerating several so badly that amputation was necessary which operation was performed by Dr. Legge.

The following day Brydon Frantz, son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Frantz, was operating one of the machines on the same mill when a board was ejected therefrom which struck him in the stomach inflicting painful and at the time thought to be fatal injuries. Today, however, the young man is much better and hopes are entertained for his recovery.

Subscribe for The Republican

SMASHING AN IDOL

By CYRUS DERICKSON

Copyright, 1903, by T. C. McClure

While visiting her aunt in the city in the late spring Miss Hattie Saunders, daughter of Farmer Saunders of Redfield county, attended the theater several times, and for a special reason she attended one particular play three different times. The special reason was because the hero captivated her heart within fifteen minutes after the curtain went up. In the four acts of the play he rescued his love, killed three men, rode a bucking broncho, got the best of a land shark and found a million dollars in gold in a cave. He was a man to do and to dare, and when he shouted "Zounds!" and "S'death!" whole tribes of hostile Indians had to flee before him.

While the country maiden fell in love with Colonel Bings and adored his her-

HE DREW HIMSELF UP INTO AN APPLE TREE.

oism, she had to depart for home without having told him anything about it. Other girls who also loved and adored may have sent him notes and bouquets, but Hattie would have been frightened at the idea. She departed for home, hiding her feelings from everybody, and her brother Bill and her father's hired man never looked so common to her before. The idea of one of them pulling out a revolver and crying "Zounds!" seemed like the rankest burlesque to her.

Providence brought things around in a queer way two months later—that is, it brought Colonel Bings, as he had been named on the programme, to the farm of Abel Saunders as a boarder. Farmer Saunders didn't hanker for boarders, and his wife agreed that it wouldn't be worth the bother, but Hattie settled it as soon as she set eyes on the stranger. Here was the hero of the play standing before her, hat in hand, and she would have given five years of her life rather than that he should go elsewhere. He was out for a fortnight's vacation and was willing to sleep on a straw bed and eat potatoes with the jackets on, and after a bit he was taken in. Hattie was a little disappointed that he didn't throw her father over the well curb and her brother Bill over the fence in the first fifteen minutes, but she was a girl of patience, and she gave him time. She also realized that it must be hard work on the voice and muscles for a man to be a hero all the time. He must have a day off now and then to recuperate.

Supper was the first meal Colonel Bings sat down to. He didn't have any eagle feathers in his hair or buckskin fringe on his jacket or trousers, and he didn't mince his food like a hero. On the contrary, as brother Bill took occasion to remark, he "just shoveled it in" and put the hired man to the blush. It was a disappointment, but Hattie was not discouraged. She sat down with her hero that evening to draw him out. He was ready to be drawn. He said he got a salary of $30 per week for playing the part of Colonel Bings, or would have had if the manager hadn't cut sticks and left him in the lurch. The girl had made up her mind that nothing less than $1,000 per week could command such talent as that and that hundred dollar bills were as common as matches to him, and he took something of a drop in her estimation.

In the play he had saved a sweet faced heroine whose tears had captured Miss Hattie's sympathies at an early stage, although at the same time she had been made a little jealous by her being carried around in the hero's arms when she could just as well have walked. She was now to learn that the heroine was a woman of forty who had been married and divorced three or four times and whose sweet face was made so by grease and paint. The hero also further mentioned that the heroine's trunk was being held by her landlady for six weeks' board.

There was no posing on his part as he walked about under the apple trees. When he was bitten by a mosquito Hattie expected to hear him call out "Zounds!" or "S'death!" but he didn't. He called out "Thunder!" instead. When the hour grew late and bedtime came he didn't bend over her little brown hand and kick out one foot, as in the play, but bade her a brusque good night and said it looked as if there might be rain before morning.

The hero worshiper went to bed with a heartache, and the more she thought things over the more disappointed she was. She almost cried over it, but after awhile she found several excuses for Colonel Bings. He was probably tired out, perhaps he had a headache, maybe the heroine had tried to borrow money of him. At any rate, she would not believe that he was only common clay till he had been further tried.

The next morning brought hope to her heart. He was heard shouting "Egad!" and "Thou varlet!" to himself in his room before breakfast, and his manners were courtly as he sat down to tackle the fried pork and hard boiled eggs. After the breakfast things had been cleared away the girl invited him to walk across the field to the gooseberry bushes with her, and it did her soul good to see him assume his heroic stride as he walked beside her. In her mind's eye she was picturing the scene where he slew three villains and cried "Ha, ha!" in triumph, when he suddenly sprang from her side and drew himself up into an apple tree. A yearling calf was coming across the field on a run, and the hero didn't mean to take any chances.

It took five minutes to assure him that he was in no danger and to coax him down, but the gooseberries were not yet at hand when a mother goose showed a disposition to attack him, and he climbed a fence and left poor Hattie to save her own life or perish by inches. The matter did not end there. He had almost recovered his equanimity and was seeking after a pose when a bumblebee bobbed up and did business. Colonel Bings was lifted a foot high, but instead of coming down to conquer or die he descended to utter half a dozen cuss words and reprove Hattie for the grin on her face.

Most girls would have made up their minds then and there that Colonel Bings was no hero, but Hattie Saunders did not want to do him injustice. She gave him more rope. That evening as she swung in her hammock she remarked that she had always thought she would make a great actress and asked him for an honest opinion.

"It's all bosh," he replied as he dodged a wandering horsefly seeking a night's lodging. "You haven't got the face or the form, and you'd make a dead failure of it in a week. Better stick right here till you can marry some lusty fellow."

Miss Hattie closed her eyes for a moment to blush, and when she opened them again her idol lay shattered on the grass. She had admired and worshiped and was ready to love, but the veneer had peeled off, and her mahogany hero was only plain pine. He remained ten or twelve days more, and there were days when he stretched out his arm and cried, "Back, you sons of Satan, or die!" But the girl could not recall her reverence and enthusiasm. When his fortnight was up he went, and Hattie queried of her father:

"Papa, do you think Colonel Bings is a hero?"

"I guess he is," replied the old man. "He went away owing me for the last week's board."

A Jewish View of Inspiration.

The question of revelation is always involved in discussion concerning the contents of the Bible. The ambiguity of this term would be removed if the idea of the supernatural were detached from it. The old theology must certainly count with the indisputable fact that the personal characteristics, the temper and disposition and the variable range of intellectual culture and spiritual insight are the inseparable conditions controlling every manifestation of human intelligence. When it is conceded that the Bible speaks in the language of man the idea of a miraculous revelation is abandoned.

In the case of the Hebrew prophets the nature of the psychological process inciting their oracular messages is not difficult to understand. The intensity and clearness of their moral and religious convictions and the irresistible urgency to proclaim them they felt as an impelling force not their own, but coming from a higher source. Jeremiah and Ezekiel in a less enthusiastic state of mind acknowledge that the divine law is written upon the heart. In fact, every liberation of thought is a revelation. Spiritual experience can be nothing else than the best and noblest thoughts that the wise and good in every age have felt and taught.—Menorah.

Milesian Mendicants.

Here are some characteristic stories anent Milesian mendicants:

"Could yez help a poor fellow today and the Lord save yez?" said a beggar to a Dublin publican. "Get away!" cried the landlord. "I've had a dozen of your kind here today already." "Shure, and it's meself that sadly knows how the professhion is overrun," replied the beggar.

Quite recently the following conversation was overheard between two old crones: "Good morra to ye, Mrs. Fogarty," said one. "Good morra, kindly, Judy," replied the other. "I hope I see you well this mornin'?" "Oh, very well, entirely! So, Mrs. Fogarty, ye married yer daughter Kate. Did she get a good match?" "A splendid man, praise be to heaven! She got Blind Darby Driscal on the Dyke, that makes more money than any three beggars in Cork." "Ah, thin, but it's me that's glad to hear yer news! And did ye give her anything?" "Faix, I did, then! Didn't I give her the best side of Patrick street, which if well begged is worth siven and sixpence a week?" "Upon me word, but 'tis ye that was generous!" exclaimed the other.—London Family Herald.

Why Manual Labor Is Indispensable

By COUNT LEO TOLSTOI

HOWEVER strange and unkind it may seem that I, who live in luxury, allow myself to advise others to continue to live in want, I do it boldly, because I do not doubt for a moment that your life is a good one—good before your conscience, before God, and therefore it is essential and MOST USEFUL TO MANKIND—and that my activity, however useful it may seem to some people, loses, I hope not all, but certainly the greatest portion of its significance, through not showing the most important sign of the SINCERITY of what I preach.

A short time ago a clever and religious American, William Jennings Bryan, was in my house, and asked me why I consider common manual labor indispensable. I told him that, firstly, it is a sign of sincere RECOGNITION OF THE EQUALITY OF MEN; secondly, that it brings us nearer to the majority of the working people, from whom we are fenced off by a wall, if we profit by their need; thirdly, that it gives us the highest bliss and peace of conscience, which no sincere man utilizing the work of slaves has or can ever have.

In education, physical as well as mental, I suppose that the most important thing is not to FORCE anything on children; all the more is this necessary when it comes to the most important subject—ligious education.

Just as it is useless and harmful to feed a child when it does not want to eat or to force a child to study subjects which do not interest it and which are unnecessary to it, so it is even more harmful to teach children religious conceptions about which they do not ask, and in most cases formulate them crudely and thus DESTROY THAT RELIGIOUS ATTITUDE toward life which at this time may perhaps unconsciously develop and establish itself in the child. All that is necessary, it seems to me, is to answer, but to answer TRUTHFULLY, the questions asked by a child. It seems very simple to answer truthfully the religious questions of a child—but in reality only he can do it who has answered to himself truthfully religious questions—about God, life, death, good and evil, those very questions which children always ask so clearly and definitely.

AND HERE COMES TRUE THAT WHICH I HAVE ALWAYS THOUGHT REGARDING EDUCATION—THAT THE ESSENCE OF EDUCATING CHILDREN CONSISTS IN EDUCATING ONESELF. HOWEVER STRANGE THAT MAY SEEM, THIS EDUCATION OF SELF IS THE MOST POWERFUL TOOL OF THE PARENTS' INFLUENCE OVER THEIR CHILDREN.

Love Is a Most Beloved Torment

By Mrs. FRANK LESLIE

IS love a good thing?

Adam loved Eve and LOST PARADISE; Paris loved Helen, and thousands of lives were offered as a hecatomb to her charms; Cleopatra loved Antony and lost both Egypt and her own life; Henry VIII. loved a good many wives and CUT OFF THEIR HEADS so that he might love yet another one better, and so on.

"Cherchez la femme," commanded the subtle diplomat when a puzzling crime or complicated mystery was brought before him. And he was wise, but in rather a one sided fashion, for if women have often incited men to crime or conspiracy they have also very often committed crimes themselves for the sake of some man, and have also allowed themselves to be used as tools that the man they loved might attain the success of a crime in which they did not sympathize. In fact, I do not know whether the disastrous effects of love have fallen most heavily upon the masculine or the feminine majority of mankind, but it is safe to say that 90 PER CENT OF THE RESULTS OF LOVE HAVE BEEN DISASTROUS TO THE RACE.

And yet do we wish to do away with love? Had we the remodeling of a world, of which we so loudly complain at times, should we modify existing conditions very essentially?

I FANCY NOT, ESPECIALLY IN THIS MATTER OF LOVE WITH ITS DISASTROUS RESULTS. IT IS, IN FACT, OUR "DEAREST FOE," AND SURELY GOOD PEOPLE ARE BOUND TO LOVE THEIR ENEMIES AND CHERISH THOSE WHO DESPITEFULLY USE THEM.

* * *

Cupid is not a benevolent deity; quite the reverse. In fact, he far more nearly resembles Puck and Ariel, those "tricksy sprites" whose chief delight seems to be in tormenting and teasing the very mortals they prefer to serve. But yet we cannot do without Cupid. We could far "better spare a better man," and those whom he kindly refrains from tormenting are always VAINLY COAXING him to visit them.

Let us say, then, that love, like fire and water and air, is a good servant, but a bad master. But here again our own words mock us, for are we not always declaring that LOVE IS LORD OF ALL, and, if so, how dare we speak of him as a bad master?

We can in a measure control conflagrations and floods and avoid cyclones while adapting fire and water and air to our own uses, but who has got out a patent for a love escape, or a love embankment, or a beneficent love trade wind, or a safety latitude for lovers?

LOVE IS INEVITABLE; LOVE IS DANGEROUS. LOVE IS ESSENTIAL TO HAPPINESS; LOVE IS DANGEROUS TO PEACE. LOVE IS A BAD MASTER; LOVE IS LORD OF ALL. LOVE SHOULD BE KEPT IN SUBJECTION; LOVE LAUGHS AT LOCKSMITHS. LOVE, IN A WORD, IS A NECESSARY EVIL, A MOST BELOVED TORMENT, AN IDOL AT WHOSE FEET WE THROW OURSELVES EVEN WHILE KNOWING THAT UNDER THOSE FEET YAWNS THE GULF OF DESPAIR.

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Stoves We have a stock on hand of more than one hundred stoves of all kinds, sizes and prices, running from a $10.00 Cook Stove to a $40.00 Steel Range, and Heating Stoves from $5.00 to $20.00. The above has been selected with the greatest care, not only in regard to price, but to the requirements needed for the trade in this part of our country. Stoves are manufactured for the section of country in which they are sold, and to suit the kind of fuel used, and prices are fixed by the manufacturer according to quality, style and finish. The stove business is a trade in itself and requires years of experience to know when you have the best goods that can be bought for the money, and best suited to the trade you are supplying. If you contemplate buying a stove of any kind, call and look our line over before buying. We think we can please any and all both as to price and kind.

Dishes This line we have given a great deal of time and attention to during the past five years, so that we have today a stock that cannot help pleasing any one, in both imported and American goods, running in prices from $4.50 for Dinner Set of American goods to a large decorated English Set that we are offering at prices as low as the same goods are sold anywhere. We also carry a very desirable line of Fancy China Novelties, that are equal to those found in many of our large towns and cities. Call and be convinced what we can do for you in this line.

Glassware Our counters are full of all kinds of glassware of the latest and most approved shapes including a line of heavy deep cuts that look so much like cut glass that one can hardly tell it from the genuine.

Washing Machines We are agents for the White Lily, which was put on the market some 18 months ago, and that stands today the largest manufacture of any one style of rotary Washing Machines in the world. This is a very broad statement when you take into consideration that they are practically a baby concern just 18 months old, but the company claims that it can back back up this statement with ample proof. At no time have they been able to supply the demand. The machine is sold on a guarantee to give satisfaction, and any ten year old child can operate it. Send for circulars showing cuts, styles and price of the most wonderful Washer ever made, and makes wash day what it should be, a pleasure instead of a drudge to the housewife. Price, $7.50; Wringers, $1.50 to $3.50.

Bread Maker The Universal Three Minute Break Maker is so simple in construction that the housekeeper's first thought is that the claims made for it are extavagant, but a trial will remove all doubts. No housekeeper who has once used it will ever be content to go back to the old, laborious, disagreeable way of making bread by hand. The reasonable price at which it is sold places it within the reach of every family.

Sewing Machines Two years ago we commenced selling the New Royal Sewing Machine, contracting direct with the manufacturer, and have the first one yet to find any fault with one of these machines, they are all guaranteed for 5 years, made with the latest improved attachments, and in style and finish cannot be excelled. We are offering these machines from $13.50 to $25.00, according to style and finish. If in need of a machine and you look into the merits of the New Royal, we are sure you cannot help but be pleased. And when you want needles or any little repairs, you can easily obtain them for you have a Standard Machine that is not put out under any fictitious name by catalogue houses or department stores.

Hay Tools To parties building barns and in need of a complete outfit for same of Hay Carriers, Forks, Fulleys, Barn Door Tracks, Hangers, etc., we can offer you a full line of these goods as manufactured by Mayers Hay Tool Co., who are today the largest and best Manufacturers of this line of goods in the United States. Years of experience has brought their goods up to such a high standard that no one in need of anything in their line makes a mistake by placing their order for whatever they need in this line. Place your order now, and be ready to take care of the harvest when it comes, and save yourself time, labor and trouble.

Cutlery This is a line in which you always expect to find a good assortment in a Hardware Store, and we feel sure you will not be disappointed when you look over our line, comprising as it does all sizes, styles, and finishes, and the same thing is true of Razors, examine the **Real Safety Razor**, one that you cannot cut yourself with. Guaranteed to give satisfaction. Sold on trial to any one and money refunded if not satisfactory.

Paints The Devoe line has been so largely sold and advertised by us during the past two years that it needs no recommendation to the general public, we believe it to be as good a paint as is made by anyone. It is a strictly pure Lead, Oil and Zinc Paint; contains no adulteration of any kind. Sold on its merits as one of the best, cheapest and most economical paints that is made. Send for our circular giving testimonials of parties who have used it.

Nickel-Plated Ware The growing demand for high-grade Nickel Plated Ware has led us to carry a nice line of up-to-date goods along this line, heavily plated on copper, such as Tea Spoons, Coffee Pots, Bread Trays, Ladles, Tea Sets, Chafing Dishes, Baking Dishes, Crum Trays, Cake Baskets, etc., once used by the housewife is always a standing advertisement.

Blue Flame Oil Stove Experience has demonstrated the Blue Flame Oil Stove to be the best and most perfect Oil Stove on the market. It burns common coal oil producing a powerful blue flame and cooks and bakes perfectly. The latest improvement is the Wickless. The burner is so constructed that no wick is neeessary and so simple that no one can help but appreciate it. Call and see sample at work.

Field and Garden Fencing If you are looking for a fence that will stand hard usage, that will not sag, that has stays that will not slip, that will conform to uneven ground, that has no slack wires, that does not require an expert to erect that is low in price, then buy the only electrically welded fence made, absolutely stock proof, we can save you money on fencing. Call and see it, or send for booklet showing size, style and price.

Kitchen Supplies Among the many lines found in our store none will please the house-keeper more than to look over our line of tinware, granite ware—5 and 10 cent goods that are always wanted to complete a well regulated kitchen. A dollar spent along this line will greatly help to lighten the every day work of the kitchen.

REMEMBER We do not canvass to sell goods, as the cost of canvass and salary to agents is usually paid by the purchaser, but we will cheerfully send circulars and prices, quoting the very lowest market prices at the time, as we try to keep in touch with the ruling markets of the country.

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COLONEL MONROE

The Lincolnville Philosopher Explains to Postmaster Jenkins the Effects of Extravagance

By FREDERICK UPHAM ADAMS

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"THAT was a great wedding at New York the other night," remarked Flannagan, the brakeman, after Colonel Monroe had invited him to join the little group which regularly meets on Saturday evenings in the rear room of Lincolnville's post-office. "One hundred thousand dollars for flowers!"

"Why shouldn't they spend their money any way they want to?" demanded Jenkins, with a defiant look at Flannagan. "It's their money, and they have a right to do what they want to with it. There's a lot of people in this country that have an idea that they should have something to say as to how rich people must spend their money. And you are one of them, Flannagan. You don't know enough about such subjects to know that the more money the rich spend the better you are off. Suppose they kept all their money locked up and kept adding to it, what would become of you? If it wasn't for the extravagance of the rich the poor would starve."

"I don't notice you squandering much of your enormous wealth," retorted Flannagan. "The only way I can get money is by working for it. I can't figure out how the extravagance of those New York dudes adds one dollar to my payroll."

"Of course you can't," said Jenkins scornfully. "Just because you do not get it directly you cannot understand how you are better off. You are not the only man who works in this country. There are other jobs besides railroading. Look at the work that that wedding made and the money that it put in circulation. The flowers cost $100,000, so they say. Well, that was a good thing for the men who raise flowers for a living, wasn't it? For all I know or care the dresses cost another $100,000. That's a good thing for the dressmakers, isn't it? The presents cost $250,000. That's a good thing for the jewelers, isn't it? In other words, that wedding put more than half a million dollars into circulation where you and I will have a chance to get some of it. Do you understand now, Flannagan?" asked Postmaster Jenkins, who was mollified by his own eloquence.

"I don't," said the brakeman stubbornly. "I don't raise flowers or make dresses or sell jewelry. I twist a brake for a living, and not one cent of that money will come my way. What do you think about it, colonel?"

"It's an involved question," said Colonel Monroe after a pause. "Our friend Postmaster Jenkins has stated the popular view, which is to the effect that the extravagances of the rich are a blessing to the community at large by reason of the fact that their excesses put idle money into general circulation. Thousands of papers, edited by intelligent men, and as many public orators have recently expressed the same views. I can imagine no more scathing indictment of existing conditions of society than an admission that such a statement is true. If extravagance, excesses and wastefulness have become virtues, then it is fair to assume that economy, temperance and frugality have become vices. I cannot believe this. It is generally conceded by political economists that there is no compensation for extravagance. It means an absolute loss either in money or in labor."

"But how do you refute what the postmaster claims for the florists, dressmakers and jewelers?" asked Judge Sawyer. "You surely must admit that they receive a direct benefit from these extravagant expenditures. Mind you, I am not defending such excesses, but it seems to me that certain individuals are gainers in the process."

"No subject is less understood than this one," explained Colonel Monroe. "There is a popular belief that the spendthrift millionaire is doing his full duty to the community and that the miserly millionaire is a burden by reason of the fact that he withholds his money from circulation. That is your idea, is it not, Jenkins?"

"Exactly," answered the postmaster. "The more a rich man spends the better the working classes are off."

"In other words, the more a man costs the community in labor and service to administer to his comforts and luxuries the better it is for the community?" suggested Colonel Monroe.

Jenkins looked doubtfully first at Judge Sawyer and then at the colonel, but made no reply.

"Let's see if I can make this clear," mused Colonel Monroe. "We will take two very wealthy men as examples. We will call one of them Rockefeller and the other—well, we'll call the other Castellane. We'll suppose that each of these men is worth $500,000,000 and that Rockefeller is a man of modest personal habits and that Castellane is the reverse. Rockefeller is content to live in a fairly good modern house and employs four servants. His expenses are $10,000 a year. Castellane lives in a number of palaces, retains an army of servants and expends $1,000,000 a year in receptions, entertainments and luxuries. When the Rockefeller daughter marries the wedding costs $1,000. When Castellane's son takes a bride the ceremony costs $500,000. Each of these men has his money invested in gilt edged stocks and bonds. Each has an income of $25,000,000 a year. Rockefeller saves practically all of his and reinvests it in various ways. Castellane spends $1,000,000 on himself and reinvests the remaining $24,000,000. Our friends Jenkins and Judge Sawyer claim that by reason of spending $1,000,000 on himself Castellane has benefited the community to that extent and is therefore so much the better citizen. I suppose that he would have been more of a patriot had he squandered his entire half a billion in one wild orgy of extravagance."

"I do not claim that," declared Judge Sawyer. "You have not yet shown to my satisfaction that certain persons were not the gainers through Castellane's liberal expenditures."

"Let us suppose that a time comes," continued Colonel Monroe, ignoring this interruption, "when Rockefeller absorbs all of the wealth that once belonged to Castellane. Later a time comes when he gains possession of all of the wealth of the world and all of the machinery of production and distribution. He is now the only man living who can indulge in extravagances. But he has no taste for luxuries and continues to spend on himself not more than $10,000 a year. Every one works for him, and each man receives a salary proportionate to his ability. Rockefeller does nothing. Capable superintendents take all responsibility and leave him free to play golf or amuse himself in any way he prefers. He is the only idle, nonproducing person on earth, and the tax for his support is $10,000 a year. Do you grasp my meaning?"

"I do," said Judge Sawyer, with a smile. "And I think I see the sequel of your argument."

"There are yet dressmakers, florists, jewelers, actors, artists and others whose work is not absolutely necessary to existence," resumed the colonel, "but their products are generally distributed. All of them are directly dependent on Rockefeller, but he demands little of their services. All are busy but this one multimillionaire. Each worker receives all that he produces, with the exception of his share in a common tax of $10,000 a year for the support of Rockefeller. I have pictured this capitalist as a very stingy man, and yet I have not the slightest doubt that under such a system there would be work for all at good wages, and it is possible that the people would be satisfied and happy."

"In the fullness of time," continued Colonel Monroe, "Rockefeller dies and is given a modest funeral. When his will is read it is found that he has bequeathed the earth to 100,000 members of the Castellane family and has divided it unequally among them. Some he has made millionaires and some multimillionaires. Rockefeller kept all of his money, with the exception of a few thousands, busy in general production. He received less benefit from his world wealth than did many of his employees. Not so with the Castellane heirs, who now assume control of affairs. Instead of one frugal idler there are now 100,000 spendthrift millionaires. The men who were at work building houses for themselves are set to work on Castellane palaces. The work of a very few persons was sufficient to provide all the comforts and luxuries demanded by Rockefeller, but the Castellanes draw from field, workshop, mill and studio and from all the haunts of industry an enormous army of men and women and pay them wages for their exclusive services. Thousands of florists spend their lifetime in cultivating flowers that bloom only for the Castellanes. Other thousands search for diamonds and pearls to be purchased with the money of the Castellanes. Other thousands fashion dainty ornaments which are seen only by the Castellanes. All of this furnishes work, so our friend Jenkins declares. Very true, but I wish to call your attention to the fact that under the parsimonious regime of the departed Rockefeller the people had plenty of work. There is just this difference: In the former instance the people worked for themselves; in the latter they work for the Castellanes."

"But no such thing ever happened," objected Jenkins.

"We have the 100,000 and more Castellanes," said Colonel Monroe, "and perhaps some day we will be wise enough to find something to take the place of my imaginary character 'Rockefeller.' One thing is certain, and that is this: A citizen is of value to the community not in proportion to what he spends, but in proportion to what he produces. The man who performs great services for the community and who demands small services from the community has added to the sum of human wealth."

At Odds.

Brown stopped at the farmer's front gate.

"Paw at home?" he asked of the boy at play in the yard.

"Nop," drawled the boy. "Gone to the canyon."

"Gone afoot?" asked Brown.

"Nop," answered the lad; "about a mile."—Lippincott's Magazine.

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Will be assisted in all important cases by Benj. A. Richmond of the Cumberland bar.

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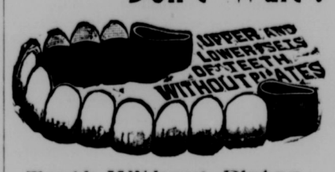

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Rubber Plate and Bridge Work
A SPECIALTY.
GOLD, SILVER, AMALGAM, PORCELAIN, FILLINGS.
Teeth Extracted and plates put in same day.
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THE REPUBLICAN.

BENJ. H. SINCELL, Editor and Proprietor

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION:

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THE REPUBLICAN,
Oakland, Md.

THURSDAY, JUNE 23, 1904.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS:

GEORGE A. PEARRE,

of Allegany County.

THE NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The National Republican Convention, which met in Chicago Tuesday practically agreed yesterday to place in nomination today Theodore Roosevelt for President, and Senator Fairbanks, of Indiana, for Vice President.

The nominations will be made this afternoon.

THE contrast between the prosperity of to-day and the adversity which marked the four years of Mr. Cleveland's last administration is about the best answer that can be given to Maryland Democrats, or Democrats of any part of the country, who undertake to arraign and condemn the Republican party, which has administered the government and done much to make the country great, as well as prosperous, during the last seven years and more. And the people are not likely to forget it.

IT is said that the Democratic organization in this State is seeking diligently to discover some agency by which it may persuade Governor Warfield to call a special session of the Legislature, to get rid of a Republican administration in the city of Baltimore. If J. Walter Smith was governor they might persuade him to call an extra session but there will not be any while Warfield occupies the chair.

STARTING IN LIFE.

School days are over this month for many young men and young women. This event has been appropriately called the Commencement for at this period the graduates starts out on their serious life work. These fresh young lives have received the priceless blessing of a good educational foundation, but they have yet to learn that the acquiring of knowledge has only just begun and that day by day and year by year they will learn something new and this development will go on until the close of the earthly career. Experience now will be the great teacher and many hard knocks will have to be endured. The young man or woman who starts out with merely intellectual attainments with out a full understanding of their spiritual and religious obligations is but poorly equipped for a life of usefulness and power. It is a great thing to achieve success in the world of art, science, literature, commerce and State craft—but the life is an ignominious failure unless noble character rounds out the other accomplishments. "A good name is rather to be chosen than great riches" and a good character is of more value than all the combined glory of fame and wealth. It is the glory of human kind that both are attainable. The world furnishes many examples of men and women whose lives have been rounded and molded into the most attractive characters who have achieved notable success in all departments of human activity. But many must walk in lowly paths and narrow spheres but if we fill our little place nobly it is worth while to live and strive.

THE PACE OF PROGRESS.

It seems impossible to accurately estimate the pace of human progress.

People still talk about the invention of the cotton gin and the sewing machine, for those things came at an age of the world when progress was slow and the people had time to think.

Marconi's latest achievement, brought to a higher stage of usefulness, attracted little comment. People said, "Wonderful," and forgot it, or else they failed to notice it at all.

Do you realize that you can cover the 3000 miles of water that separates Europe from America, and during every minute of the time be in speaking distance of the world? It can be done, for it has been done. A newspaper is published on board the Cunarder Campania. Bulletin boards keep the passengers informed of the big news of the world, and it is now proposed to supply stock quotations and racing results on board trans-Atlantic steamers

Think what the improved wireless telegraphy would have meant to the matter of saving lives had it been an invention of 20 years ago. Vessels by the score have been wrecked, with no message to tell of the disaster. Help might have been within reach had there been any method of sending out an appeal for aid.

Supposing the Campania should break down, and the disaster reach such proportions that it would become necessary to take to the boats.

Marconi's invention would be worth millions a minute. Messages would tell the news to America and England, with latitude and longitude of the ship's boats. Other messages would sweep the sea, to intercept steamers that might be near enough to carry hurried aid to the shipwrecked.

And a great disaster would become merely a property loss, and human lives would be saved because of the tireless and wonderful brains of this one man.

All the money that he ever can reap from his invention will not repay the debt humanity owes him.

With wireless telegraphy in general use, the Atlantic is no longer an ocean, but a great pond. We can talk across it; some day, perhaps, we shall see across it.

AS TO STIMULATED EMIGRATION.

The Hungarian Government contracted with the Cunard Company to carry emigrants from the port of Fiome. At the same time, the Government placed restrictions on emigration by way of German ports, and it is believed that the object in view was to stimulate emigration among the unruly Croatian and Slavonian subjects.

It is a safe wager that subjects who are so little desired by their own Government that the Government is willing to go to considerable expense to get rid of them are not desirable in any other land.

Speaking of this induced emigration, which from the port of Fiome is estimated at over 2000 a month, Consular Agent La Guardia says that the people are not a help to the country of their destination, but a drain.

They work, they earn money, they live more frugally than an American citizen will, and they send their money back home. This feature has developed abnormally. Every mail carries thousands of dollars to the banks of Hungary and Croatia-Slavonia for deposit, and there are many small villages that depend entirely upon the American dollars.

The great objection to the Chinese is their failure to become citizens in fact. It seems impossible to Americanize them. They come to this country for what they can make out of it, and they live on little, save nearly all and ship their wealth to the place that is and always will be considered home, no matter how long they remain in America.

For this the bars have been put up against China.

It would seem that there is an element in Europe fully as obnoxious to Americans as the Chinese can be.

There is room enough in this glorious country for all who possess within themselves the germ that can be developed into good citizenship, no matter from what nationality they have sprung.

And it Would be wise to close the doors on all others.

Colored Porters Spared.

July 1 is the eventful day when the new "Jim Crow" law, enacted by the last legislature, goes into effect, and considerable speculation has been indulged in as to how far-reaching in effect the law will be.

Of course the moment the state's boundaries are passed it will be the privilege of any colored person to leave the hated Jim Crow and ride in the cars with the whites, although it is doubtful if any such migration will be generally carried into effect the moment the line is cross.

The law does not apply to uniformed employes of railroad companies, so that the mighty czars of the Pullmans will be undisturbed. However, in the opinion of the legal department of the B. & O. railroad it does apply to colored servants of white passengers and colored nurses so the small babies must be Jim-Crowed too, and within the boundaries of Maryland they cannot ride in the same cars with their employers.—Hagerstown Mail.

Mother's Ear

A WORD IN MOTHER'S EAR: WHEN NURSING AN INFANT, AND IN THE MONTHS THAT COME BEFORE THAT TIME,

SCOTT'S EMULSION

SUPPLIES THE EXTRA STRENGTH AND NOURISHMENT SO NECESSARY FOR THE HEALTH OF BOTH MOTHER AND CHILD.

Send for free sample.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists,
409-415 Pearl Street, New York.
50c. and $1.00; all druggists.

DEER PARK.

Again we sit in our mammoth Deer Park sanctum, called jestingly by the late Judge Edward Stake, "The High Court of Deer Park," and with the rain pattering on the tin roof creating a sleepy sensation and causing us to be more or less stupid, but we will try to throw off the lethargy, and in our humble way, give the readers of THE REPUBLICAN some "jottings" from this "Mecca" of Garrett county that may, and we feel assured will be of interest to many of your subscribers.

Among the first of the many arrivals for the summer, we were pleased to meet Mr. John H. Tarbell, of New York, who is and has been the guest of the popular "Fair View Cottage", for the past ten years or more.

This is one of the most substantial and pleasant homes of the many summer hostelries of the town, and is conducted by Mayor E. F. Droege and presided over by his accomplished wife, whose genial bearing toward her guests brings scores of patrons year after year from New York, Baltimore, Washington and other cities of the east and west, and also from Europe. But I wish to speak of Mr. Tanbell, the first guest of this resort. He is a brother of Prof. F. B. Tarbell, of Chicago, Ill., and prominent in educational work in that great Western City and a contributor to many of the leading periodicals of this country. Mr. Tarbell is one of the leading photographers of this country, as a visit to his studio and an examination of his skilled work in this art will prove to the most artistic eye. His many views from all parts of this country, both North and South, attest his efficiency as a landscape photographer and an expert in his line. He will take pleasure in showing you as he has the writer, specimens of skill and with the privilege of your space I would like to call the attention to scenes such as the dining room of Prof. Tarbell referred to above and the home of George W. Vanderbilt, at Biltmore in North Carolina, Girl and Kitten, General Sherman's headquarters in Savannah, Ga., and hundreds of other and more famous scenes of Civil war times, but space forbids.

Mr. George Marley, who made such a narrow escape from death last week as noted in your columns, has with his usual English tenacity, purchased a new wagon and harness and with the horse which by some mysterious circumstance saved his life, hired another horse and continued his contract on the stone work of Mr. Walter Engle's new residence and this morning it is complete and the contractor Mr. Wm. B. Miller, says it is the best stone work in the town. We congratulate Mr. Marley and also Mr. Clark who did the finishing work on the masonary.

Prof. Drydon, wife and daughter, arrived yesterday from Baltimore and at their old favorite summer home, "Pleasant Rest."

Miss Josephine Hoye and her cousin, Miss Blanch Casiday, just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore where they spent the winter, and are pleasantly entertained by their relatives of Five Gables, the post master of this place and at same time, calling on other relatives of this place.

Misses Florence and Sadie Thrasher, returned a few days ago from a pleasant visit to Horton, W. Va., where they attended the Epworth League Convention as delegates from the M. E. Church of this place. They report a splendid time visiting many points of interest among the West Virginia Hills. Chief of which was the "Sink." The writer remembers this grand scenery, both before and during a little commotion we had over 40 years ago. They also viewed the battlefield where the lamented Garnett fell, also the great Blackwater Falls, and other points of interest..

Rev. Mr. Faust, of the Baptist church is located here for the summer and will preach to his people, both here and Thayerville and other places where he feels that he may accomplish some good. This young minister is from Georgia and bids fair to be a credit to the church of his choice.

Mr. John Felty Jr., wife and little daughter, of your place visited friends and relatives last Sunday at this place. We soon found the young Miss Marion attracted more attention from the aunts and relations than either father or mother, but to the parents we say come again."

Col. John T. McGrow is again enjoying his palatial residence, the former house of ex-Senator H. G. Davis, and he has made it one the most attractive summer home of this famous resort.

Miss Nevins is entertaining her sister and two children from New York they expect to spend the summer. Nevins is one of our permanent citizens, having spent the past severe winter in her cozy home for the first time in the fifteen years of her sojourn on the mountain top.

We were glad to entertain our friends from four miles South of this place Mr. and Mrs. Menke, when they came to attend the Lutheran church of which they are members. Mr. Menke is a Russian, but liberal in his views as to the final issue of the Japanese and Russian war. We found he and his wife far above the average in intelligence of the many foreigners we meet and we extend a cordial invitation for them to come and hear our good paster, Rev. E. Manges, frequently.

The great B. & O. Hotel is open and in full blast, and visitors coming on every train. We feel assured Col. W. E. Burwell will have one of his most prosperous seasons, for he is worthy of all success, and he is the the most genial manager this hotel has ever had.

STRICTLY A MARYLAND AFFAIR.

St. Louis Delegates Will Depend Upon Their State For Water And Nominee.

"I am going to take 100 gallons of drinking water to the Maryland headquarters at the St. Louis Convention, remarked Chairman Murray Vandiver last week in Baltimore.

Several men who were sitting around and who expect to be in the Maryland party at the Convention fell back in their chairs aghast.

"W-what you want to do that for?" one of them finally found breath to ask.

"Oh! you won't have to drink any of it if you don't want to," said Mr. Vandiver, "but I drink about half a gallon of water a day myself, and I know what St. Louis water is."

"Yes," observed Mr. Frank A. Furst, "let a man take one or two big drinks of it and then shake him and you can hear the gravel rattle in his stomach."

This statement was accepted without contradiction, but another objector interposed with:

"What's the use of taking the water along; you can get plenty of spring water in St. Louis—Waukesha water; for instance."

"No," said Mr. Vandiver. "It's a Maryland party, and will drink Maryland water. From the crest of the Alleghanies gushes a beautiful spring of sparkling, limpid fluid which will lay way over any other drink in the world, and we will take 100 gallons of it along. Maryland may play a big part in the Convention, and we don't need to go outside the State for any product—even a Presidential nominee. We will drink Deer Park water—those who want to—and the thought of the granite masses from which it pours will remind us of the rock-ribbed Democracy of Maryland.'

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

GREENVILLE OIL WELL.

The Piney Run Oil and Gas Company Sinking a Very Promising Test Well.

The test well being put down by the above named company in Greenville township, gives all indications of being a successful venture. We visited the place last Sunday and found an exceedingly fine drilling outfit there, and we learned that the hole was then a little over 200 feet deep. The bailings show a considerable quantity of oil, and the oil appearing on the surface of a spring near by has almost entirely disappeared since the well is down a considerable depth. The bailings from the well show far more oil than ever appeared on the surface of the spring near by, and the amount increases as the well is deepened. This, we think, is good evidence that the oil that appeared on the surface of the spring water for years, was forced up from a depth which is now reached by the well and cut off from the spring, indicating that a considerable quantity exists in the locality and was forced to the surface of the spring by gas pressure.

The drillers say that the prospect is as good as any they have ever seen, and they are men of wide experience in drilling oil wells. A government geologist who investigated the place also says it is as promising a locality for oil as he has ever seen. We saw his official report, and have great confidence in it.

We are under obligations to Hon. P. E. Finzell for a good dinner and all the information we wanted concerning the test well, and we think all of our people who can should go and see the well when the drillers are at work. To see the place is to have confidence in it, and a limited amount of stock can still be secured by applying to the general manager, Hon. P. E. Finzell, Finzell, Md.—Somerset Star.

Contracted for Heating Plant.

At a meeting of the official board of St. Paul's M. E. church held last Thursday the contract for installing a heating plant in the church edifice was awarded to Messrs. A. D. Naylor & Co. of Oakland, work upon which is to be commenced at an early date.

Oakland Model Steam Bakery

The Place to Buy the Best Bread Cakes and Pies.

Our aim is to make Bread "As Good as Mother made it," and we have been successful and have stopped all the drudgery of home baking with the use of Modern Machinery Have you ever experienced as the following reads:

Your wife has gone out in the country;
You're left alone; what a pity,
With nothing to do but to ponder
And read out aloud to the kitty.

You run out of bread in the morning;
But knowing 'tis easy to make it,
You swiftly adjourn to the kitchen
And silently start in to bake it.

Take two coffee cups full of flour,
And water sufficient to "dough" it;
A thimble of salt for the "season,"
Then roll it, and poke it, and blow it.

And blow it, and poke it, and roll it,
And pinch it, and push it, and flop it,
And punch it, and pound it, and pull it,
And monkey around till you drop it.

Then clean it off nice with a towel,
And sock in a yeast cake to "raise" it;
Now drop in some soda to "short" it,
And smear on some butter to "glaze" it.

Then place it 'way back in the oven,
(That is if you've moulded and "set" it);
Close up all the doors of the kitchen,
Go in and sit down and forget it.

Go set yourself down in the parlor,
And read from "The Science of Baking;"
Read on till you smell something burning,
Then think of the bread you are making.

Now hop, skip and jump to the kitchen,
And as you hop nigher and nigher,
You know by the smoke in the hallway
The blooming old bread is on fire.

Then hustle it out in the alley,
Juggle it, fumble it, shie it;
Then gently dig up a nickel
And go to the baker's and buy it.

Special Sales of Cakes Saturday.

Special Prices on All Cakes.

Ice Cream Delivered on Sunday. Leave Orders Saturday.

Our first sale of Cakes was a tremendous success.

Notice To Tax Payers.

OAKLAND, Md., June 21, 1904.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, either in person or by deputy, will be in each of the Election Districts in Garret county, Maryland, to collect and receive taxes at the time and place following:

July 11, McHenry, 9 to 12 a. m.
July 11, Sang Run, Cuppett & Lytle's store, 1 to 5 p. m.
July 12, Hoyes, W. A. Smith's, 9 a. m. to 3 p. m.
July 12, Elder, S. F. Cuppett's, 4 to 6 p. m.
July 13, Friendsville, Crawford Hotel.
July 14, Selbysport, R. R. Liston's store.
July 15, Accident, J. L. Englehart's store.
July 16, Cove, Joel Diehl's store, 9 a. m. to 3 p. m.
July 18, Keyser, Harry Leatham's store, 4 to 6 p. m.
July 18, Grantsville, Livengood Hotel.
July 19, Thomas H. Layman's residence.
July 20, Finzell, Postoffice.
July 21, Avilton, R. E. Garlitz's store.
July 22, Merrill, Postoffice.
July 23, New Germany, C. J Otto's residence.
July 25, Jennings Hotel.
July 26, Bittinger, C. E. Elliot.orp's store.
July 27, Office at Oakland.
July 28, Hutton, Carney and Pendergast's store.
July 29, Crellin, Company Store.
July 30, Red House, Postoffice.
August 1, Swanton, C. S. May's store.
August 2, Beckman, Postoffice.
August 3, Bond.
August 4, Gorman, Mrs. Browning's.
August 5, Kitzmillersville, J. H. Rafter's Store.
August 6, James Wilson's residence.
August 8, Bloomington, Moody's Store.
August 9, Deer Park, S. P. Specht's store.
August 10, Kearney, Postoffice.

Please bring your tax bill.

By an Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed at the January session, 1890, being Chapter 566, Section 45, it is provided that all county taxes shall be due and payable on the first day of September next succeeding the date of levy thereof; and on all county taxes paid on or before the said first day of September a discount of three per cent shall be allowed; and after the first day of January all taxes shall bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum until paid. The treasurer shall take the discount from and charge interest on the tax bills for county purposes regularly in the manner aforesaid and shall note the same upon his books and upon the receipt given for taxes so paid, but the discount allowed on county taxes by this section shall not be made to any person or corporate institution unless the whole amount of State and county taxes due by such person or corporate institution for the current year be paid when the same is made.

E. A. WEIMER,
Treasurer of Garrett County, Md.

ORDER OF PUBLICATION

No. 1278 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garret County, Maryland.

John R. Ritchie, vs. Mary Ritchie.

The object of this suit is to procure a decree divorcing the plaintiff from the defendant *a vinculo matrimonii*.

The Bill states on the 14th day of December 1884, the plaintiff was married to the defendant, and lived with her until 1898, when without just cause or reason she abandoned and deserted him, and such abandonment has continued uninterruptedly for more than three years and is deliberate and final; that five children were born to them as a result of said union, and that the defendant is a non-resident of the State.

It is thereupon, this 20th day of June, 1904, ordered the Circuit Court of Garrett County, in Equity, that the plaintiff, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper published in said Garrett County, once in each of four successive weeks before the 22nd day of July, 1904, give notice to said defendant of the object and substance of this Bill, warning her to appear in this Court, in person or by solicitor, on or before the 8th day of August next to show cause, if any she has, why a decree ought not to be passed as prayed.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True Copy,
Test: E. Z. TOWER, Clerk. 16-4t

EXAMINERS' NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, appointed by the County Commissioners of Garrett county, Md., to view the lands through which the new road, beginning at the Bloomingrose lane, running through the lands of Jerry, Albert and Noah Frazee, Garrett Dixon, Samuel Bowling, Norman Friend, Allen Teats, Jerry Casteel, John W. McCullough, Truman Root, Benny Shroyer, Silas Cuppett and others, and intersecting the Oakland road near the Elder Hill school house. The viewers will meet at 8 o'clock on the 25th day of July, 1904, at the beginning of the road at the end of the Bloomingrose lane.

WM. A. SMITH,
J. T. GEARY,
SENIOUS DETROICH.

16-4t

ORDER NISI.

Henley W. Chapman, et al., vs. Elizabeth D. Beall, et al.

No. 1045 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett county.

Ordered, this 2nd day of June, in the year nineteen hundred and four, by the Circuit Court for Garrett county, sitting in equity, that the sale made and reported in the above cause by Fred. A. Thayer and Edward H. Sincell, trustees, beratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereofre be shown on or before the 30th day of June, 1904; provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper published in Garrett county, once a week for three successive weeks before the 25th day of June, 1904.

The report states the amount of sale to be $1122.

E. Z. TOWER, Cl

True copy—Test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

EXAMINERS' NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned, appointed by the County Commissioners of Garrett county, to view the lands through which the new road, as described in the commission is petitioned to be located, beginning for the same at or near the old stave building on the Oakland and Cranesville road lately occupied by H. B. Lewis, and running thence through the lands of Eugene Teats, S. H. Friend, W. S. Collins, Orvel Friend and W. H. Sines and intersecting the road leading to Terra Alta, W. Va., at the State line near William H. Lewis', a distance of about two miles, and examine whether the said new road should be made, will meet on the 5th day of July, 1904, for such purpose, and to determine whether the public convenience requires the said making of said new road, and if so to locate the same and perform their duty in the premises.

JOSEPH F. LEWIS,
SAMUEL B. LEE,
Examiners.

14-4t

Baltimore & Ohio R. R.

The "Nation's Highway" and "SHORTEST ROUTE" TO THE

World's Fair, ST. LOUIS.

Three Through Trains Daily,

Vestibuled Throughout With Pullman Sleeping Cars, Observation Cars and Dining Cars VIA CINCINNATI.

Season, Sixty-Day and Fifteen-Day

Excursion Tickets ON SALE.

Cheap Coach Excursions

Every Tuesday in June AT

Very Low Rates.

Ask ticket agents for Descriptive World's Fair folder, boarding house and hotel booklet, guide maps and full information.

EXAMINERS' NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned, appointed by the County Commissioners of Garrett county, to view the lands through which the new road, beginning for the [illegible] at the corner of W. T. Jamesson's lot joining the corporate limits of Loch Heights, and running thence along the lines of said Jamesson and D. R. Wagner's property, thence along the line of Alexander Lower's property, adjoining the farms of George Sisk, Edward Sembower and John Lewis to intersect the old road formerly known as the Lewis Thompson road, and examine whether the said new road should be made, will meet on the 30th day of June, 1904, at 8.30 a. m., at Jamesson's gate, Loch Lynn, for such purpose, and to determine whether the public convenience requires the said making of said new road, and if so, to locate the same, and perform their duty in the premises.

JOHN CLOSE,
G. B. M. FREND,
ANDREW J. LEE,
Examiners.

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onal
k
ND, MD.

Pays 3 Per Cent. Interest on Time Deposits.

D. E. OFFUTT, President.
G. S. HAMILL, Vice-President.
S. T. JONES, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:
DANIEL E. OFFUTT,
GILMOR S. HAMILL,
JOHN M. DAVIS,
GEORGE W. LEGGE,
JOHN T. MITCHELL,
WILLIAM R. STULL,
SCOTT T. JONES.

Capital paid in, - $50,000.00
Surplus and Profits, - 15,000.00

Tubulars Oil Themselves.

Intelligent buyers select machines that help themselves. All separators—**except one**—have oil cups that must be filled—watched—dug out. The

TUBULAR SEPARATOR

Is the only one having neither oil cups, oil tubes nor oil holes. All Gearing is enclosed in a small box—the motion of the gear wheels keeps all gears bathed in a mist of oil. No other runs so light. Take a look at the gears. Call for a catalogue.

J. E. GNAGEY, Accident, Md.

'S. M. D. H. TAYLOR,
(Successor to Connell & Crane,)
MILLINERY
—AND—
ies Fancy
—AND—
Staple Goods.

Sale Friday and Saturday and all of next week of the

Embroidery, was 25c, now 13c.
ok Embroidery, Edging and Insertion, was 5c, now 15c.
ic Edging and Inserting, was 10 & 15, now 5c.

...THERWISE
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Mr. W. McCulloh Brown, of Bayard, passed through Oakland yesterday en route to a point near Bittinger where he will do some engineering work.

Superintendent Thomas S. Long, of the Park, was in Baltimore a day or two last week on business connected with the affairs of the Park Association.

The Normal school in Oakland after a successful term of ten weeks, will close tomorrow. During the term Prof. Loraditch, the principal, has been ably assisted by Mr. A. L. Lee.

Attention is directed to the advertisement of Mrs. M. D. H. Taylor, who succeeds Connell & Crane in the millinery business in Oakland, which will be found elsewhere in this paper today.

Miss Rebecca Thayer, daughter of State's Attorney and Mrs. Fred. A. Thayer, who attended Western Maryland College during the winter, arrived home last Thursday afternoon where she will remain during the summer months.

Messrs. George and Lawson Loar, of Grafton, were here Sunday to attend the seventy-fifth anniversary of the founding of the Methodist Sunday school. The paternal grandfather of these two gentlemen was one of the members of the mother school and his descendants have ever been active in it.

An election of officers of the local Chapter Epworth League will be held next Monday evening. All members are requested to be present.

Mrs. William T. White and little son of Terra Alta, were Oakland visitors Tuesday afternoon, being the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Scott T. Jones.

Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Thompson, of near Gorman, returned home Monday from a fishing trip to Deep Creek where they caught a large number of trout.

LOST—On Second street Saturday night last a Roman gold stickpin ornamented with an enamelled violet set with a pearl. Finder please leave at First National Bank.

Mr. Benj. Deffinbaugh, of Midland, Md., accompanied by his little daughter came up to Oakland last Saturday and spent Sunday as guests of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. A. Deffinbaugh at their home on Third street.

County Treasurer E. A. Weimer gives notice in this paper today of his contemplated visit to points within the county for the purpose of receiving taxes. He will leave Oakland on July 11th and make the circuit of the county, returning here August 10th.

Home grown strawberries are being brought to Oakland every day by wagon loads by the growers, which are disposed of very readily to the citizens of town. The prevailing price is ten cents a box. The flavor of the fruit cannot be excelled.

Messrs. Frank J. Folk, Jacob Folk and Henry Sausman, all of Grantsville, were visitors to Oakland Monday. Recently Mr. F. J. Folk purchased from Daniel Dorsey at Grantsville a portion of the latter's hotel property and will engage in the restaurant business at that point.

Mrs. John C. Dunham has the thanks of the editor and family for some of the largest, sweetest and nicest as well as the best tasting strawberries it has been our pleasure to eat in a long time. The berries were grown by Mrs. Dunham in her garden in Oakland.

Mr. J. Brock, the merchant tailor, has removed his establishment from the Dixon building to the Bolden-West building on Socond street where he is showing large lines of summer suitings. The workmanship put upon garments turned out by Mr. Brock cannot be excelled and the style is the latest.

To the Students of the Oakland Normal School.

The Normal School at Oakland was fortunate on Wednesday, June 22, in obtaining as instructor for the lecture period, Rev. Father Stanton, of Lonaconing. Owing to his inability to be here during the earlier part of the term, he did not lecture on the subject first suggested, but took as the basis of his remarks the one word "Graduation." In his talk he defined the word in many ways of life.

Among the first thoughts was the graduation from knowledge to the formation of opinions. Any one may have knowledge who have use of their several senses. To strengthen his argument he cited an incident in a railway car where several people were discussing the war now waging between Russia and Japan. The sympythizers of either side seemed to have knowledge of the facts hence they were able to graduate to opinions if they did enough thinking. Without "knowledge to opinion" we are nothing, for knowledge is only our own when we think facts

To prove that knowledge to opinion is necessary for success, he took the Civil War and by adroitly questioning he made them think why Fort Sumter was fired upon. The fact that the Declaration of Independence was not true until then because all men were not free, for a certain clause in that document reads in this wise: "All men are created with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness," and that there were people in the United States which were not free.

In order to succeed in life one must work without ceasing and our ideals should be high. The failure of so many promising young men may be said to be due to the lack of high ideals. The man who wins in the battle of Life is he who thinks clearly, acts boldly and speaks courageously.

The word "poet" was defined. In the original it means "creator," no matter whether in the building of a house or the writing of a verse, as we of the English origin interpret it.

Life needs originality and the original characteristics in each individual need to be developed in order to have different types of men. He urged the need of living a strenuous life, for concentrated energy is needed in the use of knowledge and formation of opinions.

So many weary of life because they have not the intellectual resource to pass a rainy Sunday or a dull evening without company.

He quoted from Longfellow's "Psalm of Life" to impress upon the minds of his hearers that "Life is real, Life is earnest," and to inspire them to nobler action he used this:

"Be not like dumb driven cattle,
Be a hero in the strife."

There is no need of going farther than the "Psalm of Life" for inspiration in life.

Life should be graded so as to be ever onward and upward. Each one should remember what he is and what others expect of him.

If we are not careful of ourselves the image of God in His likeness is broken and the fall of the high ideal is fearful.

He urged each to be helpful, for strength comes from struggle with and overcoming of difficulties.

He spoke of his own school days in Oakland and after commending all to the care of God, whom he serves, he withdrew. STUDENT.

Two More Divorce Suits.

In the Circuit Court of this county on Saturday a suit for divorce was instituted by John R. Ritchie against his wife, Mary Ritchie, the action being based upon statutory grotnds.

On Monday a like suit was instituted by Franklin P. Stremmel against Mildred E. Stremmel. In the bill the plaintiff alleges adultery and ask for a divorce *a vinculo matrimonii*.

MARRIED

ORCUTT—HUTZLER In Cumberland on June 20th, by Rev. W. A. Melvin, Mr. W. F. Orcutt, of Oakland, to Miss Julia Belle Hutzler, of Cumberland. The couple arrived here yesterday morning and will make Oakland their future home. The groom was recently honorably discharged from the army in which he served as a soldier in Porto Rico.

Big Timber Tract Sold.

Howard Sutherland, of Elkins, sold for the Davis Land Company, to Jennings Bros., who operate at Lopez, Pa., and Jennings, Md., a tract of fine timber land on Laurel Fork of Cheat River, at the mouth of Beaver Dam Run, comprising 1,300 acres.

Festival.

The teachers of the public school will hold a strawberry and ice cream festival in Offutt's Hall, Thursday evening, June 23, proceeds to go toward the remodeling of the interior of the school building in Oakland.

The cause is a most worthy one and all residents of town should give it their support.

...FOURTH WILL BE CELEBRATED ...

In Oakland This Year Upon A Large Scale.

Last Thursday afternoon and night the business men got together in Oakland and reconsidered the matter of abandoning the celebration of the Fourth of July, deciding to go ahead with the matter.

With this end in veiw committees were appointed to make arrangements for the amusements for the day and to advertise the celebration upon an extensive scale.

In the forenoon an extensive street parade and trades display will be the feature in which all business houses are expected to join as well as uniformed bodies and lodges of the town.

In the afternoon a trotting and running race will be one of the features which, with a balloon ascension, will surely be a drawing card. Band concerts will also be given. A game of base ball will be played and dancing may be indulged in by those inclined.

Excursion rates on the Baltimore & Ohio from all points will be granted.

Everybody will be welcomed. Come, bring your friends and family and enjoy a day of pleasure in this little city.

Arrested Charged With Burglary.

Edwin E. Butler, of Confluence, Pa., at which place he was arrested yesterday morning by Constable Liston, of Friendsville, was brought by that officer to the jail in Oakland, yesterday charged with burglary. It is alleged that Butler rifled Fike's pockets while the latter was asleep in his boarding house at Friendsville of a watch and $2 in money. After the arrest Butler was searched by the officer and the watch was found upon his person. He will remain in jail until the September Term of court when his trial will take place.

Last Sundaymorning Mr. Edward Shaffer, the gentlemanly and obliging operator at the Western Union office in Oakland, accompanied by Ray White, left on train No. 7 for Chicago where the latter went as a representative of the local commandery Knights of St. John to the National convention of that order. After the adjournment of the convention both young men will go to St. Louis where a week or ten days will be spent seeing the World's Fair.

Lutheran Church Services.

Services at St. Mark's Lutheran ch. as follows: Prayer service every Wednesday at 7.30 p. m.; Catechize every Saturday, 2.00 p. m; Sabbath School, 9.30 p. m.; Christian Endeavor, Sunday, 7.00 p. m.; Preaching services next Sabbath at 10.30 a. m. and 8 p. m.

Lutheran Services.

Rev. E. Manges, pastor of the Oakland Lutheran church, will preach at Crellin next Sabbath afternoon at 2.30 o'clock; at Hutton he will preach Thursday, June 16th, at 8 p. m.; catechise at 7 o'clock.

Special Prices Every Saturday.

Special sales of cakes at special prices every Saturday, at the Oakland Model Bakery.

Call for Your Letters

John Galloway, Robert Friend, Daniel Wampler, Ernest Shade. R. J. Andrews.

Wanted—A Horse.

A good, safe driving horse that can be used also for riding; not under 1100 lbs.; about 6 or 7 years old. Write particulars and price.
E. BOYNTON, Barnum, W. Va.

If You See It
In Our Ad.
It's So!

The Nobbiest line of Dress Shirts in town.

Our Neckwear for Ladies and Cents cannot be beaten.

We have added a nice line of the latest things in Trunks and Valices and Suit Cases.

A bargain in Lace Curtains, to close out.

A nice new line of Hammocks, Fruit Jars and Jelly Glasses.

S. L. Townshend & Son

Dixon & Kelso's
SHOE SALE

Will commence June 20th, for one week. We think that these prices will put a new pair of Shoes on every foot.

Children's soft-sole shoes, any color,			$ .22
" Patent Slippers and Fancy Shoes, worth 60c, at			.48
Misses Patent Slippers and Fancy Shoes, worth $1.25 and $1.50, sizes 8 to 2, for			89
Our Ladies' Oxfords and Slippers are up to date Stylish and New.			
Ladies' 2-Strap Slippers, worth	$1.25	at	$ .99
" Oxfords, " "	1.25	"	.99
" " " "	1.50	"	1.20
" " " "	1.75	"	1.49
" Plain Toe, " "	2.50	"	1.85
" " " "	3.00	"	2.25
" Drew-Selby Shoes "	3.00	"	2.69
" " " "	2.75	"	2.24
Men's Pat. Oxfords, "	2.50	"	1.99
" " Shoes, "	3.00	"	2.50
" " or plain Shoes, (Crossett Make)	3.50	"	3.00
" Oxfords and Shoes, " "	4.00	"	3.50
" Shoes, " "	5.00	"	3.99
" "	1.50	"	.99
" Plow Shoes, worth	1.50	"	1.19
" (Cutter's) Logger High Shoes, w'th	6.00	"	4.25

TERMS—CASH.

Yours, respectfully,

DIXON & KELSO.

P. S—Pay 25c. Cash for Wool.

The Up-to-Date Grocery,
First National Bank Building, Oakland, Md.
Exclusively a Grocery Store.
CASH OR PRODUSE—One price to everybody and that the lowest consistent with a complete line of High-Grade Groceries.
Everything New, Clean and First-Class.
Fresh Vegetables on THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS.
Largest Line of CRACKERS in Oakland—Fresh Every Week.
W. H. BARTLETT.

GRAND
4th of July
CELEBRATION!
—AT—
OAKLAND, MD.,
JULY 4, 1904,

Big Parade
AND
Trades Display!

Mammoth Street Carnival, Exciting Trotting and Running Races, A Balloon Ascension and Parachute Descent, Band Concerts, Indians and Cow Boys in Costume, Ten Lodges in Parade. See the Clowns, Sack Races, Greasy Pole and Many other Amusements. Prizes Given for Best Display.

Four Bands of Music.
Base Ball, Dancing.
Grand Illumination and Fireworks.

Excursion Rates from East and West.

All Welcome. Come and have a Big Time. Enjoyment, Amusement and Fun entire day.

COMMITTEE.

SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY and HISTORICAL SKETCH

Of the Founding of the Oakland Methodist Episcopal Sunday School Celebrated in St. Paul's M. E. Church Last Sunday.

WE are assembled here to celebrate the seventy-fifth anniversary of the founding of the Methodist Episcopal Sunday School of Oakland.

At the time of the organization of our Sunday School, this part of the State of Maryland was an almost impenetrable wilderness. Here and there could be found the homes and clearings of those hardy pioneers who were brave enough to attack the forest and level its giants and carve, as it were, out of nature itself, homes for themselves and families.

Prominent among these early settlers was Colonel Isaac McCarty, whose ancestors had faced the savages along the Potomac west of Fort Cumberland, about the time of the French and Indian War.

Colonel McCarty in the early dawn of the 19th Century had settled on what is commonly known as the Totten farm, now owned by Mrs. Helen Hesen, and which immediately adjoins Oakland on the south; his nearest neighbors were George Calamese, who lived on the farm now owned by Andrew Shartzer; Lewis Thompson, who cleared out the old Thompson homestead, upon which his son Charles and his daughter Cynthia still reside; George Loar, the paternal grandfather of the late David H. Loar's children, who owned the property now occupied by Mr. George Shartzer; William Armstrong, who lived at the Little Yough bridge, near Washington Spring; Stephen Thayer, the founder of the Maryland branch of this family, who owned the Abraham Spiker farm; Henry Lower, the maternal grandfather of Mr. William White of Joseph, who lived on the farm now owned by Mr. Henry Smouse; Robert Swan, who lived at Swan Meadows; George Rinehart, who resided at the Sunnyside Farm, Nicholas Gauer and Adam Hauser, who lived in the vicinity of the Red House, John Hammond, who had cleared out the farm now the property of Mr. Moses Wensell; John Steyer, who lived on the farm now oned by Mr. E. E. Sollars; John Spiker, who lived on the farm now owned by his grandson, J. G. D. Spiker; John Arnold, who lived on the Stephen Browning place; William Ashby, the son of William Ashby, who was the first white man to settle in what is now Garrett county, and who resided on the Wonderly farm, one mile east of Mountain Lake Park, now owned by Mr. Joseph B. Meese.

COL. AND MRS. ISAAC M'CARTY.

The above named, so far as is known, comprised all the settlers in this part of the country, and with their families constituted the entire population of what is now about one-fifth of Garrett county. Persons acquainted with the location of these places will at once realize how sparsely settled the country was. Oakland did not exist and where now stands its happy and hospitable homes, beautiful churches and busy stores, nothing but forest prevailed, and the deer stalked through its shade and game of all kinds held high carnival where now hundreds of people daily move through its paved streets and thoroughfares.

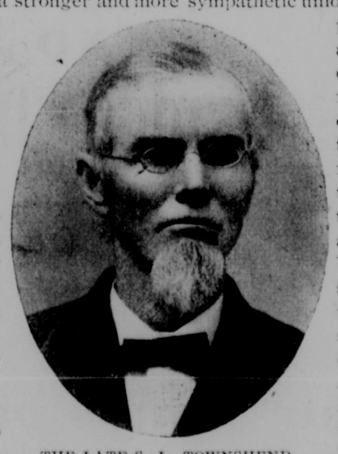
No railroads were in existence and the only means of travel was by two or three cross-country roads, the marks of which can plainly be seen to this day.

The Beverly road started at the Calamese place, and crossing through Malott's Glade, traversed what is now Mountain Lake Park, crossing the Little Yough river at Ruckle's ford, and then on to the Lewis Thompson place and Chisholm's mill.

The old Moorefield road ran from the Armstrong hotel at the Little Yough bridge, by way of the Red Gate at Swan Meadows, crossing the mountain at the Henry Beckman place to Hoyesburg, and then by probably what is now the present location of the Northwestern pike to Moorefield.

No churches had been built but these fathers of our people imbued with a deep sense of their dependence upon Almighty God, gladly welcomed to their humble homes the itinerant preacher and circuit rider, who at long intervals, passed through the country giving instruction to the parents and their children, baptizing old and young, ministering to the needs of the sick, burying the dead and celebrating the rites of marriage when requested.

The desire to form a stronger and more sympathetic union than that resulting from an occasional meeting at a farm house and listening to the Word, as delivered by some faithful Soldier of the Cross, was stimulated in the breast of Isaac McCarty, by meeting two ladies in Cumberland in the fall of the year 1828. These ladies were from New York city and were enthusiastic workers in the Sunday School cause. Colonel McCarty eagerly inquired as to the methods to be pursued in organizing and conducting a Sunday School. Upon returning home he called his neighbors together and conferred with them as to the advisability of establishing the school, and it appears to have been the unanimous sentiment of the settlement that the school should be opened. In April, 1829, a meeting was held at the home of Mr. George Loar, in the large double log house, part of which is still standing, and there the school was formally organized, under the name of "The Yough Glade Sabbath School, Auxiliary to the Sunday School Union of the Methodist Episcopal Church." Colonel McCarty was elected superintendant, and held the position for twenty consecutive years.



THE LATE S. L. TOWNSHEND.

Certain rules were adopted for the government of the school and the conduct of its members, among which were the following:

"Any person may become a member by paying twelve and one-half cents a year at the time of joining, or become a life member by paying one dollar."

"Only persons of good moral character will be received into membership."

The records of the school do not disclose the names of any officers or teachers, other than the superintendent, until the year 1837, when an election was held with the following result:

Superintendent, Isaac McCarty; Secretary, Edward McCarty; Librarian, Hannah McCarty; Treasurer, George Loar; Managers, James D. Armstrong, Lewis Thompson, John Spiker, William Chambers, Stephen Merrill; Committee of Solicitation, James D. Armstrong, Clement Smith, Margaret Loar, Sophronia Thayer, Elizabeth A. McCarty, Lewis Thompson and Ellen Devecmon.

Classes were organized as follows:

Teacher, Elizabeth A. McCarty; Scholars, Mary A. Chambers, Susanna Steyer, Sarah A. White, Rebecca Merrill, Winifred White, Eliza Thayer, Helen Thayer.

Teacher, Johnson White; Scholars, William White of Jos., William White of Wm., William McCarty, Thornton White.

Teacher, William Warren; Scholars, George Steyer, George Hammond, Jonathan Loar, David McCarty, George Loar, Nicholas Merrill, Stephen Merrill.

Teacher, John M. Armstrong; Scholars, Andrew Chambers, Philip Merrill, Jacob Loar, Peter McCarty, Edward McCarty.

Those now living who attended the school in 1837, are William White of Jos., Helen Ashby, nee Thayer, Nicholas Merrill, George Steyer, Cynthia Thompson, Sallie Spiker, nee Thompson, Charles Thompson, Margaret Brooke, nee Loar, Elizabeth White, nee Loar, Sarah A. Fitzwater, nee White, David McCarty and Eliza Dixon, nee Thayer.

THE LATE RALPH THAYER.

It is not recorded that the school was continued throughout the year, and the assumption is justified that it opened regularly in the spring and closed in the fall. Colonel McCarty continued as superintendent until 1849, when shortly thereafter he removed with his family to the West, and was succeeded by the Rev. Thomas Sampson, who occupied the position until 1856.

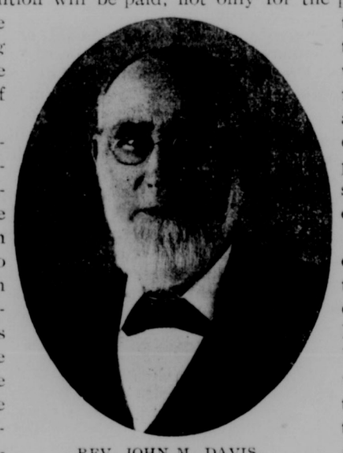
A few years after its organization the Sunday School was moved to the school house on the McCarty farm, and about the year 1840, the first church in this section of the country was built near the school house, and the sessions of the Sunday school were held in the church until its demolition in 1852, at which time the best timbers were used in the construction of the first Methodist Episcopal church in Oakland, which was also the first church edifice to be erected in the town. The original church was built of logs, with a puncheon floor; no plaster except the chinking between the logs, and upon entering the rude door, one had an unobstructed view of the under side of the roof, which served the double purpose of a covering and ceiling.

In 1852 the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad was built through this section, and simultaneously with its coming Oakland was laid out by Colonel McCarty and and is now the metropolis of the Glades.

The Sunday School came with the church to Oakland, and since 1852 it has regularly convened each Sabbath, and from its ranks have gone forth men who have attained high position in Church and state, and women who have blessed many happy homes.

Rev. Thomas Sampson was succeeded in the position of Superintendent by Mr. William Lohr in 1856, who served in the same capacity in the years 1857, 1863 and 1864. Mr. S. L. Townshend was Superintendent in 1858, 1859, 1860, 1861 and 1862. Mr. Ralph Thayer was Superintendent in 1865 and at the election in 1866, he was succeeded by Rev. John M. Davis, who for thirty-eight consecutive years has rendered faithful and efficient service in the same relation, and who today is the only survivor among the six superintendents this school has had since its foundation in 1829.

Colonel McCarty with Christian liberality donated the site whereon the church now stands, and also presented to the congregation the lot where the old parsonage stood, which was subsequently sold and the funds arising from the sale were applied towards the building of the present rectory of the church. Not only did he provide a home for the living members of the congregation, but in 1857 when he sold the farm whereon he had lived for so many years, reserved by most careful description a burial ground for the use of this church, to the care of which special attention will be paid, not only for the purpose of protecting the supulchres of the dead, but in loving remembrance of the donor and founder of this church.



REV. JOHN M. DAVIS.

This present edifice, beautiful in design and finish, a fitting temple for the worship of God, is in striking contrast to the first church which was erected and dedicated by the fathers to a similar service more than three score years ago, but the piety and self abnegation which they practiced and the devotion to the cause of Christ which actuated them may serve as an example to us of this day with so many privileges and blessings they did not enjoy.

Grateful acknowledgment is made of the invaluable aid rendered by Mr. David McCarty and William White of Joseph in the preparation of this little booklet. To their unfailing memories is due the collecting together of the data upon which this historical sketch is based, and without whose assistance it were impossible to present this record.

Mr. McCarty is now living and enjoying the declining years of a long and well-spent life at Fairfield, Iowa, while Mr. White is one of our most prominent and respected farmers, whose hospitable home is located three miles South of Oakland.

Mr. McCarty has preserved the first records of the school, and through his courtesy the same are now in possession of its Official Board and will be preserved among the archives as one of its most precious treasures.

The Sunday School now, after an existence of seventy-five years, is in a prosperous and healthy condition; the interest taken in its welfare and growth is constantly increasing, and the lessons inculcated here make their impress upon the lives and characters of its members, and ultimately lead them into their proper stations in the church, whose growth and power for good is so largely dependent upon the school.

Members of the school in 1866 when the present Superintendent was first elected and who still retain an active relation thereto are Rev. John M. Davis, Mrs. Lou. Thayer-Waters, James W. White, David T. Enlow, Chas. S. Davis, Arthur Townshend and Fred. A. Thayer.

Those who are scholars today are teachers and officers tomorrow, and those who have so faithfully stood by the school in the past are gratefully and affectionately remembered, and while their work is engraven upon our records here, their names are inscribed upon the Lamb's Book of Life yonder, where the voices of countless thousands sing praises to Him who has washed them white in His own precious blood, and who is ready when the time comes, to receive each and all of us into the City not made with hands, eternal in the Heavens.

OFFICERS OF THE PRESENT SCHOOL.

REV. JOHN M. DAVIS, SUPERINTENDENT.

MR. F. A. THAYER, Assistant Superintendent; COL. A. G. STURGISS, Assistant Superintendent; Mr. J. W. WHITE, Secretary; Mr. J. C. PEDDICORD, Treasurer; Mr. JUDSON LOAR, Librarian.

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River on June
18th, August
September 8th

ATLANTIC CITY
Imperial Cour
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Very low rate
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DETROIT, MICH.
Baptist Young P
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INDIANAPOLIS, IN
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June 28-30. One
round trip. Ticke
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til July 10th, inclu

LOUISVILLE, KY.
Knights of Pythias
campment. Augus
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Tickets on sale
14th and 15th, g
til August 31st,

SAN FRANCISCO,
Triennial Con
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fare for the rout
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St. Louis $47.50
to be announced

SAN FRANCISCO,
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TORONTO, ONT.
Friends' General Con
gust 10-19. One
for the round tr
sale August 9th
turning until Au
sive.

For additional
cerning rates, route
etc., call on or addr
Baltimore & Ohio R

J. C. RENNING

ORDER OF PU

No. 1276 Equity. In the
Garrett county.

Mary Johnson, Plaintiff
Defend

The object of this suit
cree for a divorce *a vinculo*
plaintiff from the defen
the marriage of the said
defendant null and void.

The bill states that on
cember, 1900, the plaintiff
said defendant, in Gar
whom she resided until t
1902. That previous to s
plaintiff the said defend
a certain Laura S. Jeffers
W. Va., on the 6th day
whom the defendant liv
in the year 1900. That a
marriage of the defend
the defendant was previo
said Laura S. Jefferson,
still living and from wh
had and that the said La
and still is the lawful wife o
defendant.
That the said defendant committed the crime of bigamy when he married the plaintiff, and that at the time of said marriage to the plaintiff she believed and was assured that said defendant was an unmarried and single man and had no knowledge of such prior marriage and that previous to the coming of said defendant into Garrett county the defendant was a resident of the State of West Virginia and that he was unknown to her until she met him in this county, where she resides. That she learned of said previous marriage some time in the month of March, 1902, that the defendant had a lawful wife living in the State of West Virginia and that she had left him and refused to live with him any longer. That one child has been born to them from the said marriage, viz: Raymond, who is three years of age. That she is advised that said marriage of the defendant is null and void. That the defendant is a non-resident of the State of Maryland.

The bill prays for a divorce *a vinculo matrimonii* from the defendant, that the said marriage of the defendant to the plaintiff be judicially decreed null and void, for the guardianship of said infant child, Raymond, and for general relief.

It is thereupon ordered, this 31st day of May, 1904, by the Circuit Court for Garrett county, in Equity, that the plaintiff, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper, published in Garrett county, once in each of four successive weeks before the 1st day of July, 1904, give notice to the said absent defendant of the object and substance of this bill, warning him to appear in this Court in person or by solicitor, on or before the 18th day of July, 1904, to show cause, if any he has, why a decree ought not to be passed as prayed.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True copy, Test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk. 13-4t

STATEMENT showing the condition of THE CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK, December 31st, 1903:

Capital Stock paid up	$ 1,000,000.00
Total Assets	14,192,177.63
Total amount of all liabilities	6,628,749.10
Total unearned premiums	5,646,414.36
Bonds & stocks owned by the Co.	11,460,530.14

State of Maryland, Insurance Department.
(Commissioner's Office, Baltimore, Feb'y 15, 1904.)
I hereby certify that the above is a correct copy of the statement of The Continental Insurance Company of New York, N. Y., to December 31st, 1903, now on file in this Department.
LLOYD WILKINSON,
12-3t Insurance Commissioner.

L. E. HANSON,
Mountain Lake Park, - - Maryland.
PLUMBING, GAS FITTING,
Steam and Hot Wa
ESTIMATES FUR
All work done

PLEASANT FIELDS OF HOLY WRIT

SAVE for my daily range
Among the pleasant fields of Holy Writ,
I might despair. —Tennyson.

The International Sunday School Lesson.

Second Quarter. Lesson XI. MarK xv, 21-39. June 12, 1904.

Copyright, Davis W. Clark.

The Quarterly Review.

The person around whom all these events are grouped is pledge of their importance. The epoch in His life when they occur is an extra guarantee of their transcendance. It is Jesus who is the towering personality, and the time is the last six months of His life. Geographically, these events transpire in Galilee, Perea, and Judea—more specifically in Cæsarea-Philippi, Mt. Hermon, the trans-Jordanic region, and Jerusalem. In rapid and cumulative order these pictures flash out. The confession, transfiguration, "the seventy," parables concerning prayer, watchfulness, the prodigal and humility, the Last Supper, Pilate, Crucifixion, Resurrection. No page in all the volumes ever written is worthy of closer attention. Aside from religion as purely a biographical study, it would command respect. For it contains the ultimate teaching and the last events in the life of one who without question has effected the human race more universally and permanently than any other; affected them, too, not in the superficial accidents of life, but in the deepest realm of ethical and spiritual being.

The Teacher's Lantern

(For Lesson I, see Lesson XII.)

In his last year, Jesus turned from the multitude and concentrated His energies upon His disciples. His ministry to the throng had proved a failure. His pearls of word and deed had fallen before a brutish people.

To perpetuate His Church after His departure, He turns to trim and square and polish His apostles—as the foundation-stones that are to bear aloft the superstructure. With this in view, He led them to Decapolis and Tyre and Sidon and Cæsarea-Philippi, localities where He was comparatively unknown. In such places His course of private instruction would be least interrupted by public demands. Philip's Cæsarea was in what has aptly been called "the Switzerland of Palestine." There was the ever-startling contrast between Arctic white and tropic emerald. As they walked amid the oleanders and beside the gushing fountain, source of the Jordan, they could lift their eyes to snowclad Hermon and Lebanon. It was a schoolroom worthy Once of teacher and taught. It was this glorious sanctuary of nature which first rang with the simplest, sublimest credo of all the ages, as the "mouth of the apostles" cried, "Thou art the Christ, the Son of the living God." In that word, Peter burst the shell of an hereditary and universal misconception of the nature of the Messiah. He first spread the wings of a true Messianic faith, and soared above the temporal ideas of throne, army, and conquest.

Lesson II.

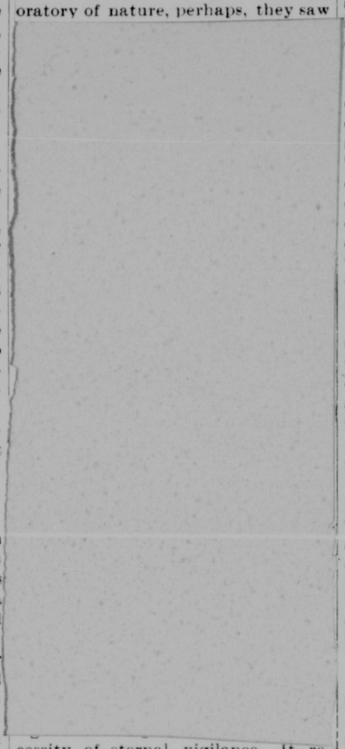
The transfiguration is the heavenly Amen to the earthly confession of the Divinity and Messiahship of Jesus. Hardly had that comprehensive creed framed itself on Peter's lips, and been consented to by the apostles, than they were all shaken by the revelation of the ignominious death in store for the Messiah. That ineffable scene on Hermon fixed and settled a faith that was tottering to its fall. It nerved them for Gethsemane and Calvary. It was fitting that they should see the celestial evidences of His eternal Godhead and glory on the hither side of the cross. Before they saw His visage marred, they were privileged to see it transfigured.

Lesson III.

In the last six months of His ministry and life, Jesus made a systematic and determined effort to announce His Messiahship to the whole nation. Evidence is not wanting that He had a well defined plan of operation and that the thoroughly Oriental and consequently spectacular "triumphal entrance" to Jerusalem was the denouncement of the whole. In this plan the mission of the Seventy is an important feature. There is an undoubted significance in the number. As Jesus had the twelve patriarchs in mind when He appointed these evangelists. It is also an old tradition (see Genesis x) that the number of the nations was seventy as the number of metallic substances is also supposed to be. The time of this circumstance was also the Feast of Tabernacles, at which seventy bullocks were offered. As the Talmud says, there were seventy bullock to correspond with the seventy nations of the world. Some trouble, however, it must be admitted, has arisen from regarding the seventy as a fixed number, and as a constantly active circle, besides the twelve and exclusive of of them. As St. Luke is the only one who tells of the appointment of the Seventy, it had been inferred that he himself was one of the number. It is gratifying to know that Jesus had so large a number of men attached to His cause who were competent for such a commission. It is a gauge of growth in the kingdom.

Lesson IV.

The appostles observed Jesus in the act and attitude of prayer. In some oratory of nature, perhaps, they saw



cessity of eternal vigilance. It remains, however, for the Divine Teacher, divesting the subject of quaint fiction, to define the ethical principles involved, and ground the necessity upon a moral basis. This Jesus does when He reveals the truth that man is God's servant. What he has he holds in trust for his Maker. He is not an original, independent proprietor. He holds nothing in fee-simple. He is to occupy, use, and increase. But an account of stewardship is ever impending. This accounting-time is the assize of the soul. It is to be kept always in view. One is to be instantly ready for it.

Lesson VI.

The primary use of the parable of the Prodigal Son must not be lost sight of in its evangelical and modern applications. By it Jesus sought to justify His kindly and familiar bearing towards publicans and sinners, at which the Pharisees and scribes were so outraged. He showed the veriest renegade of Israel as still the object of Divine compassion, his restoration possible—a thing He earnestly sought. In its universal, gospel application this "pearl of parables" pictures sin as a revolt against a benificent Heavenly Father, whose law is right and just and good. Here is mirrored the freedom of the will. The son has his own way. He is not let or hindered, except by the pleadings of love and its faithful warnings. The folly of sin has no more startling exemplification. True as startling; drawn to life! How swift the "descensus Averno!" How soon the fool and his money are parted! How irrevocable the last estate! Remediless! In the mire with swine! Who shall ever number the sinners to whom this parable has been the "open sesame" to a new life? Blessed be the day in which it was spoken! "I will arise!" "Father, I have sinned!" The Heavenly Father meets the returning prodigal in the way.

Lessson VII.

This sad incident of James and John's ambitious request illustrates vividly the small progress Jesus had made in teaching them the new ideal of life. Three years' instruction seemed to go for nothing. They thought "the kingdom" something objective and material. They were hungry for the spoils of office. With infinite patience Jesus began to teach the lesson all over the again, and unfold the essential principles of His kingdom. He could be charitable to His tardy disciples, for He was founding a commonwealth, absolutely unique—the like of which the world had never seen before—a kingdom of the heart, entirely subjective, ethical, and spiritual. Well could Jesus say, "Ye know not what ye ask." Within a month they saw those coveted places at His right and left hand occupied indeed, but by crucified thieves! "Can you drink of My cup?" So far from being able to drink of the cup of His calamity, they did not even dream, in spite of all His teachings, that such a cup was soon to be pressed to His lips. There was no room for the cross in their conception of His kingdom. Again, the ethical and spiritual nature of the new commonweath make the arbitrary distribution of position and emolment among favorites an utter impossibility. In point of fact, "lordship," in the common sense of that word, is entirely ruled out. The only greatness is that of love, obedience, humility, and service. And there can be nothing capricious in this. To the fit seat the fitted person only can come, Those nearest the King can reach their station only by the path the King Himself has taken.

Lesson VIII.

Perhaps we emphasize disproportionately the sadness of the Last Supper. Jesus, as host, would not allow the occasion to wholly lose its festive character. It was a goodly scene that the well-trimmed lamps shone down upon. The fresh turbans of blue, crimson and yellow, the animated faces, the table covered and well supplied, make a study to delight a painter. The feast extended over several hours, and only the somber incidents are recorded. There must have been much joyous converse as well. All that remained of the paschal ritual was the blessing of praises with which it was always closed. They were all expecting it. The invocation could not but be noticed by those who had followed one program annually from the time when they were ten years old. Instead of lifting His hand in benediction, Jesus reached over to the dish of unleavened bread upon the table, and taking up a piece, He rose from the mat, and blessed it, and, as He passed from one to another, He broke it, giving each a morsel, saving, "Take eat: this is My body." Then He filled a cup, and, again giving thanks, and passing it from one to another, He said, "This is My blood of the new covenant, which is shed for many for the remission of sins." Then followed His words of institution, "This do in remembrance of Me."

Lesson IX.

Jesus before Pilate is without question the most remarkable scene ever witnessed in any court of law. Pilate's chief business as a Roman official was to keep peace during the great convocation of the Passover week. Imagine then his feelings when the feast, being at its height and the city crammed to its utmost capacity with a heterogenous throng from every quarter, there appeared at the portal of his palace a mob headed by the high priest and all worked to the highest pitch of religious frenzy. The colloquy between Pilate and Jesus and between Pilate and the Jews is an anatomy of the human heart. The vacious emotions of which it is susceptible, good and evil, are all laid bare as with a scalpel. Pilate's racial prejudice, his sense of justice, his timeserving spirit, his superstition, are exposed. The malignant hatred, fierce devotion to the existing ecclesiastical establishment, self-interested antagonism to the innovator, willingness to expatriate themselves if they can only compass the death of Jesus—all are portrayed true to life. The absolute self-possession of Jesus, His dignified indifference to the proceedings, the bearing of who had already appealed His case to the courts of heaven; His courtesy toward Pilate, in which, however, there in an independence which Pilate himself does not fail to see; physical endurance of the scourge, moral fortitude in enduring the scourge of the human tongue—in it all, "behold the Man."

Lesson X.

The narrative of the crucifixion is surprisingly condensed. There is no spinning out of details, no obtrusion of personal opinion and sentiments of the narrators. Here is an incidental suggestion of how Calvary should be approached. It is not a theme for volubility. There should be no striving to magnify its painful horrors or to compare the physical sufferings of its victim with those of others. A spiritual interpetation is the thing desirable. A personal appropriation by faith is great riches.

Lesson XI.

Had the evangelists laid down their pens before narrating the resurrection, it would not be a passing sensation regret which the universal human heart would feel. It would have been torn asunder between faith and doubt. There is so much upon the sacred page to indicate Divinity, but the glorious seal to it would be lacking. The unfinished mystery of Jesus would have plunged each succeeding generation of readers into grief and despair. The lament of the disciples on the way to Emmaus would have been the world's refrain, "We thought it had been He who would have redeemed us, but how can an unrisen Savior save?" We turn with joy and confidence, then, to this fourfold narrative of the resurrection No unfinished mystery is here. That last event essential to the symmetry of the Diyine person is told with incontestable truth.

Lesson XII.

Estray Notice.

There came to my place last fall two sheep, one ewe and one wether. Owner will please call, identify property and pay all costs and remove same.

HENRY BAUGH.
Engles Mills.

Grant Before Petersburg

A FORTIETH ANNIVERSARY WAR STORY

June 15-18, 1864

[Copyright, 1904, by G. L. Kilmer.]

GRANT opened the ball at Petersburg with the desperate charge of "Baldy" Smith's corps June 15. This was followed by charges of the Second and Ninth corps June 16 and 17. In ten minutes on June 18 the First Maine heavy artillery won immortal renown in one of the bravest as well as one of the most hopeless charges of the war. The regiment went in alone and lost more men than any other regiment in any single engagement during the war. The circumstances were peculiar. The First Maine belonged to Hancock's corps (the Second), that had borne the brunt of the hard fighting of the previous six weeks in Grant's Wilderness campaign, including the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania and Cold Harbor, and had lost in these conflicts over 13,000 killed and wounded out of a total of 36,000 engaged. At Petersburg, on the 16th and 17th of June, the corps lost heavily and on the 18th was ordered to push forward where the Confederates had, as it transpired, planted their "last ditch."

The point where the First Maine charged was a salient built by General Colquitt's troops, part of Beauregard's defensive force, and known as Colquitt's salient. It was a bare ridge called Hare's hill and was in front of the site of the Hare house, where the Union Fort Stedman afterward stood. A Union officer has said that he did not believe another spot on God's green earth of equal size had drunk up the blood of so many men slain in battle as the field in front of Hare's ridge.

Several attempts had already been made by troops of the Second corps to carry the salient, but notwithstanding the fact that repeated trials and failures had been noted at army headquarters word came to General Gershom Mott to try again with his Third division. Mott protested to his superior, General Birney, then commanding in Hancock's stead, that it was sheer murder, a repetition of the slaughter of Cold Harbor. "My orders to you are to assault," said Birney.

"I knew," said Mott, explaining his conduct afterward, "that it was useless to expect suicide en masse from my old troops who had seen the wolf, had felt his teeth and bore the scars. All I could hope was that a heavy artillery regiment, the First Maine, innocent of the danger it would incur, would lead off with a dash, carry the works with a rush, and then it was my duty to take care that old, steady regiments were on hand ready to support, press and profit by any advantage won by the gallant forlorn hope from the green woods of the Penobscot." During the Wilderness campaign the Second corps had been re-

SERGEANT NASON.

COLONEL CHAPLIN.

enforced by several regiments of heavy artillery acting as infantry. These regiments had not seen much service in the field previously and on account of the extra number enrolled were very large organizations.

The First Maine at the time of the order lay some distance back from the scene of the charge, and the men learned that they were to go in where other troops had failed. Every man on extra duty was called on to handle a musket, and the total roster was 832 men. The regiment was formed in three battalions of four companies each, each battalion led by a major, and had what is called a battalion front—that is, there were three lines of two ranks each, one line leading and the others following successively, each line composed of a battalion. The First was in McAllister's brigade, and several other regiments of the brigade were formed behind it in the same order.

The key to the Confederate line lay in front of the First Maine, about 500 yards distant. The intervening space was an open field, slightly rising toward the enemy. The Confederate batteries on both sides of Colquitt's salient and the infantry as well could rake the ground over which the column was to charge. General McAllister was at the time temporarily commanding another brigade, and on attempting an assault with this command over the very ground where the First Maine was to lead his men "fell like forest leaves under a hailstorm," and he gave it up. When he learned what was on foot with his own brigade he said: "God help them! They cannot advance on those works. They cannot live. The enfilade fire will cut them down."

In the full knowledge of all this, all excepting the fact that they were to go forward alone and that the regiments behind and each side were not to move one foot until the forlorn hope had broken through the enemy's line, the Maine boys made ready for the terrible work. Major Low says: "When the men saw what was expected of them I shall never forget what took place. Knapsacks were taken off and thrown into a pile and bayonets fixed. Orders were to remove the caps from the muskets and rely entirely upon the bayonet. The men's faces had grown very serious. We knew many, very many, of us were to die. Men turned to their comrades, bidding each other goodby, and, with tears trickling down their cheeks, dictated messages to wives, fathers, mothers, sisters and sweethearts in case they should be among the slain."

On the receipt of the word to go the Maine men sprang forward at double quick, and the moment the first battalion line appeared above the embankment where the column formed the slaughter began. "Men were shot dead within the first five feet," says Captain F. A. Cummings, another survivor. "The crash of 2,000 muskets rent the air as a long line of flame leaped from the works in our front, and the well known yell of the Army of Northern Virginia mingled with the roar of the rebel batteries on our right and left as their canister followed the musket balls of the infantry and tore enormous gaps in our ranks.

"The First battalion melted away before this fire and lay in a heap, officers and men, except now and then a scattering one who had miraculously escaped. Before the Second or Third battalion reached its place the regimental formation had been almost obliterated, and two-thirds of the First Maine lay stricken upon the field. Still, without firing a gun, but in blind obedience to orders, the remnant struggled on toward that pitiless line of fire that never ceased or slackened. The reader must understand that the regiment was alone."

Major Low thinks that some of the men went within fifty yards of the enemy's works. General Mott says: "They charged nearly up to the glacis, or what would represent it in a regular fortification, * * * but could not attain the barrier before them, submitted like heroes to the tempest of canister balls and bullets and were arrested under close fire only to cover the ground with their dead and wounded.

"The wave of heroes was shattered against that rampart of earth and blown to pieces by that whirlwind of death."

There were three flags carried in the charge by three sergeants, and six corporals acted as color bearers. Of the nine, seven were shot down, and one, a corporal, was killed. One of the corporals, W. A. Nason of Company B, received seven wounds. Nason took the colors from a wounded sergeant and went ahead until he fell with a wound through the body and in both legs.

"Nason's body showed nine openings made by the enemy's missiles," said Major Fred C. Low of Company B, "and he was the worst cut up man I ever saw. After Sergeant James M. Smith, the color bearer of our battalion, was shot down Nason seized the flag and carried it forward until he fell with bullets through the head, chest and each leg. He was the last of seven to fall out of the nine sergeants and corporals with the colors. He lay where he fell until he was found some time in the night by Colonel Chaplin, who was searching the field for the colors. Nason was unconscious, and his fingers were firmly clasped about the flagstaff. As he was supposed to be dead, no further attention was paid to him then, but the next night, when we tried to recover and bury the bodies, Nason had disappeared. He had recovered consciousness and crawled off the field during the day, and at night some of the men took him into the cellar of the Hare house, where I found him. He of course did not return to duty and never knew the particulars of his rescue until twenty-six years afterward, when I explained it to him at our reunion."

The losses in the regiment are variously stated, as is also the number engaged. Some accounts place the number in the ranks at 950, others at 900. Major Low places it at 832 officers and men in line. The official loss reported was 580 killed and wounded, but fuller details swell it to 632. The killed and mortally wounded were 210. The regiment was as good as wiped out. Colonel Chaplin, the leader, went up to General Mott after the charge was over and, offering him his sword, said: "Take my sword, general. I have no further use for it." Then, pointing to the ground between the lines, he continued, "There is my regiment lying on that field." Colonel Chaplin had trained his men to the idea that, being soldiers, they must obey orders. "Boys, always obey orders and never flinch," was the message he sent to the regiment as he lay dying some weeks after this charge.

The First Maine had not only the highest loss of any regiment in one engagement, but the highest in killed and mortally wounded during its term of service. It was in fourteen bloody engagements and had 400 men and 23 officers killed or mortally wounded. Its percentage of killed and mortally wounded was exceeded by only one regiment, the Second Wisconsin, which lost 19.7 per cent against 19.2 of the First Maine. The First Maine saw but ten months of fighting. In its first battle, Spottsylvania, May 19, 1864, it lost 476 killed and wounded out of about 1,600 engaged.

GEORGE L. KILMER.

BLACK-DRAUGHT STOCK and POULTRY MEDICINE

Stock and poultry have few troubles which are not bowel and liver irregularities. Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine is a bowel and liver remedy for stock. It puts the organs of digestion in a perfect condition. Prominent American breeders and farmers keep their herds and flocks healthy by giving them an occasional dose of Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine in their food. Any stock raiser may buy a 25-cent half-pound air-tight can of this medicine from his dealer and keep his stock in vigorous health for weeks. Dealers generally keep Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine. If yours does not, send 25 cents for a sample can to the manufacturers, The Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.

ROCHELLE, GA., Jan. 30, 1902.
Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine is the best I ever tried. Our stock was looking bad when you sent me the medicine and now they are getting so fine. They are looking 20 per cent. better.
S. P. BROCKINGTON.

WEST VIRGINIA CENTRAL AND PITTSBURG RAILWAY CO.
IN EFFECT NOV. 29, 1903.

SOUTHWARD		STATIONS	NORTHWARD	
No. 3	No. 1		No. 2	No. 4
P. M.	A. M.		NOON	P. M.
3 15	7 00† lv	Cumberland ar	12 00	5 15
3 44	7 29	Rawlings	11 31	6 43
4 07	7 52	Keyser	11 08	6 20
4 22	8 05	Westernport	10 58	6 08
4 29	8 09	W. Va. C. Junc	10 51	6 01
4 47	8 27	Barnum	10 36	5 45
4 54	8 35	Shaw	10 28	5 37
5 10	8 55	Blaine	10 11	5 19
5 15	9 00	Harrison	10 06	5 15
6 00*	9 50† lv	Elk Garden	*8 10	†4 25
5 49†	9 56† lv	Gorman	*8 35	†4 43
5 55	9 42	Bayard	8 28	4 37
6 06	9 54	Dobbin	8 17	4 27
6 10	9 58	Henry	9 13	4 23
6 38†	10 27†	Thomas	*8 38	†3,53
7 10	10 55† ar	Davis	*8 05	†3 15
6 50	10 37 lv	Douglas	8 33	3 48
7 16	11 01	Hendricks	8 00	3 15
7 19	11 04	Hambleton	7 57	3 12
7 22	11 07	Bretz	7 52	3 07
7 25	11 10	Parsons	7 50	3 05
7 59	11 44	Kerens	7 16	2 31
8 15†	12 00† ar	Elkins	1v 6 7 00	2 15
	NOON			

No. 25	No. 3	No. 1		No. 2	No. 4	No. 26
P. M.	A. M.	P. M.		P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
3 30	8	6 30†	2 30* lv Elkins ar	*8 20	12 30	8 9 15
3 45		6 47	3 47 R.C. Jc†	8 03	12 13	9 00
3 48		6 51	2 51 Harding	7 59	12 09	8 57
4 01		7 04	3 04 Junior	7 45	11 55	8 44
4 10	s	7 15†	3 15 ar Bel'g'n lv	*7 35	11 45†	8 35
					A. M.	

P. M.	P. M.			P. M.	P. M.
*8 50	12 35†	lv Elkins	ar	*9 55	†2 00
8 46	12 52	Beverly		9 39	1 44
9 10*	1 15†	ar Hutt'r	ar	*9 15	1 20

No. 27.			No. 28.
A. M.			P. M.
8 00*	lv	Elkins	ar *4 45
8 58		Fishing Hawk	3 46
9 22		Grady	3 22
10 08		Burner	2 37
10 30*	ar	Durbin	lv *2 15
A. M.			P. M.

† Daily * Daily except Sunday. s Sundays only.

H. G. CLARK, Manager. F. M. HOWELL, Gen. Pas. Agent.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R.R. TIME TABLE IN EFFECT Nov. 19, 1903.

The following time table on the B. & O. went into effect on Sunday, May 15, 1904. Trains now leave Oakland as follows:

GOING WEST.

No. 7.—	Daily	1.54 A. M
No. 3—	Daily	7.17 A. M
No. 71—	Daily except Sunday	9.26 A. M
No. 55—	Daily	4.53 P. M
No. 1—	Daily	10.26 P. M

GOING EAST.

No. 4—	Daily	12.27 A. M
No. *8—	Daily	6.04 A. M
No. 2—	Daily	6.31 A. M
No. 72—	Accom daily except Sun	5.12 P. M
No. 46—	Express, daily	4.34 P M
No. 12—	Daily	8.32 P. M

* No. 8 stops at Oakland only to let off passengers from points west of Grafton.

GEO. L. POTTER, General Manager
D. B. MARTIN, Manager Passenger Traffic.
V. V. WASHBURNE, Agent.

THE Percheron Stallion

BLACK BRILLIANT

Will stand for the season of 1904 as follows:

Monday and Tuesday of each week at the Stable of P. F. Mellinger, Beckman.
Balance of week at the Stable of Amos H. Reckner, near Bittinger.

BLACK BRILLIANT is registered in the Percheron stud-book of America, his number being 19258.

He is black with a few white hairs on forehead.

PEDIGREE:—Foaled May 22, 1895; bred and owned by Bond Bros. of Sugar Hill, Pa.; got by Fra Diavolo 16082, he by Fra Diavolo 5317 (2889), he by Brilliant 709, he by Brilliant 1800 (756), he by Coco II. (714), he by Vieux-Chaslin (513), he by Coco (712) he by Mignon (715), he by Jean-le-Blanc 739. Dam, Flora 18610 by Black Prince 1609.

Terms:—For Insurance, $10; $15 ten days on foot.

6-2m AMOS H. RECKNER & CO.

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad To the World's Fair, Very Low Rates.

Various forms of excursion tickets to St. Louis via Baltimore & Ohio Railroad now on sale from Oakland as follows:

SEASON TICKETS, good to return until December 15, 1904, to be sold daily at rate of $28.80 round trip.

SIXTY DAY excursion tickets, final limit not later than December 15, 1904, to be sold daily at the rate of $23.95 round trip.

FIFTEEN DAY excursion tickets, to be sold daily at rate of $19.95, round trip.

TEN DAY SPECIAL COACH EXCURSION Tickets on sale

EVERY TUESDAY IN JUNE.

good going and returning in day coaches only, on special coach trains, or in coaches on designated trains, limited for return passage leaving St. Louis not later than ten days, including date of sale, at rate of $14.50 round trip.

VARIABLE ROUTE EXCURSION TICKETS either season or sixty day, will be sold going via one direct route and returning via another direct route, full information concerning the same which can be obtained from Ticket Agent.

STOP-OVERS not exceeding ten days at each point will be allowed at Waseington, Deer Park, Mountain Lake Park, Oakland, and Mitchell, Ind., (for French Lick and West Baden Springs,) within return limit upon notice to conductor and deposit of ticket with Depot Ticket Agent immediately upon arrival.

STOP-OVERS, not exceeding ten days will be allowed at St. Louis on all one-way (except Colonists' Tickets to the Pacific Coast) and round trip tickets reading to points beyond St. Louis, upon deposit of ticket with Validating Agent and payment of fee of $1.00.

Three solid vestibuled trains are run daily from New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington via Parkersburg and Cincinnati to St. Louis.

Three Solid Vestibuled trains are run daily from Pittsburg, Wheeling and Columbus via Cincinnati to St. Louis.

Magnificent Coaches, sleeping cars, observation cars and unexcelled dining car service.

For illustrated folder, time table and full information, call at Ticket Office, Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

COAL.

I am prepared to furnish and deliver to the citizens of Oakland, an excellent quality of

Bituminous Coal,

mined from my mine west of town.

Consumers are well pleased with the Heating Qualities of the product.

Orders left at the store of Thomas Little will be promptly filled.

E. Z. TOWER.

The Man Who Makes A STUDY OF HIS APPEARANCE

Is the man who best appreciates the detail of the tailoring we turn out. The workmanship passes without a question, the fit is naturally a matter of course, but the shape we mould into the garments give them a character that finishes them off and makes the satisfaction of the owner complete.

All this is a bid for your next tailoring order. We know we can make you the best clothes you ever wore. We want you to know it. That order is the best and only sure way to settle the question.

JAMES BROCK,
Dixon Building,
Oakland, Maryland.

THE

SECOND NATIONAL BANK

of CUMBERLAND, MD

Designated United States Depository

SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS.
BOXES FREE TO CUSTOMERS.

This Bank Pays Three Per Cent. Interest on Time Deposits.

Capital	$100,000
Surplus and Other Undivided Profits	250,000
Liability of Shareholders	100,000
Additional Security to Depositors	$450,000

LLOYD LOWNDES, President.
D. ANNAN, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

Lloyd Lowndes, James Clark, R. R. Henderson, M. L. Fesenmeyer, O. C. Gephart, L. M. Shepherd, J. Philip Roman.

ADMINISTRATRIX'S NOTICE

This is to give notice, that the subscriber, of Garrett county, Md., hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett county, Maryland, Letters Testamentary on the personal estate of

ALFRED KELLEY,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 2d day of December next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 31st day of March, 1904.

LOUISA E. KELLEY,
Executrix,
13-4t Friendsville, Md.

DIRE PROPHECIES FOR YEAR 1904.

Predictions of Seers, Astrologers, Sorcerers and Clairvoyants of Europe.

A special cable dispatch published recently in the New York *World* told of the unanimity with which astrologers, seers, sorcerers, clairvoyants and trance mediums predict a year of horrors in 1904

Ahmet, a noted astrologer, adds to predictions by others this sinister prophecy:

"There will be a frightful conflict between labor and capital in America. Capital's enemies will find incendiarism, causing wholesale conflagarations in the great cities, the earliest and safest tool for their purpose.

"Insanity, due to alcohol and immorality, will assume frightful proportions, owing to the degrading influence of the French stage in making light of women's virtue and man's honor, ending in crimes of passion. France will be stricken with disasters on all sides.

"The Finns will attack Russia, while the Boers will plot against England.

"Kruger will die.

"Japan will humble Russia.

"There will be horrible massacres in China.

"Korea's Emperor will be assassinated.

"Europe will face the 'yellow peril.'

"A celebrated aeronaut will be killed at St. Louis."

Joubert, the weather expert of the Eiffel Tower Observation Station, makes this meteorological forecast:

"The year will witness great atmospheric phenomena, terrible storms at sea, violent volcanic eruptions and unheard-of extremes of heat and cold." Ange Gabrielle, a clairvoyant, predicts:

"Two heads of European States will perish.

"There will be awful holocausts in New York and Paris places of amusement.

"It will be a year of terrible marine disasters.

"The Czar will become a mental wreck, leaving no hope of a male heir.

"There will be another slaughter on the Paris Metropolitan Railway.

"An American archmillionaire will be killed in an automobile accident."

"Sister Marie" sees visions in which God strikes down French Premier Combes and those of his supporters who drove priests and nuns out of France.

Astrologer Jacob points out in the horoscope the forecast for 1904, these dreadful things:

"Roosevelt will fall sick; a conspiracy against him will be hatched. There will be great financial disasters in America. The United States will have grave quarrels with Russia.

"There will be serious dissensions between Russia and Austria. There will be a panic in a music hall, terrible accidents and riots in Russia.

"An attempt will be made to poison the Czar.

"The Emperor of Japan will meet with a severe accident.

"An assassin will seek the life of the Emperor of China. Women in China will be massacred.

"England will lose prestige. Her campaign in Thibet will fail.

"The Viceroy of India will abdicate

"Spain will have trouble with the anarchist and her government will be threatened.

"The French Cabinet will fall.

"There will be earthquakes in the Philippines, Chili and Constantinople

"Tremendous failures will occur in the Transvaal and in Calcutta.

"Great immortality will mark the year in London.

"Everywhere it will be a year of unwholesome literature and unrestrained materialism, accompanied by crimes of passion, mysterious death and extraordinary phenomena.

"A wonderful child will be born, one with a high destiny, showing its power in 1624, (at the age of 20.)"

For Sale.

A cottage at Mountain Lake Park, Md.; 12 rooms, kitchen and attic; is used as a boarding house, and has good patronage; splendid location, near Auditorium. Also, 10 acres of good land one-half mile south of Mt. Lake Park, all cleared except 1½ acres. For further particulars address or call on F. P. ARNOLD, Mt. Lake Park, Garrett county, Md. 49-26t

Florida Fruit And Truck Lands.

The Manatee section of the West Coast of Florida, below the frost line, presents golden opportunities for the trucker and fruit-grower. Descriptive pamphlets mailed free. The Seaboard Air Line Ry. offers the best service to the South and Southwest. For information address W. E. Conklyn, Gen. Agt. 1411 Chestnut St. Philadelphia. Aug. 1.

The pesky fly is with us again. Not quite as numerous yet as he will be, but just as frisky and insistent as of old. He will keep the house wife busy. He has his good points the principal of which is, that he is a scavenger. He keeps down the death rate. A summer without the fly would mean an unparalled death crop, therefore, if you cannot be kindly, tolerate him as kindly as you can.

TRAIN NO 7. WRECKED.

Jumped the Track at Thornton Yesterday Morning.

The westbound Chicago express No. 7, which passes through Oakland about midnight, met with a mishap at Thornton, forty miles west of Oakland yesterday morning.

The train was going at terrific speed when at the point above indicated the baggage car jumped the track, following by the two day coaches. But one passenger was injured and he slightly.

The damaged cars were placed upon the rails yesterday and taken east through Oakland last night.

Considerabee excitement was caused last Saturday evening about 7:20 o'clock by an alarm of fire caused by the burning off of the insulation on the service wires leading into the residence of Mr. D. E. Offutt on Second street thereby setting on fire the woodwork under one of the windows. No damage resulted.

Mr. C. W. Frantz, of Fearer, whose store building and stock of goods at that point was burned some weeks ago, has purchased the building and stock of merchandise belonging to Harry Hinebaugh at the same place and has re-entered business. He will rebuild his burned building, however. Mr. Frantz was in Oakland yesterday, accompanied by Mr. C. T. Hoff, also of Fearer, both gentlemen making this office a business visit.

Messrs. Wm. H. H. Friend, accompanied by his son Harry, and C. V. Guard, all of Friendsville, were business visitors to Oakland Monday when a meeting of the West Virginia and Pennsylvania Telephone company was held. The Oakland office of this corporation will be removed within a few days from its present location on the first floor of the opera house to a room on the second floor.

Ex-county Treasurer Thomas B. Wiley, of Bittinger, was in Oakland last Monday when he made this office a pleasant visit. Mr. Wiley reports the damage done by the storm which passed over the Bittinger section one day last week, as being one of greater extent that first reports would indicate. Whole fields of growing corn were washed out and the young fruit just maturing was cut from the trees by the hail. Fields badly damaged have been re-plowed and sown in buckwheat.

Mrs. Elizabeth R. Townshend has issued invitations for the wedding of her daughter, Miss Edith, to Mr. Charles Dorsey Smith, which will occur next Wednesday evening, June 29th, at 8:30 o'clock in St. Paul's M. E. church, Oakland. The bride-elect is a daughter of the late S. L. Townshend, of Oakland, where her friends are innumerable. Mr. Smith, until a few years ago, was a resident of Oakland when he removed to Parsons, W. Va., where he is practicing law and at present State's Attorney for Tucker county. To the young couple this paper extends congratulations and trust that their journey through life may always be pleasant and prosperous.

Mine Inspector Murphy is going through the mines in Garrett county on the line of the West Virginia Central railway this week. Mr. Murphy says this will complete his first round of the mines under his charge, considerably under the sixty days allowed by law for the work. He will have a little time left for the necessary office work and special calls. It will take several visits to familiarize himself with actual conditions and methods throughout the region. There is a wide difference between the work of some mines and others, and much variation in local methods.

Democratic National Convention, St Louis, Mo., July 6, One Fare For The Round Trip via Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

Tickets on sale July 2to 5, inclusive., good returning leaving St. Louis not later than fifteen days, including date of sale.

Call on Ticket Agents for full information. July 5.

WANTED—A man or woman to join the advertiser in promoting a company for the development of about 10,000 acres of oil, gas, iron, and coal, slate, limestone, sand, two onyx marble beds and a lot of timber. Brains and energy with a little money will show phenominal results. For particulars or an interview, address "Promoter," Mountain Lake Park, Maryland.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R. TIME TABLE IN EFFECT Nov. 19, 1903.

The following time table on the B. & O. went into effect on Sunday, May 15, 1904. Trains now leave Oakland as follows:

GOING WEST.

No. 7.—	Daily	1.51 A. M
No. 3—	Daily	7.11 A. M
No. 71—	Daily except Sunday	9.26 A. M
No. 55—	Daily	4.53 P. M
No. 1—	Daily	10.26 P. M

GOING EAST.

No. 4—	Daily	12.27 A. M
No. *8—	Daily	6.04 A. M
No. 2—	Daily	6.31 A. M
No. 72—	Accom daily except Sun	5.12 P. M
No. 46—	Express, daily	4.34 P. M
No. 12—	Daily	8.32 P. M

*No. 8 stops at Oakland only to let off passengers from points west of Grafton.

GEO. L. POTTER, General Manager
D. B. MARTIN,
Manager Passenger Traffic.
V. V. WASHBURNE, Agent.

Humor and Philosophy

By DUNCAN M. SMITH

Copyright, 1904, by Duncan M. Smith.

PERT PARAGRAPHS.

When a man prefers walking to riding he may own a bucking broncho.

All trusts but the cigar trust should be smashed. It should go up in smoke.

It does not cause you so much distress if the lies that are told about you are not true.

No candidate for office believes that mud baths are healthy.

A bookkeeper in a bank should be a well balanced man.

The average young man cannot notice any difference in the spring. His fancy is turned that way all of the year round.

If she would but own up to it, a woman would rather go to a matinee than to a club meeting any day.

It takes a long pocketbook to keep a summer girl interested in a man all through the season.

A careful student of current events declares that the signs of the times are dollar signs.

Spring's Drawback.

The sigh of the zephyr is sweet to the ear;
The lark sings aloft in the blue;
Rings bold robin redbreast his song of good cheer
At sunrise, when sparkles the dew.
In rapture supreme could I list to the tune
If we didn't have to clean house pretty soon.

The daffodil wigwags its blossoms of gold,
The breath of the crocus is sweet;
The apple trees, groaning with all they can hold,
Fling down their sweet blooms at my feet—
My feet, bunion covered and large as a park,
Where chilblains from winter have still left their mark.

The rain softly falls on the blossoming trees,
The mold in the garden is wet,
And in the damp onion bed down on my knees
Pneumonia surely I'll get.
A crick in the back or a pain in the chest
Abstracts from spring pastimes about all the zest.

The blue grass is growing like weeds on the lawn
The seedsman's indorsement to win,
But I must arise at the peep of the dawn
And push the lawn mower like sin.
How jolly the springtime would be for a chap
Were labor and worry not always on tap!

He Was a Bird.

"I hear you are going to get married, Florence."

"Who told you?"

"Oh, a little bird."

"The jay is so proud of it that he had to go and tell."

Stumbled on It.

"How are you getting along at school, Johnny?"

"I'm about the smartest in my class. The teacher asked me today where the sun rose and I got it right in four guesses."

Better Then.

"Is it better to have loved and lost?"

"If you were engaged to a girl about whom you had changed your mind and couldn't lose her you would think so."

Her Escapade.

As the rosy light of day
Fades into the evening gray
Bessie saunters down the way.

From the shadow of a tree
Turns her head as if to see
If at last she's really free.

Does she wait a lover true
Coming in the evening dew
With the story old and new?

No. She wanders free from care
In the chilly evening air—
Would you think it?—on a tear.

Bessie, under mamma's thumb,
Can't be reckless, like her chum,
So she's out there chewing gum.

Not Prepared For It.

"Don't be alarmed. The gun isn't loaded."

"Then take it away. I am not carrying any accident insurance."

Could Be Excused.

"Wasn't it awful the way they used to stone prophets in olden times?"

"I don't know. Perhaps they were weather prophets."

Violated the Rules.

"He died at the age of 102."

"Remarkable! And to think, too, that he never smoked or drank a drop of liquor!"

Explained.

"Why is summer called the silly season?"

"Hot air is so much more plentiful."

In Business and Love.

"Young Jones is a great hustler."

"I should say so. He can kiss his girl good night in five minutes."

The Supreme Test.

"I guess Jenkins is a man of nerve."

"No question about it. I saw him kiss his mother-in-law."

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber, of Garrett county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett county, in Maryland, Letters Testamentary on the personal estate of

JOSEPH LASHORN,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 24th day of Govember next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 24th day of May, 1904.

HENERETTA R. LASHORN,
Executrix,
Deer Park, Md.

ORDER OF PUBLICATION.

No. 1279 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County, Maryland.

Franklin P. Stremmel, vs. Mildred E. Stremmel.

The object of this suit is to procure a decree of divorce of Franklin P. Stremmel from his wife, Mildred E. Stremmel, *a vinculo matrimonii*.

The bill states that on the 21st day of December, 1898, the plaintiff and defendant were married and lived together in Garrett county until December, 1903. That the said Mildred E. Stremmel on divers days and times since said marriage has committed the crime of adultery with certain men and that the plaintiff has not lived or cohabited with said defendant since he has become convinced of her adulterous acts.

The bill further alleges that the defendant is a non-resident of the State of Maryland, and prays for a divorce *a vinculo matrimonii*, and for an order of publication.

It is thereupon this 21st day of June, 1904, ordered by the Circuit Court of Garrett county, in Equity, that the plaintiff, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper, published in said Garrett county, in each of four successive weeks before the 22d day of July, 1904, give notice to the said absent defendant of the object and substance of this Bill, warning her to appear in this Court in person or by solicitor, on or before the 8th day of August next, to show cause, if any she has, why a decree ought not to be passed as prayed.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk

True copy, test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk. 16-4t

Order of Publication.

William A. Harvey and William H. Ridder, copartners trading and doing business under the firm name and style of Harvey and Ridder, and The Wilson Lumber Company, a corporation, Plaintiffs, vs. Datesman Coal Company, and John Wills, assignee of Joseph W. Gross, assignee of Mary E. Clauson, Mortgagee, Defendents.

No. 1280 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County, Maryland.

The object of this suit is to procure a decree for the sale of a certain real estate in Garrett county, Maryland, against which the plaintiffs have filed mechanic lien claims. The bill states that within the last six months the plaintiffs contracted with the defendant, Datesman Coal Company, to furnish certain materials to be used in building six dwelling houses and the said Harvey and Ridder contracted to erect and build said houses for said defendant at Steyer, Garrett county Maryland, and that said materials were to be paid for when and as each of said houses was completed: that said materials have been furnished and said work done and said houses completed on the 13th day of June, 1904; that said claims for materials furnished and work done are over due, and that the said defendant, Datesman Coal Company, although often requested has failed to pay the same; that plaintiffs have filed, in the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court for Garrett County their respective claims as liens against said buildings, the ground upon which they are erected, and so much other ground immediately adjacent thereto and beloning to said Datesman Coal Company, as is necessary for the ordinary and useful purposes thereof, which claims contained an accurate description of said property, the kind and amount of materials furnished and work done by the plaintiffs for or about the construction of said buildings and the time when and the prices for which the same were agreed to be furnished and done, and the amount claimed to be due on each of said houses, it appearing that there is due to Harvey and Ridder the sum of $1689.13 and to the Wilson Lumber Company the sum of $428.37.

That John Wills is made a defendant to this proceeding on account of being the assignee of a certain mortgage made by Datesman Coal Company to Mary E. Clauson, on the 7th day of October, 1903, and in order that all parties interested in said property may be before the Court and be bound by its decree in the premises and that the said defendents are non residents of the State of Maryland.

The bill then prays for a decree for the sale of said property, or so much thereof as may be necessary for the purpose, and out of the proceeds to pay the said mortgage and then the claims of the plaintiffs and for general relief.

It is thereupon, this 21st day of June, 1904, ordered by the Circuit Court for Garrett county in Equity, that the plaintiffs by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper published in said Garrett County, once in each of four successive weeks before the 22nd day of July, 1904, give notice to the said absent defendants of the object and substance of this bill, warning them and each of them, to appear in this Court, in person or by solicitor, on or before the 8th of August next to show cause, if any they have, why a decree ought not to be passed as prayed.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True Copy,
Test: E. Z. TOWER, Clerk. 16-4t

Oakland Pharmacy

JOS. E. HARNED, Proprietor.

Drugs, Chemicals, Stationery, Cigars Cameras and Photo Supplies

JOHN W. ASH,

Plumbing,
Gas Fitting,
Steam and Hot Water Heating.

Center Street,
Keyser, W. Va.

PHONE 62.

GRANULATED Fertilizer Lime! FOR FARMERS.

THIS LIME is especially prepared to be drilled in with the crop the same as phosphate. Lump lime can also be had the year around. Write for circulars giving full information. Kilns located 3 miles from Grantsville. Shipping station, Niverton, on the B. & O. R. R.

C. J. YODER, Grantsville, Maryland.
Successor to R. M. Beachy. 7—21t

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH PENNYROYAL PILLS

Safe. Always reliable. **Ladies,** ask Druggist for **CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH** in **Red** and **Gold** metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. **Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations.** Buy of your Druggist, or send **4c.** in stamps for **Particulars, Testimonials** and **"Relief for Ladies,"** *in letter,* by **return Mail. 10,000** Testimonials. **Sold by** all Druggists.

CHICHESTER CHEMICAL CO.
2100 Madison Square, PHILA., PA.
Mention this paper.

Teachers' Examinations.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS FOR GARRETT COUNTY.

OAKLAND, MD., May 31, 1904.

The Garrett County Teachers' Examinations will be held as follows:

At GRANTSVILLE, Tuesday and Wednesday, June 21 and 22.

At ACCIDENT, Thursday and Friday June 23 and 24.

At OAKLAND, Monday and Tuesday, June 27 and 28.

All First Grade applicants must appear at Oakland. There will be no other examination during the year. Examinations will commence promptly at 9 o'clock a. m.

The examinations for free scholarships at the different institutions will be held at the same time.

By order of the Board.

ED. A. BROWNING,
13-3 County Superintendent.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.

This is to notify the taxpayers of Garrett county that the annual levy for 1904 has been made and published, and to call their attention to the following abstract, Section 45, Chapter 566, Acts of 1890, relating to the discount to be allowed and the interest be be charged on all tax bills:

"All county taxes shall be due and payable on the first day of September next succeeding the date of the levy thereof, and on all county taxes paid on or before the 1st day of September a discount of 3 per cent. shall be allowed, and after the 1st day of January all taxes shall bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum until paid. The Treasurer shall take the discount from and charge interest on the tax bills for county purposes regularly in the manner aforesaid and shall note the same upon his books and upon the receipt given for taxes so paid. But the discount shall not be allowed unless the whole amount of State and county taxes are paid when same is made.

E. A. WEIMER, Treasurer.

ORDER OF PUBLICATION.

No. 1273 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County, Maryland.

Isaiah Fuller, Plaintiff, vs Mary E. Fuller, Defendant.

The oject of this suit is to procure a decree divorcing the plaintiff, *a vinculo matrimonii* from the defendant.

The bill states that the parties were married in the year 1891, and that the defendant almost immediately deserted the plaintiff. That the desertion of the plaintiff by the defendant has continued uninterruptedly for more than three years before the bringing of this suit, that it is deliberate and final and beyond hope or expectation of a reconciliation.

The bill further states that the defendant is a non-resident of the State of Maryland, and prays for an order of publication against her.

It is thereupon, this 26th day of May, in the year 1904, ordered by the Circuit Court for Garrett county, in Equity, that the plaintiff, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper published in Garrett county, give notice to the defendant, who is a non-resident of the State of Maryland, of the purpose of this suit, by publishing said notice once a week for four successive weeks before the 1st day of July, 1904, and warning the defendant to be and appear in this Court in person or by solicitor on or before the 18th day of July, 1904, to show cause, if any she may have, why a decree ought not to be issued as prayed.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True copy, test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk. 13-4t

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

This is to give notice, That the Subscriber, of Garrett county, Maryland, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

FRANCIS McKENZIE,

late of Garrett county, Maryland, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 16th day of December next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 14th day of June, 1904.

MICHAEL NATHAN,
Administrator,
Grantsville, Md.

THE REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME 28. OAKLAND, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, JUNE 30, 1904. NUMBER 17

OFFUTT & SONS

Hot Weather Now!

Hammocks to Rest In
From 50c to $6.00.

Bamboo Porch Screens to Keep Out the Sun and Make Your Porch Private, 90c, Up.

Best Charcoal-Packed Hardwood Refrigerators

Croquet Sets at all Prices.

MATTINGS AT REDUCED PRICES.

Offutt & Sons.

STATE AID TO ROAD BUILDING.

Under Operations of the Law Garrett Will Receive $12,163,56.

As a means of explaining easily and clearly the principal features of the new law for state aid to road building in Maryland which becomes operative January 1, 1905, a concise brief pamphlet is to be issued by the Highway Division of the Maryland Geological Survey for the use of Boards of County Commissioners and residents throughout the state. The large interest which has been taken in many parts of the state in the new State Aid Road Law has made it advisable to embody in this pamhlet all the information necessary for county commissioners and individuals who wish to proceed under the act, and it also contains, in a form readily accessible, information of greatest interest upon the state fund available for this purpose to secure scientifically constructed roads at one-half the cost.

Information concerning the state aid appropriation is undoubtedly of liveliest interest at this time and the Maryland Geological Survey has gone to no little pains to supply a quantity of detailed information upon this particular topic, especially a table, hitherto unpublished, which has been compiled to show the exact allotment which each county of the state will receive under the new law. The latter which becomes operative on January 1, 1905, makes available for State aid in road building $200,000 annually, to be apportioned according to the ratio that the miles of road in each county bear to the total highway mileage of the state and in each case a considerable sum is at the disposal of the residents of the county to defray half the expense.

Garrett, Baltimore and Frederick counties are entitled to the largest appropriation by virtue of their respective large highway mileages, 1,119 and 1,151 miles respectively. Baltimore county will have $14,479.81 and Frederick county $14,893.89.

Of the other counties Garrett will receive $12,163.56; Harford, $10,636.65; Montgomery, $10,326.09; Prince George's, $11, 542.44, and Worcester, $10,766.05. If all the counties do not take up their full allowance the balance is to be reapportioned among the remaining counties which are ready to undertake road building.

The allotment of each county is shown in the table as follows, and is governed by the mileage of each:

COUNTY	MILEAGE.	ALLOTMENT.
Allegany	393	$ 8,967 39
Anne Arundel	521	6,741 72
Baltimore	1119	14,479 81
Calvert	335	4,334 89
Caroline	547	7,078 16
Carroll	770	9,963 77
Cecil	638	8,255 09
Charles	465	7,017 08
Dorchester	600	7,763 98
Frederick	1151	14,893 89
Garrett	940	12,163 56
Harford	822	10,636 65
Howard	413	5,344 20
Kent	427	5,525 36
Montgomery	798	10,326 09
Prince George's	892	11,542 44
Queen Anne's	602	7,789 85
Somerset	464	6,004 14
Talbot	395	5,127 16
Washington	693	8,966 27
Wicomico	772	9,989 63
Worcester	832	10,766 05
Totals	15,456	$200,000 00

The pamphlet is to be published in an attractive form similar so the reports of the Maryland Geological Survey, and will be sent to all persons interested who will apply to the Survey at the Johns Hopkins University.

DIED.

MOSSER—Mr. Amos S. Mosser was born near Wilsonia, Md., May 29, 1861, died June 21, 1904, at Hauser, Maryland.

Mr. Mosser, after a lingering illness of about three weeks succumbed to the strong hand of death. His death was caused by a complication of diseases—acute Bright's disease together with pneumonia.

Dr. J. Gilbert Selby, of Eglon, W. Va., was the attending physician, and deserves very great praise for the skillful manner in which he handled this most complicated case.

Mr. Mosser is survived by wife and four children, and goes to meet an infant son who died thirteen years ago.

The children are—Ray, aged 13 yrs; Earl, aged 12 years; Hazell, aged 8 years; and Lelah, aged 5 years.

Mr. Mosser also leaves a father, five brothers and four sisters. All reside near here except James, who lives in Ashland, Ohio; and Priscilla, who lives near Cumberland. They were all present at the funeral.

A father is missed in the home; a christian citizen is missed in our community a most zealous worker is lost to the Sunday School; a noble christian life is gone out from the church; and a place is left vacant in the church council.

The very high esteem in which Mr. Mosser was held by the entire community; was well manifested by the large crowd that attended the funeral services.

The whole community is filled with grief. Never has a deeper cloud of sorrow surrounded us. It seems hard to submit, but a law higher than man's law must govern.

We close with the wish that Mr. Mosser's relatives and friends might imitate his noble christian life.

A FRIEND.

THE GREAT NATIONAL HOLIDAY

Will Be Observed In Oakland by a Great Demonstration.

BALLOON ASCENSION A FEATURE.

Townspeople Exerting Great Efforts to Make the Gelebration a Success and Provide Entertainment for the Visitors.

July 4th, 1904, if the plans of the several committees having charge of the arrangements for the proper observance of the holiday do not go awry, will be a day long to be remembered by the people of Oakland and the great crowds of visitors who will most surely be present on that day.

All arrangements have been completed so far as practicable for the observance of the holiday. Bands have been secured from near-by towns, an aeronaut has been engaged to make a balloon ascension and parachute descent, merchants are busy getting their floats ready for the parade, amusements of various kinds have been arranged for, including a a game of base ball and then at night fire works will be discharged.

The program for the day's entertainment is given below and will be carried out to the letter:

10 A. M.—Parade and trade display.

1 P. M.—Balloon ascension and Parachute descent.

1:30 P. M.—Catch the Greasy Pig.

2 P. M.—Horse races, foot races, egg races and hurdle races.

3 P. M.—Baseball, Grafton vs. Confluence. At Base Ball Park.

7 P. M.—Band Concerts.

8:30 P. M.—Grand Illumination and Fire Works.

Other amusements at grounds, and dancing all day at grounds and evening at Offutts Hall.

FORMATION OF PARADE

DR. HENRY W. M'COMAS, Chief Marshal.

FIRST DIVISION.

1. Keyser Band.
2. Knights of St. John in Uniform.
3. Base Ball Teams.
4. Goddess of Liberty and Columbia.
5. States of the Union represented by the requisite number of young ladies.

SECOND DIVISION.

1. Moscow Band.
2. Goss's Woodsmen.
3. Knights of Pythias.
4. Odd Fellows.
5. Jr. Order American Mechanics.
6. Knights Golded Eagle, Horseback.
7. Other Secret Organizations.

THIRD DIVISION.

1. Stetson's Uncle Tom's Cabin Company Band.
2. Cow boys and Indians in costumes.
3. Oakland Fire Department.
4. Stetson's Uncle Tom's Cabin Co. Troupe.

FOURTH DIVISION.

1. Stetson's Uncle Tom's Cabin Company Band.
2. Floats and Trade Displays.
3. Rube Band.

ROUTE OF PARADE.

Forms on Third Street, thence from Third street to Second street, thence down Second street to Alder street, thence from Alder street to Seventh street, thence from Seventh street to Oak street, thence from Oak street to Second street, thence up Second street to Picnic grounds.

A Bale of Cotton.

Or 75 bushels of corn to the acre, without the use of an ounce of fertilizer is not an unusual yield from lands in the famous Mississippi and Yazoo River Valleys, traversed by the Illinois Central Railroad, the great trunk line to the South.

Farmers desiring perfect climate, best soil, sure crops and steady markets would do well to locate homes now, for prices are rapidly advancing in this favored country. Send for free illustratdd literature and letters from farmers who have gone South to stay and who are perfectly satisfied to remain.

E. A. Richter,
Pass. & Land Agent, Illinois Central Railroad,
617 Bessemer Building, Pittsburg, Pa.

THE INMAN MINING COMPANY

Is Making a Big Showing of Expenditures.

COMPANY HAS THIRTY CLAIMS

Fifteen of Them Adjoin the Ft. Hall Mine—Building Improvements at the Property—Observations by a Press Representative.

A representative of this paper had the pleasure of making a visit yesterday to the property of the Inman Mining company, which is situated six miles south of the city near what is known a "The Narrows" of the Portneuf.

It may as well be state at once that the first impression of this company and its pretentions were not favorable, but after a thorough inspection of the properties and the work being done, it must be confessed that the impression were erroneous.

The company has thirty claims divided into three groups, all of which were visited. The Black Chief consists of nine claims and the Creed Group of fifteen claims, five of which were originally owned and located by the company and the other ten have recently been purchased. All of them have been surveyed and properly recorded and belong to the Inman company, with no bonding proposition or mortage against them.

The reporter found just a dozen men at work on the property when there, but learned that the force has recently been reduced from about eighteen and will soon again be increased to this number. The reporter went out accompanied by Treasurer Seaver and Vice-President Shaw of the company, and Mr. Shaw personally conducted him over the property permitting him to make his own inspection and observations.

At the Black Chief it was found that a tunnel has been run into the mountain a distance of about 200 feet. With this tunnel it is expected to tap a quartz ledge running in width from 20 to 40 feet on the surface. The tunnel will have to be run about 150 feet further to strike the ledge, but ore has been encountered that has given good assays and which, it is stated, would pay to handle if the company was provided with a concentrators, which will be put in after awhile. Assays were obtained at the mouth of the tunnel that gave over one dollar in gold. The men now are working in a vein of decomposed quartz and talc that looks as though if it would run well in values, though, Mr. Shaw stated, no assay had been made.

On the Reservation Group, the tunnel is in to the depth of 170 feet and a drift has also been run 80 feet. The outcroppings on these claims shows rich values in copper, gold, lead and silver. Some very rich gray copper specimens were seen.

The Creed Group with the claims recently purchased, are on the west side of the river from the other two groups of claims and joined directly up to the Fort Hall Mining company's property where so much money is being spent in developing work and where a true fissure vein, carrying rich mineral has been encountered. All of these claims lie in the same ledge as the Fort Hall property and there can be no question but that all will carry rich mineral if any of them do. The surface indications of these claims are also most excellent and the development done so far has only served to indicate that the veins widen and grow richer with depth. A part of these claims are the ones purchased recently from the former Lieutenant Governor Terrell.

A tunnel will be begun on these claims at once as soon as the mining engineer employed by the Inman company shall select the most suitable place. The man is expected here today to choose the site for this tunnel. A new tunnel will also be run on the Reservation Group at a place that will give several hundred more feet depth than the one now being run.

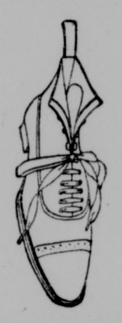
The officers of the company are also looking after the proper comfort and care of the men in their employ, and every thing is being constructed on a basis that insures permanence and indicates that the company is here for the purpose of developing the mineral resources of their property and, of course, incidentally, that of the entire district. The company now has a blacksmith shop, a bunk cabin for the men, an assay office, superintendent's office and a kitchen and dining hall. Besides this they are constructing, and have material on the ground for a two atory boarding house and general store thirty by forty-two feet. This building is now up to the second story and will be completed as rapidly as possible.

The company yesterday swung a foot bridge across the Portneuf, providing convenient passage for men going to and from the tunnel to be constructed on the Creed Group, and a well has been sunk near the boarding house providing excellent water for domestic purposes. A wind pump will be put up here and water forced into the house for baths and closet. The sewerage will be supplied by a pipe line under the railway to the river.

All of the tunnels are supplied with ore cars and iron rails and, in fact, everything that the company is doing, is on a permanent and safe scale and there can be no doubt but that their money is being spent to the best advantage, and with a reasonable certainty of bringing satisfactory returns to the company and stockholders.—Pocatello (Idaho) Advance, May 24.

FREE.—New Bank Building—FREE.

DAUGHERTY'S.



I am giving away absolutely FREE my life-long experience in the shoe business. I have the styles and stock.

It is my business to make your walk from the cradle to the grave a happy one. You have no longer to go to Baltimore, Philadelphia or New York for the latest styles in Gents' Furnishings. We are carrying the same goods that the leading merchants of those cities are handling.

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Our Hats and Caps are the latest in style and best in quality. In fact everything in our stock is new and up to date.

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H. C. SINCELL & CO.

Visit Sincell & Co. on the 4th. Special inducements to buyers of Clothing and Shoes.

H. C. SINCELL & CO.

LUTHERAN REUNION.

To be Held at Mountain Lake Park August 25,

August 25 has been decided upon as the date for holding the Lutheran reunion at Mountain Lake Park. A great company is expected. There will be a picnic at noon, and services in the old Auditorium at 2 p. m.

A splendid program has been arranged. We have been furnished with a brief outline. "A Look Backward," by Rev. J. G. Butler, D. D., of Washington, D. C.; "A Message from Baltimore," by Rev. W. H. Dunbar, D. D. Baltimore, Md.; "Lutheranism Adapted to America," by Rev. E. J. Wolf, D. D., LL. D., President of the General Synod; "Loyalty to Conviction," by Ex-Senator Geo. L. Wellington.

Special music will be provided.

This is the first re-union of the Lutherans of Western Maryland and West Virginia and promises to be a great event.

Special sales of cakes at special prices every Saturday, at the Oakland Model Bakery.

THE REPUBLICAN.

BENJ. H. SINCELL, Editor and Proprietor

ROOSEVELT AND FAIRBANKS.

The Republican National Convention in session at Chicago, last week on Thursday nominated Theodore Roosevelt, of New York, for President, and Charles W. Fairbanks, of Indiana, for Vice-President. As to President Roosevelt, the action of the Convention was merely the recording of the will of the rank and file of the National Republican party long ago so plainly and emphatically expressed as to preclude the consideration of any other name for this high office. Senator Charles W. Fairbanks, the nominee for Vice-President, has been considered of Presidential calibre for many years.

The Republican party enters the campaign now opening with high hopes and absolute confidence in obtaining a verdict of approval by the people at the polls. The party has to its credit a record of achievement and of competency that challenges the admiration of the world. On the other hand the Democratic party has not been in recent years and is not now sufficiently agreed upon any political policy to be able to enact beneficial laws. On one side we have a sure, safe, vigorous, compact, united political organization that has demonstrated its capacity to govern; on the other side we see a weak, disunited, contentious and disorganized body, offering no reasonable ground for the belief that they are competent to undertake the responsibility of government.

The nominees of the Convention are the highest types of American manhood. Both are trained in the art of statesmanship and both enjoy the respect and confidence of their countrymen. With such candidates, standing upon the record of the Republican party and upon the strong platform adopted at Chicago, the Republican party can confidently invite the support of the best citizenship of the nation.

EXTRACTS FROM REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

The Republican platform sets forth clearly and distinctly what are the cardinal principles of the party. We print extracts from it relating to the condition of the country, the tariff, currency and combinations of capital.

EVILS FOLLOWING DEMOCRATIC RULE.

The Republican party entered upon its present period of complete supremacy in 1897. We have every right to congratulate ourselves upon the work since then accomplished, for it has added luster even to the traditions of the party which carried the government through the storms of civil war.

We found the country, after four years of Democratic rule, in evil plight and oppressed with the misfortune and doubtful of the future. Public credit had been lowered, the revenues were declining, the debt was growing, the administration's attitude towards Spain was feeble and mortifying, the standard of value was threatened and uncertain, labor was unemployed, business was sunk in the depression which had succeeded the panic of 1893, hope was faint and confidence was gone.

We met these unhappy conditions vigorously, effectively and at once, replaced a Democratic tariff law based on free trade principles and garnished with sectional protection by a consistant protective tariff, and industry, freed from oppression and stimulated by the encouragement of wise laws has expanded to a degree never before known, has conquered new markets and has created a volume of exports which has surpassed imagination. Under the Dingley tariff labor has been employed, wages have risen and all industries have revived and prospered.

PROTECTION FOR INDUSTRIES.

Protection which guards and develops our industries, is a cardinal policy of the Republican party. The measure of protection should always at least equal the difference in the cost of production at home and abroad. We insist upon the maintenance of the principles of protection, and therefore rates of duty should be readjusted only when conditions have so changed that the public interest demands their alteration, but this work cannot safely be committed to any other hands than those of the Republican party. To entrust it to the Democratic party is to invite disaster. Whether, as in 1892, the Democratic party declared the protective tariff unconstitutional or whether it demands reform or tariff revision, its real object is always the destruction of the protective system. However specious the name, the purpose is ever the same. A Democratic tariff has always been followed by business adversity, a Republican tariff by business prosperity. To a Republican Congress and a Republican President this great question can be safely entrusted. When the only free trade country among the great nations agitates a return to protection, the chief protective country should not falter in maintaining it.

We have extended widely our foriegn markets and we believe in the adoption of all practicable methods for which further extension, including commercial reciprocity wherever reciprocal arrangements can be effected consistent with the principles of protection and without injury to American agriculture, American labor or any American industry.

TO UPHOLD GOLD STANDARD.

We believe it to be the duty of the Republican party to uphold the gold standard and the integrity and value of our national currency. The maintenance of the gold standard established by the Republican party cannot safely be committed to the Democratic party, which resisted its adoption and has never given any proof since that time of belief in it on fidelity to it.

CAPITAL AND LABOR.

Combinations of capital and of labor are the results of the economic movement of the age, but neither must be permitted to infringe upon the rights and interests of the people. Such combinations, when lawfully formed for lawful purposes, are alike entitled to the protection of the laws, and neither can be permitted to break them.

Mary's Wicked Ram.

Maid Mary had a hard browed ram, as black as any crow, and everywhere that Mary went the ram was sure to go.

It went with her to Zion church one peaceful Sabbath day, and Mary thought it would behave in a religious way.

She wisely counseled it enroute, and begged it to be good, and rammy shook his whiskerettes as if to say he would (not).

A deacon met them at the door, and said it would be a sin to see a wicked beast at church, but rammy butted in!

The deacon got a plexus punch that stretched him on the floor, and the subsequent proceedings interested him do more.

The congregation rubbernecked with widely staring eyes, the superstitious thinking 'twas the devil in disguise.

A sister from her seat arose—she fain would hence depart—but got a chug behind her back that almost broke her heart.

"I will expel the sinful brute!" cried Brother Pettigrew, but in his midst the rammy's brow was buried p. d. q.

A choir man threw a prayer stool to crush the warlike ram, and landed it with vigor on poor Mary's diaphragm.

The preacher said that kindness would subdue wild beasts and birds, and moved toward the waiting pet with soft endearing words.

Then came a dull and sickening thud! The pastor, where was he? Go ask the sister in whose lap he lit ungracefully.

Then sent they for the butcher boy, who slew the aged ram, and fixed its meat with chemicals, and sold it for spring lamb.—Denver Post.

DEER PARK HOTEL.

DEER PARK, MARYLAND.

This famous Allegheny Mountain hostelry will open on June 18, with prospect for a brilliant season. The twelve cottages have been renovated and painted, inside and out. Two of the choisest can be secured if application is made at once. Many suites of rooms have been engaged in the hotel.

The popularity of this resort is due to its splendid location, 2,800 feet above the sea level, out of range of malaria and mosquitoes. Every convenience is provided for guests. Delightful rooms and an excellent cuisine The hotel is provided with all modern improvements for comfort; and bowling alleys, billiard rooms, tennis courts golf links, swimming pools, etc., for amusements. An entirely new livery equipment has been installed.

Three solid vestibuled trains each way daily with Pullman cars via the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad between New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Cincinnatti, Louisville and St. Louis. Stop-overs allowed on all through tickets.

Address W. E. BURWELL, Manager, Camden Station, Baltimore, until June 1, afterward Deer Park, Md.

July 31st.

For Sale.

A cottage at Mountain Lake Park, Md.; 12 rooms, kitchen and attic; is used as a boarding house, and has good patronage; splendid location, near Auditorium. Also, 10 acres of good land one-half mile south of Mt. Lake Park, all cleared except 1½ acres. For further particulars address or call on F. P. ARNOLD, Mt. Lake Park, Garrett county, Md. 49-26t

Florida Fruit And Truck Lands.

The Manatee section of the West Coast of Florida, below the frost line, presents golden opportunities for the trucker and fruit-grower. Descriptive pamphlets mailed free. The Seaboard Air Line Ry. offers the best service to the South and Southwest. For information address W. E. Conklyn, Gen. Agt. 1411 Chestnut St. Philadelphia. Aug. 1.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

General Wilson's Famous Raid

A FORTIETH ANNIVERSARY WAR STORY

June 22-29, 1864

[Copyright, 1904, by G. L. Kilmer.]

ONE of the boldest operations in the history of the cavalry corps of the Army of the Potomac took place in connection with the movement of the Second and Sixth corps against the Weldon railroad. General Sheridan was at this time, June 22, 1864, absent on the expedition to Lynchburg, which resulted in a cavalry battle at Trevillian Station, on the Central railway, north of Richmond, between Sheridan with the divisions of Gregg and Torbert and the Confederates under Hampton and Fitz-Hugh Lee. Sheridan left the division of James H. Wilson to accompany the Army of the Potomac, and it took the lead from the field of Cold Harbor to the James river.

After crossing the river and taking a short rest Wilson was re-enforced by Kautz's division, belonging to Butler's army, and the column started on the 22d with general instructions to cross the country south of Petersburg and strike the intersection of the Petersburg and Lynchburg and the Richmond and Danville railroads. This would cut communications from Petersburg and Richmond south and west.

Wilson's combined force was less than 6,000 men. He crossed the Weldon road without opposition, dashed across the Lynchburg road and struck it fourteen miles below Petersburg, sweeping south thirty miles to the crossing of the Danville road. The railroad track, the depots, bridges and all the rolling stock were completely destroyed. At the crossing of Staunton river, twenty miles farther south, Wilson found the bridge guarded by earthworks, garrisoned by infantry and supplied with artillery. The river was not fordable, and a brave attack, led by General Kautz, failed to carry the position. At this moment W. H. F. Lee brought up his cavalry division and attacked Wilson in the rear and managed to divide Wilson and Kautz and to put his whole force between them.

The raiders were now 100 miles within the enemy's lines. The news of their destructive work had gone into Petersburg, and the forces there were scattering in all directions to intercept them. At every crossroad they found militia troops in position to oppose them, and often their scouting parties and pickets were surrounded and made prisoners. The cavalrymen of Wilson and Kautz were continually in the saddle, not daring to encamp for sleep or to cook rations. Their fare was anything that could be had, sometimes kernels of hard corn, which men and horses munched together.

Wilson sent word to Kautz to retire the best he could, and with his own force he traveled as rapidly as possible back toward the Weldon road. A rapid ride of eighty miles brought him to the Nottoway river, thirty miles south of Petersburg and ten miles from the Weldon road. From this point Wilson started northeast on a road that would carry him across the Weldon road and to Prince George's Court House, east of Petersburg and in rear of Meade's army. But W. H. F. Lee had sent word to Petersburg of the precarious position in which he had placed his enemies, and General Robert E. Lee at once recalled Hampton, who at that time was dogging Sheridan's column across the peninsula toward James river. Hampton brought up three brigades of cavalry and reached Ream's Station, on the Weldon railroad, on June 28. Here he met Chambliss' brigade of W. H. F. Lee's division and also found two brigades of infantry from Petersburg, under command of General Mahone, posted to cover the railroad. This point was Wilson's crossing place, and he expected to meet here the infantry of Meade's army sent out to seize and hold this road. Hampton now deployed two brigades across the road where Wilson was coming up, and he attacked the moving column, keeping up the battle until night. Wilson's men, aided by Kautz, who was again with him, fought desperately. But Wilson learned what force was behind Hampton, and he now determined to push north again up the Weldon road toward Petersburg, where he expected to find some of Meade's men. Wilson withdrew in the night, leaving Kautz in position.

At the time of the separation of General Kautz from the main command that daring commander found himself surrounded on three sides by the enemy in overwhelming force. On the fourth side was the steep embankment leading to a cut in the Weldon railroad, beyond which was a supposedly impassable swamp. Kautz had but two regiments. Most men would have surrendered, but not he. Spurring down the embankment amid a plunging fire, he led his regiments up the opposite embankment, rode boldly into the swamp, which a drought had fortunately rendered passable, and escaped with nearly his whole command.

One of General Wilson's staff officers had remained with the party cut off from Wilson's moving column when Hampton intercepted it, and General Kautz sent him with a small bodyguard to cut his way through the enemy and report to Meade. This officer, Captain Whitaker, made a bold dash and got through the lines himself, though he lost all of his escort in the melee, and he reported to Meade at army headquarters within a few hours. Wilson had meanwhile wheeled his column around on the back track to succor Kautz, and, having made a circuit compassing the Weldon road and found no Union troops in possession, he determined to destroy everything that could impede the movements of his men and fight his way out at any cost. The enemy was east, north and west of him, but a wide circuit south and then east might carry him far enough from the enemy to enable him to reach some Union force which he supposed would be sent south to aid him. His ammunition was given to his men, his wagons and cannon caissons destroyed.

Before the column could get away, however, Mahone's infantry attacked the line in front and Fitz-Hugh Lee assailed the flank. Mahone cut through, separating Wilson's column again, but there was confusion on the Confederate side as well as with Wilson's men, and Kautz, by a rapid march, dashed off across the flank of his enemy, and, riding hard, abandoning and spiking his cannon on the way, he succeeded in reaching the Army of the Potomac without further opposition. Wilson, with his party, kept on in the southerly course.

Meantime Captain Whitaker had reached Meade's headquarters and brought to the army the first intelligence from Wilson since he set out on the raid. The Sixth corps, the one lying nearest to the Welden road on the south of the Union army, was sent out toward Ream's Station, where it was now known that Hampton and Wilson had fought on June 29. Arriving there, it was found that Mahone's infantry had withdrawn.

After crossing the Nottoway river and moving east and north Wilson came to the Blackwater river, a deep stream having the same course as the Nottoway, to the north and east of it. Here the bridge was gone, having been destroyed in a previous cavalry raid by Kautz. There were no fords, but by cutting stringers in the woods and gathering boards and planks around the country he succeeded in crossing; but he was not a moment too soon. His roundabout course had brought him nearer to the Confederate forces that he had left behind on Stony creek, and Hampton and Fitz-Hugh Lee were close up to him. Wilson destroyed the bridge within sight of his foes and finally galloped up to the protection of gunboats on James river some distance below the army depot at City Point.

It was now July 2, and the raiders had been out ten days. They had traveled in direct line over 300 miles and had not halted except to work or to fight. The men and animals had no rest and but partial supplies of food. Much of the time the stars and their compasses had been their only guides, and at no time after crossing the Weldon railroad to the westward had they knowledge of the whereabouts of their enemies. Under such circumstances only a sharp vigilance at all times, the capacity for endurance and personal gallantry could save the expedition from total disaster and the men from death or imprisonment.

WHITAKER MADE A BOLD DASH.

General Kautz reported that his command became so much worn out physically that they fell asleep in their saddles while under the fire of the enemy in battle. In many cases men were seized by the enemy while man and horse were both drowsing on the tedious picket watch.

Regarding the results of this raid General Grant says in his official report of the campaign: "The damage done to the enemy in this expedition more than compensated for the losses we sustained. It severed all connection by railroad with Richmond for several weeks."

The actual railroad destruction amounted to sixty miles of track and all the equipment along the road.

The losses on the Union side amounted to 240 killed and wounded and 1,261 missing. Twelve guns had been abandoned, one battery of six having been spiked by Kautz and then overturned in the swamp.

GEORGE L. KILMER.

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WELLINGTON.

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$60.00.

A strictly high-grade, up-to-date machine, combining all the best features of other Typewriters with many vital advantages of its own. The writing is always in sight, the alignment is always perfect, they are built for hard work and plenty of it; are simple in construction and are very rapid. Do not buy a TypeBriter of any kind until you investigate the WELLINGTON.

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Come around and see what 5 and 10c will do.

THE LITTLE MAN.

Muco-Solvent is an indispensible household remedy because it is a preventive as well as a cure, and because it arrests development of all contageous germs and bacterial diseases. It cures croup, colds, tonsilitis with its associated ills and all inflamed and catarrhal conditions of the mucous surface. It is a harmless vegetable preparation that may safely be administered to the tenderest babe. If not for sale in your neighborhood, write to

THE PIEDMONT SUPPLY CO.,

Sole Agents for Muco-Solvent. Piedmont, W. Va.

Oakland Model Steam Bakery

The Place to Buy the Best Bread Cakes and Pies.

Our aim is to make Bread "As Good as Mother made it," and we have been successful and have stopped all the drudgery of home baking with the use of Modern Machinery Have you ever experienced as the following reads:

Your wife has gone out in the country;
You're left alone; what a pity,
With nothing to do but to ponder
And read out aloud to the kitty.

You run out of bread in the morning;
But knowing 'tis easy to make it,
You swiftly adjourn to the kitchen
And silently start in to bake it.

Take two coffee cups full of flour,
And water sufficient to "dough" it;
A thimble of salt for the "season,"
Then roll it, and poke it, and blow it.

And blow it, and poke it, and roll it,
And pinch it, and push it, and flop it,
And punch it, and pound it, and pull it,
And monkey around till you drop it.

Then clean it off nice with a towel,
And sock in a yeast cake to "raise" it;
Now drop in some soda to "short" it,
And smear on some butter to "glaze" it.

Then place it 'way back in the oven,
(That is if you've moulded and "set" it);
Close up all the doors of the kitchen,
Go in and sit down and forget it.

Go set yourself down in the parlor,
And read from "The Science of Baking;"
Read on till you smell something burning,
Then think of the bread you are making.

Now hop, skip snd jump to the kitchen,
And as you hop nigher and nigher,
You know by the smoke in the hallway
The blooming old bread is on fire.

Then hustle it out in the alley,
Juggle it, fumble it, shie it;
Then gently dig up a nickel
And go to the baker's and buy it.

Special Sales of Cakes Saturday.

Special Prices on All Cakes.

Ice Crean Delivered on Sunday. Leave Orders Saturday.

Our first sale of Cakes was a tremendous success.

CUPID AND THE COMET

By ANNA S. RICHARDSON

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It had been bad enough, said the cowboys, to have Buena Vista county turned into a rendezvous for invalids in various stages of hay fever, bronchitis and consumption. It was an outrage to have one's favorite barroom remodeled into a sanitarium, but it was heaping insult upon injury to have a twenty-five horsepower French racer flashing over roads—and good roads, too—long sacred to the festive cow pony.

With Harvey Thatcher, owner of said racer, the good roads surrounding Fort Norton, the county seat of Buena Vista county, had been the main attraction. When his physicians had ordered Colorado air, Thatcher had stipulated that section of eastern Colorado where the roads would permit him to break the already brilliant record of the Comet. And so it happened that he and his machine, his valet and his chauffeur, were thorns in the flesh of the cowboy element, even as the latter had worried the respectable faction among the early citizens of Fort Norton.

The cowboys had barely become accustomed to the presence of the Comet in their midst and had decided that it might prove dangerous to shoot up a gasoline engine when there arose fresh cause for dissatisfaction. Nan Bearce took to riding in the Comet. And Nan was the prettiest girl in Buena Vista county, or all the adjoining counties, for that matter. She had been the toast of every camp on the range, the belle at every ball, the queen of every county fair tournament in which the cowboys had fought for honors after their own peculiar fashion. Her favors had been evenly distributed, and her devotion had gone to her worthless father, who ran the one shoe shop of which Fort Norton could boast. A dilapidated, evil smelling den he kept at the end of the street leading north from the postoffice, but the three rooms behind the shop were as fresh and sweet as Nan's stout arms and sunshiny nature could keep them.

There were men, dozens of them, in Buena Vista county who would have

THE MOB CAME UPON THE COMET TWO MILES FROM HETH'S RANCH.

been willing to overlook the father, miserable, drunken wretch that he was, for love of the girl, but she seemed too proud to foist the old man on any of her anxious suitors. The only favor she had ever been known to accept was at the hands of Ben Heth, a stolid, almost morose young ranchman, who had started into the stock raising business in a small way and who held himself aloof from the rollicking, roistering element which had terrorized Fort Norton at regular intervals. When old Bearce had been smitten with smallpox Heth, under cover of darkness, had removed him to his own ranch because of Nan's horror of the pesthouse, and the three had endured the relentless quarantine together. Then the intimacy had apparently been broken off, old Bearce going back to his bench, Nan to her poverty stricken life and Heth to his lonely existence on the cattle range.

All this was before Thatcher and the Comet came to Fort Norton. After old Bearce had skillfully mended some rents in Thatcher's leather robes the friendship between the dashing young automobilist from New York and the humble and beautiful daughter of the village shoemaker became town gossip. Women discussed it over their back fences and at the sewing circle of the Union church. Men shook their heads around the stove at Gilbert's general store, and the news spread out on the range. Thatcher was making a fool of Nan Bearce, and there were mutterings that boded ill for the owner of the Comet. The only man who declined to discuss the situation was Ben Heth and that even after Nan and young Thatcher had ridden out to his ranch twice in the devil's wagon, as one old woman called it. To be sure, the chauffeur was in attendance, but what was a chauffeur perched up in the back seat with Nan—enticing, alluring Nan—her soft, brown hair tossed by the wind, her eyes dancing with the excitement of the run, urging the young New Yorker on to higher speed?

Once they had been seen coming back to town at a slow pace, with Ben trying to keep his astonished pony within talking distance of the machine. Parties who had witnessed the scene reported it variously. Some said that Ben appeared to enjoy the proceeding, more fool he, while others maintained that he was berating Nan for unfaithfulness, even in the presence of his rival.

But Ben's love affair was utterly forgotten in the face of more momentous events which came with the roundup. The H. O. Cattle company, with which Ben had worked before branching out for himself, discovered what it chose to designate as a shortage in H. O. calves and a corresponding and suspicious increase in calves with the Heth brand. The H. O. brand was a bar with an O on the end. The Heth brand was a dumbbell. Rumor—and rumor in Buena Vista county is an ugly customer—declared that it was easy to change the bar-O to the dumbbell. The air around Fort Norton became rife with things other than mere rumors, including some very bad whisky. And justice, as drink crazed cow punchers sometimes see it, works with appalling suddenness.

Rumors travel faster than half drunken cow punchers who stop at each saloon to drown their threats in bad whisky, and a twenty-five horsepower machine will travel faster than either. That was why the mob that had started out to hang Ben Heth as a sort of climax for the annual roundup came upon the Comet, its owner, his valet and his chauffeur two miles beyond Heth's ranch. They were still hunting for Heth, after having razed his ranch cabin. The Comet was piled high with luggage, a couple of dress suit cases showing above the boxes, and rubber blankets, which filled in the body of the machine. Thatcher explained in a casual way that he was trying some new roads and might be gone a week or more. The cowboys sent him on his way with a volley of shots. They were bent on more serious work.

The Comet shot along the country road, through the soft twilight and the limpid moonlight, straight across the state line into Nebraska. At precisely the same time the Overland limited was carrying a white faced but determined girl over the same state line.

Thatcher insisted upon giving away the bride and receiving the first kiss after the ceremony. He said it was due for excess baggage on the best run the Comet had ever made. Then the great red machine, its owner, his chauffeur and his valet rolled back to Fort Norton without the impressive array of luggage, and Harvey Thatcher, tenderfoot, from New York, announced that when a certain bunch of unmitigated fools had finished their annual spree and had recounted their blankety blank calves the bride and groom would come back to Fort Norton, at which time the damages claimed by said groom for injury done his property and his reputation would be paid or the sheriff of Buena Vista county and one Harvey Thatcher, Esq., would know the reason why, whereupon said Harvey Thatcher promptly rose in the estimation of the cowboy element, and his horseless vehicle was forgiven him.

What We Find In Old Schoolbooks.

Along with the writing in old schoolbooks there is more or less drawing. The very early books sometimes have fly leaf sketches of Indians and log houses. The later books, says Leslie's Monthly, have houses of more modern sort, and you find rude drawings of steamboats, horses, birds, flowers, faces and the like. Often a penny or other coin was slipped under the fly leaf and the surface of the paper covering the coin was rubbed with a piece of lead from the schoolboy's pocket or the blunt end of a pencil.

The children had numerous methods for defacing their schoolbooks, and they also had certain devices for keeping them in good order. Many of the older books are protected by an outer cover of sheepskin neatly folded in at the edges and sewed in place with homespun tow. After 1825 this outer covering was apt to be calico, and sometimes there were tie strings attached to the sides. The girls were addicted to the use of a "thumb paper" folded and slipped in where the thumb rested when the book was in use.

Her Opinion.

He was very badly gone in love indeed, as may be judged by the fact that he sat up till the wee sma' hours and nibbled two inches off a pen in composing the following epic:

Beautiful one with eyes so blue,
Oh, how my fond heart sighs for you!
Sweet spirit, listen to me now,
Hear once again my ardent vow!

There was about two feet six inches of this soul inspiring verse, and he sent it to the object of his adoration, with a request that she would express an opinion on its merits. He got it.

Dear Mr. Theodore Hopkins—You ask me for my opinion of your verses. I do not like to hurt your feelings, but if you will read the initial letters of the first four lines downward I may say that you express my sentiments exactly. Yours very truly, MABEL BROWNE.

And when Theodore strung the first four letters together he pondered bitterly.—London Telegraph.

The Harm Noise Does.

Noise is an undoubted factor in impairing the tone of the nerve centers. Whether we are conscious of it or not, it hurts the brain and has a deafening, dazing, bewildering effect on the mental processes. It tires the brain and tends to produce cerebral hyperemia. To live in a noisy atmosphere is to shorten one's day. Irritability, neurasthenia, insomnia, are common effects. The tympanum, or drum membrane, of the ear is injured, the circulation of the cerebro spinal fluid is disturbed and the nerve cells themselves suffer as though subjected to mechanical violence.—Family Doctor.

COLONEL MONROE

Judge Sawyer Deplores the Disappearance of Party Lines

By FREDERICK UPHAM ADAMS

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"IT'S a long time since I have had the pleasure of listening to an old fashioned political argument," remarked Judge Sawyer, laying aside his favorite paper. "And it's a long time since I have read an editorial with the familiar political ring. When I first subscribed for this paper it never had a word of censure for a Democrat or a kindly statement about a Republican or his party. In those days—and they were not long ago—a Democrat would not allow a Republican paper to come into his house, and a Republican never saw the inside of a Democratic journal. It is not so in these prosaic times."

"When I was first elected to congress," observed Colonel Monroe, "party feeling ran so high in and around Lincolnville that persons of opposite political beliefs had as little to do with one another as possible. Young women marched in torchlight parades and signed agreements pledging themselves never to marry men who did not vote as did the fathers and brothers of these young women. All members of each of the two great parties firmly believed that the rival organization was bent on ruining the country. Shootings and murders for political causes were common. As a rule, Democratic merchants depended for their patronage on Democratic customers, and it was seldom that any but Republicans entered Republican stores."

"I remember very well," mused Judge Sawyer, "what a row was created when it was discovered that the new minister of our church was not in political accord with the majority of his congregation. He was an eloquent, able and God fearing man and never tinctured his sermons with the slightest hint of politics, but he was compelled to resign and seek a call from a community which imagined it voted as it prayed."

"I haven't changed my political opinions in forty years," declared Postmaster Jenkins proudly. "I have never voted for a man who wasn't on my ticket and never will, and I think that a man who is always flopping around from one party to another is not to be trusted."

"How do you account for this increasing lack of partisan feeling?" asked Judge Sawyer, addressing Colonel Monroe.

"There are no clearly defined political issues and have not been in recent campaigns," answered Colonel Monroe. "It is no longer possible for an intelligent man to give cogent reasons for allegiance to either of the leading parties. Our elections are decided by appeals to the commercial instinct of the community or nation and by the personal popularity of the respective candidates. Great principles of abstract justice are no longer involved in political campaigns. It is impossible to name an issue which fairly divides Republicans and Democrats. The tariff question comes as near as any to forming such an issue, and yet each party contains in its ranks men of all shades of belief on the subject of tariff regulation."

"How about the trusts?" suggested Judge Sawyer. "Are there not indications that party lines will be drawn on the question of the regulation or suppression of these monopolies?"

"Not the slightest indication," was the prompt reply. "Both platforms will assert that the trusts must and shall be suppressed, but neither will contain rational suggestions as to how this suppression is to be brought about. The so called trusts are within the domain of business and commerce, and modern business men do not allow politicians to seriously interfere in their affairs. Do you suppose for one moment that it is possible to utilize the machinery of either party to elect and install an administration seriously bent on the destruction of the various combines which are commonly classed as trusts?"

"There certainly is a strong popular sentiment in favor of some move against these combinations," asserted Judge Sawyer.

"I don't believe it," declared Colonel Monroe. "There is a lively public curiosity as to what will develop from the present trust form of industry, but the people are as much in the dark and as little inclined to make a radical move against the trusts at the present time as are the politicians. The people don't like trusts, neither do they like cyclones or droughts, and they are as powerless to suggest remedies for the latter as for the former. The business interests will select the candidates, their representatives will write both platforms, and the people will make their choice. The task of consolidating industries and eliminating competition will continue the same after election as before. The trust is an issue, but the time has not come when it can be made a political one. It is an economic problem in process of evolution. Political parties can neither hasten nor retard the processes of evolution. It is their province to carry into effect the results of evolution, and the trust is not yet a finished product."

"It seems strange to me that the people take so little interest in matters which years ago would have stirred the nation from ocean to ocean," said Judge Sawyer after a pause. "I thought the Philippine question would arouse intense interest, but it did not. No one seems to care very much about the alleged disfranchisement of the negro in the south. There is more genuine public interest in a city election than in a national one. Why is this?"

"It is because manufacturing, financial and commercial interests are in complete and undisturbed control of the situation," was the reply. "More than at any time in the history of the world its inhabitants are engaged in the pursuit of wealth. We have all the liberty we seem to need, so that question does not worry us. A serious quarrel with a nation worthy of our prowess is impossible. With peace assured at home and abroad it is inevitable that everything becomes subordinated to business. When our liberties were menaced patriots and statesmen were selected by the people to represent them. When sectional strife divided the nation men of violent partisanship filled the seats in congress and in our legislatures. An era is always fittingly represented by those selected by the electorate. This is a business era, and our lawmakers represent finance and trade. Our national senate safeguards the interests of business enterprises national in their scope, while the lower house of congress attends to the commercial requirements of the various districts."

"Is not that too severe an arraignment of our representatives?" asked Judge Sawyer.

"I do not intend to reflect in any way upon the character of congress or of the various legislative and municipal bodies," declared Colonel Monroe. "I am simply attempting to make plain my belief that this is an era of business and trade and to point out the fact that it is only natural that these dominant interests should control legislation. Nothing more important than business occupies the public eye and ear. Of course there are honest and dishonest business interests, but it is always safe to assume that any legislative body is fairly representative of the prevailing sentiment and the average honesty of its constituents. But here is the point I am driving at—business problems do not make attractive or spectacular campaign issues. The people as a mass take little interest in the discussion of business problems which have been injected into political campaigns. In the second place, the divergence of opinion between the business interests which control the respective parties is so slight that I can see no necessity for the expense and turmoil of an election."

"In other words," suggested Judge Sawyer, "you hold that the business interest is dominant in both parties and has practically consolidated them into a trust. This, you hold, accounts for the lack of public interest in political affairs."

"Exactly so," continued the colonel. "And, in my opinion, this consolidation ends the conflict between these two great parties which under different names have existed more than a century. All of the issues which called them into existence have been settled for all time. There is as little difference between the principles of the two great parties as there is in the meaning of the words 'Republican' and 'Democrat.' There is no clearly marked division of opinion on such great questions as the construction of the constitution, state rights, slavery and other issues which once inflamed the public mind. You cannot draw party lines on any of the minor new issues which are being discussed. Both parties are pledged to 'conserve the interests of honestly invested capital,' and both are devoted in their love and admiration of the 'working classes.' There remains only the personality of the candidates."

"I believe you are right in your analysis of the situation," said Judge Sawyer, "but it is one which, in my opinion, is not to be desired. A republic such as ours needs two aggressive and evenly matched parties. When a nation is making real progress there is no lack of great issues on which there may be honest difference of opinion."

"Like all calms, political ones are followed by storms," observed the colonel. "Though the surface of the political sea is unruffled, there are clouds in the sky which predict rough weather ahead. The perfection of machinery, the concurrent organization of the forces of capital and labor, the piling up of enormous fortunes, the suppression of competition by fair and unfair methods, the corrupt use of money in elections and in influencing legislation—these and other forces are at work. New issues will give birth to new parties, and I am so confirmed an optimist that I feel sure the coming contests will result in national good. I thoroughly agree with Mr. Carnegie, who holds that the American people have it in them to justly settle any problem arising from existing conditions."

"Carnegie is all right," declared Postmaster Jenkins, with sudden enthusiasm. "He's going to give Lincolnville a $15,000 library."

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LOCAL AND OTHERWISE

Incidents and Events at Home and Nearby—Personal Mention, Etc.

Mr. William Miller, of Accident, was a visitor to Oakland Tuesday.

Mrs. G. A. Fraley and little son were guests of relatives at Terra Alta Tuesday evening.

Dr. and Mrs. Stanton, of Charleston, W. Va., are here as guests of Mrs. Rachael Bullard.

Mr. James S. Lakin, of Terra Alta, visited Oakland yesterday, being the guests of Mr. D. E. Offutt.

Mrs. Charles Howard and family, of Baltimore, have arrived in Oakland and are domiciled in their summer residence on Quality Hill.

Leave all orders at the Oakland Model Steam Bakery for ice cream, cakes, pies, etc., for the 4th of July, not later than Saturday.

Dr. B. A. Reese, of Cameron, W. Va., was the guest several days last week of Dr. and Mrs. R. B. Ward at their home on Green street.

Rev. Dr. R. B. Ward, who was elected one of the members of the publishing committee of the Pittsburg *Christian Advocate*, spent several days this week in Pittsburg attending a meeting of the committee.

Miss Mabel Thayer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John O. Thayer, of Thayerville, who attended the Normal here during the spring term, returned to her home yesterday afternoon.

Mrs. D. Y. Morris, of Kingwood, accompanied by her daughter, the editor's wife and little daughter, went to Vineland, N. J., last Thursday for a week's visit to friends.

Mr. D. C. Feather, who arrived with his bride at Mountain Lake Park from Pitcairn, Pa., last Wednesday afternoon, was in Oakland Saturday. After visiting at the Park a few days Mr. and Mrs. Feather returned to Pitcairn Tuesday.

Mr. Clarence V. Guard, of Friendsville, was here a few days last week installing a new switchboard for the West Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania Telephone Company. He returned to his home Saturday evening.

Mr. Charles H. Shaffer, of Washington, D. C., who visited his father and mother up in No. 8 several days recently, passed through Oakland Monday on his return to Washington where he is employed in the Patent Office as one of the examiners.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Renninger spent Sunday as guests of relatives at Eglon, W. Va.

Mrs. P. S. McConner and daughter Agatha, of Baltimore, are here on a visit to Mr. and Mrs. N. S. Heindel.

Mrs. E. M. Cundiff, of Elkins, W. Va., is here as the guests of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Swink.

Mrs. Thomas Coddington returned yesterday afternoon from a week's visit to her daughter, Mrs. Abram Lawton, at Lonaconing.

Orphans' Court Judge Jacob Feik, of Accident, who was here Tuesday attending court, made this office a pleasant visit.

Mrs. Dr. R. B. Ward, with a party of friends from Cameron and elsewhere went to St. Louis last Thursday where she will visit the Fair for two or three weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Wilson Humbird and family, of Cumberland, came up to Oakland last week and will spend the summer here, occupying the residence of Mrs. Mattie Townshend on Alder street.

Sheriff Edward J. Frantz advertises in this paper today the sale of a tract of 102 acres of land situated in Election District No. 12. The sale will take place on Saturday, July 23rd, in front of the court house.

The Misses Sarah Jennings, Gerda Mariott and Lucretia Warnick constituted a bevy of very pretty girls that visited friends in Salisbury on Saturday and Monday. They came down from the town of Jennings on the Jennings R. R., riding in the cab with Uncle Josh Messersmith.—Elk Lick Star.

Rev. E. Manges, who officiated at the wedding of his son near Hummellstown, Pa., last Wednesday, returned to Oakland Thursday morning, accompanied by his daughter, Miss Anna, who taught school during the winter at York, Pa., and who will remain here during the summer.

Mr. E. J. Hamill, of Blaine, one of the members of the new coal corporation which was recently formed under the laws of this state and known as the Hamill Coal and Mining Company of Garrett County, was here Monday on business connected with the enterprise. The new company expects to begin active operations upon the opening of their mine and the installation of the requisite machinery as soon as possible. The corporation has a paid-up capital of $25,000 and is composed of the Hamill brothers.

FIREWORKS ON THE FOURTH.

An Order Issued by the Mayor Prohibits Firing of Certain Kinds.

Tuesday Mayor McComas issued the following order governing the firing of fireworks on the Fourth within the city limits:

"The large fire cracker will not be allowed on any street or alley in the city limits.

"Cartridges and dynamite caps, canes and toys pistols will also be prohibited ourtide of private premises.

"The usual night fireworks within the city limits, such as Roman candles, sky rockets and the like will not be prohibited when used with discretion. They must be aimed into open space and directed above pedestrians' heads.

"Any person shooting Roman candles at people on the streets will be promptly arrested.

"The small boy and the small fire cracker will be permitted after 12:30 p. m., or before 10 a. m. From 10 a. m. until noon, or after the parade, all fire works, crackers, toy pistols of any description will be positively prohibited, and arrest will promptly follow any one violating this order.

"HENRY W. MCCOMAS, Mayor."

Mr. W. A. Smith, of Hoyes, arrived here this morning from Chicago and St. Louis. In the former city he was one of the doorkeepers at the National Republican Convention and after the adjournment of that body went to St. Louis where he visited the Fair.

Mr. William Boughner, of Fairmont, West Va., who was at Webster Springs, W. Va., for several weeks where he went for the benefit of his health, arrived in Oakland yesterday morning and went down to Mr. G. W. Delawder's, on Deep Creek, where his family has been for for a week or two. Mr. Boughner's health is very much improved.

Mr. George T. Brew, who resides at Ronceverte, West Va., where he has been engaged in the manufacture of lumber and shingles since he left Oakland about two yeaas ago, was here a day or two last and this week seeing his many friends and also visiting his nephew, Austin Brew, of Pittsburg, who has been at The Rest during the past several months.

Elsewhere in this paper today we republish an article taken from the Pocatello (Idaho) *Advance* describing the workings of the Inman Mining Company in which considerable local capital is invested. From the report above referred to and from reports received from private sources it is safe to presume that the mines of this company are sure to become dividend payers to the stockholders.

Mr. Daniel Miller, of the Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., came up to Oakland last Friday night, being summoned here on account of the extreme illness of his niece, Miss Percy Brady, whose life at the time was almost despaired of but who since has rallied and is now much better. Mr. Miller returned to Washington Tuesday night.

Mr. Daniel Willink, of near London, England, who with a party of his countrymen came to this county some thirty years ago where they engaged in agriculture on what is now known as the Goat farm, and who returned to England some ten years later, is again in Oakland renewing old acquaintances, having arrived here from St. Louis and San Francisco, where he has business interests, last Saturday. Mr Willink is much impressed with the improvements made in the town and surrounding country. He will leave here tomorrow and sail for England from New York on Friday of next week.

Stetson's "Uncle Tom's Cabin" in the mammoth double production of "Uncle Tom,s Cabin" will appear on Monday, July 4th, at the lot corner Third and Pennington streets in Oakland. The renditoin of Uncle Tom by this well-known and well-liked company will never grow old. The management evidently believes in the maxim: "What's worth doing is worth doing well." There runs the through this grand story a pathos peculiarly touching and sweet. It speaks the universal language of the heart. It reflects like a mirror the innermost phases of the human emotions. It is more than a play—it is a moral classic. It argues for two of the greatest themes that can engage the mind—human liberty and the immortality of the soul. Notwithstanding the frequent production of this play, it is never produced in the sumptuous manner by other companies as it is in Stetson's. It is like meeting and old friend after year's absence. In his theatric offerings, Manager Washburn has brought together all the requisities that may go to make up a really great production and one it will be a real loss to miss.

LILLER—Martha, aged three years, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Clyde Liller, died on last Friday evening at the home of her parents in Oakland. The funeral took place Sunday, being conducted by Dr. Scott, with interment in the Oakland cemetery.

REPLY TO "UNIQUE METHODS."

The Teachers of the Oakland School Have Something to Say in Reply to the "Journal".

To the Editer of The Republican.

Inasmuch as the *Journal's* malicious but rapid utterances last week, anent the festival held by the undersigned teachers of the Oakland public school, are not only misleading but positively and inexcusably false, so far as coupling our honorable Board of County School Commissioners with the movement is concerned, we deem it meet and proper, and but an act of simple justice to those worthy officials to state most emphatically that the idea of holding a festival originated with us and us alone, and that the School Board was in utter ignorance of the project until after the plans had been matured. And we desire right here to enter our vigorous protest against the *Journal's* contemptible attempt to strike at the county school officials over our shoulders and cast aspersion upon innocent parties on account of acts for which we were wholly responsible and for which censure was due us, if at all.

It seems to us that an editor who is actuated by sincere and honorable motives would at least be desirous of obtaining facts in any particular case before undertaking to pass an opinion upon its merits or demerits, but it appears that in this instance the facts which could have been easily obtained, were not what was wanted, because they would not have served the purpose of the picayunish editor who never fails to take advantage of the slightest excuse to vent his petty spleen against the present Board of County School Commissioners, of whom he seems not only insanely jealous but impotently envious because of the notable fact that they have made a signal success of the schools of the county where he did nothing but make a miserable failure of school affairs when he was president of the School Board and conducted things to suit himself during his incumbency of that office and under whose direction and manipulation the present school edifice was built in 1894 and on account of whose erection we only had *seven weeks'* school that year, whereas the coming scholastic term under the present board will consist of *seven and one-half months*. Besides, the amount expended for the building was amply sufficient to have afforded us an up-to-date structure, modernly and sanitarily arranged, such as would not have needed remodling so soon as now imperatively demanded. And in this connection the question naturally suggests itself to the inquiring mind why did'nt this contentious and fault-finding editor demonstrate his worth as a school official when he had the opportunity? Because he lacked the ability to make the schools a success he evidently imagines it to be his just duty to malign those who are making them among the best in the State, an act worthy only of the small and envious mind and which forcibly reminds one of the words of the poet—

"Base envy withers at another's joy
And hates that excellence it cannot reach."

Furthermore, and to his discredit, be it said, an increase from a seven weeks' term during one of the years of his administration as the leading school official to a seven and a-half months term under the *regime* of the present Board of School Commissioners, dosen't seem to be worthy of anything but condemnation in the estimation of this remarkable exponent of "unique methods" in journalism, but envy and jealousy, the twin weaknesses of human nature, seems to have proved too much for his frail mentality and he feebly succumbs to their baneful influences and makes an exhibition of driveling idiocy painful to behold.

Again, we are exceedingly astonished to learn from the same "unique" source that churches are charitable institutions, but public schools are not. Shades of departed philosophers, what an anomaly is here presented! Churches, which get their support mainly through the voluntary contributions of their members are charitable institutions (and in a certain sense this may be so); but (and here is the rub) public schools, which are wholly dependent upon the public for their support are hot, according to this eminent (?) and "unique" authority! The veriest school boy can see the absurdity of such a proposition and consequently an intelligent public have no difficulty in doing so, nor in deciding that the public school is mordmuch of a charitable institution than a church.

Again, upon the grounds that opposition to school improvements is unpatriotic, which is now generally conceded, the adverse criticism of our efforts by the "unique" journalist shows that he is lacking in patriotism and that he is not the friend of the public school that he vainly professes to be.

In conclusion, we beg to say that our aim as teachers in the public schools of Oakland is to make the school rooms as attractive and healthful as possible by removing as far as we are able, the harbinger of all manner of disease germs which was placed in the building according to plans of that infallible (?) ex-School Commissioner, ye editor of the *Journal*.

J. I. SOLLARS,
H. A. LORADITCH,
MAE HAMILL,
ELIZABETH B. LEARY,
ZAIDEE BROWNING,
VIRGINIA JOHNSON.

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SPECIAL PRICES THIS WEEK.

Men's Dress shirts,	worth	$ 1.00	at	$ .60
" " "	"	.50	"	.39
" Black, all-wool worsted suits	"	12.00	"	9.00
" " " "	"	10.00	"	7.50
" " half " "	"	8.00	"	5.50
" Fancy all " "	"	10.00	"	7.75
" " mixed	"	8.00	"	4.99
" Summer light	"	any old price.		
Youths' 3-piece	"	10.00	at	6.75
" "	"	8.00	"	4.99
" "	"	6.00	"	3.99
Boys' 2-piece suits	from	.99	to	4.00
Children's 2-piece suits	"	.99	"	3.50
Men's Dress Pants	worth	5.00	"	3.25
" "	"	3.50	"	2.25
" Best Corduroy	"	3.50	"	2.49
Boys' " Knee-pants	"	.75	"	.45
Men's Hats worth $1.75 and $2.00			"	1.25
" Under wear, per suit	"	1.25	"	.90
" " " "	"	.75	"	.45

Come to Dixon & Kelso's on the 4th. The parade will pass the Store 7 times and will be 8 2-3 miles long, more or less.

Yours, respectfully,

DIXON & KELSO.

SUPERVISORS' MEETING.

Registrars Appointed and Attorney Elected last Saturday.

Under the provisions of the election law the Supervisors of Elections met last Saturday at the board room in Oakland and selected registration officers to serve for the ensuing year.

The meeting was attended by all members. Edmund Jamison, C. M. Miller and Edward E. Sollars, and Chas. A. Deffinbaugh, clerk.

The list of appointments made at the meeting is published in another column of this paper today.

The question of electing an attorney, which was deferred at a prior meeting of the Board was again taken up. Mr. Miller presented the name of Semmes Hamill for the position, while Mr. Jamison nominated Mr. W. R. Offutt. The latter was elected and assumed his duties at once.

At the meeting to be held in August additional judges and clerks of election will be named.

Lutheran Church Services.

Services at St. Mark's Lutheran ch. as follows: Prayer service every Wednesday at 7.30 p. m.; Catechize every Saturday, 2.00 p. m; Sabbath School, 9.30 p. m.; Christian Endeavor, Sunday, 7.00 p. m.; Preaching services next Sabbath at 8.00 p. m.; Council meeting Monday, 8.00 p. m.

Preaching in Deer Park Dutheran church next Sabbath at 11.00 a. m.

Wanted—A Horse.

A good, safe driving horse that can be used also for riding; not under 1100 lbs.; about 6 or 7 years old. Write particulars and price.

E. BOYNTON, Barnum, W. Va.

Pension Under Age Rule.

Charles Bill, of Grantsville, Md., Company D, Fifth Maryland, has been granted an increase from $8 to $12, under the age rule, being 72 years old. He was born in Germany. The claim was filed April 23, 1904, by Mr. Jacob Brown of Cumberland. The age cases seem to be settled promptly.

Administrators Appointed.

In the Orphans' Court Tuesday Messrs. Henry P. and William Weber, of Oakland, were appointed administrators of the personal estate of the late Henry Weber.

Charles E. Hilleary, of Gormania, was appointed administrator of the estate of Charles R. Cooper, late of Garrett county.

Third Quarterly Meeting.

The Third Quarterly Meeting will be held in St. Paul's M. E. church next Sunday. The Communion will be administered at the close of the morning sermon, which will be delivered by Rev. Dr. R. B. Ward, the Presiding Elder, who will preach at the evening service, beginning at 8 o'clock.

DEER PARK HOTEL.

DEER PARK, MARYLAND.

This famous Allegheny Mountain hostelry will open on June 18, with prospect for a brilliant season. The twelve cottages have been renovated and painted, inside and out. Two of the choisest can be secured if application is made at once. Many suites of rooms have been engaged in the hotel.

The popularity of this resort is due to its splendid location, 2,800 feet above the sea level, out of range of malaria and mosquitoes. Every convenience is provided for guests. Delightful rooms and an excellent cuisine The hotel is provided with all modern improvements for comfort; and bowling alleys, billiard rooms, tennis courts golf links, swimming pools, etc., for amusements. An entirely new livery equipment has been installed.

Three solid vestibuled trains each way daily with Pullman cars via the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad between New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Cincinnatti, Louisville and St. Louis. Stop-overs allowed on all through tickets.

Address W. E. BURWELL, Manager, Camden Station, Baltimore, until June 1, afterward Deer Park, Md.

July 31st.

Florida Fruit And Truck Lands.

The Manatee section of the West Coast of Florida, below the frost line, presents golden opportunities for the trucker and fruit-grower. Descriptive pamphlets mailed free. The Seaboard Air Line Ry. offers the best service to the South and Southwest. For information address W. E. Conklyn, Gen. Agt. 1411 Chestnut St. Philadelphia. Aug. 1.

Democratic National Convention, St Louis, Mo., July 6, One Fare For The Round Trip via Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

Tickets on sale July 2 to 5, inclusive., good returning leaving St. Louis not later than fifteen days, including date of sale.

Call on Ticket Agents for full information. July 5.

If You See It In Our Ad. It's So!

The Nobbiest line of Dress Shirts in town.

Our Neckwear for Ladies and Cents cannot be beaten.

We have added a nice line of the latest things in Trunks and Valices and Suit Cases.

A bargain in Lace Curtains, to close out.

A nice new line of Hammocks, Fruit Jars and Jelly Glasses.

S. L. Townshend & Son

Behind the Sweet Peas

A Memorial Day Story
By DAVID LOWRY

Copyright, 1903, by David Lowry

THE Widow Lacey loved sweet peas, and it is of her great bank, her monster wall, of sweet peas I am thinking now as the locusts' song swells, grows faint, rises again stronger, then suddenly ceases. Just so it rose on that July morning when the earth trembled under the tread of the armed hosts that marched toward Gettysburg.

There was a time when the widow neglected her flowers; when she sat on her porch with her sewing or knitting unnoticed, her hands lying motionless in her lap, while she seemed to be gazing at nothing, unless it was the line where the earth and sky met in the west.

The broad road crossed the hills there. Perhaps she was thinking of her son Jack, who was away somewhere. She never knew exactly where.

AN OFFICER RODE THROUGH THE VILLAGE.

Jack was marching with the hosts that swelled the ranks of the Union armies. But one day the widow received a letter that brought tears and brightness to her face again.

Jack was promoted. It wasn't the money, he wrote. It was the honor. He was the youngest captain in his division. But above everything else it was the certainty that he would obtain a few days' furlough. If it was only for one day he would hasten home to her.

So the widow resumed life again where it had apparently snapped off when Jack marched away. Everything appetizing and healthy grew apace in her garden. Her flowers were the envy of all her neighbors. But her sweet peas! They were the marvel of all who passed that way. In height, thickness and beauty they surpassed all that eyes had ever witnessed.

It was Archie Ray, an old flame of the widow's, who said one day:

"Dashed if I ever see anything like them vines, Mrs. Lacy! Must be an uncommon growth you've got. Why, a man coming along the lane back there can't see your house till he gets bang up against it. I'd given all I was paid for fighting in Mexico just to get behind a screen like that at Monterey. Why, it 'd mask a battery nicely."

Twenty good yards across the end of her lot the sweet peas stretched. The travelers on the great thoroughfare saw a mass, a blaze of lovely, variegated color. The widow's senses told her that they were as delicate, those flowers, as sweet and as fragile as the babes that had lain in her arms a brief time and then were recalled by the Giver of all bounty. She rejoiced now that Jack had laughingly put the trellis higher even than she had desired.

One morning (it was about a month after Jack was promoted) his mother was stooping, scissors in hand, in front of her sweet peas.

As she looked lovingly on the wall of green dashed with the spray of unfolding buds and full blown flowers a low rumble fell upon her. It was like the rumble of a dying storm. The widow listened attentively. Yes, the sky looked dull over there where the sound came from; there was a something that foretold a change.

By the time her tables and mantels were adorned with fresh flowers the rumbling sound was more distinct and so regular and frequent that the widow walked out and looked up and down the valley. The meaning of the sounds she heard dawned upon her. The mighty armies had met in battle. The thick sky was only the dust made by countless feet as men marched in battle array. The rumbling sound was the boom, boom of cannon.

A strange hush fell over nature. The cows stood anxious eyed in the brook, the chickens moved about uncertainly in a wary manner, while the geese stood stupidly in the middle of the dusty road with uplifted heads.

Long before noon the rumble of artillery was distinct. The dust rose in clouds; dull red pillars ascended slowly, bulged and swayed, reflecting the sun's rays, warped and twisted themselves, then melted away.

A strange sound, a muffled sound like the faint snapping of sticks, was wafted across the hills to groups of listeners gathered on the knoll opposite the widow's house. Then a fringe, the merest fringe, of men appeared on the horizon.

Fifteen minutes later a stream of wounded Federals limped through the village. The villagers were beside themselves with fear when the adjutant of a brigade, a handsome young man in a new uniform, rode through the village ordering the inhabitants to retire or be "caught between two fires."

The widow looked on composedly. She refused to leave her house. No arguments, no remonstrances, no inducements or threats affected her resolve. If the Federals were coming perhaps she would see her son.

The sun's rays on slanting muskets resolved themselves into shafts of white fire as wave after wave of men passed in undulating billows with muffled tread in dust ankle deep. The sheen of bright buttons, the glitter of scabbards, the glare of bright steel, danced along innumerable waves of infantry and cavalry. It seemed as if the coil steadily rounding the hill would never end.

This coil, this relentless coil, was indeed the leash, the rapidly loosening leash, that held the dogs of war. They were freed from the mighty strain imposed by long inactivity. Soon they would be at the enemy's throat. The fire that tipped their guns, leaping from file to file, would soon be dimmed by the awful glare of battle.

Suddenly a flash split the air in line with the widow's vision. A shriek that rent the heavens startled her. She stood on her feet. Two more flashes—two awful shrieks, followed by a crash that seemed to lift the house from its foundations succeeded so swiftly that the widow shut her eyes. And then—his presence was simultaneous with the flashes—a man with angry eyes and a bearded face pushed her out among the soldiers now rushing past in a trot.

They paid no attention to her. They were looking forward; every man there had his head well up. Their eyes were fixed on something distant. The bursting shell high overhead solved the riddle. They were moving in the direction of the enemy's cannon. The widow cast one look at her house. An immense hole was torn in the gable. The roof yawned over the cavity a shell made in its murderous mission. In terror the widow sped to her low springhouse. It was scarcely higher than her bake oven. Standing there, she strove to regain her self command. The clamor of battle filled the summer air.

Out of the dimness and vagueness of confused masses twisting in tangled lines wherever she looked the widow slowly discerned a stream of wagons returning with the Federal wounded They moved slowly at first, so slow that the road became blocked. Then the cries and oaths of the suffering, the awful groans and moans of the dying, drove the widow into the farthest part of her springhouse in an ecstasy of fear and horror.

But the imagination of a terror stricken woman is greater than contemplation of actual suffering. Soon the widow emerged from the springhouse again. God's sunlight, stained as it was; God's beautiful earth, blasted, torn ruthlessly as it was by wicked men, was a blessed relief from the sensations she experienced while seeking refuge in the earth.

So, standing there in the door of her springhouse, with the never ending chill of fear at her heart now, the Widow Lacy looked and listened like one in a day dream more frightful than a nightmare.

She could hear and distinguish voices now as question and answer followed. Vague apprehensions of defeat communicated themselves to the throng of men gathered on the roadway near her house. A single expression aroused her—"Battery B." With strained ear she hung on the response that followed.

"Captain Lacy's battery will be here in an hour. Our orders are to remain here and support him."

"Is Lacy all right?"

The widow clinched her hands. Oh, for the strength to pierce that crowd of men and horses!

"He was all right fifteen minutes ago."

Jack—her son Jack was alive!

Suddenly a cannon shot fairly cut its way through the throng, leaving a quivering mass lying on the ground where sturdy, brave men stood a moment before.

The widow was shading her eyes with her hands, trying to banish the horrible vision, when the earth trembled under the sound of horses' hoofs, and a battery crossed the slope like a whirlwind, to be checked behind her bank of sweet peas.

An officer rode rapidly along the edge of the broad road. The way was now clear. What expostulations and pleading and threats had failed to accomplish was accomplished only too well by the shot that maimed and killed scores. The distance was not great. The widow beheld her son.

While the horses pawed and snorted the battery that had leaped up the hill behind the sweet peas as if sped there by Jove sent shell after shell into the very midst of the Confederates.

But long before the earth rocked under the explosions of Battery B the widow's flying feet carried her swiftly toward her son. A trailing vine—or was it a rein?—caught her foot, and she stumbled and fell.

When she sat up and looked around her she was shielded by a huge bowlder. Its gray face rose out of the emerald greensward like a wall, behind which she now cowered, trembling, quivering in every nerve.

The tops of distant hills were all crowned with batteries. In every direction as far as the eye could reach the woods were flecked with flashes. They leaped from the haze of low lying smoke like lightning. Straight across great fields long lines of men moved until the guns on the top of the hills vomited fire. Then the lines wavered, swayed uncertainly and disappeared in the woods from which they had emerged.

They came out of the woods in even lines. They sought cover again in ragged, disordered masses. Sometimes they came out again, advanced, were torn apart and melted away in a haze.

The battle raged all around her. As far as eye could see the flash and sound of bursting shells met the eye and smote the ear. Gazing now wild eyed at the rain of missiles that filled the air, shrinking, clinging to the rock in the midst of that chaos of terror spreading sounds unparalleled in history, the widow stared as one who saw not, who heard not, like one to whom all sounds were a terror.

The struggle had been in progress five mortal hours when a mass of men and horses emerged from a fringe of woods just below her. The guns near the widow's house belched fire, the mass of men and horses advanced steadily. Another and another mass came after them until the entire slope was covered. An arc of fire from the batteries above them smote the seething, surging waves of humanity, men and animals dashed against each other in wild dismay, and the declining sun, seen through a veil of smoke, seemed to hang motionless in the west as the wavering, mutilated lines of assault faded away in a mist.

Then a silence, a grim silence as fearful as the uproar of all the battle sounds, fell on the scene. The stillness was oppressive. Birds' notes were hushed; the shrilling of insects ceased. All the earth was as silent as a burned out planet.

As far as the eye could see the widow looked on broken fences, crushed wagons, horses lying in uncouth shapes, vague specks that looked like broken and twisted fence posts. These last lay singly and in groups far apart from each other and at all angles. They covered the slopes whichever way she looked.

She was gazing now across the hill where Gettysburg lay when another gust of musketry swept up the slope. Another followed and yet another fainter still. Something pattered on the bare rock. The leaves of the tree near her trembled, then the rain that came to quench the thirst of the wounded and dying descended.

Was it the sweet relief from the steady roar, the confusion, the multiplicity of shifting scenes and sounds and from that crushing silence that soothed and calmed the widow or did nature send solace and blessed sleep with the rain?

At all events the widow slept.

When she awoke with a start the earth was dripping. She rose on the instant, all her faculties sharpened. There was no rain of iron or lead now. It was God's merciful gift to man that refreshed and sweetened the slopes once more.

She experienced no difficulty in passing the weary, battle worn guards. They scarcely turned to look at the silent figure flitting past them.

She turned a bend in the road. There, not 200 yards distant, she saw her house. A dull gleam of dying embers told her some one was lying there. Perhaps it was Battery B. As she neared the house shadowy forms resolved themselves into tired men buried in sleep, the embers into neglected camp fires.

But where were her sweet peas? Great rents were cut through the vines; half at least had been trodden into the ground by men's and horses' feet. Yes, and there was a cap. She picked it up and beheld the letter B.

Now she was seized with a horrible trembling. She put a hand over her heart and pressed on, on through her ruined plots and vines. Not a sound

SHE STUMBLED AND FELL.

was heard but the gentle plash, plash of the early morning rain.

What if Jack were lying here! Sleeping men were huddled near the dead and dying fires.

She moved cautiously now. There, just behind a clump of vines left standing—yes, merciful God, a human form lay there. She ran toward it. The face, pressing the wet grass, was turned up quickly. There was no cry, not a moan, as she rained kisses upon the cold lips, the eyes and cheeks of the dead man she found lying behind her sweet peas.

The widow had found her son.

Took the Hint.

"She said if any man kissed her without warning she'd scream for her father."

"What did you do?"

"I warned her."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The Gentle Art Of Sympathizing

By Mrs. FRANK LESLIE

I DON'T know any circumstance of social life so "trying to men's souls" as the circumstance demanding pity. Death is bad enough, but it is BY NO MEANS THE WORST. Most of us have been through the dark and terrible hour when that which seemed our all has been laid away from our sight and from among men, and our friends have come dressed in somber clothes and have one by one insisted upon LAYING BARE THE WOUND we would fain hide under our mourning garb and expressing more or less crudely, more or less delicately, the sympathy of which they have come to assure us. It is a SOCIAL NECESSITY that they should come.

Bereavement is bad enough, and to very few, if to any, is it given to speak the words of comfort or reassurance. But there are sorrows far more cruel than death; there are bereavements more hopeless than those of the grave, and it is in these that sympathy may indeed DESPAIR of fitly expressing itself.

A man in some prominent position becomes a defaulter and runs away, leaving his wife and family to bear the shame and notoriety of HIS crime. Now, what sympathy can one express to such a mourner as that wife? What word would seem other than presumptuous and intrusive to such bereavement? And yet we all do feel sorry for her; we all do long to let her know it and to comfort her.

But yet again there are griefs even deeper and more sensitive than that of the insulted and deserted wife; there is an agony of shame not to be shifted to other shoulders; there is a bereavement known to all the world and yet which the sufferer would fain hide from even her own eyes, and this is when a woman has too readily yielded up her affections to one who simply amused himself with her easy credulity, and when her devotion began to pall "he kissed and rode away." EVERY ONE in her little world knows the story. The malicious whisper, "Well, she threw herself at his head." The kinder hearted ones murmur, "Poor thing!" And the sharpest sting of her mortification is that she knows that THEY ALL KNOW and are scorning at her or pitying her. Still she can bear it as long as nobody says anything, but THEY WILL!

But there is no need of swelling the list of cases where the truest sympathy is expressed by apparent ignorance of any cause for sympathy. Every person of delicacy or a sensitive organization will recognize such cases for themselves, and to those who are not delicate or sensitive in their own personality no amount of teaching will effect the object. Most people and most things die very much what they were born, and the CLUMSY SYMPATHIZERS no doubt will exist when the world ceases, just as it did when it began to be.

IT IS, IN ONE WORD, A VERY DANGEROUS AND DELICATE MATTER EITHER TO GIVE OR RECEIVE SYMPATHY, AND ALL I CAN SAY IS, REMEMBER, LIKE FIRE, WATER AND GUNPOWDER, IT IS A GOOD THING SO LONG AS YOU KNOW HOW TO MANAGE IT. BUT IF YOU DON'T, FOR HEAVEN'S SAKE LET IT ALONE!

There Is No "Yellow Peril"

By Prince PU LUN, Heir Apparent to the Throne of China

THE yellow peril is an EMPTY ALARM. The yellow race menaces none but those that go to its part of the world to harass it. I do not believe there is a man in my country who is ambitious to see China have a great army and navy.

Why should an awakened China imperil any one? Northern China is as sparsely settled as the western United States. The people of China have room to stay there, and THEY HAVE WORK TO DO THERE. There are railroads to build in China, schools and colleges and factories. The mineral wealth of China remains virtually untouched. Would it harm the world did we embrace progress and do these things that we have to do?

So many of the white people seem to think that civilization and progress consist wholly IN SOLDIERS AND BATTLESHIPS.

IN CHINA WE HOPE TO BECOME SO FAR CIVILIZED THAT WE WON'T HAVE EITHER SOLDIERS OR BATTLESHIPS.

Loss of Life Is Not War's Greatest Cost

By WILLIAM HAYES WARD, D. D., Editor New York Independent

WAR is a terrible thing in the loss of life which it brings, and yet we do not look upon it aright when we put THE LOSS OF LIFE FIRST. We often speak of life as being the most precious of all things, and yet we sacrifice life for a half cent profit on a pound of codfish or on oil from Africa for making soap. Gloucester is full of widows and orphans, made such by the importance of getting a little more fish AT A LITTLE CHEAPER PRICE. If we send our ships to the ends of the earth all for a little money, a little comfort, is life then the most important thing?

THE IMPORTANT THING IS SOMETHING OTHER THAN THAT. PRINCIPLE, SENTIMENT, IS MORE THAN LIFE.

A man will give his life for a sentiment, and he OUGHT to do it. When there comes danger of war, what we are to think of is not wholly the question of the lives that are endangered, sad as that is for many households; we are to think of the suffering, THE INJURY TO THE PRINCIPLE OF LOVE, to the principles of fellowship and kindness, and to all the Christian virtues. War is terrible, but the spirit of cruelty and hatred which underlies it is something much more terrible. When we labor for peace it is not simply that another year or two of life may be added to the life of a thousand men, but that the spirit of heavenly peace may rest within the souls of men that Christ may be formed in us, that the love of man may dwell within our souls, that we may become like God and that "TRUTH AND JUSTICE" MAY "DOWN DESCEND TO MEN."

Announcements of Reduced Fares Authorized via B. & O. R. R., Summer Season—1904.

ATLANTIC CITY AND SEASHORE: Special Low Rate Excursions from all points east of the Ohio River on June 30th, July 14th and 18th, August 11th and 25th, and September 8th.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.: Imperial Council, Ancient Order of Mystic Shrine, July 13-15. Very low rates. Tickets on sale July 11th and 12th, good returning until July 23rd, inclusive.

BOSTON, MASS.: National Encampment, G. A. R., August 15-20. One fare for the round trip. Tickets on sale August 13th to 15th, good returning August 20th, inclusive.

CINCINNATI, O.: Grand Lodge, B. P. O. Elks, July 18-23. One fare plus $1.00 for the round trip. Tickets on sale July 15th, 16th, 17th, good returning until July 23rd, inclusive.

DETROIT, MICH.: Baptist Young People's Union of America, International Convention. July 7-10. One fare plus $2.00 for round trip. Tickets on sale July 5th to 7th, good returning until July 12th, inclusive.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.: National Prohibition Convention. June 28-30. One fare for the round trip. Tickets on sale June 20th to 27th, good returning until July 10th, inclusive.

LOUISVILLE, KY.: Knights of Pythias, Biennial Encampment, August 16-19. One fare plus $1.00 for the round trip. Tickets on sale August 12th, 13th, 14th and 15th, good returning until August 31st, inclusive.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.: Triennial Conclave, Knights Templar. September 5-9. One fare for the round trip to Chicago or St. Louis added to fares tendered therefrom (Chicago $50.00; St. Louis $47.50). Dates of sale to be announced later.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.: Sovereign Grand Lodge, I. O. O. F. September 19-25. One fare for the round trip to Chicago or St. Louis added to fares tendered therefrom (Chicago $50.00; St. Louis $47.50). Dates of sale to be announced later.

TORONTO, ONT.: Friends' General Conference. August 10-19. One fare plus $2.00 for the round trip. Tickets on sale August 9th to 11th, good returning until August 31st, inclusive.

For additional information concerning rates, routes, time of trains, etc., call on or address ticket agents Baltimore & Ohio R. R.

J. C. RENNINGER, Solicitor.

ORDER OF PUBLICATION.

No. 1256 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett county, Maryland.

Mary Johnson, Plaintiff, vs. Alonzo S. Ellis, Defendant.

The object of this suit is to procure a decree for a divorce *a vinculo matrimonii* by the plaintiff from the defendant, and to decree the marriage of the said plaintiff to the said defendant null and void.

The bill states that on the 24th day of December, 1900, the plaintiff was married to the said defendant, in Garrett county, with whom she resided until the month of March, 1902. That previous to said marriage to the plaintiff the said defendant was married to a certain Laura S. Jefferson, at Huntington, W. Va., on the 6th day of March, 1888, with whom the defendant lived until some time in the year 1900. That at the time of said marriage of the defendant to the plaintiff the defendant was previously married to the said Laura S. Jefferson, now Ellis, who is still living and from whom no divorce was had and that the said Laura Ellis was then and still is the lawful wife of said defendant. That the said defendant committed the crime of bigamy when he married the plaintiff, and that at the time of said marriage to the plaintiff she believed and was assured that said defendant was an unmarried and single man and had no knowledge of such prior marriage and that previous to the coming of said defendant into Garrett county the defendant was a resident of the State of West Virginia and that he was unknown to her until she met him in this county, where she resides. That she learned of said previous marriage some time in the month of March, 1902, that the defendant had a lawful wife living in the State of West Virginia and that she had left him and refused to live with him any longer. That one child has been born to them from the said marriage, viz: Raymond, who is three years of age. That she is advised that said marriage of the defendant is null and void. That the defendant is a non-resident of the State of Maryland.

The bill prays for a divorce *a vinculo matrimonii* from the defendant, that the said marriage of the defendant to the plaintiff be judicially decreed null and void, for the guardianship of said infant child, Raymond, and for general relief.

It is thereupon ordered, this 31st day of May, 1904, by the Circuit Court for Garrett county, in Equity, that the plaintiff, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper, published in Garrett county, once in each of four successive weeks before the 1st day of July, 1904, give notice to the said absent defendant of the object and substance of this bill, warning him to appear in this Court in person or by solicitor, on or before the 18th day of July, 1904, to show cause, if any he has, why a decree ought not to be passed as prayed.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True copy, Test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk. 13-4t

GRANULATED

Fertilizer Lime!

FOR FARMERS.

THIS LIME is especially prepared to be drilled in with the crop the same as phosphate. Lump lime can also be had the year around. Write for circulars giving full information. Kilns located 3 miles from Grantsville. Shipping station, Niverton, on the B. & O. R. R.

C. J. YODER, Grantsville, Maryland.

Successor to R. M. Beachy. 7—21t

Come to Oakland on July 4th and spend a pleasant day.

PLEASANT FIELDS OF HOLY WRIT

SAVE for my daily range
Among the pleasant fields of Holy Writ,
I might despair. —Tennyson.

The International Sunday School Lesson.

Third Quarter. Lesson I. 1 Kings xii, 12-20. July 3, 1904.

Copyright, Davis W. Clark.

The Kingdom Divided.

Solomon left a splendid empire. His rule extended far beyond the boundary of Palestine, and covered a populations of 6,000,000 and a territory of 60,000 square miles. He also had an alliance with Egypt and Tyre. His revenues was $20,000,000 per annum. The current proverb was that he made cedar as plentiful as sycamore, and gold and silver as stones. But the upbuilder of the empire was the overthrower of it. His own hand sowed the seed of dissolution. He disregarded that natural and persistent cleavage between Judah and Ephraim which David had bridged by his statesmanship. He taxed the northern tribes excessively and lavished the reyenues on Jerusalem, forgetting entirely time-honored Shechem. All tokens of the impending national calamity, greatest in its history, were apparent before Solomon's death, yet he seems to have taken no steps to avert that calamity. His life, too, gave the lie to all his well turned ethical phrases —and all the exemplary power incident to higher office was lost.

A crisis hour in the history of the Hebrew commonwealth had surely come when Solomon died. Tribual jealousies, popular discontent, threatened invasion, created a state of affairs calling loudly for a man of ability, courage, and patriotism. It is said that Solomon had a thousand wives, but one son, and he a conceited fool. So to meet the grave situation there came shambling out of the luxurious environment of the harem the shallow, effeninate, inexperienced Rehoboam. There is a pitiful irony in his very name, which signifies "enlarger of the people." It is an added stain on the character of Solomon that he did not train his son for statecraft, or if he was incapable, did not find another to reign in his stead.

Rehoboam went up to Shechem to meet a body resembling in its composition and powers the State-General of France, before which Louis XVI appeared. The historic scenes, sundered by three thousand years, have some points in common. The Hebrew National Assembly was resolved that the new king should plight his faith as a constitutional monarch. Had he consented rebellion would have been nipped in the bud. There was a three days' truce. It was the pause before a great catastrophe which is always solemn. During this time Rehoboam was taking counsel chiefly of the his fellows, the gilded youths of the empire. Then came the king's recklessly insolent answer to his subjects on the very edge of revolt, in which he threatened to add to his father's yoke and exchange his whips for scorpions. The war cry arose at once, "To your tents, O Isreal!" which has been aptly called "the Hebrew Marsaillaise." Even David's sacred name had lost its spell at the cry. "See to thine own house, David."

With the inveteracy of a prince of blunderers Rehoboam sent a tax-gatherer to placate tax-registers. At the sight of "Adoram, who was over the tribute," the first overt act was committed and the first blood of the revolution shed. Happily it proved the only blood.

Hebrew history parted into two streams that day, never to be reunited. Ten tribes, carrying with them two-thirds of the population and territory, flowed off into the channel of the kingdom of Israel, to continue for three centuries, until swallowed up in the Assyrian captivity. The tribes of Judah and the half tribe of Benjamin, and later the tribe of Levi, formed the other stream of Hebrew life, flowing on for four hundred years until ingulfed in the Babylonian captivity.

The Teacher's Lantern.

A new literature is opened to us. The Books of Kings and Chronicles. They are of great antiquity, dating back in round numbers 2,500 years. They are made up of documents still older—official annals and state records. Their divisions are arbitrary and unhappy. For example, the Books of Kings were originally undivided, and had one compiler. The same is true of the Books of Chronicles, in which Ezra and Nehemiah were included. The Hebrew name of the compilation is almost equivolent to our word diary. Some think the writer to have been Ezra.

These six ancient books are in point of fact but two books. They have a noble purpose. They are written for the exiles about to be restored to Jerusalem. They are intended to quicken the national spirit, to outline the principles of civic righteousness, which are also the principles of peace and prosperity.

It is worthy of notice in passing that Chronicles names more sources of material than any other book in the Bible. For example it cites Samuel and Kings, and other documents now lost: chronicles of the Kings, last words of David; monographs by Nathan, Samuel, Gad, Abijah, Iddo, Jehu, and Isaiah.

Shechem was a "city of refuge." But it certainly did not prove such to Rehoboam.

The historical associations of the city were important and sacred. The names of Abraham, Jacob, Joseph, and Joshua were linked to it.

On the dull background of Rehoboam's inanity, Jereboam's forceful character stands in lively contrast.

Parentage counts for much. Rehoboam's mother was an idolatrous princess and his father a sensualist.

The vascillating incompetence of Rehoboam is strikingly illustrated by the readiness with which he substitutes the office of a mediator for his insolent ultimatum.

There are certain idiomatic phrases, the meaning of which must be sought. For example, "What portion have we in David?" The reference is to the dynasty as represented in Rehoboam. The language is in striking contrast to the saying, "We have ten parts in the king." 2 Sam. xix, 43. "To your tents!" The reference is to the wilderness life when the tribes camped in fixed relation to each other. It finds its modern analogy in the military term "assembly."

The points of analogy and contrast between the two kingdoms now formed may be followed with advantage. Israel survived three centuries, had twice the territory and population of Judah. Most of the historic sites, and most of the prophets. It ended in the Assyrian captivity. Judah had the temple, the priesthood, and Isaiah among the prophets. It was interrupted by the Babylonian captivity, but survived until A. D. 70.

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad To the World's Fair, Very Low Rates.

Various forms of excursion tickets to St. Louis via Baltimore & Ohio Railroad now on sale from Oakland as follows:

SEASON TICKETS, good to return until December 15, 1904, to be sold daily at rate of $28.80 round trip.

SIXTY DAY excursion tickets, final limit not later than December 15, 1904, to be sold daily at the rate of $23.95 round trip.

FIFTEEN DAY excursion tickets, to be sold daily at rate of $19.95, round trip.

TEN DAY SPECIAL COACH EXCURSION Tickets on sale

EVERY TUESDAY IN JUNE,

good going and returning in day coaches only, on special coach trains, or in coaches on designated trains, limited for return passage leaving St. Louis not later than ten days, including date of sale, at rate of $14.50 round trip.

VARIABLE ROUTE EXCURSION TICKETS either season or sixty day, will be sold going via one direct route and returning via another direct route, full information concerning the same which can be obtained from Ticket Agent.

STOP-OVERS not exceeding ten days at each point will be allowed at Waseington, Deer Park, Mountain Lake Park, Oakland, and Mitchell, Ind., (for French Lick and West Baden Springs,) within return limit upon notice to conductor and deposit of ticket with Depot Ticket Agent immediately upon arrival.

STOP-OVERS, not exceeding ten days will be allowed at St. Louis on all one-way (except Colonists' Tickets to the Pacific Coast) and round trip tickets reading to points beyond St. Louis, upon deposit of ticket with Validating Agent and payment of fee of $1.00.

Three solid vestibuled trains are run daily from New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington via Parkersburg and Cincinnati to St. Louis.

Three Solid Vestibuled trains are run daily from Pittsburg, Wheeling and Columbus via Cincinnati to St. Louis.

Magnificent Coaches, sleeping cars, observation cars and unexcelled dining car service.

For illustrated folder, time table and full information, call at Ticket Office, Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

Cheap Excursions to the St. Louis World's Fair via Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Every Tuesday in June. —Only $14.50 Round Trip.

Tickets will be good going in coaches only on Train No. 55, leaving Oakland at 4:53 p. m., and in coaches on regular trains returning not later than ten days, including the date of sale.

For details address Ticket Agent. June 30.

Democratic National Convention, St Louis, Mo., July 6, One Fare For The Round Trip via Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

Tickets on sale July 2to 5,inclusive., good returning leaving St. Louis not later than fifteen days, including date of sale.

Call on Ticket Agents for full information. July 5.

WANTED—A man or woman to join the advertiser in promoting a company for the development of about 10,000 acres of oil, gas, iron, and coal, slate, limestone, sand, two onyx marble beds and a lot of timber. Brains and energy with a little money will show phenominal results. For particulars or an interview, address "Promoter," Mountain Lake Park, Maryland.

A Musical Triumph.

[Recent reports from somewhere in New England state that caterpillars have been killed by the playing of a brass band. People who have heard brass bands of the village variety will have little difficulty in crediting the reports.]

"MUSIC has charms to soothe the savage breast,"
At least so we have often heard it said,
And yet for soothing savages out west
We always had a preference for lead.
We had a notion, it must be confessed,
A savage is most soothing when he's dead,
Which same is why we never tried to fill him
With harmony, but figured how to kill him.

Yet this does not disprove the adage, for
If we had tried on him a modern chorus
We might have saved the shedding of his gore
And changed to wholesome dread the hate he bore us.
He would have found our music worse than war,
And to escape he would have fled before us.
By taking thus an opera along
We might have had the country for a song.

"Music has charms."' 'Tis wonderful the sway
That it has held o'er warriors, bards and sages.
Across the past we hear it far away,
Its sweet strains wafted down from distant ages.
Yet it has shown a greater power today
Than has been chronicled in history's pages.
The erstwhile charmer now becomes a killer
And knocks the tar out of the caterpillar.

The forest waltzed when Orpheus played his lute;
The devils, charmed, forgot their devilhood.
When Pan upon his pipes began to toot
There fell a panic through the fearsome wood.
Such skill had the Pied Piper with his flute
That even rats the music understood.
Our players show a magic still more fetching.
The worms succumb unto its spell bewitching.

—J. A. Edgerton in New York Times.

Making a Date.

Student—Bring your bill in a month.
Tailor—And then—
Student—Then I will give you another appointment.—Fliegende Blatter.

A Firm Stand.

The mild business man was calmly reading his paper in the crowded trolley car. In front of him stood a little woman hanging by a strap. Her arm was being slowly torn out of her body, her eyes were flashing at him, but she constrained herself in silence.

Finally, after he had endured it for twenty minutes, he touched her arm and said:

"Madam, you are standing on my foot."

"Oh, am I?" she savagely retorted. "I thought it was a valise."—Lippincott's Magazine.

Appropriate.

"And so the minister delivered a sermon especially for the baseball team this morning, did he?"

"Yes, and the services were arranged so as to appeal to the audience."

"How's that? Did he make grand stand plays?"

"Something on that order. The choir had only a first, second and third bass, and the sermon came to a short stop when the players saw the plate."—Judge.

His Duty.

"Whenever our crowd goes fishing," said Guzzel, "and the fellows begin to think of having a drink they invariably have to call upon me."

"Get out!" replied Frankley. "You never bought a flask in your life."

"No, but I always carry a corkscrew."—Philadelphia Press.

Obliging.

"I didn't know the Russians could be so polite."

"How's that?"

"Why, the Japanese wanted to sink some ships at the entrance to Port Arthur harbor, and the Russians sunk 'em before the Japs could sink 'em."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A Leap Year Proposal.

Harry—Here is the newest conundrum. When is two an odd and lucky number?

Celia—You know I never can guess conundrums.

Harry—When two are made one.

Celia—Oh, Harry! This is so sudden!—Town Topics.

The Way of the World.

Burns—Billings loves a joke even if it be on himself. He laughed like all possessed when a fat lady came in and sat upon his hat.

Scarby—But he didn't know it was his hat. He thought it was Hill's.—Boston Transcript.

A Spoiled Cook.

Mr. Grumps—You'll have to discharge that cook.

Mrs. Grumps—You liked her at first.

Mr. Grumps—Yes, but she's getting into your way of cooking.—New York Weekly.

THOS. LITTLE.

This is the season of year to make changes, and I will make a GREAT REDUCTION in the prices of

China and Porcelain Ware.

I have a large stock of this goods and they must go at the remarkably low price of 10c each. Many of these pieces are cheap at 25c. But I have concluded to sell all at the low price of 10c each.

They consist of Decorated, Gold Trimmed Meat Plates, large and small, Bakers, Nappies, Pitchers, Bowls, Cups and Saucers, large and small plates, just the thing for every day use.

Also a Fine Line of Imported China at Less than Cost.

Come Early and get the Choice Pieces.

THOS. LITTLE.

L. A. RUDISILL,

REAL ESTATE, LOANS, INSURANCE,

Mountain Lake Park, Md.

LIFE, ACCIDENT, HEALTH AND FIRE INSURANCE.

I sell Farms, Dwelling and Business Houses, Hotels, Lots, Coal, Timber and Oil Lands anywhere in Garrett county, Maryland. - - - -

Special attention given to Renting and Selling Mountain Lake Park, Loch Lynn and Oakland property.
I have some attractive Bargains in Houses and Lots in Loch Lynn.

OFFICE IN THE NEWS BUILDING.

The Up-to-Date Grocery,

First National Bank Building, Oakland, Md.

Exclusively a Grocery Store.

CASH OR PRODUSE—One price to everybody and that the lowest consistent with a complete line of High-Grade Groceries.

Everything New, Clean and First-Class.

Fresh Vegetables on THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS.
Largest Line of CRACKERS in Oakland—Fresh Every Week.

W. H. BARTLETT.

GRAND

4th of July

— AT —

OAKLAND

JULY 4, 1904,

Big Parade

AND

Trades Display!

Mammoth Street Carnival, Exciting Trotting and Running Races, A Balloon Ascension and Parachute Descent, Band Concerts, Indians and Cow Boys in Costume, Ten Lodges in Parade. See the Clowns, Sack Races, Greasy Pole and Many other Amusements. Prizes Given for Best Display.

Four Bands of Music.

Base Ball, Dancing.

Grand Illumination and Fireworks.

Excursion Rates from East and West.

All Welcome. Come and have a Big Time. Enjoyment, Amusement and Fun entire day.

COMMITTEE.

BLACK-DRAUGHT STOCK and POULTRY MEDICINE

Stock and poultry have few troubles which are not bowel and liver irregularities. Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine is a bowel and liver remedy for stock. It puts the organs of digestion in a perfect condition. Prominent American breeders and farmers keep their herds and flocks healthy by giving them an occasional dose of Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine in their food. Any stock raiser may buy a 25-cent half-pound air-tight can of this medicine from his dealer and keep his stock in vigorous health for weeks. Dealers generally keep Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine. If yours does not, send 25 cents for a sample can to the manufacturers, The Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.

ROCHELLE, GA., Jan. 30, 1902.
Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine is the best I ever tried. Our stock was looking bad when you sent me the medicine and now they are getting so fine. They are looking 20 per cent. better.
S. P. BROCKINGTON.

WEST VIRGINIA CENTRAL AND PITTSBURG RAILWAY CO.
IN EFFECT NOV. 29, 1903.

SOUTHWARD No. 3 P. M.	SOUTHWARD No. 1 A. M.	STATIONS	NORTHWARD No. 2 NOON	NORTHWARD No. 4 P. M.
3 15	7 00† lv	Cumberland ar	†12 00	†5 15
3 44	7 29	Rawlings	11 31	6 43
4 07	7 52	Keyser	11 08	6 20
4 22	8 05	Westernport	10 58	6 08
4 29	8 09	W. Va. C. June	10 51	6 01
4 47	8 27	Barnum	10 36	5 45
4 54	8 35	Shaw	10 28	5 37
5 10	8 55	Blaine	10 11	5 19
5 15	9 00	Harrison	10 06	5 15
6 00§	9 50† lv	Elk Garden	†8 10	†4 25
5 49†	9 35† lv	Gorman	†9 35	†4 43
5 55	9 42	Bayard	9 28	4 37
6 06	9 54	Doblin	9 17	4 27
6 10	9 58	Henry	9 13	4 23
6 38†	10 27†	Thomas	†8 38	†3 53
7 10	10 55† ar	Davis	†8 05	†3 15
6 50	10 37 lv	Douglas	8 33	3 48
7 16	11 01	Hendricks	8 09	3 15
7 19	11 04	Hambleton	7 57	3 12
7 22	11 07	Bretz	7 52	3 07
7 25	11 10	Parsons	7 50	3 05
7 59	11 44	Kerens	7 16	2 31
8 15†	12 00† ar	Elkins lv	†7 00	2 15
	NOON			

No. 25 P. M.	No. 3 A. M.	No. 1 P. M.		No. 2 P. M.	No. 4 P. M.	No. 26 P. M.
3 30§	6 30†	2 30† lv	Elkins ar	†8 20	12 30	§9 15
3 45	6 47	3 47	R.C. Jct.	8 03	12 13	9 00
3 48	6 51	2 51	Harding	7 59	12 09	8 57
4 01	7 04	3 04	Junior	7 45	11 55	8 44
4 10§	7 15†	3 15 ar	Bel'g'n lv	†7 35	11 45†	§8 35
					A. M.	

P. M.	P. M.	P. M.		P. M.	P. M.	
§8 30	12 38†	lv	Elkins ar	†9 55	†2 00	
8 46	12 52		Beverly	9 39	1 44	
9 10§	1 15†	ar	Hutt'e ar	†9 15	1 20	

No. 27. A. M.		No. 28. P. M.
§6 00†	lv Elkins	ar †4 45
8 58	Fishing Hawk	3 46
9 22	Glady	3 22
10 08	Burner	2 37
10 30†	ar Durbin	lv †2 15
A. M.		P. M.

† Daily § Daily except Sunday. s Sundays only.

H. G. CLARK, Manager. F. M. HOWELL, Gen. Pas. Agent.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R.R. TIME TABLE IN EFFECT Nov. 19, 1903.

The following time table on the B. & O. went into effect on Sunday, May 15, 1904. Trains now leave Oakland as follows:

GOING WEST.

No. 7.—Daily ..... 1.54 A. M
No. 3—Daily ..... 7.17 A. M
No. 71—Daily except Sunday ..... 9.26 A. M
No. 55—Daily ..... 4.53 P. M
No. 1—Daily ..... 10.26 P. M

GOING EAST.

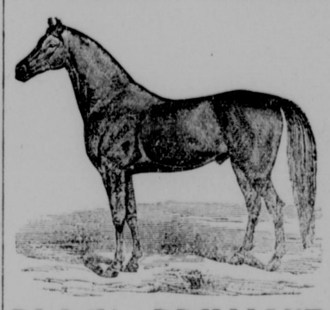
No. 4—Daily ..... 12.27 A. M
No. *4—Daily ..... 6.04 A. M
No. 2—Daily ..... 6.31 A. M
No. 72—Accom. daily except Sun ..... 5.12 P. M
No. 48—Express, daily ..... 4.34 P. M
No. 12—Daily ..... 8.32 P. M

* No. 8 stops at Oakland only to let off passengers from points west of Grafton.

GEO. L. POTTER, General Manager
D. B. MARTIN, Manager Passenger Traffic.
V. V. WASHBURNE, Agent.

THE

Percheron Stallion



BLACK BRILLIANT

Will stand for the season of 1904 as follows:

Monday and Tuesday of each week at the Stable of P. F. Mellinger, Beckman.

Balance of week at the Stable of Amos H. Reckner, near Bittinger.

BLACK BRILLIANT is registered in the Percheron Stud-book of America, his number being 19228.

He is black with a few white hairs on forehead.

PEDIGREE:—Foaled May 22, 1895; bred and owned by Bond Bros. of Sugar Hill, Pa.; got by Fra Diavolo 16362, he by Fra Diavolo 5717 (5889), he by Brilliant 736, he by Brilliant 1866 (756), he by Coco II. (714), he by Vieux-Chaslin (513), he by Coco (712) he by Mignon (715), he by Jean-le-Blanc 739. Dam, Flora 18610 by Black Prince 1009.

Terms:—For Insurance, $10; $15 ten days on foot.

6-2m AMOS H. RECKNER & CO.

Under Water Proof Tent

OAKLAND

On Ground at 3d and Pennington streets.

ONE NIGHT ONLY,
MONDAY, JULY 4TH,

STETSON'S

Original Big Doble Spectacular Production of

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN

The Barnum of Them All.

Under the Magement of
LEON W. WASHBURN.

More Grand Novelties than Ever, Gorgeous Scenery, Mechanical Effects, Prof. Durfae's Military Band, Colored Female Fife and Drum Corps, Blood Hounds, Beautiful Chariots and Tableux, Wagons Drawn by Handsome Shetland Ponies, Genuine Southern Cake Walkers, Buck and Wing Dancers, Male and Female Quartettes, Jubilee Singers, Grand Vision and Transformation Scenes, Eva and her Golden Chariot, Watch for the Big Parade—It Beats a Circus.

Comfortably : Seating : 2,000 : People

PRICES:

Children under 12 years - 15 Cents
Adults - - - - 25 Cents

COAL.

I am prepared to furnish and deliver to the citizens of Oakland, an excellent quality of

Bituminous Coal,

mined from my mine west of town.

Consumers are well pleased with the Heating Qualities of the product.

Orders left at the store of Thomas Little will be promptly filled.

E. Z. TOWER.

The Man Who Makes

A STUDY OF HIS

APPEARANCE

Is the man who best appreciates the detail of the tailoring we turn out. The workmanship passes without a question, the fit is naturally a matter of course, but the shape we mould into the garments give them a character that finishes them off and makes the satisfaction of the owner complete.

All this is a bid for your next tailoring order. We know we can make you the best clothes you ever wore. We want you to know it. That order is the best and only sure way to settle the question.

JAMES BROCK,
Dixon Building,
Oakland, Maryland.

THE

SECOND NATIONAL BANK

of CUMBERLAND, MD

Designated United States Depository

SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS.
BOXES FREE TO CUSTOMERS.

This Bank Pays Three Per Cent. Interest on Time Deposits.

Capital	$100,000
Surplus and Other Undivided Profits	250,000
Liability of Shareholders	100,000
Additional Security to Depositors	$450,000

LLOYD LOWNDES, President.
D. ANNAN, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

Lloyd Lowndes, O. C. Gephart,
James Clark, L. M. Shepherd,
R. R. Henderson, J. Philip Roman,
M. L. Fesenmeyer.

Baltimore & Ohio R. R.

The "Nation's Highway" and "SHORTEST ROUTE"

TO THE

World's Fair, ST. LOUIS.

Three Through Trains Daily,

Vestibuled Throughout With Pullman Sleeping Cars, Observation Cars and Dining Cars VIA CINCINNATI.

Season, Sixty-Day and Fifteen-Day

Excursion Tickets ON SALE.

Cheap Coach Excursions

Every Tuesday in June AT

Very Low Rates.

Ask ticket agents for Descriptive World's Fair folder, boarding house and hotel booklet, guide maps and full information.

DEER PARK JOTTINGS.

Again, on the 28th day of June, with the rain coming down in corrents, we are seated in our usual place, scribbling, unmindful of rain or sunshine, having lived long enough to accept conditions as they come—especially the weather, feeling that the One who rules the elements has our best good in view.

We are now looking forward to that day in the history of our own loved land that we all delight to honor, and as this scratch will be the last we can give your weekly paper before that day of all days (except the Sabbath and Christmas) ushers in to gladden the hearts of all true Americans, and realizing that your columns will be filled with your own demonstration at Oakland on this glorious Fourth of July, we shall withhold any "Jottings" for next week.

The first item that claims our attention is a letter from Col. Geo. Truesdell, written from Paris, France, in which I find I was misinformed as to his buying blooded sheep, but that he went to Paris to have his wife treated for heart trouble. He says she has been greatly benefitted, and that the ocean voyage was enjoyed by her. His manager, Mr. W. H. Chadderton, informs me that he will have some two or three car loads of sheep sent to the St. Louis Fair and that Col. Truesdell expects to carry off some of the large prizes, and quite a number of this magnificent flock will be sold there. Mr. Chadderton states that Col. Truesdell does not expect to purchase any more blooded stock for the present, as he has the finest imported sheep in the world and thus far they have proved a success, many of them shearing from 25 to 28 pounds of the finest wool over grown by sheep raisers in this country, and he has the efficient service of one of the best shepherds on this continent in the person of Mr. Hugh Calderwood, a native of the Highlands of Scotland, and one of the most courtly in his bearing, reminding one of the days of the gallant William Wallace and his "Scottish Chiefs."

We were pleased to meet and greet our relatives from Wheeling, Mr. and Mrs. Rev. Joseph Lee and family, on Saturday last. After spending Sunday, they started to Grantsville to spend their vacation at Englewood, the home of Mrs. Lee's mother and brother.

Rev. Mr. Clary, of the U. B. Church, filled the M. E. pulpit on Sunday evening last, in the absence of the pastor of that church, and the many friends of Mr. Clary were delighted to again hear him discourse on divine things, reminding them of the days and years past when this good man ministered to his people and was greatly appreciated.

Our young minister of the Baptist church preached to an attentive audience at 11 a. m. in the Union church, taking for his theme "The Optimist and the Pessimist," and quoting scriptural convincing arguments in favor of the Optimist. His musical southern voice and graceful jestures add so much to the force of his preaching.

Our young friend Ray Jones, son of W. C. Jones, is rapidly recovering from his critical attack of typhoid fever and other complications, at the West Virginia Seminary at Buckhannon. He will be brought home as soon as he regains sufficient strength to bear the trip.

Col. Burwell is happy. Hotel filling rapidly, cottages about all rented and, after the 4th of July, the famous Deer Park Hotel will be a blaze of beauty and culture from all over this continent. Foreign ministers and families are here now, and soon the famous "Naval Academy Band" from Annapolis will be here, with its polished and accomplished leader, Prof. Zimmerman, a warm personal friend of Capt. Richard Hobson, one of the heroes of the Santiago campaign.

Report says our Philadelphia friends, Mr. and Mrs. John W. Williams, will not come to their palatial suburban summer home this season. After seeing them each succeeding summer for the past twenty-two or twenty-three years, and the much good Mrs. Williams has done in elevating the youth and even adults of this place she, at least, will be sadly missed.

We are favored with a barber in town in the person of Mr. Wayne, of your city, and as he has his sign out in the large and commodious room just beneath our sanctum, we shall take pleasure in calling the attention of our patrons to his place, and if we can't "shave" them enough we will let him have a second chance. And as the saloon is a thing of the past, we assure all patrons of the "upper" or "lower" place of business that you will be treated with the greatest courtesy, and if you are cash customers we will not summon you back, but kindly ask you to call again.

Trusting that you and all your readers may have a glorious Fourth of July, in the good year 1904, I am

Yours, truly,
MORE ANON.

JACOB BEECHLEY COULD NOT DIE

Old Man Cut his Throat, Stabbed Himself and Tried to Batter Brains Out.

Jacob Beeghley, aged 75, residing near Terra Alta, W. Va., made a desperate attempt to end his life. He mysteriously disappeared a few days ago and was found four davs afterwards covered with blood and almost starved. In explaining his conduct he said life seemed a burden and he thought he would kill himself.

Beeghley tried to cut his throat with an old knife, only succeeding in making an ugly gash. Next he tried to serve an artery in his arm. He then attempted to drive the blade into his heart. The wound bled freely. He next tried to drive the blade in his skull with a stone. Failing in this, as a last resort, he attempted to knock out his brains with a huge stone, which he brought down many times with both hands on his head.

Failing in all, he decided to live, emerged from his hiding place and ask for assistance. Many stitches were required for his wounds.

The Valley of The Nile.

Is no richer than the fertile country traversed by the Illinois Central Railroad in the States of Tennessee, Mississippi and Louisiana. Northern farmers have awakened to this fact and are rapidly settling here, for they appreciate the fact that the soil, crops, climate, water, market, etc. are all that could be desired and they are buying land while the prices are yet very low. Write the undersigned for free illustrated literature and find out for yourself. E. A. Richter, Pass. & Land Agent, Illinois Central Railroad, 617 Bessemer Building, Pittsburg, Pa.

EXAMINERS' NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned, appointed by the County Commissioners of Garrett county, to view the lands through which the new road, as described in the commission is petitioned to be located, beginning for the same at or near the old stave building on the Oakland and Cranesville road lately occupied by H. B. Lewis, and running thence through the lands of Eugene Teats, S. H. Friend, W. S. Collins, Orvel Friend and W. H. Sines and intersecting road leading to Terra Alta, W. Va., at the State line near William H. Lewis', a distance of about two miles, and examine whether the said new road should be made, will meet on the 5th day of July, 1904, for such purpose, and to determine whether the public convenience requires the said making of said new road, and if so to locate the same and perform their duty in the premises.

JOSEPH F. LEWIS,
SAMUEL B. LEE,
14-4t Examiners.

EXAMINERS' NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned, appointed by the County Commissioners of Garrett county, to view the lands through which the new road, beginning for the same at the corner of W. T. Jamesson's land, adjoining the corporate limits of Loch Lynn Heights and running thence along the lines of said Jamesson and D. R. Wagner's property, thence along the line of Alexander Lowe's property, adjoining the farms of George Sisk, Edward Sembower and John Lewis to intersect the old road formerly known as the Lewis Thompson road, and examine whether the said new road should be made, will meet on the 30th day of June, 1904, at 8:30 a. m., at Jamesson's gate, Loch Lynn, for such purpose, and to determine whether the public convenience requires the said making of said new road, and if so, to locate the same, and perform their duty in the premises.

JOHN CLOSE,
G. B. M. FREND,
ANDREW J. LEE,
Examiners.

EXAMINERS' NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, appointed by the County Commissioners of Garrett county, Md., to view the lands through which the new road, beginning at the Bloomingrose lane, running through the lands of Jerry, Albert and Noah Frazee, Garrett Dixon, Samuel Bowling, Norman Friend, Allen Teats, Jerry Casteel, John W. McCullough, Truman Root, Benny Shroyer, Silas Cuppett and others, and intersecting the Oakland road near the Elder Hill school house. The viewers will meet at 8 o'clock on the 25th day of July, 1904, at the beginning of the road at the end of the Bloomingrose lane.

WM. A. SMITH,
J. T. GEARY,
16-4t SENIOUS DETROICH.

Notice To Tax Payers.

OAKLAND, Md., June 21, 1904.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, either in person or by deputy, will be in each of the Election Districts in Garrett county, Maryland, to collect and receive taxes at the time and place following:

July 11, McHenry, 9 to 12 a. m.
July 11, Sang Run, Cuppet & Lytle's store, 1 to 5 p. m.
July 12, Hoyes, W. A. Smith's, 9 a. m. to 3 p. m.
July 12, Elder, S. F. Cuppett's.
July 13, Friendsville, Cravens.
July 14, Selbysport, R. R. L.
July 15, Accident, J. L. [illegible] m. to 3 p. m.
July 16, Cove, Joel Diehl's.
July 16, Keyser, Harry Leatham's store, 4 to 6 p. m.
July 18, Grantsville, Livengood Hotel.
July 19, Thomas H. Layman's residence.
July 20, Finzell, Postoffice.
July 21, Avilton, R. E. Garlitz's store.
July 22, Merrill, Postoffice.
July 23, New Germany, C. J. Otto's residence.
July 25, Jennings Hotel.
July 26, Bittinger, C. E. Ellithorp's store.
July 27, Office at Oakland.
July 28, Hutton, Carney and Pendergast's store.
July 29, Crellin, Company Store.
July 30, Red House, Postoffice.
August 1, Swanton, C. S. May's store.
August 2, Beckman, Postoffice.
August 3, Bond.
August 4, Gorman, Mrs. Browning's.
August 5, Kitzmillersville, J. H. Rafter's Store.
August 6, James Wilson's residence.
August 8, Bloomington, Moody's Store.
August 9, Deer Park, S. P. Specht's store.
August 10, Kearney, Postoffice.

Please bring your tax bill.

By an Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed at the January session, 1890, being Chapter 566, Section 45, it is provided that all county taxes shall be due and payable on the first day of September next succeeding the date of levy thereof; and on all county taxes paid on or before the said first day of September a discount of three per cent shall be allowed; and after the first day of January all taxes shall bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum until paid. The treasurer shall take the discount from and charge interest on the tax bills for county purposes regularly in the manner aforesaid and shall note the same upon his books and upon the receipt given for taxes so paid, but the discount allowed on county taxes by this section shall not be made to any person or corporate institution unless the whole amount of State and county taxes due by such person or corporate institution for the current year be paid when the same is made.

E. A. WEIMER,
Treasurer of Garrett County, Md.

JUDGES OF ELECTION AND REGISTERS OF VOTERS.

Election Supervisors Notice of Appointment.

OFFICE OF
THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF ELECTION FOR GARRETT COUNTY.

OAKLAND, MD., June 25, 1904.

The Board of Supervisors of Elections for Garrett County, Maryland, having selected the following named persons to be Regiseers of Voters and Judges of Election in and for the several election districts of said county in accordance with the provisions of Section 10 of Article 23, of the Code of Public General Laws of the State of Maryland, hereby give notice of the name and post-office address of each person so selected and also the political party which the Board of Supervisors of Elections intends each of said persons to represent, respectively.

The law makes it the duty of the Board to examine promptly into any complaints which may be preferred to them in writing against any person whom upon inquiry they find to be unfit or incapable to discharge the duties incumbent upon them as election officials.

District No. 1.

Wm. Hamill, Democrat, Judge and Register, Thayerville.

A. C. Browning, Republican, Judge and Register, Swanton.

District No. 2.

Jasper Guard, Democrat, Judge and Register, Friendsville.

David K. Herring, Republican, Judge and Register, Friendsville.

District No. 3.

John Custer, Democrat, Judge and Register, Grantsville.

Thomas H. Bittinger, Republican, Judge and Register, Grantsville.

District No. 4.

Wm. J. Barnard, Democrat, Judge and Register, Bloomington.

Joel Paugh, Republican, Judge and Register, Bloomington.

District No. 5.

James E. McGettigan, Democrat, Judge and Register, Accident.

Wm. M. Frazee, Republican, Judge and Register, Accident.

District No. 6.

Nathan C. Browning, Democrat, Judge and Register, Sang Run.

J. Alvin Friend, Republican, Judge and Register, Sang Run.

District No. 7.

Dr. E. H. Bartlett, Democrat, Judge and Register, Oakland.

Lincoln Callis, Republican, Judge and Registes, Mountain Lake Park.

District No. 8.

James W. Mason, Democrat, Judge and Register, Gortner.

George Stahl, Republican, Judge and Register, Sunnyside.

District No. 9.

Michael Cunningham, Democrat, Judge and Register, Frostburg, Allegany county, Md.

Daniel B. Layman, Republican, Judge and Register, Frostburg, Allegany county, Md.

District No. 10.

William Seabold, Democrat, Judge and Register, Deer Park.

S. P. Specht, Republican, Judge and Register, Deer Park.

District No. 11.

Peter F. Michael, Democrat, Judge and Register, Barton, Allegany county, Md.

Stanley M. Jacobs, Republican, Judge and Register, Lonaconing, Allegany county, Md.

District No. 12.

Henry Wiley, Democrat, Judge and Register, Bittinger.

Simon J. Orendorf, Republican, Judge and Register, Bittinger.

District No. 13.

L. C. Hamill, Democrat, Judge and Register, Blaine, Mineral county, W. Va.

W. Scott Pew, Republican, Judge and Register, Blaine, Mineral county, W. Va.

District No. 14.

John F. Browning, Democrat, Judge and Register, Thayerville.

B. C. Scott, Republican, Judge and Register, Hutton.

EDMUND JAMISON, Pres.,
CHAS. M. MILLER.
E. E. SOLLARS,
Board of Supervisors of Elections for Garrett County.
CHAS. A. DIFFINBAUGH, Clerk.

ORDER OF PUBLICATION

No. 1378 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garret County, Maryland.

John R. Ritchie, vs. Mary Ritchie.

The object of this suit is to procure a decree divorcing the plaintiff from the defendant *a vinculo matrimonii*.

The Bill states on the 14th day of December 1884, the plaintiff was married to the defendant, and lived with her until 1896, when without just cause or reason she abandoned and deserted him, and such abandonment has continued uninterruptedly for more than three years and is deliberate and final; that five children were born to them as a result of said union, and that the defendant is a non-resident of the State.

It is thereupon, this 20th day of June, 1904, ordered by the Circuit Court of Garrett County, in Equity, that the plaintiff, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper published in said Garrett County, once in each of four successive weeks before the 22nd day of July, 1904, give notice to said defendant of the object and substance of this Bill, warning her to appear in this Court, in person or by solicitor, on or before the 8th day of August next to show cause, if any she has, why a decree ought not to be passed as prayed.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True Copy,
Test: E. Z. TOWER, Clerk. 16-4t

MAGIC REMEDY

Cures Diarrhoea, Cramps in the Stomach, Colera Morbus, Dysentary or Flux, in a few minutes. A positive cure. Keep a bottle handy; it will save many a doctor's bill, and possibly your life. At dealers, 25c; by Mail, 30c—in safety mailing case.

KEYSTONE COMP'Y BLAINE W. VA.

POSTPONED SHERIFF'S SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE

Under and by virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of the Circuit Court for Garrett county, Maryland, and to me directed as Sheriff of Garrett county at the suit of Philip T. Garthright against Sherman A. Howell, the same being No. 5 Judicials, July Term, 1904, I have seized, levied upon and taken in execution all the right, title and interest of the said Sherman A. Howell, both at law and in equity, of, in and to all that lot or parcel of ground situated, lying and being in Garrett county, in the State of Maryland, which on the plat of Mountain Lake Park is known and designated as

LOT NUMBER 1277,

and being located on M street in said town of Mountain Lake Park, and which said lot of ground was conveyed to the said Sherman A. Howell by Alonzo D. Naylor and wife by deed dated April 21st, 1903, and recorded in Liber E. Z. T. No. 44, folios 432, etc., one of the Land Records of Garrett county, Maryland. And I hereby give notice that on

SATURDAY,

The 2nd Day of July, 1904

at the hour of ten o'clock a. m., I will offer for sale to the highest bidder for cash, in front of the Court House in the town of Oakland, all the right, title and interest of the said Sherman A. Howell of, in and to the above described lot of ground, said interest being his equity of redemption therein.

EDWARD J. FRANTZ,
Sheriff of Garrett County.

Order of Publication.

William A. Harvey and William H. Ridder, copartners trading and doing business under the firm name and style of Harvey and Ridder, and The Wilson Lumber Company, a corporation, Plaintiffs, vs. Datesman Coal Company, and John Wills, assignee of Joseph W. Gross, assignee of Mary E. Clauson, Mortgagee, Defendents.

No. 1280 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County, Maryland.

The object of this suit is to procure a decree for the sale of a certain real estate in Garrett county, Maryland, against which the plaintiffs have filed mechanic lien claims.

The bill states that within the last six months the plaintiffs contracted with the defendant, Datesman Coal Company, to furnish certain materials to be used in building six dwelling houses and the said Harvey and Ridder contracted to erect and build said houses for said defendant at Steyer, Garrett county Maryland, and that said materials were to be paid for when and as each of said houses was completed; that said materials have been furnished and said work done and said houses completed on the 13th day of June, 1904; that said claims for materials furnished and work done are over due, and that the said defendant, Datesman Coal Company, although often requested has failed to pay the same; that plaintiffs have filed in the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court for Garrett County their respective claims as liens against said buildings, the ground upon which they are erected, and so much other ground immediately adjacent thereto and belonging to said Datesman Coal Company, as is necessary for the ordinary and useful purposes thereof, which claims contained an accurate description of said property, the kind and amount of materials furnished and work done by the plaintiffs for or about the construction of said buildings and the time when and the prices for which the same were agreed to be furnished and done, and the amount claimed to be due on each of said houses, it appearing that there is due to Harvey and Ridder the sum of $1689.13 and to the Wilson Lumber Company the sum of $828.37.

That John Wills is made a defendant to this proceeding on account of being the assignee of a certain mortgage made by Datesman Coal Company to Mary E. Clauson, on the 7th day of October, 1903, and in order that all parties interested in said property may be before the Court and be bound by its decree in the premises and that the said defendents are non residents of the State of Maryland.

The bill then prays for a decree for the sale of said property, or so much thereof as may be necessary for the purpose, and out of the proceeds to pay the said mortgage and then the claims of the plaintiffs and for general relief.

It is thereupon, this 21st day of June, 1904, ordered by the Circuit Court for Garrett county in Equity, that the plaintiffs by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper published in said Garrett County, once in each of four successive weeks before the 22nd day of July, 1904, give notice to the said absent defendants of the object and substance of this bill, warning them and each of them, to appear in this Court, in person or by solicitor, on or before the 8th of August next to show cause, if any they have, why a decree ought not to be passed as prayed.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True Copy,
Test: E. Z. TOWER, Clerk. 16-4t

ROAD PETITION.

Notice is hereby given that thirty days after the first publication hereof, the undersigned will petition the board of County Commissioners of Garrett county for the appointment of viewers to view and locate a road in Election District No. 4, beginning at or near the old mill race bridge, on the Bloomington and Westernport road, and running thence northwest through the lands of the Davis Coal and Coke Co., and to intersect the Michaels and Westernport road at a point known as Kight's water trough, and to discontinue the old road. The distance of the proposed relocation is about one mile.

GEORGE L. MICHAELS,
WILLIAM A. MICHAELS,
GEORGE WARNICK,
JOHN MILLER,
W. A. BRYDON,
WILLIAM MOODY,
G. C. PATTISON,
17-4t And others.

JOHN W. ASH,

Plumbing, Gas Fitting,

Steam and Hot Water Heating.

Center Street,
Keyser, W. Va.

PHONE 62.

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH PENNYROYAL PILLS

Safe. Always reliable. **Ladies,** ask Druggist for **CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH** in **Red** and **Gold** metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. **Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations.** Buy of your Druggist, or send **4c.** in stamps for **Particulars, "Testimonials** and **"Relief for Ladies,"** *in letter,* by **return Mail. 10,000** Testimonials. Sold by all Druggists.

CHICHESTER CHEMICAL CO.
2100 Madison Square, PHILA., PA.
Mention this paper.

Subscribe for The Republican

SHERIFF'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE

Under and by virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of the Circuit Court for Garrett county, Maryland, and to me directed as Sheriff of Garrett County, at the suit of J. H. Cramer against Benjamin F. Broadwater, the same being No. 18 Judicials to March Term, 1904, I have seized, levied upon and taken into execution by an actual entry upon the premises, all the right, title and interest of the said Benjamin F. Broadwater both at law and in equity, of, in and to all that lot or parcel of land situate, lying and being in Election District No. 12 of said Garrett county, Maryland, the same being an undivided one-half interest of the said Benjamin F. Broadwater in and to all that piece or parcel of land containing

102 1-4 Acres,

which was conveyed to the said Benjamin F. Broadwater and Rachael B. Broadwater by Constantine H. Myer and wife by deed dated November 28th, 1898, and recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 36, folio 79, one of the Land Records of Garrett county, Maryland, and therein described as follows, to-wit: Beginning for the same at a bounded red oak tree standing on the brow of Red Ridge, with a cucumber tree and a small red oak tree marked as pointers, and running thence with an allowance of 2¼° for variation, South 75 degrees west, 77 perches to a stake; south 30¾° West, 120 perches to a stake near a white oak tree, South 78¾° East, 190¾ perches, north 14½° West, 158 perches to the place of beginning.

The above described land is situated on the road leading from Bittinger to Frankville, and improved by a log house, a small barn and other necessary buildings.

And I hereby give notice that on

Saturday, the 23rd day of July, 1904,

at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m., I will offer for sale to the highest bidder for cash on the day of sale, in front of the Court House door in the town of Oakland, all the right, title and interest of the said Benjamin F. Broadwater of, in and to the above described parcel of ground.

Terms of sale—Cash on day of salé.

EDWARD J. FRANTZ,
17-4t Sheriff of Garrett Co., Md.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.

This is to notify the taxpayers of Garrett county that the annual levy for 1904 has been made and published, and to call their attention to the following abstract, Section 45, Chapter 566, Acts of 1890, relating to the discount to be allowed and the interest be be charged on all tax bills:

"All county taxes shall be due and payable on the first day of September next succeeding the date of the levy thereof, and on all county taxes paid on or before the 1st day of September a discount of 3 per cent. shall be allowed, and after the 1st day of January all taxes shall bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum until paid. The Treasurer shall take the discount from and charge interest on the tax bills for county purposes regularly in the manner aforesaid and shall note the same upon his books and upon the receipt given for taxes so paid. But the discount shall not be allowed unless the whole amount of State and county taxes are paid when same is made.

E. A. WEIMER, Treasurer.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber of Garrett county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

HENRY WEBER,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber on or before the 30th day of December next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under our hands this 30th day of June, 1904.

HENRY P. WEBER,
WILLIAM WEBER,
17-4t Administrators,
Oakland, Md.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber, of Garrett county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett county, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

CHARLES R. COOPER,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 30th day of December next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 30th day of June, 1904.

CHARLES E. HILLEARY,
Administrator,
17-4t Gormania, W. Va.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

This is to give notice, That the Subscriber, of Garrett county, Maryland, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

FRANCIS MCKENZIE,

late of Garrett county, Maryland, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 10th day of December next; then may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 14th day of June, 1904.

MICHAEL NATHAN,
Administrator,
Grantsville, Md.

ORDER OF PUBLICATION.

No. 1279 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County, Maryland.

Franklin P. Stremmel, vs. Mildred E. Stremmel.

The object of this suit is to procure a decree of divorce of Franklin P. Stremmel from his wife, Mildred E. Stremmel, *a vinculo matrimonii*.

The bill states that on the 21st day of December, 1898, the plaintiff and defendant were married and lived together in Garrett county until December, 1903. That the said Mildred E. Stremmel on divers days and times since said marriage has committed the crime of adultery with certain men and that the plaintiff has not lived or cohabited with said defendant since he has become convinced of her adulterous acts.

The bill further alleges that the defendant is a non-resident of the State of Maryland, and prays for a divorce *a vinculo matrimonii*, and for an order of publication.

It is thereupon this 21st day of June, 1904, ordered by the Circuit Court of Garrett county, in Equity, that the plaintiff, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper, published in said Garrett county, in each of four successive weeks before the 22d day of July, 1904, give notice to the said absent defendant of the object and substance of this Bill, warning her to appear in this Court in person or by solicitor, on or before the 8th day of August next, to show cause, if any she has, why a decree ought not not to be passed as prayed.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True copy, test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk. 16-4t

L. E. HANSON,

Mountain Lake Park, - - Maryland.

PLUMBING, GAS FITTING,

Steam and Hot Water Heating.

ESTIMATES FURNISHED.

All work done at reasonable prices.

THE REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME 28. OAKLAND, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, JULY 7, 1904. NUMBER 18

OFFUTT & SONS

Hot Weather Now!

Hammocks to Rest In
From 50c to $6.00.

Bamboo Porch Screens to Keep Out the Sun and Make Your Porch Private, 90c, Up.

Best Charcoal-Packed Hardwood Refrigerators

Croquet Sets at all Prices.

MATTINGS AT REDUCED PRICES.

Offutt & Sons.

BITTINGER.

An enthusiastic exponent of Democracy was entertaining a group of loafers with a lengthy discussion of the merits and demerits of the Republican party, charging that party with advocating principals that savored of taxation without representation. At this point an equally zealous Republican, who had been an attentive listener, ejected about a yard of tobacco juice into the center of the dusty highway, and addressed the speaker saying "Say, Tom Jones, do yer known Deacon Slocum over to Buck Hill"? "Yep". "Waal, does ye know the size of his tax bill". "I reckon the Deacon pays purty nigh $500 taxes every year". "If you Democrats be so bloomin anxious ter allow representation war thar is taxation, why in the blazes do yer keep that poor critter from votin, just because he has no book larnin; Just then Tom Jones happened to remember that Sally Ann Jones had sent him over to "Jims" to borry some rasin.

The little people celebrated the 4th by holding a juvenile picnic in Ellithrope's Grove, and the merry laughter that rang through the grove was a sufficient evidence of the happy hearts that were there and harmonious and filled with genuine enjoyment than was this, and the kind motherly hands that helped to make the children happy have the gratitude of children and parents alike.

Among the out of town visitors to our village the past week we note the following: Mrs. Thomas, of Oakland; Mr. William Ralston, of Frostburg, and Dr. Samuel Stroup, of Friendsville.

There is a movement on foot among the young girls here to have the young swells equip their buggies with hay ladders, so they can all ride.

Ex-Deputy Sherff S. O. Wiley has been acting so queer lately, that his friends think he has tired of old bacheloring it through life, and is going to form a life partnership.

Argus Wit.

Dr. C. R. Silverwood, the dentist at this place, received an order recently for a set of false teeth from a man over about Thunderstruck, in Tucker county, in which he specified as follows: "My mouth is three inches across and one inch deep in the jaw, a little rough on the edges and shaped like a hoss shew, with the toe in front. If you want me to be more particular, have to come over thar."—Kingwood Argus.

CITY COUNCIL MEETING.

Order passed Directing Policemen Not To Interfere With Tramps Riding Trains.

Tuesday evening the City Council held its regular July meeting when the monthly bills presented for payment were passed and orders issued for the same.

Recently considerable complaint has reached the town authorities by reason of the police making arrests of tramps passing through Oakland on freight and passenger trains, thus placing the county to useless expense in maintaining them at the jail and in transporting those who are unable or refuse to pay the fines imposed upon them by the police magistrate to the House of Correction. The amount expended during the past few months for this purpose has been enormous and it is thought that the council took the right view of the matter when an order was passed requesting the Mayor to instruct the police not to make any arrests of tramps caught on trains hereafter but to attend to their duties as conservators of the peace for the citizens of the town and not as protectors of the rights of the railroad company in unloading their undesirable and uninvited passengers upon the tax payers of the municipality and county.

It is understood that the Mayor will issue an order in accordance with Council's request in the matter.

No other business was transacted.

A Welcome Visitor.

The first big show of the season will visit this place on Tuesday, July 19.

Surely this item of news will please the young folks, the children and the elder ones also. Sun Bros.' World's Progressive Railroad Show is one that has a standing record for presenting a good performance in one big ring, in the good old style. Sun Bros. run their show strictly on business and moral principles. Nothing is permitted to mar the pleasure of the skeptically inclined. Neither are the usual army of fakirs (often seen following in the wake of shows) allowed to follow this organization. The long standing reputation of the Sun Brothers throughout America and the Dominion of Canada shall not be jeopardized by allowing any catch-penny affair to be connected with their show. Fifty great celebrated artists will appear at every performance. Fully two hours and one-half of enjoyment is afforded. Let all attend. Afternoons at 2 o'clock. Evenings at 8 o'clock.

Subscribe for THE REPUBLICAN.

ALONG PATHS OF PIONEERS

The Old National Road and B. & O. Railroad.

THE ROUTE OF EMIGRANTS

From East to Wilds of West Before Days of Railroads—Then Came the Steam Engine and Baltimore and Ohio Route.

The Eastern tourist to the World's Fair over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad will travel amid scenes where history was made, and along the route of the pioneers to the West long before the days of railroads, for the old National wagon road was but the predecessor of the Baltimore and Ohio steam route. Indeed, the wagon route demonstrated to those Baltimore pioneers of another generation the absolute necessity of a steam route to the West in order that Baltimore might open up travel and trade with the West. It was the steam road, and the possibilities of wealth which it opened, that attracted to Baltimore from their New England homes, Peabody, Pratt and a host of others who have done so much to build up the metropolis of Maryland.

When a Marylander is whirled over the B. & O. through the fertile lands of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, and when he views the cities and thriving towns, and when he contemplates the broad fields of waving wheat, he little realizes how great a part his state played in the opening of those Western states to settlement. It was Maryland's representives in the constitutional convention who stood out against an acceptance of the document framed by that body until the vast unknown and unexplored Northwest, then a part of Virginia, had become a part of the national government, to be allotted to settlers, to those who had borne the brunt of the Revolutionary War and who had not received compensation. All the lands were not allotted. Thousands upon thousands of acres were sold. To me it has always remained a mystery why Maryland has made no concert and determined efforts to secure from the national government her share of the proceeds of the sales of these lands, amounting to over $10,000,000.

Almost within sight of the Baltimore and Ohio traveler from Harpers Ferry to Cumberland is the old trail which Braddock and his army followed on their ill-fated march to Fort Du Quesne, now the site of Pittsburg, where they met the allied Indians and were almost exterminated.

At Broadway and Wall streets, in this city, the cobblestones of civilization are the tombstones over the grave of the great Indian chief Pontiac, who waged merciless war against the British and who led the tribes in their attack at Braddock's defeat. In the Southern hotel where the Maryland commissioners to the World's Fair stopped, the visitor will view a modern structure which stands on the site of the stockade, the headquarters in 1769 of St. Ange, the French colonial governor of Louisiana at that period. A tablet in the corridor of the hotel marks the burial-place of Pontiac, chief of the Illinois. James Fenimore Cooper in his tales of the Prairie and the Pathfinder describes this great Indian nation.

It was at Braddock's defeat that the military genius of General Washington, which wrested an empire from England, was first developed. It was in the war against the Indians and the French that the colonies became acquainted with each other, and in those wars were formed the friendships which paved the way to the rebellion and to the organization of the armies which won independence for the colonies.

In its route to the West the old National road wound through valleys and over hills and mountains. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad followed the Valley of the Potomac to escape the expensive grading which any other route would have entailed.

I wish that I had had time to come to St. Louis over that old National road, of which the Frederick pike, beginning at Baltimore, is a part. It was along this road that the early immigrants slowly sought their way to the Western wilds and prairies. It was along its dusty path that Revolutionary patriots and soldiers with their families and household effects in wagons, wearily plodded their way to their new homes in the faraway forests. It was along that road that the Western products were hauled to Eastern markets. If was along that road that "Appleseed Johnnie," one of the queer characters of early Ohio, plodded with his bag of appleseed which he gave to the early settlers. Yearly he made the journey to "the States," returning with a bag of seed, which he distributed among the farmers without any other charge than a "a bit to eat" and a night's lodging. Those seed were the foundation of the hundreds of apple orchards upon which the travelers gazes while coming to St. Louis.

It yet remains for a romance writer to travel along that old National road, to tell of its wayside inns, with tragedies and comedies, and words of wisdom uttered by statesmen of early days—Clay, Jackson, Webster and others—who made these inns their abiding places for the night.

The time came when the old National road had to give way to the locomotive, and its former glory departed. It played an important part in the early development of Baltimore, as that city by connection by the old Frederick pike, to a great extent, was its eastern terminus. The old road was one of the most important steps in the evolution of modern trade and travel. At at time when the great tide of emigration was pouring into the Mississippi Valley it was, more than any other institution, the means of hastening the development of the great West. This grand old highway was instrumental in turning the course of emigration from the South to the West. Over it were carried an almost endless population and millions of actual wealth, and the Middle West was by its clasp linked to the new and boundless acres of the North.

It was the first and only highway that was built by funds from the national Treasury. The question of internal land and water communication was in the minds of our fathers even before the Revolution. George Washington was one of those most interested in the matter and as early as 1770 he visited the West, examining the lay of the land and the trend of streams. There was then an Indian trail leading through the Southern Ohio section over which he was guided by a noted Indian, Nemacolin; and still later he cut a road through the same forest. This was called the "Braddock road," and was displaced at length by the National highway, which threaded its path over the same route.

The question of the construction of the highway came up at the first session of the Continental Congress. It was then decided upon, and operations at once planned. When Ohio was admitted as a state, in 1802, Congress set aside 5 per cent of all moneys received from the sale of public lands within the state to be used in the construction of a road from the navigable waters of the Atlantic to the Ohio River, and this was a nucleus of the great highway. Early in 1806 Congress passed a bill authorizing the appointment of commissioners to lay out a road over the mountains, and President Jefferson appointed Thomas Moore and Eli Williams, of Maryland, and Joseph Kerr, of Ohio. These men did noble work, and by the close of the year had laid out definite plans. The road was located on exactly the route they first selected. It ran from Cumberland to Wheeling, a distance of 130 miles, and thence extended through Ohio and Indiana, and finally was lost amid the prairies of primitive Illinois. It was constructed under direction of the War Department, the work was let in sections to contractors with Brigadier General Gratiot in charge of it. The road was cut through the forest four rods wide, graded and piked with stones, which covered the road bed from 12 to 18 inches. It original cost was more than one million dollars, which was then thoughs a vast sum to be spent on public improvements.

As soon as it was opened it became the great link between East and West, and conquered the mountain barrier between the states. It continued under the care of the national government for many years, but finally it was put into good repair and turned over to the several states through which it passed. Then they built tollhouses and tollgates along the route, and many anecdotes are told about these oldtime conveniences. Every kind of cattle or beast was taxed, all sorts of vehicles and freight. Persons going to church, or to the mill, or to election were exempt from toll, as well as those going to school, to funerals, or from one part of the farm to another.

What the overland mail route became to the West in later days, the old national road was in the first of the century to the Mississippi Valley. Freight and passengers were conveyed in Conestoga wagons with great white canvas tops, and immense, slow-moving wheels. They were usually drawn by six stout horses, and could carry a heavy load. The drivers of these teams were called "turnpikers", or "pike boys," and a hardy, good-natured class they were. The wagon beds were long and deep, and painted in gay colors, while bells were fastened to many of the teams, and the tinkling could be heard long before they came in sight.

Stage coaches were also a favorite means of conveyance. These were run in trains, and the business was kept in a close corporation. They had no springs, and but one door, but as time passed there were some improvements in their makeup. The fare between Cumberland and Wheeling was $5 or $6, and two days were required to make the trip.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad was the successor of the old National road, and over its rails thousands upon thousands came to seek new homes in the West. It was over that road that armies from the West were hastened to the theater of war in Northern Virginia, thousands never to return. It was guarded zealously by the federal government during the war period. Pickets were stationed only a few yards apart at different times as far west as Cumberland to guard against the ruthless Confederate destroyer seeking to close the main avenue of communication and travel between the West and the East.

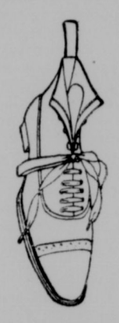
In the huge Transportation Building on the World's Fair grounds are original locomotives used by the Baltimore and Ohio in the pioneer days of railroading in the United States. It is one of the most interesting and insrtuctive exhibits in the World's Fair grounds.

At Harpers Ferry, on the Baltimore and Ohio, occured two events which, more than two similar events in modern times, hastened history. They were John Brown's raid, which brought the threatened war between

(Continued on page 8.)

FREE.—New Bank Building—FREE.

DAUGHERTY'S.



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Will-o'-the-Wisp

By Martha McCulloch-Williams

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"Me? I'm going to be will-o'-the-wisp," Margery said airily to the horror of every soul but one in her mother's sitting room. Elwood's social leaders were gathered there, deep in discussion of the fancy dress lawn party to be given at St. Chrysostom's for the benefit of the church guild. Since the rectory adjoined the church proper there was quite a stretch of turf and shrubbery available. Therefore Mrs. Lawson, head of the broad faction in St. Chrysostom's, had been for having daylight, with tennis and archery, of course for prizes. But Miss Gerard, the leading spirit among the high church folk, had outgeneraled Mrs. Lawson and won over the powers that were to her pet scheme of lighted greenery, booths, flower girls and fortune telling.

"H'm! What will you do?" Mrs. Lawson asked severely. "It has been my impression all along that the—er—costumes should be subservient to the—well, the general effect."

Margery laughed happily. "You are quite right," she said. "Never fear, but I shall be busy enough. It will be my province to lure in unwary travelers and lead them on to financial destruction."

"Margery, how can you?" Mrs. Chase's eyes rested on her daughter full of severe reproof. Mrs. Lawson sniffed hard, but Miss Gerard came gallantly to the rescue, saying: "You must have been born for the part, Margery. I don't know anybody—at least, any masculine body—who could possibly refuse to follow if you wanted to lead him—and we all know it's the men and their money we are after."

"Disgusting!" Mrs. Lawson said aside to her echo, Miss Clare, under cover of the general laughter. Margery flung a kiss at Miss Gerard, saying sweetly: "Thanky, ma'am! You have no need to dress up. You've been everybody's fairy godmother so long you can't possibly be anything else."

"Come home with me! Ned must design your costume. I want him to be-

NED CAUGHT THE BLOW FAIRLY BETWEEN THE EYES.

gin right away," Miss Gerard said, rising to go. Everybody else stared. Ned was her artist nephew, rich withal. She could not possibly be willing to match him with an Elwood girl, yet here she was giving Margery Chase, the greatest flirt of the town, almost impossible opportunity. Ned had come to Firstanes, the Gerard homestead, only two days before. As yet Elwood folk had hardly more than seen him—in the family pew Sunday morning and later driving with his aunt. Some mysterious excursion had taken him away early Monday morning. It must be he would be back before nightfall. Was Miss Gerard thus bent upon flinging Margery at his head? That was a puzzle so absorbing nothing else was talked of all the way home. Margery was neither rich nor of distinguished family. Even as to her beauty there were more than two opinions.

Adverse opinions wavered when at last the lawn party came to pass. A slender, floating, misty shape in trailing vapory white, bearing a slender black wand whose tip gave out intermittent flashes, nobody could deny her charm. Now and again the flashes came from the silver crescent above her forehead. They were rose red or spectral bluish or greeny yellow, according to her humor. Whatever the color, they drew mightily. There was not a man on the ground but followed them joyously and lamblike to slaughter in the booths.

Still it was not surprising. In daylight and everyday clothes Margery had beforetime captivated every marriageable man in town. The rector even had not escaped. What wonder that Miss Gerard was almost her only stanch woman friend?

Miss Gerard was radiant over the party's success. "You're my lucky angel," she said, patting Margery's cheek as they came together for a moment just as the lamps began to dim and the lanterns to sputter out. "The affair is a gorgeous success, thanks to you. And I have been so nervous over it. Thank heaven, that woman kept away!"

"What woman?" Margery asked under her breath. Miss Gerard answered in the same key: "The Rickman woman—a semiadventuress, separated from her husband, but not divorced. Ned came down here because he was bewitched with her and knew she was staying at Belmore. You know that is just six miles off. You have charmed my boy into forgetting her, I do believe. If you will really do that you shall have half my fortune."

"I'll do it for nothing," Margery flashed back with a laugh. Her lights were out. She had used them so prodigally the tiny battery cells were exhausted. Ned had been very happy over contriving them and slinging them in a silver lantern from Margery's waist. He came toward the two women now without seeing them—they were sunk in a deeply embowered nook of the shrubbery. Miss Gerard gave Margery's hand a caressing pat, saying affectionately as she nodded toward her nephew, "He's a good fellow, Margery, and good looking—besides, you know you'll really like being mistress of Firstanes—after me."

"I suit that place better," a voice harsh and hoarse with anger said behind them. The shrubbery parted violently, letting through an overblown blond in gorgeous Greek costume, who ran on as she shouldered between the other two. "I know all about your plot—also that Firstanes is entailed. Ned Gerard will marry me—nobody else! Marry me just as soon as my beast of a husband dies, and he cannot possibly last another year. Try as you may, madam, your will-o'-the-wisp shall not lead him away from me."

The last words were shrieked out. At the sound of them Ned hurried toward the group, flushing with shame, yet his mouth setting hard in the obstinate Gerard line. He took hold of the woman and made to lead her away, saying almost roughly: "So this is how you keep your word! You promised me on honor to stay at the inn. Get back there! At once, do you hear? Otherwise—you will not see me again."

"If you come with me," the woman said defiantly, wrenching herself from his hold and folding her arms, her large eyes fast upon him in a hypnotic stare. Miss Gerard stepped between them, her face very white. "Get this—creature—away—anyhow—Edward," she said very low, the words coming hard. "Let us have—no blatant scandal—for the sake of—the Gerard name."

"Come!" Ned said imperatively, not even holding out a hand to the woman. She made one step after him, then sprang furiously at Margery, who stood apart with averted eyes, clutched the lantern at her waist, tore it loose, swung it high above her head and brought it crashing down with all her force, aiming to strike with it Margery's crescent crowned forehead. Ned was too quick for her. With a wheeling swoop he interposed his own person and caught the blow fairly between the eyes. It sent him down like a log, breathless, senseless, inert. After one look at him the woman who had struck him ran screaming away. People rushed in from every hand, but Miss Gerard waved them back. "Fetch the doctor—quickly! There has been—an accident!" she said. "Not serious, I think. The—the strange lady who saw it is—easily frightened."

Margery knelt beside the prostrate figure, dabbling its face with water and crying softly. So Ned saw her when he came back to consciousness. He tried to rise, but she made him lie still until the doctor came. He was not very rebellious. The scales had fallen from his eyes. As he lay staring into the darkness, listening to the subdued stir and bustle roundabout him, he saw how near he had come to shipwreck in his worship of an unscrupulous woman.

If he had been a hero of romance he would have made it up with sweet Margery then and there. Being a manly mortal, deeply abased by the crowding sense of his own folly, he did not speak until three years later, when by hard work he had proved himself a man among men. Of course she said yes. Was he not her fairy prince? And, whether or not they will live happy ever after, this much is certain—the world outside will hear no news of disagreements.

The English Vocabulary.

The ordinary English vocabulary may be said to contain from 30,000 to 50,000 words, the latter estimate being large. Shakespeare, whose vocabulary is larger than that of any other English poet, unless it be Browning, used about 15,000 words, while Milton, whose range was narrower, employed only about half that number. The common estimate of the average vocabulary of educated people is from 5,000 to 6,000, but in this case the number of words which are known, but not used, is enormously increased. A well read college graduate should be familiar with perhaps 100,000 words, while in the course of a year he might not use 5,000 of them in his writing or conversation. Shorthand reporters find about 2,500 word signs and contractions ample for representing the words which are commonly used in public speaking.

Flying Lizards of Borneo.

According to the testimony of our most reliable naturalists, the only genus of "flying serpent" now known to inhabit the earth is a family of reptiles which make their homes in the great forests of Borneo, known as the "flying lizard of the south seas." The best known species of this flying saurian is Draco volens leekii, a striped, snakelike lizard about fourteen or sixteen inches in length when full grown. The primary colors of Draco are red and yellow, in bands, dots, crescents and stripes, the red predominating to such an extent that the creatures appear as a carmine rocket when sailing through the air. Some have declared that his wings are "sails," like those of the American flying squirrel, but it is also said "they approach true wings and can be used by the little saurian to guide himself at will."

Battleships Are As Necessary As Ever

By GEORGE MELVILLE, Rear Admiral U. S. N., Retired

NEITHER torpedo boats nor submarine craft in the present state of development can make the battleship an affair of the past.

IT IS UTTERLY PREPOSTEROUS TO TALK OF THE ELIMINATION OF THE BATTLESHIP. The fact that several of this sort of craft were destroyed or badly damaged by torpedoes or submarine mines in the actions between the Russians and Japanese off Port Arthur means nothing so far as the efficiency of the BATTLESHIP is concerned.

It is fully understood by all naval men that the torpedo, in itself a comparatively inexpensive contrivance, may put a battleship out of commission. But this proves nothing in the general discussion of naval power.

THE TORPEDO BOAT AND KINDRED CRAFT ARE DANGEROUS JUST IN PROPORTION TO THEIR SCOPE OF OPERATION. TO DELIVER CRUSHING BLOWS TO AN ENEMY THESE VESSELS CANNOT BE DEPENDED ON.

What is needed is the battleship for the main line, and they must be big enough to stand hard knocks and swift enough to seek and find positions of advantage. Then there must be the swift armored cruiser that can either fight or show a clean pair of heels, and last, but perhaps as important as the others, a goodly supply of scout ships—light cruisers they may be called—for these are THE EYES OF THE FLEET.

It is a very good principle of warfare to know what the enemy is up to. The battleship cannot find out, but the light, swift cruiser can, and THEN comes the time that the crushing force of the heavily armed and armored ship is needed. Once the vessels of the enemy are located and in a measure their movements learned the scouts can readily turn the real fighting over to the big fellows and at the same time protect them from the attack of torpedo boats, for the latter cannot stand any well directed fire from the quick loading and automatic guns of today.

THERE IS NO QUESTION IN MY MIND THAT THE REAL CONTROL OF THE SEAS RESTS ENTIRELY WITH THE POWER THAT CONCENTRATES ITS FORCE IN A REAL LINE OF BIG SHIPS.

The question of cost is not to be discussed, even though a torpedo boat, costing perhaps $200,000, can, under certain favorable conditions, destroy a battleship worth $5,000,000.

The principal question is to provide a means of protection for the more costly engines of war. THIS IS SOLVED BY THE SCOUT SHIPS. They must be fast and so armed as to prevent the passage of a torpedo boat flotilla. If the scout fleet is properly handled the battleships are comparatively safe and are ready to deal the really CRUSHING blow when the opportunity offers.

Labor Should Be Protected Against Immigration

By JOHN F. MOORS, President Immigration Restriction League

ECONOMICALLY Americans are more prosperous than the residents of any other country in the world, partly because our standard of living is higher, partly because our land is less crowded in proportion to our resources. Consequently there must be, without restriction, a constant flow of people hither, UNTIL AN EQUILIBRIUM IS ESTABLISHED—that is, until our surplus resources are exhausted and our land is as crowded as that of other countries. This is as inevitable as that water will seek its own level.

To protect laborers some sort of tariff should be placed ON LABORERS. In other words, they should know how to read and write, as our own citizens are obliged to, or show tangible proof of saving habits or be in some way so selected that good will come to this country with them sufficient to offset the constant tendency to reduce economically our national well being. For, economically, 1,000,000 immigrants a year are rapidly CONSUMING THE VERY ADVANTAGES WHICH WE PRIZE.

Far more important is the effect of immigration on the American race. We are today taxing severely our powers of assimilation. With the example of the old world staring us in the face, we are developing in all our great cities NEW FOREIGN SLUMS, as if the fundamental character of our new world were of no consequence.

Even the horrors of the old slave ships are almost forgotten in the American problem of today. The million immigrants a year now coming are in the foreground, but it is the millions upon millions INTO WHICH THEY WILL GROW which should most make us stop and think.

LET US NOT BE FURTHER MISLED BY A CHARITABLE INTEREST IN THE GOOD EFFECT OF EMIGRATION ON FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

The South's Obligation to the Negro

By Governor NEWTON C. BLANCHARD of Louisiana

THE negro is here. He is a man and a citizen. He is USEFUL AND VALUABLE in his sphere. Within that sphere he must be guaranteed the equal protection of the law, and his education along proper lines—mainly agricultural and industrial—is at once A DUTY AND A NECESSITY.

No approach toward social equality or social recognition will ever be tolerated in Louisiana. Separate schools, separate churches, separate cars, separate places of entertainment will be enforced. RACIAL DISTINCTION AND INTEGRITY MUST BE PRESERVED. But there is room enough in this broad southland, with proper lines of limitation and demarcation, for the two races to live on terms of mutual trust, MUTUAL HELP, good understanding and concord.

YOU SAVE $40.

In purchasing a Writing Machine when you buy the New Model

WELLINGTON.

A practical business-like Typewriter at a reasonale price.

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A strictly high-grade, up-to-date machine, combining all the best features of other Typewriters with many vital advantages of its own. The writing is always in sight, the alignment is always perfect, they are built for hard work and plenty of it; are simple in construction and are very rapid. Do not buy a TypeBriter of any kind until you investigate the WELLINGTON.

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BAUMGARTNER'S BIG BARGAINS!

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Come around and see what 5 and 10c will do.

THE LITTLE MAN.

Muco-Solvent is an indispensible household remedy because it is a preventive as well as a cure, and because it arrests development of all contageous germs and bacterial diseases. It cures croup, colds, tonsilitis with its associated ills and all inflamed and catarrhal conditions of the mucous surface. It is a harmless vegetable preparation that may safely be administered to the tenderest babe. If not for sale in your neighborhood, write to

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Oakland Model Steam Bakery

The Place to Buy the Best Bread Cakes and Pies.

Our aim is to make Bread "As Good as Mother made it," and we have been successful and have stopped all the drudgery of home baking with the use of Modern Machinery. Have you ever experienced as the following reads:

Your wife has gone out in the country;
You're left alone; what a pity,
With nothing to do but to ponder
And read out aloud to the kitty.

You run out of bread in the morning;
But knowing 'tis easy to make it,
You swiftly adjourn to the kitchen
And silently start in to bake it.

Take two coffee cups full of flour,
And water sufficient to "dough" it;
A thimble of salt for the "season,"
Then roll it, and poke it, and blow it.

And blow it, and poke it, and roll it,
And pinch it, and push it, and flop it,
And punch it, and pound it, and pull it,
And monkey around till you drop it.

Then clean it off nice with a towel,
And sock in a yeast cake to "raise" it;
Now drop in some soda to "short" it,
And smear on some butter to "glaze" it.

Then place it 'way back in the oven,
(That is if you've moulded and "set" it);
Close up all the doors of the kitchen,
Go in and sit down and forget it.

Go set yourself down in the parlor,
And read from "The Science of Baking;"
Read on till you smell something burning,
Then think of the bread you are making.

Now hop, skip snd jump to the kitchen,
And as you hop nigher and nigher,
You know by the smoke in the hallway
The blooming old bread is on fire.

Then hustle it out in the alley,
Juggle it, fumble it, shie it;
Then gently dig up a nickel
And go to the baker's and buy it.

Special Sales of Cakes Saturday.

Special Prices on All Cakes.

Ice Crean Delivered on Sunday. Leave Orders Saturday.

Our first sale of Cakes was a tremendous success.

ELSIE'S GRAY HAT

By Maravene Kennedy

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"The gray hats aren't a very pretty shade this year," said the saleslady. "Brown would look well with your hair. Here's a beauty."

"I'll take this gray one," said Elsie, heeding.

In her own room she put the hat on and studied herself intently in the mirror. Brown would have been more becoming, she decided. She was too pale for gray now.

It had been six years since she had made that promise. It was just as she bade him goodby. "You look like a pink rose in that gray hat, darling," he had said. "I shall expect to see your dear face under just such a hat when I come home." So for six years, summer and winter, she had worn a gray hat—six years in which she had heard from him but twice and that shortly after he left.

But she believed in him, loved, excused him. Aweary sometimes, but never despairing, she remained steadfast. He had gone to Africa; that was so far away and offered so many fine excuses. She feared always for his safety, but never his constancy.

It was a pretty face the mirror held, a sweet, womanly face, with a happy girlish smile. She turned away with a little sigh and went lightly down the steps into the street. It was a holiday, and school teaching was serious work with conscientious Elsie Wentworth. She was glad of the rest, the day outdoors, the sunshine and pure air.

"Where are you going, Elsie?"

It was a man's voice and a man's eyes that gazed into hers, both telling their love for the slender creature in the gray hat.

A rich glow came to her pale cheeks. So stalwart and determined, she felt afraid of him, afraid he would make her love him, make her faithless to poor, absent Dave.

"I'm going to see Mrs. Young," she faltered.

He laughed. "It's too bad, dear. Go on to the woods, Elsie. I won't insist

THE NEXT ONE CAME IN SLOWLY, A SLENDER, GRACEFUL CREATURE.

on going. I was on my way to your place. I had hoped for this day with you."

She laughed tremulously. "I wish you wouldn't hope, Jack. I'd like to have you—for—for a friend if only"—

"I'd be content with that. Well, I won't. I want you for my wife, want to have a home with you in it, want to have you to go home to, want to work, plan, save, spend, for you. It's all you, Elsie. Are you really going to Mrs. Young's, dear?"

"Jack," she said firmly, "I don't love you. I will never marry you. This talk of yours makes me unhappy. Will you please not repeat it?"

"Not till I see you again," he said good humoredly. "Another gray hat, by Jove!" his eye catching its freshness. "I believe those gray hats are my hoodoo. Something is. You love me all right, my darling. Get a white hat, Elsie; white, trimmed with blue cornflowers, just the color of your eyes. I think you'd say 'Yes' then."

"I should—then." The strangeness of her voice held him. "Goodby," she said lightly and hurried away.

Her eyes grew troubled, piteous. She did so want to see Dave. It came over her with a rush just how unhappy she was, how lonesome. Her heart ached almost to bursting. The woods no longer attracted her. She turned toward Mrs. Young's listlessly.

"You're all worn out," said that lady, with concern. "That gray hat takes the color out of your face too. Gray's not becoming, Elsie. Get a blue one next time."

"Or a green one," said Elsie irritably. Brown, white, blue, had been recommended. Why not green, red, purple? she thought desperately.

"You are worn out, that's sure," said Mrs. Young.

Elsie took off the despised gray hat and held it lovingly in her slim hands. It comforted her. She was soon chatting away gayly, but her head ached, and there was a strange heaviness weighing her down. She wanted to cry instead of laugh.

"Wait," said her friend as she was going. "I got a picture yesterday of Frank and Annie and a friend of theirs and her husband."

She handed Elsie the picture. There sure enough were Frank and Annie Young and—Elsie clutched wildly at the little cardboard—Dave Brady, with a woman sitting archly on his knee, his eyes gazing at her adoringly.

"They had them taken that way just for fun," explained Mrs. Young. "Annie and Emma were friends years ago, and they came across each other last month at Manila. They've both been married the same length of time—three years—and there's not a month's difference in the ages of the children. Emma's is a girl, though."

Elsie rushed blindly out of the house. Dazed, she made her way home, the pretty head sadly drooping under the faithful gray hat. She laid it off and sat down beside it and gave way to tears, tears that pride had held back till she was away from prying eyes.

Three years! And she waiting, watching, hoping, loving. Wife and baby, home, love, everything to fill his life! And she? An orphan, living alone, no one to care whether she came or went, was glad or sorrowful. She sobbed on pitifully. All night long she lay awake, going over, year by year, the time between.

It was almost morning before she could believe that Dave was actually out of her life and—and—

She sat up in bed and laughed and cried all in a breath. It was most wonderful. She climbed out of bed, found the little gray hat and bit by bit tore it into shreds. She laughed again, then cried again and, all flushed and rosy, lay down and slept peacefully till long past sunup.

John Stewart sat in his office listening gravely to his patient recount his ills. He gave him a prescription, smiled, asked him about the children, bowed him out, smiled again and sat down to wait the next patient. They came oftener now. A few years before they had been few and far between.

The next one came in slowly, a slender, graceful creature, with fair, flushed face peering out shyly from under a soft white hat covered with blue cornflowers, the color of her eyes.

"Jack!"

He turned quickly, gave one swift look and caught her in his arms.

"Elsie, my darling!"

Dr. Stewart was certainly not slow witted.

"When—how?" he questioned, kissing her all in a breath.

She put her arms around his neck and hugged him tightly.

"Ever since I knew you," she whispered. "I've wanted you—you—you! Oh, Jack, I can never love you enough to make up for what I've missed."

He laughed, puzzled, but blissful.

"Then why?" he asked.

She answered his kiss first, smiling and dimpled, then a frightened look flashed over the happy face. What—oh, what if Dave had been true, had come back! She hugged the doctor again frantically.

"It was the gray hat," she cried. "It was a hoodoo. I tore it up last night. I was never so happy as while pulling it to pieces."

And that was all the explanation she ever gave him, but he had the woman he loved and was as happy as is good for mortal to be.

As for Elsie, she wrote Dave a nice, friendly letter after she was married and sent his baby a present. She was so afraid he might have fleeting moments of remorse, and she felt that would hardly be fair. Which goes to show that a woman's reasoning is rather complex.

All Ready to Mourn.

Lucy is a smart young colored woman who officiates as maid of all work in a Brooklyn family. She is much esteemed by her mistress and the rest of the family, and all take a very friendly interest in Lucy and her affairs. When, on a recent "afternoon out," she appeared in a complete suit of mourning, several inquiries were made with regard to her bereavement, as she had said nothing about the recent death of any relative.

"How long have you been wearing mourning, Lucy?" asked her mistress.

"Well, 'm, this is just about the fust time Ah's worn this yere suit, and it ain't egzectly mohnin'."

"Not mourning!" was the reply. "Unless you were swathed in crape you couldn't wear much deeper mourning."

"Yass'm, Ah know de color's all right black enough, but Ah isn't really in mohnin' yet 'cause he isn't daid yet. You see, Ah's engaged to marry Clarence Jones, an' he's dawn right low with an oncurable disease. No'm; cahn't possibly git better. An' seein' as Ah had to hev a new dress Ah reckoned Ah might as well git mohnin' right now, then Ah'd be sure to hev it when Ah needed it."—Brooklyn Eagle.

The Meaning of "Mews."

Pennant, the naturalist and antiquary, in his "Account of London" (1790) says that "on the north side of Charing Cross stood the royal mews, where the king's falcons had been kept since the time of Richard III."

"Mews" is thought to be derived from the French muer, Latin mutare, to change or molt, and to have been used of a cage for molting birds, as muette is used in France for a place in which horns shed by stags in the forest are kept by officials of the chase.

As time went on horses were kept in the inclosures used at first for hawks, and the old name was retained.

In this connection we may quote Dryden's line.

Nine times the moon hath mew'd her horns,

and Milton, who speaks of the eagle as "mewing its mighty youth"—i. e., fresher from its molting, and Shakespeare, who adopts the secondary meaning, "More pity that the eagle should be mew'd."

Bowser's Geography

The Conflict In the Far East Causes Him to Get Badly Mixed Up as to the Exact Location of Korea and Japan.

[Copyright, 1904, by C. B. Lewis.]

THE dove of peace and good will hung over the Bowser household during the dinner hour and for fifteen or twenty minutes after, and it was Mrs. Bowser who chased the bird away at last.

She saw that Mr. Bowser was on the raw edge and inclined for a row, and she decided to touch on nothing of a personal nature. This was wise of her in a sense, and yet it brought about just what she was striving to avoid. He was smoking his cigar and reading his newspaper and wishing he could scrap with the butcher or grocer when she quietly asked:

"Any news of the war between Russia and Japan?"

"Lots of it," he replied.

"And do you think Japan will succeed in holding Korea?"

"What's Korea got to do with it?"

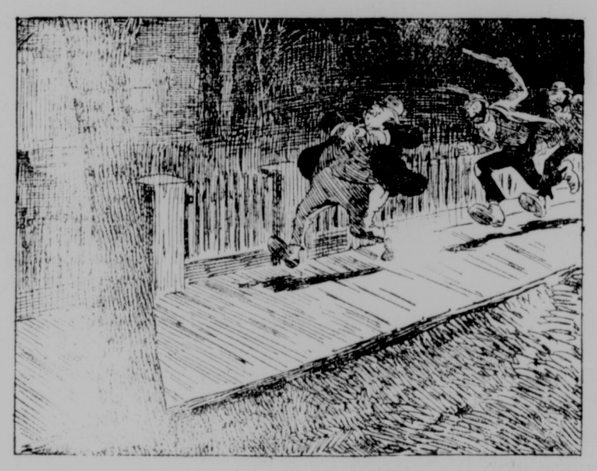
"Why, she was one of the causes of the war, wasn't she? Russia objected to Japan holding the island after it had been ceded to her by China, and"—

"Woman, what on earth are you talking about?" he interrupted. "The Japanese have had about as much to do with Korea as the Quakers of Pennsylvania. Korea an island? You'd better study up on geography a little."

"Well, it is not surrounded by salt water on all sides, but the river Yalu on the west makes it an island, and it is so referred to by all geographies and encyclopedias."

"Then the people who write such books are jackasses. Korea, as any child ten years old ought to know, is a country lying south of Australia. If you are going to talk war, then talk sense at the same time."

Mrs. Bowser knew that he was wrong and that she could prove it, but she quickly decided that it was better to leave him so than to have any hard



IT WAS A HOT RACE.

feeling for five minutes when he said:

"Come now, don't sulk over it. You aren't to blame that you didn't get more schooling. I am glad to see that you take an interest in such things and am ready to answer any questions you may ask. I suppose you know where Japan is, don't you?"

"It is a string of islands nearly 2,000 miles long, with the Pacific ocean on one side and the Japanese sea on the other, and the largest of them lie to the east of Korea. There is only the Japanese sea between Japan and Korea."

"What? What's that? Didn't I tell you that Korea was as far off as Australia?"

"You did, Mr. Bowser, but you are mistaken. Korea was once the sea coast of China for 500 miles."

"And—and you say Japan is a string of islands?"

"I do."

"Then there is no need of wasting time on an idiot. Japan is a part of Persia, and if you don't know it you'd better ask the man who carries out the ashes."

At this moment the Bowser cat, who had been eating a late dinner and taking lots of time over it, came up from the dining room with a grin on his face and sat down to hear the argument out. Again Mrs. Bowser decided on silence, but again it was broken by Mr. Bowser. He felt that his collegiate career had been called in question and that he must make it good or suffer humiliation. After pretending to read for awhile he said:

"How did you get so mixed up about Japan?"

"Let's say no more about it tonight," she replied. "I thought I was right, but if I am not we'll let the matter drop. Do you think the war will extend to"—

"Mrs. Bowser," he said as he brought his fist down on the table with a crash that lifted the cat and broke his purr short off, "you started in to ask me about the war. I was ready to give you all information. You got the map of Europe all mixed up like peanuts and beans, but now is the time to set yourself right. Suppose that some of our friends dropped in and heard you say that Korea was west of Japan? Suppose you went blundering along and put her in the Pacific ocean? Suppose you should mix China and Korea up the way you have? They wouldn't laugh in your face, but as soon as they got outdoors they would fairly whoop. Ye gods, but what an escape for you!"

"Mr. Bowser," she replied as she turned on him, "do you ever talk war over at the office?"

"Every day."

"And with educated men?"

"Well, I don't call in the janitor."

"And in talking with them you put Korea away off by Australia and make Japan a part of Persia, do you?"

"Of course I do. Where would you have me put them?"

"Well, if they haven't laughed at you they must be very nice men indeed. Why, you are all wrong—a thousand times wrong. Mrs. Green's little girl Bessie is studying geography at school, and if she don't tell you"—

"Who am I?" hoarsely demanded Mr. Bowser as he rose up and stood with folded arms.

"Mr. Bowser, of course."

"And where am I?"

"In your own house."

"And do I run my own house or does Mrs. Green's little daughter Bessie run it?"

"You do."

"Then listen to me. In order to cover your ignorance of geography you have made certain charges against me. In fact, you claim that I am even more ignorant than you are. Mrs. Bowser, you must prove these charges."

"I said that Japan was a long string of islands lying between the Japanese sea and the Pacific ocean," she replied.

"You did, madam—you did."

"And that Korea was west of the larger islands."

"Exactly. Don't get it north or south now."

"And that only the Japanese sea was between Japan and Korea."

"Only the Japanese sea. Don't try to get away from that."

"Well, then, I humbly apologize."

Mr. Bowser began to grin with delight and the cat to look dubious, and Mrs. Bowser was hoping it was all over, when his grin suddenly faded and he said:

"No, you don't, madam. You are not the apologizing kind. You think you can prove it, and now I demand to see the documents."

Driven to the wall, Mrs. Bowser heaved a sigh and went into the library for the atlas. She turned to the right map and showed that things were just as she said, but Mr. Bowser waved her aside and shouted:

"Do we know who made these maps? Do we know that they are within a gunshot of being correct? You can't work any such rubbish off on me."

There was an old school geography in the house as well as a globe, and Mrs. Bowser brought them both out.

"I don't care what you say," replied Mr. Bowser. "What I know I know, and you can't beat it."

"Well, there's a war map right there with your paper."

"But it might have been made by a drunken man, Mrs. Bowser. You have insulted me and spoiled my evening, and if I now go over to a saloon and fill up you cannot blame me."

Mr. Bowser was downed, and he knew it and took this way of saving the pieces. He did not mean to get full, but he meant to take a walk, and ten minutes later he was pacing the street and wondering how he could ever have made such a blunder of things, when a couple of tramps passed him and one said:

"That's the old crank who booted me out of his yard one night."

"And he flung me over his gate for askin' for a nickel, and let's go for him!" added the other.

It was a hot race, and Mr. Bowser wasn't ten feet ahead when he burst into the house and locked the door behind him.

"Well, have you filled up?" asked Mrs. Bowser as she heard him breathing hard.

No answer.

"Was it the Russians or the Japanese that were after you?"

No reply.

"I forgot to ask you what is the capital of Korea. Is it Seoul?"

Getting no answer to her third inquiry, she rose up and looked into the hall, but it was vacant. Mr. Bowser had taken his knowledge of geography and tramps and made a sneak upstairs, and the cat solemnly winked both eyes and decided that the bout was in Mrs. Bowser's favor. M. QUAD.

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THURSDAY, JULY 7, 1904.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS:

GEORGE A. PEARRE,

of Allegany County.

THE NOMINEES.

The history of President Roosevelt has become too well known to the people to need repetition at length in the columns of the newspapers. He was born in New York City, October 27, 1858, and is therefore in his 46th year. He has accomplished more, in that time, than most men in a long lifetime, but the most important of his acts have been those of his administration of the office of President of the United States. It is by his course as National Executive that he will be judged and in this respect he has proven himself a statesman and patriot in whom the people and the country can place implicit trust. His continuance in the high office which he has filled with such signal ability since the death of the lamented McKinley, will maintain the confidence of all classes of people in the security and successful progress of the country in all its material interests.

Charles W. Fairbanks, of Indiana, who has been nominated on the ticket with Mr. Roosevelt, as the Republican candidate for Vice-President, was born in Ohio, May 11, 1852. Like so many of our prominent statesmen his early life was one of toil and comparative hardship. He worked on his father's farm until he was fifteen years old, attending a country school in winter. Then he attended a college not far from his home and after his graduation spent some time in Pittsburg, Pa., as agent of the Associated Press. He studied law, settled in Indiana, and gave his attention almost solely to his profession, until about ten years ago. In 1897 he first entered the United States Senate and has been re-elected for a second term. He is a man of marked ability and high character and is equal to any responsibility that may come to him through his nomination for the high office of Vice-President.

LEARN TO COOK.

According to Mrs. Lawrence Hodgkinson, of the Chicago Progressive Health Club, "A husband will eat anything his wife wants him to, if he loves her." She announced that to an admiring audience of women.

Maybe Mr. Lawrence Hodgkinson is that kind of a man. It is possible that he can consume burned biscuits and tough steak and murmur "sweetheart" and "ducky" the while. If so, he deserves a halo.

Man is a creature of good resolutions. He breaks them because he is a man. He marries because he loves, and, being in love, he views the girl through rose-colored glasses. He knows he has faults, and he imagines that he has married an angel. The first few months of married life love covered a multitude of sins, both omission and commission. It is right that they should. But there comes a day of reckoning for the girl who never learned anything about housework, and whose mother always does the dishes and the cooking.

Ethelbert suddenly discovers that there is something lacking. Home doesn't seem like the home he has been used to. His digestion bothers him, and he likes to sneak over to mother's just to get a bite to eat. If he is unwise he makes cutting remarks, and a woman cries. If he has sense, and Helen is blessed with a generous share of brains, both will discover that romance can never take the place of solid food, and on the long journey of married life there must be a fair amount of equipment, or else shipwreck will follow.

So she learns to cook as quickly as she can, and he helps, sometimes, by donning an apron, and more often by simply keeping his mouth shut.

The average woman doesn't want a husband built on the lines described by Mrs. Hodgkinson. She would know that about three-fifths of the time he was lying, and the rest of the time getting ready to perjure himself. Such men can never be popular with modern women.

This much advice can be safely be given to the girls who are contemplating matrimony: "Don't bank on a man's disposition too much." Learn to cook.

No woman was ever loved less because she was a good housekeeper.

THE official vote of Oregon, at the recent State and Congressional election, does not lessen the extent of the Republican victory reported by the first returns. The total vote cast was 99,315. For Congressman in the First district Binger Hermann (Rep.) received 6,818 majority over R. M. Veatch (Dem.); Second district, J. M. Williamson (Rep.), 14, 353 over J. E. Simmons (Dem.). For State Supreme Judge Frank T. Moore (Rep.)received 24,217 majority over Thos. O'Day (Dem.). Oregon was formerly a doubtful State, but now begins to approximate Vermont in its Republican majorities. The people are sensibly determined to "let well enough alone."

A Big Fishing Party.

The labors of N. B. Browning toward a big fishing party for this season culminated Tuesday morning at about six o'clock when the party, comprising more than forty members, started for the banks of the winding river Cheat. They took with them enough eatables to provision a fair sized army and intended to enjoy themselves for the next two weeks. Their camp will be pitched at Gabriel Pulliam's about eight miles above Rowlesburg and if any fish are left in that part of the old Cheat in two weeks from last Tuesday it will not be the fault of the more than forty members of the party.

We could not secure the names of all the members of the party, but following are some of them:

N. B. Browning and wife; J. F. Browning, Meshach Browning, Stephen Browning and wife, Ralph Browning and wife, E. R. Browning, John F. Browning and wife, Able Browning, Thomas J. Browning and wife, Wm. Browning, J. D. Browning, B. F. Browning, A. J. Elliott and wife, Dr. M. L. Fichtner and wife, Wesley DeBerry and wife, Thomas DeBerry, Lois DeBerry, Elmer Forman, W. T. White and family, Wm. Barnard, Mrs. Rebecca Feathers, Mrs. Sue Parsons, Mrs. Mary Kelley, Claude Parsons, Fuller Kelly and wife, Roy Fichtner and wife, Bruce Fichtner and wife, Charles Fichtner and wife, Nina Painter, Harry Fichtner, Neil Garlet, Jno. Fraley, A. F. Chidester, J. M. Buckner, Rev. E. P. Idleman, E. D. Benson, Richard Browning, Bruce Browning, T. A. Kimmell, Blaine Schanke, James Kernes, and George Kernes.

This trip has a deeper significance than a mere fishing trip as it is a family reunion as well. There are seven violinists in the party—the Browning brothers—and a good time is assured to all who went.—Preston Republican.

The Show is Coming.

Greater than any other is the Sun Bros. new Railroad Shows, Trained Animals Exposition. This is the ideal show the public have eagerly awaited for. No false pretenses and no misrepresentations of any kind to tempt the patrons of amusements, but on the contrary every promise is faithfully kept.

Our motto has always been to "Excel" not only in presenting to the American public an exhibition at once pure and instructive, but in grandeur and completeness in its arenic, zoological and special features; in addition to all this there are presented numerous sensational feats, awe inspiring acts, 20th century girls as clowns, object holders and novelty performers, male and female champion arenic celebrities, always at every performance, appearing in the ring comprising a triple centaur, eclipsing riding, beverly of skill, dexterity, beauty and strength. Double, triple and quadruple bareback riding acts, on the unclothed backs of running, racing, galloping and trotting horses. Those availing themselves of attending will see some of the best talent, features, acts, etc., that brains and money can secure. The Sun Brothers new Railroad Shows will exhibit in Oakland on July 19. Two performances, rain or shine at 2 and 8 p. m. Doors open one hour earlier. Don't fail to see the great street pageant day of show at 11 a. m.

Done Half of His Journey.

Rev. J. B. Shoup, of Fitzgerald, Ga., who started out on June 11th from the beginning point in Cumberland of the old National Pike, or road, to traverse the whole line to the end, at East St. Louis, has been heard from at Dayton, Ohio, by a letter to his old comrade, George J. Shultz. So far he had footed every rod of the historic road, and noted every important point, particularly the old remaining iron mile indicators. He took with him for his assistance "Brown's Miscellaneous Writings," which contain much on the subject that he has so greatly at heart. He writes that he stood the tramp quite well and enjoyed it, though he is about 75 years of age. He is now, no doubt, upon the last half of his long tramp, which is something over 800 miles.—Cumberland News.

IN THE TALL TIMBER.

Knights Templar Entertained By Mr. N. U. Bond.

A message, couched in the language of Ancient Syria, came up to Frostburg one day last week from Antioch Commandery, No. 6, Knights Templar. Interpreted, it was this:

Wanted—All Knights Templar residing in Frostburg one day—Tuesday, June 28—for a tour of the tall timber, afar from Jerusalem.

Accordingly nine reported at 5:30 o'clock a. m. to take the special electric car, the only unmarried one without his collar and tie.

At Cumberland the list was swollen to nearly 40, or a comfortable filling for the special car provided for the party

At Piedmont, about 8 a. m. several more entered the train, mainmost N. U. Bond, the host.

There had been some fun already; more now. At Bloomington J. H. Holzshu appointed a committee of Woodchoppers to go ahead, spy out and clear the land—George W. Snyder, chairman; John N. Benson and Harry E. Kenah, auxiliaries.

The *Journal* had never seen Snyder before, but learned from Otto Hohing that when very young Snyder was named, First, after Georgetown, and, second, after Washington city.

Just at this stage of the story the first tunnel was reached. Benson yelled "Sand Patch!" A second later Kenah howled in contradiction—"Doe Gully!"

At last the car reached Bond, the seat of a lumber-mill the most complete in equipment and thorough in result ever seen by any of the party.

The structure occupies nearly or quite an acre of ground, covering machinery which takes hold of the log in the pond, drags it to the 45-foot saw, and turns it into lumber with the least possible human effort. Each log is seized up by the sawyer and the most of big and little lumber made of it—sills, studding, boards, etc., and pickets, laths, etc., from the slabs.

Nothing seems to be lost except the dust the refuse going into the fuel heap.

The saw is a 45-foot steel belt running with a speed which turns out an average of 900 feet a minute and 60,000 feet a day.

Logs weighing a ton are handled by the machinery with an ease and precision instinct with almost human intelligence. Boards to one point, sills to another, slabs to another, etc., by quick changes of the roller equipment. The largest *maximum* of handling is thus done, the least *minimum* by human hands.

On the car again, the last destination was reached shortly afternoon—the home of the woodsmen. The *Journal* asked Mr. Bond—"where are we at?

"Right here!" said he, pointing downyard.

"But how far are we from some place designated on the map?"

"About six miles from Grantsville!" and instead of pointing northward, as the *Journal* thought toward Grantsville, his finger went to what seemed about south-west. The sun was invisible the entire day; hence, loss of sense of direction.

Dinner followed—a plentiful, substantial, unwritten *menu* ranging from baked beans up to punkin pie.

At its close ex-U. S. Senator Wellington, chairman on the part of the visiting Sir Knights, arose and spoke forcibly and eloquently. He called successively upon Sir Knights Snyder, Drecher, Beall, Hammond, Benson, and several others.

In introducing the speakers Mr. Wellington was most happy. He is a born chairman, endowed with a versatility of speech which frames itself into compliment separately just to each individual.

Mr. Bond responded to the tributes paid his enterprise and his hospitality as a host. He evidently appreciated highly the many good things said, and when he resumed his seat there was a chorus which sounded like "he's a good fellow," etc.

After music and singing, now 3 p.m., the first step toward return was made.

The rain which had fallen intermittently during the day made the air cooler than its wont even at this elevation just below the summit of Meadow mountain. But all could see the tall, straight trees, in almost innumerable number, which had invited even a railroad to this altitude.

The lumbermen, in homely dress, were here, apparently content, and, smoking around a stove at times red-hot, told their adventures, laughed, lounged and slept.

DuBois and Bond Bros., owners of 13,000 acres of this tall-timber tract, have been 80 years in the business. They are machinists as well, with a large plant at DuBois, Pa., wherein all this elaborate equipment, excepting boilers, engine and dynamo, was constructed. They have been operating here about two years, and with 200 men in their employment, a long era of active and profitable work lies ahead.

About half-way down the mountain the car stopped for the crowd to see a logging train loaded. A locomotive, with all its propelling apparatus on one side, came on pushing a big derrickcar. Reaching logs scattered near by, a pair of grab-hooks placed near the middle of each, swung the huge timber from ground to car, "easily as a lion shakes the dew-drops from his mane in the sunlight of the morning."

The ride homeward was without startling incident except at Piedmont, where Mr. Bond left the train amid the grateful chorus—

For he's a jolly good fellow, etc.

To the vast majority of the Sir Knights it was a day crowded with delightful events.—Frostburg Journal.

LIVES WITH HOLE IN HIS FACE

Floyd Sprigg Survives An Unusual Operation in Baltimore.

A living man with a hole several inches square in his face is the result of an operation which was performed at the Franklin Square Hospital Baltimore, over a week ago by Dr. John H. Branham, one of the visiting surgeons. The patient was Floyd Sprigg, 38 years old, of Davis, W. Va. The whole upper jaw on the right side of the frontal bone and the right eye was taken out, as well as half of the hard, or forward part, of the plate and the roof of the mouth.

This man with half of his head cut away, is going home in a few days and expects to come back later and have a gutta-percha cast made to take the place of the bone, while the skin from the forehead and neck will be grafted over the spot, which is now but a hole.

Mr. Sprigg was suffering from sarcoma or cancer. The growth began last February and at first Mr. Sprigg thought it was merely some affection of a tooth. It continued to worry him, and, thinking that it was an abcess of the tooth, he had several teeth drawn. Still the growth spread and when he finally came to Baltimore little hope was entertained for his life.

The operation was an extremely difficult one on account of the location of the cancer. It had made its way back to the base of the skull, and it was necessary to cut this and to tie up the main artery of the neck to prevent the patient from bleeding to death. Then the use of the knife began. There have been untold operations for cancer of the face, but few in which such a large quantity of bone had to be removed. The work occupied more than an hour.

Mr. Sprigg rallied well from the anesthetic, and considerably to the doctors' surprise, was able to take liquid food almost immediately afterward, it being expected that he would at first find much difficulty in swallowing. It has not been necessary to feed him with a tube at any stage of the proceedings, and he will soon be able to eat everything that anyone else can. It is believed that the germ of the cancer has been thoroughly removed and that he will have no further trouble with it.

The operation for covering the aperture in his face will consist of drawing the skin of the forehead down and grafting new skin on the spot. The socket of the eye will be covered as though no eye had ever been there.

One of the effects of the operation has been to stop all blood supply to the head from the body. It was impossible to release the artery, which the physicians found it necessary to tie it up before beginning the operation and Mr. Sprigg will live in more or less danger from the bursting of the blood vessel.

Mr Sprigg is a son of the late Randolph Sprigg, who was connected with the operation of the Chesapeake & Ohio canal, and a brother of Mrs. Chas. A. Tower, of Oakland.

Card of Thanks.

The Knights of the Golden Eagle, of Mt. Lake Park, take this means of thanking all persons that helped at or patronized the Festival held by them on the nights of June 28 and 29.

Committee on Festival.
F. P. ARNOLD,
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SAVE for my daily range
Among the pleasant fields of Holy Writ,
I might despair. —Tennyson.

The International Sunday School Lesson.

Third Quarter. Lesson II. I Kings xii, 25-33. July 10, 1904.

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Jeroboam's Idolatry.

The genesis of a new empire is always fascinating, but a special interest attaches to the rise of the kingdom of Israel. The cleavage between Ephraim and Judah seemed inevitable. It was postponed by the statesmanship of David, but it began under the abuses of Solomon, and was precipitated by the insolent incompetence of Rehoboam. In point of territory the new kingdom included the ten tribes with the tributary portions of Moab, Syria, and Ammon. The population is believed to have been not far from three and one-half million. The country was marked for fertility and studded with places sacred in Hebrew annals. It was more exposed than Judah, but survived for three centuries, finally falling under the Assyrian invasion.

The first king of the new nation, Jeroboam, was a man of brilliant genius. His specialty was military architecture. Solomon discovered his marked ability and employed him in the fortification of Jerusalem, so that he came to be known as the "man who inclosed the city of David." Solomon afterward feared him as a rival and caused his exile to Egypt, where the reigning Pharoah probably used his talents in the same way and regretfully allowed him to return to his native land. Over against the dreary incompetence of Rehoboam, the practical and forceful spirit of Jeroboam appears to the best advantage. The moment he took up the scepter he began the fortification of the key cities of Shechem, Terzan, and Penuel, well earning the title of "fortress-builder of Israel."

A pathetic incident shows the human side of this rugged warrior, and links these scenes of a dim antiquity with the experiences of today. It is the story of the sick child and the mother's hasty visit to the blind prophet; his harrowing answer and the child's death as the mother puts her foot on the threshhold.

There is a dash of color, too, in the incident which records the prophet Ahijah as lying in wait for Jeroboam while he was still in the employ of Solomon. The seer pulls him aside from the black-paved road running out of Jerusalem. They stand alone in a sheltered spot. Without a word the prophet pulls off his own new robe and tears it into twelve strips, keeping two and givingte n to Jeroboam. By this speaking sign he knows he is to have ten tribes for his kingdom.

But the most significant incident is that which describes the means which Jeroboam took to alienate his subjects permanently from Jerusalem. Humanly speaking it was imperative that he should take steps to preserve the autonomy of the new kingdom. The thing most threatening to this was the rule of the Hebrew religion which required the presence of every male three times a year in the temple. It was evident that if the new kingdoms were to be kept separate politically, they must first be separated religiously. No one can dispute the cleverness of Jeroboam's device. He set up symbols of religion at the most sacred shrines within his own territory which happened also to be most conveniently located. He excused his subjects from the long and expensive journeys to Jerusalem. In the place of the Levites who had deserted to Judah, he created a new priesthood in which all sections and classes were represented.

As a pure piece of statescraft this was a master stroke. It confirmed the separation of the two kingdoms for all time. Without it, to all human appearances, Israel would ultimately have been reabsorbed by Judah. By this device Jeroboam buttressed his throne and perpetuated his dynasty, and for doing so current opinion would certainly commend him.

But this whole transaction must be viewed from a standpoint absolutely extraordinary. If the supernatural elements of Hebrew history are admitted, then Jeroboam was at fault in throwing himself dead against the fundamental principles of the Mosaic law and ritual. He carried his worldly policy into a sacred realm and poisoned the stream of national life in its very fountain.

The Teacher's Lantern.

The key to Jeroboam's character is found in the word "policy." He allowed it to carry him too far when he set aside the fundamental principles of the Mosaic law and worship.

"Who made Israel to sin," is a menancing refrain repeated twenty-three times concerning the successive kings of the Northern kingdom. The few interruptions to the dolorous monotony are greeted with pleasure.

To the Oriental mind a young bull is the symbol of creative energy or power to bring into being. For this reason it was adopted to represent the Deity. By this means Jeroboam wished the people to keep God in mind while they omitted their pilgrimages to the temple at Jerusalem. He broke the second commandment in his effort to keep the first.

In order still more completely to break with the ritual of Judah, he changed the harvest feast from the seventh to the eighth month. A modern analogy is found in the attempted abolition of the seven-day notion in order to obliterate Sunday—a decimal system being substituted. This was done by the French Revolutionist.

A wrong sense is conveyed in the authorized version of the translation "he made priests of the lowest of the people." He did not elevate "Tom, Dick, and Harry" to the priesthood. He was too shrewd for that. What he really did was to buttress his throne by chosing for ecclestical order "from among all the people" (as in the Revised Version); that is, capable men, whenever he found them.

The Levites living in Israel showed themselves self-respecting men. They curried no favor. With one accord they surrendered their livings and made an exodus to Judah. A modern analogy to this is found in the Scotch clergy. The loss sustained by Israel was very great. It was like the exodus of the Huguenots from France.

The stories of "the Palsied Hand," the "Rent Altar," and the "Lapased Prophet," which cluster here, are vivid, and each has a moral. They are well worth repeating.

July Term of Court.

Tuesday Chief Judge Boyd accompanied by Associate Judge Henderson came up to Oakland to be present at the July Term of Court.

The several dockets were called over and judgments entered in uncontested cases.

The suit of W E. Brown vs. S. L. Allen was tried and a verdict rendered in favor of the plaintiff. This was the only case determined by the court, which adjourned Tuesday afternoon.

Judges Boyd and Henderson returned to Cumberland yesterday morning.

Florida Fruit And Truck Lands.

The Manatee section of the W Coast of Florida, below the frost li presents golden opportunities for the trucker and fruit-grower. Descriptive pamphlets mailed free. The Seaboard Air Line Ry. offers the best service to the South and Southwest. For information address W. E. Conklyn, Gen. Agt. 1411 Chestnut St. Philadelphia. Aug. 1.

Lutheran Church Services.

Services at St. Mark's Lutheran ch. as follows: Prayer service every Wednesday at 7.30 p. m.; Catechize every Saturday, 2.00 p. m; Sabbath School, 9.30 p. m.; Christian Endeavor, Sunday, 7.00 p. m.; Preaching services next Sabbath at 10.30 a. m., and 8.00 p. m.

Charles Hanline, Esq., of Huntington, W. Va., is here as the guest of Dr. and Mrs. H. Scott.

The Ladies' Aid Society of the M. E. church will hold an ice cream social in Offutt's Hall, Saturday evening, July 9th.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD.

VERY LOW RATES TO

Atlantic City,

Account of meeting of Imperial Council, Ancient Arabic Order of Mystic Shrine, at Atlantic City, N. J., July 13-15. Tickets will be sold on **July 11 and 12,** good returning July 23, 1904.

Stop-Overs at Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

For details call on Ticket Agents.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R.

POPULAR SEASHORE EXCURSIONS.

Atlantic City,

Cape May, Ocean City, Sea Island City, N. J., Ocean City, Md., and Rehoboth Beach, Del.,

July 16 and 28, August 11 and 25, and September 8.

At following very low rates from OAKLAND:

Only $8.50 Round Trip, tickets good in coaches only.

Only $10.50 Round Trip, tickets good in Pullman cars when accompanied by regular Pullman ticket.

All tickets good returning 16 days, including date of sale.

Stop-overs allowed on return trip at Philadelphia and Washington.

Ask Ticket Agents for pamphlet giving detailed information.

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Pays 3 Per Cent. Interest on Time Deposits.

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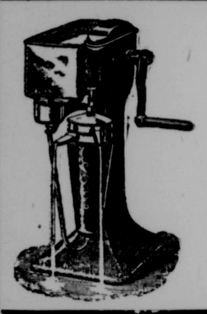

Time to think Tubular.

When one particular separator is replacing every other make on the market—when every other maker of separators is opposing the one

IT'S TIME TO THINK!

If the **TUBULAR SEPARATORS** were not best in principle—design—service—**MOST SATISFACTORY IN ALL WAYS**—would'nt other makers be happy? Better see them—better read the catalog I'd like to give you.

J. E. GNAGEY, Accident, Md.

MRS. M. D. H. TAYLOR,

SECOND STREET,

Fine Line of Millinery, Fancy and Staple Goods.

Hats at Half Price. Laces and Emb. at Cost.

Peggy, from Paris is here with the latest idea in Collars and Belts.

Attractive styles in Hosiery and Children's Caps.

LOOK—Ladies' plain and lace Handkerchiefs, 5c for 3c—10c for 7c—15c for 9c.

☞These are worth calling to see.

MRS. M. D. H. TAYLOR.

LOCAL AND OTHERWISE

Incidents and Events at Home and Nearby—Personal Mention, Etc.

Rev. E. Manges will preach at Crellin at 2.30 p. m., next Sunday.

Mr. N. U. Bond, of Bond, was a business visitor to Oakland Tuesday.

State Senator U. G. Palmer was in Cumberland vesterday on business.

Money to loan on real estate. Easy payments. Apply to Julius C. Renninger, Oakland, Md. 33 tf

Attorney Thomas J. Peddicord, who has been at Hamilton, O., several weeks, returned to Oakland Sun, day evening.

Ex-Judge Ferdimand William, Hon. Benj. A. Richmond and R. T. Semmes, of Cumberland, were here on professional business Tuesday.

Misses Gertrude Guth and Minnie Willhide, of Gratton, spent Monday here as guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Stanton.

Hon. George L. Micheals, of District No. 11, was a business visitor to Oakland yesterdey and while in town inade this office a brief visit.

Mr. Chas. B. Cropp returned to Oakland Saturday from Richwood, West Va., where he spent the winter and spring months with a large saw mlll operator.

Miss Ella Boggs, of Little Otter, W. Va., after visiting relatives in Baltimore, arrived here vesterday and will remain several weeks as the guest of her sister, Mrs. W. R. Mealey.

The County Commissioners will meet in their office in Oakland on Tuesday, July 26th, for the purpose of transacting all business that may properly be brought to their attention.

Messrs. M. N. Wilson, Chas. E. Hilleary, of District No. 8; William A. Smith, of No. 6; C. E. Ellithorp, of No. 12, were here last Saturday attending a meeting of the Board of Directors of the First National Bank.

Dr. W. B. Glotfelty, of Wilkinsburg, Pa., who visited relatives at Hagerstown and vicinity, was in Oakland Tuesday enroute to Accident, his old home, where he will be the guest of friends and relatives several days.

Mr. Samuel Stawser, of near Cranesville, was in Oakland Tuesday when he purchased from Messrs. Fred. A. Thayer and Edward H. Sincell, trustees, a tract of land lying north of Cranesville. The land will be improved by Mr. Strawser.

In Cumberland Tuesdav marriage licenses were issued to Garrett countians as follows: Silas Edward Rolls and Edna L. Darr, both of Bond; Milton Younkin and Emma McKenzie, both of Grantsville.

A Baltimore & Ohio freight conductor is responsible for the statement that there are more tramps in the vicinity of Fairmont at this time than has ever been there at any one time for at least ten years.

Messrs John Ault and Charles D. Bosley, who were engaged several weeks at Webster Springs, West Va., finishing up Col. John T. McGraw's hotel at that place, returned to Oakland last Saturday. The hotel is a handsome structure, fitted with all modern conveniences and can accommodate several hundred guests.

Dr. Henry W. McComas, who was here Wednesday night in consultation with Dr. Ellis regarding the condition of Prof. Vincent, and who expressed great hopes for the recovery of the patient, was in the city a short time today enroute to Fairmont, where he was called on professional business.—Grafton Sentinel.

County Surveyor Franklin P. Green and 'Squire Marcus M. Fazenbaker, of District No. 11, were in Oakland yesterday having been summoned here to appear as witnesses in the ejecment suit of Micahel Daley vs. the Davis Coal and Coke Company, but before their arrival the case was removed from this county to Allegany county for trial.

Rev. J. Wm. McCauley, pastor of St. Paul's Lutheran Church, and Mr. E. H. Ockert, physical director of the Cumberland Y. M. C. A., left yesterday for New York, from which point they will take a steamer for Europe. They will visit England, France and Germany, Rome and the holy land. During the week Rev. J. S. Braren, pastor of the Bedford-st Lutheran Church, and Mr. J. George Smith, this city, will leave on a similar trip. —Cumberland News.

The great international and interdenominational camp meeting at the Park opened on last Friday with a fair attendance from all sections of the United States. Since the opening of the meeting the attendance has increased steadily and the interest manifested in the success of the gathering has materially developed. The Sunday services were edifying in the extreme. Large crowds were present at all times and strong sermons were delivered. The meeting will continue until next Monday night.

THE FOURTH IN OAKLAND.

A Large Crowd Present—The Street Parade and Trades Display.

The great National holiday, July 4th, which this year commemorated the 128th anniversary of the birth of the American nation, passed off with remarkable serenity in Oakland not withstanding the great crowd present in town from the surrounding country and county villages.

Early in the day the townspeople decorated their residences and places of business with the national colors, all the buildings thus presenting remarkably fine appearances.

The accommodation trains as well as a number of the through trains, brought countless hundreds to town and these in addition to the county people who came in wagons, buggies and on horseback swelled the number of strangers in town to several thousand, the crowd being variously estimated from five thousand to eight thousand peo

The festivities began with the parade and trades display at 10.30 o'clock which was headed by mounted police, followed by Chief Marshall Mayor Henry W. McComas. The parade was formed practically in the order as published in these columns last week. In it were represented nearly every business place of the town, among the most notable displays being those of the Oakland Steam Bakery, D. E. Bolden & Co., Dixon & Kelso, Green's Bottling Works, A. D. Naylor & Co., 'Gene Baumgartner, Liller's barber shop, Schley Hotel, Cumberland Brewing Company, Thomas Little and several others. Benny Anderson, the horse dealer, was also in the parade with his sleeping van handsomely decorated and furnished. Stetson's Uncle Tom's Cabin Company brought up the rear of the parade with a band and drum corps.

The Keyser, Moscow Mills and "rube" bands, the latter composed of some of the Oakland band members, discoursed music during the morning and afternoon hours.

In the afternoon a picnic was held at the picnic grounds, head of Second street, where everything of a drinkable nature in the way of soft drinks, fruits, etc., was on sale, dancing indulged in by those thus inclined and many games of skill participated in by the visitors and towns folk.

A game of ball was played at the ball park west of the hotel grounds between the Oakland and Grafton nines, resulting in a victory for the visitors by a score of 6 to 0.

At night a balloon which was advertised to make the ascent could not be inflated and after several hours hard work by the manager and Mr. S. F. Herr, one of the committee, the effort was given up, much to the disappointment of the crowd. No blame can be attached to the management of the affair for the failure, however.

At night the Uncle Tom's Cabin Company gave a performance to the very large crowd present.

The small boy was in evidence during the entire day with the incessant crack of the small torpedo and firecracker and at night the display of fireworks from private residences was on an elaborate scale.

The visitors seemed to enjoy themselves and many expressions of approval on the manner in which the affair was managed by the committee could be heard upon every side.

Died.

LEE—On Monday, June 27th, at his home near Swanton, Abraham Lee, who was born near Blaine, W. Va., Sept. 1st, 1831, and resided in the county all his life. He was married March 8th, 1869, to Susan Margaret Demit, who with six sons and two daughters survived him. The funeral took place from the U. B. church at Swanton on Wednesday morning, being conducted by the pastor, Rev. J. E. Johnson, after which the remains were interred in the Swanton cemetery. A large concourse of people followed the remains of the departed to the grave thus giving evidence of the esteem in which Mr. Lee was held.

BOYER—At his home in Accident, last Thursday afternoon about four o'clock after an illness extending over several months, Jacob Boyer, aged 87 years. The deceased was the father of Samuel Boyer, Esq., formerly of Oakland, but who recently removed from here to Fairmont W. Va. The deceased was a life-long resident of Garrett county and was for many years engaged in the mercantile busibusiness at Accident where he amassed considerable wealth and was the owner of a beautiful home. He retired from business some twenty years ago. He was a member of the Lutheran church at Accident from which edifice his funeral took place Saturday morning.

Prof. Lee Made Field Agent.

The Marvland Sunday School Union has employed Prof. Ephraim K. Lee, as field agent. Prof. Lee is well known in Garrett as a man of force and intellectual ability. At present Prof. Lee is in Cumberland arranging for a county convention. Later he will visit other counties in the interest of the work.

DEPUTY SHERIFF INJURED.

Struck on the Head With a Beer Bottle by Brother of Man Under Arrest.

Among the few disturbances occurring in Oakland on Monday the most serious was at the base ball grounds when Deputy Sheriff James Frantz, son of the Sheriff, was struck on the head and in the mouth with a beer bottle in the hands of a man named Fuller from Corinth.

The officer had placed Fuller's brother under arrest for an infraction of the law and was leading him from the grounds when Fuller drew from his hip pocket a bottle filled with beer. With this weapon he struck the sheriff first in the mouth cutting his upper lip entirely through and then on the back of the head, the latter laying the skull bare. The third Fuller then appeared and mixed in but it was less than half a minute until all three were under arrest and on their way to jail, citizens interfering with the assault upon the officer and taking the men in charge.

The preliminary trial of the Fuller boys was given them before Justice Gonder Tuesday evening and in default of $500 bond they were sent to jail.

The injuries of the deputy sheriff were dressed by Dr. Legge who placed several stitches in his lip and scalp to close the wounds.

Married.

WILEY-HOLIDAY—At the Lutheran parsonage in Oakland, by Rev. E. Manges, on July 4th, 1904, Mr. Silas Oliver Wiley, of Bittinger, this county, and Miss Lavinia Ella Holiday, of Elk Lick, Pa. THE REPUBLICAN unites, with their many friends, in wishing Mr. Wiley and his charming bride a happy voyage over the sea of time.

WILSON—RUSSELL—Even within the hushed walls of the beautiful Davis Memorial Hospital at Elkins Cupid has played some pranks. When Dr. Mark Stanley Wilson entered there less than a year ago, he was a confirmed bachelor of twenty-six summers. Thro' his college days and his course of medicine at the Maryland University—yes and thro' the more dangerous vacation days spent at his mother's home in old Garrett county, where his sister gathered numbers of pretty bright school chums from all parts of the country, he came "heart whole and fancy free." Of course he liked these girls but to him they were all alike. He had grown accustomed to the white robed nurse the year he had spent as House student at the University. Then why did one little nurse, more petit, more timid than all others at the Elkins Hospital creep into the affections of the young Resident Physician. No one noticed that he was partial in his conduct toward the nurses. No one suspected that Miss Virginia Russell of lamb like meekness, had won his heart. When in April Dr. Wilson resigned his position in the hospital their many friends were surprised and delighted over the annoucement of their engagement. The happy climax of their little romance was reached on June 29th when they were quietly married at the Wilson homestead in this county near Wilson, W. Va. After spending a few days with the bride's parents in Hampshire county, W. Va., Dr. and Mrs. Wilson will visit the Fair at St. Louis.

SIX.

Killed by Colt's Kick.

The little son of Chas. E. and Mollie V. Bray, who reside about four miles from Blaine, W. Va., was kicked by a young colt and almost instantly killed. He was six years old.

If You See It In Our Ad. It's So!

The Nobbiest line of Dress Shirts in town.

Our Neckwear for Ladies and Cents cannot be beaten.

We have added a nice line of the latest things in Trunks and Valices and Suit Cases.

A bargain in Lace Curtains, to close out.

A nice new line of Hammocks, Fruit Jars and Jelly Glasses.

S. L. Townshend & Son

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Dixon & Kelso's

FOR YOUR

CLOTHING.

SPECIAL PRICES THIS WEEK.

Men's Dress shirts,	worth $	1.00 at $	.60
" " "	"	.50 "	.39
" Black, all-wool worsted suits	"	12.00 "	9.00
" " " " "	"	10.00 "	7.50
" " half " " "	"	8.00 "	5.50
" Fancy all " " "	"	10.00 "	7.75
" " mixed " "	"	8.00 "	4.99
" Summer light	"	any old price.	
Youths' 3-piece	"	10.00 at	6.75
" "	"	8.00 "	4.99
" "	"	6.00 "	3.99
Boys' 2-piece suits	from	.99 to	4.00
Children's 2-piece suits	"	.99 "	3.50
Men's Dress Pants	worth	5.00 "	3.25
" " "	"	3.50 "	2.25
" Best Corduroy	"	3.50 "	2.49
Boys' " Knee-pants	"	.75 "	.45
Men's Hats worth $1.75 and $2.00		"	1.25
" Under wear, per suit	"	1.25 "	.90
" " "	"	.75 "	.45

Yours, respectfully,

DIXON & KELSO.

OAKLAND,

WEDNESDAY,

JULY 13th.

TWO PERFORMANCES DAILY 2 and 8 P.M.

DOORS OPEN at 1 and 7

GENTRY BRO'S FAMOUS UNITED SHOWS

LARGEST and BEST WATERPROOF TENTS EVER CONSTRUCTED

COMFORTABLE SEATS FOR 3000

THE HIGHEST CLASS AMUSEMENT INSTITUTION IN THE WORLD.

None but the Newest, Best and Brightest with these Wonderful Shows.....

Projected on a Plane of Excellence in Keeping with the Calendar.....

TWO SCORE OF ORIGINAL NOVELTIES EXHIBITED FOR THE FIRST TIME.

Imperial Troupe of Japanese From the Royal Gardens, 10 in Number.

MASTER ALEX PALMER Phenomenal Boy Soprano from the Royal Conservatory, Leipsic, Germany.

200 AMUSING and AMAZING ANIMAL ACTORS 200 Dogs, Ponies, Monkeys, Camels, Elephants

CARLOAD OF MONKEY COMEDIANS

ORIGINAL AND ONLY COMPANY OF ACROBATIC LILLIPUTIAN ELEPHANTS.

DON JUAN The Intrepid Monkey Dare Devil Loops the Loop Twice Daily.

BIG COMPANY OF REALLY FUNNY CLOWNS

THE FAMOUS Mounted Juvenile Hussars BEST BOYS BAND EVER ORGANIZED.

Nearly a Solid Mile of Marvelous Parade Glories. Leaves Show Ground at 9:30 A. M. Daily.

Most Unique FREE STREET DISPLAY in the HISTORY OF TENTED AMUSEMENTS

WEBER'S DELICIOUS CANDY.

Something Entirely New and Well Worth Trying.

Made only from the best of sugars and finest Jersey Cream and Butter. Pure and wholesome; no adulterants. A strictly high grade article. Ask for "Weber's" and insist on getting it. Price 75 cents per pound. For sale at the Oakland Pharmacy and Mt. Lake Pharmacy. 4t.

Mrs. J. O. Browning, who visited her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John B. Fay, at Washington, D. C., recently, returned home last Thursday evening.

Struck by a Train.

Ray Hill, a young man residing at Terra Alta, was struck by a train at the water station in Oakland early Tuesday morning and considerably hurt. His injuries consisted principally of a severe scalp wound and a slight injury to his back. He was able to be sent home on the accommodation train the same morning.

Sock Social.

A "sock social" will be held at May's Hall, Swanton, July 15th, at 7 p. m. for the benefit of the boardwalk fund to which all are cordially invited. No charge for admission.

A Race For An Income

By HERBERT MONTGOMERY

Copyright, 1903, by Charles N. Lurie

"CAN you run over to Ireland, Mr. Catchem?"

"Certainly."

"Could you cross by to-night's mail?"

"I could. What must I do when I get there?"

"It's a painful case," said kind hearted Mr. Warmington, "but I'd best tell you the particulars shortly and let you judge for yourself what's best to be done."

Mr. Warmington was one of the wealthiest and worthiest lawyers in

MISS TRIXIE'S HEART WARMED TO HIM.

London, and Mr. Catchem was the cleverest detective in all England.

"You know my brother-in-law, the Hon. Mr. Burton?"

Mr. Catchem nodded grimly. He had heard of the gentleman, not to his advantage.

"Just so. He was always, I am sorry to say, a trouble to his family. My wife—though only a child at the time—remembers some stormy scenes before he went abroad. After our marriage I did what I could for him, but it was very little use. Though then well on in his fifties, he was as wild as a young colt—wild, not vicious, I'm bound to say. Well, eight years ago he had the good luck—for him—to marry an heiress who was young, beautiful and passionately in love with the elderly scapegrace. He kept as straight as a die while she lived and was terribly cut up when she died about a year ago. She showed her perfect confidence in him by her will, bequeathing to him her whole property, real and personal, 'with perfect confidence,' as she wrote, 'in his loving care for our dear child, Florence.'

"Within two weeks after his wife's death he came to me to prepare a deed, 'as tight as they draw them,' he said, assigning his whole property, a clear £5,000 a year, and a beautiful house and grounds, to his daughter, reserving only a moderate yearly allowance from his wife's personal property for himself. 'I cannot trust myself, Warmington,' he said, 'that's the truth of it. If I have money, I must splatter it.' You may be sure the deed was as stringent as the lawyers could make it, and he signed it without winking.

"Then, I suppose from loneliness, the Bohemian broke loose in him again. In an evil hour—one of the small hours in the morning, most likely—he fell in with Miss Trixie Mordant, the liveliest and at the same time the cutest young lady that graces the boards of the Empire.

"Well, I needn't tell you, when a man of sixty falls in love he comes a cropper. The cunning little baggage quickly coaxed him into an offer of marriage and then stood out for handsome settlements. She put her eye on the property, but he thought he had no power to touch it, and I didn't enlighten him on the subject, you may be sure.

"He was wild with himself for his 'folly' in having assigned it to his daughter. But Miss Trixie consulted lawyers on her own account, Sharkey & Snippit, sharp fellows as you'll meet with in the city.

"They were not long putting my precious brother-in-law up to his legal rights. As the law now stands under an old statute of Queen Elizabeth, if the property is granted to Miss Trixie in consideration of her marriage with the grantor, the deed to poor little Florence is not worth the parchment it's written on. Sharkey & Snippit are now, I have reason to know, preparing marriage settlements and making over the whole property to Miss Trixie, who is in a seaside village in the west of Ireland."

"We have introduced a quiet little bill in the house of lords which will repeal the old act of Queen Elizabeth, which allows a man to defeat his own grant, and will make voluntary conveyances absolute against what we call in law a 'purchaser with notice.' The bill is halfway through the lords. The lord chancellor has promised the royal assent—by deputy, of course—the day after the bill passes the third reading in the commons."

"It's a race, then, between your bill and their deed for a five thousand a year stake?"

"Exactly."

"But I don't see where I come in."

"I want you to run over to Mount Eagle, where Miss Trixie hangs out, and keep a sharp eye on her till the business is through. Sharkey & Snippit are as sharp as scissors and shut as tight. They are in constant communication with Miss Trixie. If you go to Ireland you may be able to tap the wire at that end. Miss Trixie is as loose and lively as they are close."

"I'll go. I'd like to do the little girl a good turn if I can.

* * * * * * *

Miss Trixie Mordant felt particularly dull during her voluntary exile in County Clare. The passionate appeals of her elderly adorer were monotonously dismal. Nothing to do and no one to talk to—that was her trouble.

"If I only had somebody to laugh with me at these yokels I could stand it," she muttered disconsolately.

Then her eye wandered from the sea in front to the tennis ground on the left, and at a glance she knew that fate had been kind and her prayer was answered. A young man dressed in the extreme of fashion lounged across the ground carelessly swinging a tennis racket. His blazer blazed hot crimson and yellow in the hot sunshine. Miss Trixie's heart warmed to him at once as a kindred spirit. In five minutes she, too, strolled out on the ground. She was quite flustered at first when she found a young man on the ground and glanced at him—oh, so bashfully!—from under her long lashes when he dared to speak to her.

But in two minutes they were in the midst of a lively single of tennis; in two hours they were "Trix" and "Jer," as if they'd known each other all their lives. It was the day after when the lively young lady was planning a bicycle expedition that a waiter brought her a telegram. A monosyllable escaped her as she read it. Then she pettishly tore the pink paper into pieces and flung the fragments into the "turf bucket" that stood by the empty fireplace.

"Now what have I done?" she cried repentantly the next moment. "And old Sharkey specially warned me to be careful. Pick up the bits for me, Jer."

Jer instantly buried himself—head and shoulders—in the turf bucket. He quietly slipped an old telegram of his own from his pocket and, under cover of the bucket, tore it to pieces before he rescued the fragments of Miss Trixie's.

She took the bits he gave her, lit a match and burnt them in the empty grate.

Half an hour afterward Jer, in his bedroom, with the door locked, made a puzzle map of bits of pink paper on his dressing table, and this is what he read there:

"Just discovered child's friends putting bill through parliament to secure her in property. Hope to put spoke in their wheel yet. Must hurry up with deed. Is old man willing? Sharkey."

As he finished reading he saw with the corner of his eye through the window Miss Trixie on her wheel, sailing down the lawn in front of the hotel.

In a moment he was out and after her, making his bike fly. He drew abreast about a quarter of a mile from the postoffice.

"On for a spin?" he said.

"When I've sent a wire."

She slipped off dexterously behind her wheel at the postoffice and stepped up to the telegraph counter.

Jer stood at the open door dutifully holding the wheels. The telegraph instrument in the office was one of the old fashioned affairs that conscientiously tap out their messages. Among his manifold accomplishments in another condition of life Mr. Jerome Blood-Smith had learned to interpret these taps. This is what they told him:

"To Sharkey & Snippit, London. Send deed at once. Old man has consented to execute. Mordant."

As they went down the slope together on their wheels Jer suddenly remembered. "By Jove," he said, "I want to send a wire, too, if you don't mind. Back pedal, Trix. I'll be with you in a minute."

He wheeled sharp round on the face of the slope and flew back to the postoffice. He scribbled five words to Warmington.

"Bill blown on. Look alive."

* * * * * * *

Next morning Miss Trixie was up early and restless. She was at the telegraph office before it opened, with the inevitable Jer, of course, dancing attendance. This is the message that was ticked out as he stood holding the wheels at the door:

"All serene. Bill blocked last night. Snippit starts by the morning mail for Rathcool with deed engrossed for execution. Sharkey."

"Hooray!" shouted Miss Trixie, but when she went to the door she caught a back view of Mr. Blood-Smith's head well over the handle of his wheel, flying up the hill back to the hotel.

"My eye!" she exclaimed in amazement. "What's come to Jer? Did a wasp sting my pet, just as I was in humor to flirt with him too? Five thousand a year and a castle, all to my own check. I must have a downhill scorch all by my own little self to work it off or I'll bust!"

Meanwhile Blood-Smith was strangely occupied in his locked bedroom. There was a timetable open beside him, and a big railway map of Ireland was spread out on the quilt of his bed, at which he was busy with a pair of compasses and a blue pencil.

"A little over a hundred," he muttered. "There is time enough to do it. But it's deuced risky work and dead against the law. Well, I've helped the law so often that it must make allowances this once. So here goes."

He fished out a strong bicycle bag, fitted with straps to be carried on the handle bar and packed in a very singular fashion. The two cans which held the oil for his lamp and lubricating oil for the bearings were his sole baggage on his projected expedition. These two greasy cans, both quite full, he wrapped up carefully in a couple of large silk handkerchiefs and stuffed into the bag.

Quietly and quickly the bag was fitted to the bars, and Blood-Smith slipped into the saddle at the hotel door and was off at a good, steady twelve miles an hour. All day long on his high geared wheel he pushed on at the same steady, unchanging pace. Evening began to close in. His cyclometer marked eighty-four miles already covered. "In good time," he muttered and slackened speed a little. At last! He could just distinguish the steep slope as the road rose abruptly and leaped off the railway. He dropped off at the foot, lifted the wheel over the wooden railings and stood it carefully in the shadow of the bridge wall. He took the bag from the handle bars and walked with it down to the rails. A few stars showed tremulously through the haze. A faint metallic gleam came from the rails that stretched, two threads of light, away into the darkness.

He took one of the silk handkerchiefs from the bag and shook out the folds. He drew the cork of one of the oil cans with his teeth, soaked the silk as full as it could hold, and then, bending down over the near rail, he began smearing the smooth metal thickly with the oil. So he worked steadily and swiftly for over a hundred yards down the steep gradient until one can of oil was exhausted. He crossed the line and came up mopping and daubing the other rail from the other can in the same plentiful fashion. Then he took his stand right between the rails at the head of the gradient under the bridge.

"I hope I am safe here," he muttered, "right in the track of the mail train. We'll soon see."

Almost as he spoke there came right before him a steady, white star, distant and low. The star all the time grew bigger and brighter. Then came a curious vibration in the air and the roar and rattle of the mail train. Low at first, it grew and grew like a strong tide of sound forcing itself against the wind. Under a full head of steam the engine of the Lightning Express, with a long train trailing behind in the darkness, came thundering up the incline, slacking speed a little, like a horse out of breath, as it climbed toward the top. Then all of a sudden the wheels struck oil. There was an instant change in the roar of the train. The rough jar and rattle died out of it.

THE ENGINE CAME ON SLOWLY.

But the acquired momentum still forced the huge weight forward, the wheels sliding like a horse's hoofs on a slimy pavement and taking no grip on the greased metal. The engine came on slowly and more slowly until it was within twenty yards of where Mr. Blood-Smith stood at the end of the greased slope. It wavered, stood still for one second and then began silently and slowly at first to slip back down the slope, gaining speed as it went. Far away down at the foot of the gradient the train came at last to a dead halt. Then he knew the train was safe for the night. So he drew his wheel from its shelter with an easy mind and with the wind at his back went sailing away swiftly and smoothly along the road he came.

Next day at half past 3 o'clock, while Mr. Snippit, with the deed in his black calfskin bag, was still a long five miles from Rathcool, a very curious performance was in progress in the house of lords. The lord chancellor was seated on the broad scarlet woolsack. Two other lords were beside him. This combination represented the absent majesty of England. A short man was reading a list of bills which had passed through the storms of lords and commons and were now sailing peacefully into port.

"The voluntary conveyance bill," read the short man.

"La Reine le vent," jerked out a tall man.

In that second the bill was an act and an integral part of the law of the land, and the rights of little Miss Florence Burton were secure.

All that afternoon at Mount Eagle Miss Trixie Mordant and Mr. Blood-Smith waited eagerly expectant of telegrams. It was well on in the evening when two arrived together at last.

There was but one word in each message.

Her word was "Lost"—and his "Won."

The Essence of Trade Unionism

By JOHN MITCHELL, President United Mine Workers of America

THE idea of the joint trade agreement is the ESSENCE of trade unionism. We have now 350,000 men working under conditions which are fixed by joint agreement. No situation has changed so much as the coal situation. Some time ago it was owner against owner and no one knew what the other was doing. All interests suffered; the wages of the men were cut until they were no longer sufficient to support live men. The owners, too, lost money. WE ADJUST ALL DIFFERENCES NOW BY AGREEMENTS; we leave no question to arbitration; arbitration is preferable to strikes—that is all. We take the position in our trade that we must settle questions ourselves. Only in Indiana have we called in outside arbitrators and there the arrangement has failed.

OUTSIDERS CALLED IN HAVE SAID THEY DID NOT UNDERSTAND CONDITIONS, AND THE RESULT OF THE ARBITRATION HAS BEEN UNSATISFACTORY TO BOTH EMPLOYERS AND EMPLOYEES.

I believe in strikes. I also believe in lockouts. Neither side must surrender either of these rights. But I believe neither thing should be resorted to until each side has exhausted every peaceful means for settlement.

Nothing can make so much for industrial peace as the recognition of the independence of labor and capital. The great associations of employers and employees have come to stay. WE WOULD NOT ALTER CONDITIONS IF WE COULD. None of us wants to return to the conditions existing fifty years ago. We believe the answer to all these questions is the trade agreement.

Under no circumstances would I consent to the arbitration of some FUNDAMENTAL question. I would never consent to arbitrate the eight hour work day or my right to belong to a union. As an illustration of my position in arbitration I can cite one instance: I have advised the men in Kentucky to accept a wage reduction of 4½ per cent RATHER THAN ACCEPT ARBITRATION, which the employers are perfectly willing to grant.

WE PREFER TO DO THIS RATHER THAN HAVE PEOPLE COME IN TO ADJUST OUR AFFAIRS WHO DO NOT UNDERSTAND THEM.

What Japan Is Fighting For

By MARQUIS ITO, Chief of the Board of Elder Statesmen of Japan

THE sympathetic attitude of the public opinion of the United States is a great encouragement to us in our faith that in fighting for our own future security and undisturbed enjoyment of the fruits of civilization we are to a certain extent fighting also FOR THE COMMON CAUSE OF ALL.

The supremacy of Russia in Korea would mean not only a constant menace to the VERY EXISTENCE of our island empire, but would also mean the wholesale destruction of our commercial and industrial interests already legitimately vested there in the past, not to mention the loss of natural outlet for our expanding people. The constant policy of Russia in this part of the globe has steadily inclined toward MONOPOLIZATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES of the country she conquers and annexes.

I am indeed very sorry that the negotiations carried on, on our side with sincere good faith, were not crowned with success so earnestly desired. If the Russian government were a little more inspired by the spirit of moderation and of TOLERATION FOR THE LEGITIMATE INTERESTS OF OTHERS, things would not have come to this pass. As it was, there remained no other way for us but to try to enforce by arms what we could not do by reason. And we had to do so ere it would have become too late, for Russia was steadily and rapidly augmenting her fighting forces available in this part of her empire, so that before long the sheer mass of her fighting power would have made it a folly for us to attempt to resist the unscrupulous march onward.

THE PRESENT WAR ON OUR PART IS NOTHING BUT THE RESULT OF A COOLLY THOUGHT OUT STEP IN THE CAUSE OF STATE NECESSITY.

Men and Women Cannot Be Taught by Identical Methods

By Professor ALBION W. SMALL, Chicago University

A THOROUGHLY good teacher would unconsciously give DIFFERENT INSTRUCTION to young men and young women in attempting to give the SAME COURSE. In teaching both men and women in college since 1881 my experience has invariably been that the things which interested men did not interest women in the same way, and vice versa, and I have always felt that if I were teaching them separately I should have to put the EMPHASIS at different points in order to do the best work for each.

I have always found that women in college, as a rule, have to be hounded into objecting to anything that the INSTRUCTOR says. One has to approach nearer to the point of absurdity to get them to take a critical attitude toward the instructor's authority than in the case of men. I have no dogma about the permanency of this difference, but so far as my experience goes it is the rule. This would also give me the cue to DIFFERENCES OF TACTICS in the two cases.

I WOULD NOT IN THE ORDINARY ARTS AND SCIENCE CURRICULUM MAKE ANY DIFFERENCE IN THE SUBJECTS OFFERED TO MEN AND WOMEN, BUT I WOULD VARY METHODS IN ADAPTATION TO TASTE AND MENTAL ATTITUDE.

Announcements of Reduced Fares Authorized via B. & O. R. R., Summer Season—1904.

ATLANTIC CITY AND SEASHORE: Special Low Rate Excursions from all points east of the Ohio River on June 30th, July 14th and 18th, August 11th and 25th, and September 8th.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.: Imperial Council, Ancient Order of Mystic Shrine, July 13-15. Very low rates. Tickets on sale July 11th and 12th, good returning until July 23rd, inclusive.

BOSTON, MASS.: National Encampment, G. A. R., August 15-20. One fare for the round trip. Tickets on sale August 13th to 15th, good returning August 20th, inclusive.

CINCINNATI, O.: Grand Lodge, B. P. O. Elks, July 18-23. One fare plus $1.00 for the round trip. Tickets on sale July 15th, 16th, 17th, good returning until July 23rd, inclusive.

DETROIT, MICH.: Baptist Young People's Union of America, International Convention. July 7-10. One fare plus $2.00 for round trip. Tickets on sale July 5th to 7th, good returning until July 12th, inclusive.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.: National Prohibition Convention. June 28-30. One fare for the round trip. Tickets on sale June 26th to 27th, good returning until July 10th, inclusive.

LOUISVILLE, KY.: Knights of Pythias, Biennial Encampment, August 16-19. One fare plus $1.00 for the round trip. Tickets on sale August 12th, 13th, 14th and 15th, good returning until August 31st, inclusive.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.: Triennial Conclave, Knights Templar. September 5-9. One fare for the round trip to Chicago or St. Louis added to fares tendered therefrom (Chicago $50.00; St. Louis $47.50). Dates of sale to be announced later.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.: Sovereign Grand Lodge, I. O. O. F. September 19-25. One fare for the round trip to Chicago or St. Louis added to fares tendered therefrom (Chicago $50.00; St. Louis $47.50). Dates of sale to be announced later.

TORONTO, ONT.: Friends' General Conference, August 10-19. One fare plus $2.00 for the round trip. Tickets on sale August 9th to 11th, good returning until August 31st, inclusive.

For additional information concerning rates, routes, time of trains, etc., call on or address ticket agents Baltimore & Ohio R. R.

DEER PARK HOTEL.

DEER PARK, MARYLAND.

This famous Allegheny Mountain hostelry will open on June 18, with prospect for a brilliant season. The twelve cottages have been renovated and painted, inside and out. Two of the choisest can be secured if application is made at once. Many suites of rooms have been engaged in the hotel.

The popularity of this resort is due to its splendid location, 2,800 feet above the sea level, out of range of malaria and mosquitoes. Every convenience is provided for guests. Delightful rooms and an excellent cuisine The hotel is provided with all modern improvements for comfort; and bowling alleys, billiard rooms, tennis courts golf links, swimming pools, etc., for amusements. An entirely new livery equipment has been installed.

Three solid vestibuled trains each way daily with Pullman cars via the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad between New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Cincinnatti, Louisville and St. Louis. Stop overs allowed on all through tickets.

Address W. E. BURWELL, Manager, Camden Station, Baltimore, until June 1, afterward Deer Park, Md.

July 31st.

A Bale of Cotton.

Or 75 bushels of corn to the acre, without the use of an ounce of fertilizer is not an unusual yield from lands in the famous Mississippi and Yazoo River Valleys, traversed by the Illinois Central Railroad, the great trunk line to the South.

Farmers desiring perfect climate, best soil, sure crops and steady markets would do well to locate homes now, for prices are rapidly advancing in this favored country. Send for free illustratdd literature and letters from farmers who have gone South to stay and who are perfectly satisfied to remain.

E. A. Richter,
Pass. & Land Agent, Illinois Central Railroad,
617 Bessemer Building, Pittsburg, Pa.

GRANULATED

Fertilizer Lime!

FOR FARMERS.

THIS LIME is especially prepared to be drilled in with the crop the same as phosphate. Lump lime can also be had the year around. Write for circulars giving full information. Kilns located 3 miles from Grantsville. Shipping station, Niverton, on the B. & O. R. R.

C. J. YODER, Grantsville, Maryland.

Successor to R. M. Beachy. 7—2It

HICKS FORETELLS JULY STORMS.

Weather Prophet Promises Tornadic Conditions With Thunder and Bluster.

This month begins in the last stage of a storm period central on June the 30th. Storms and perturbations of this period will be well on their way toward the Atlantic by the 1st and 2nd, with fair and cooler weather following from the west.

A reactionary storm period is central from the 4th to the 6th. As the moon is on the celestial equator on the 4th, we may reasonably calculate on a decided rise in temperature, ending in thunder and rain storms during these reactionary days. If the general tendency is to excessive heat and light rains from the 4th to 6th, and from the 9th to 14th, it will be safe to count on a predominance of such weather nearly or quite up to September. We fear there are good reasons to expect such results. Upon the other hand, should cooler weather and general rains and storms be the rule at these periods, much of the same kind of weather will characterize all the storm periods for the following six to eight weeks. The sneering, "lofty" criticism that "any body can predict hot weather in July and August," breaks down in the minds of sensible people, who know that, while this is true in a measure, the temperatures and rainfall are extremely different, one year with another, in these months.

About the 11th to 14th, the central dates of the second July storm period, no one should be surprised by a wave of excessive warm weather, culminating in many threatening storms and violent dangerous blustering. Some local cloudbursts are probable here here and there, but we do not believe that sufficient rains will occur at this time over wide extremes of the grain-producing regions. We shall be delighted to find that our opinion was erroneous, but we so believe and so make our forecast. Heavy hail storms, especially to the West and North, will most likely attend these disturbaces, in which with temporary change to much cooler may naturally be expected. The 12th, 13th and 14th are the days on which the culminating crisis of this period is to be looked for. Change to higher barometer, westerly winds and cooler would be the normal order, progressively, behind, or west of the centers of storm areas.

On and touching the 17th, 18th and 19th the temperature will greatly increase, moving like a wave from west to east. Barometric unsteadiness and final fall to low readings will accompany the warmth, and many threatening storm clouds with thunder and bluster will take up their march eastwardly across the country.

A regular Vulcan storm period covers the 21st to the 24th, having its center on the 22nd. The most casual observers and readers of weather reports will see that a wave of increased warmth, attended by falling barometer and other storm conditions, will organize in the west and pass eastwardly across the country on and touching the above days. More threatening, summer clouds, with thunder, some rain and severe bluster, will break out along the paths of actual storm areas.

On and touching the 27th and 28th reactionary storm conditions will return with more than ordinary intensity.

If by any means heavy and general rains should have fallen at previous July periods—a result we candidly do not look for—the same may be counted on at this last period. If violent, tornadic storms have been common during July up to this period—a thing we do not foresee—in all reasonable probability they will recur in added force about this time. Our decided opinion is, that sustained summer heat, with a minimum of storm and rain followed by seismic phenomena, will characterize this closing period in July.

For Sale.

A cottage at Mountain Lake Park, Md.; 12 rooms, kitchen and attic; is used as a boarding house, and has good patronage; splendid location, near Auditorium. Also, 10 acres of good land one-half mile south of Mt. Lake Park, all cleared except 1½ acres. For further particulars address or call on F. P. ARNOLD, Mt. Lake Park, Garrett county, Md. 49-26t

The Valley of The Nile.

Is no richer than the fertile country traversed by the Illinois Central Railroad in the States of Tennessee, Mississippi and Louisiana. Northern farmers have awakened to this fact and are rapidly settling here, for they appreciate the fact that the soil, crops, climate, water, market, etc. are all that could be desired and they are buying land while the prices are yet very low. Write the undersigned for free illustrated literature and find out for yourself. E. A. Richter, Pass. & Land Agent, Illinois Central Railroad, 617 Bessemer Building, Pittsburg, Pa.

Wanted—A Horse.

A good, safe driving horse that can be used also for riding; not under 1100 lbs.; about 6 or 7 years old. Write particulars and price.

E. BOYNTON, Barnum, W. Va.

It Was the Peddler's Turn to Have a Laugh

"MORNING, madam! Want any combs, brushes, hairpins or chewing gum?" asked the peddler, putting his hat on the floor and opening his pack.

"No, sir," said the woman sharply, "and I don't care for any dime novels, puzzles, lamp wicks, eye salves or corn plasters."

"Just so. And I suppose it's no use to ask whether you'd like to look at a bottle of wrinkle filling for the complexion?"

"Not a bit, sir, and I know you have not any book on good manners or you'd read them yourself occasionally."

"None of the people I call on would appreciate 'em, madam. And now, if you think you have no use for the celebrated invisible ear trumpet that you can fasten to a back window and hear all your neighbors say, or the famous long range telescope that will bring every kitchen within half a mile of your house so close to you that you can almost smell what the folk are cooking, I'll be going."

"Hold on!" exclaimed the woman of the house. "I'd like to see those two articles."

"All right, madam," replied the peddler; "if I see any chap who's got 'em to sell I'll send him around. Morning, madam."

And he picked up his hat, put it on his head sideways and went down the steps whistling.—New York Press.

A Peculiar Incident.

"When I lived in Raleigh, N. C.," said Philip W. Wiley of the government printing office, "one of the churches was about to receive a new pastor, and two of the trustees of the church, associating with themselves three other members, went to the railroad station to meet him. On his arrival one of them spoke to him:

"'The Rev. Mr. Black, I believe?'

"'Yes, sir.'

"'We are the committee appointed to receive you. My name is Gray.'

"'I am glad to meet you Mr. Gray.'

"'And this is Mr. Scarlett.'

"'Delighted, Mr. Scarlett.'

"'And Mr. Brown.'

"'Mr. Brown, I assure you this is a pleasure.'

"'And Mr. Green.'

"'Mr. Green, permit me to grasp your hand.'

"'Also Mr. White.'

"'Mr. White, I love to meet so many of my brethren. But, Mr. Gray, is this a colored church to which I am called to minister?'

"'Why, no!' said that gentleman blankly.

"'Well, I see all the colors are represented in the committee,' said Mr. Black, 'and the idea occurred to me.'

"Such was the fact, though none of them had noticed it before."—Washington Post.

A Military Necessity In This War.

"Why," demanded the Russian general of an orderly who had brought news of an engagement in which many were killed and wounded, "did not your colonel send to me the names of the poor fellows who suffered in this disaster?"

The orderly saluted. "Sir," said he, "he wished to, but my horse was weak from overriding and not strong enough to carry them."

"Ah!" said the general. "It is well that we have the Transsiberian railroad. Have them shipped to me by freight."—Judge.

Not a Good Fit.

"For goodness' sake," exclaimed the boy's mother, "what are you complaining about? You wanted reg'lar suspender pants, and now you've got 'em you ain't satisfied."

"But, mom," protested the boy, "I'm kinder 'fraid they're too tight under the arms."—Philadelphia Press.

News to Him.

"I don't believe you know anything!" said the schoolteacher to the hard man from the state shop. "I don't believe you know that Methusaleh is dead!"

"I didn't know he was sick," replied the hard man, and then the first class in geography was called.—Star of Hope.

One Thing and Another.

"Wondah if those girls are talking about us, old fellaw."

"Dunnaw. I awsked 'em, and they said that they were talking about one thing and anothaw."—Chicago Tribune.

The Song For Summer.

Here's a song fer summer,
An' melons cool an' sweet—
Sweeter fer the long day
An' plowin' in the heat!
(Life down south in Georgy
Mighty hard to beat!)

Here's a song fer summer,
Sunny days or dim,
Listen to the mockin' bird
Tunin' fer his hymn!
Every cup a cup o' joy—
Honey to the brim!
—Atlanta Constitution.

The Magical Moth Ball.

I MAY not sing the lavender of grandma's gentle prime
Or the hay that scents the meadows or the odor blowing thyme,
But the anguish of the moment fairly drives me to compose
Stanzas to the little moth ball that preserves my summer clothes,
The marble finished moth ball,
The safe and useful moth ball,
The unpretentious moth ball that preserves my summer clothes.

She laid my suit so tenderly upon the shelf last fall,
And in each pocket, crease and seam she dropped one tiny ball.
I durst not groan, I durst not moan; I only heard her say,
"'Tis the magic of the moth ball that will keep the moths away."
The germ destroying moth ball,
The hygienic moth ball,
The permeating moth ball that will keep the moths away.

Through winter's long and bitter days it weltered in its fume,
Like asphalt multiplied by tar it trickled through the room,
An odor so miraculous, so subtle, yet so strong
That neither moth nor man could live within its presence long.
It was the magic moth ball,
The highly seasoned moth ball,
The medicated moth ball—nothing could withstand it long.

Again I take the garment down with feelings strangely sad.
No moths have gnawed its flowing seams—oh, how I wish they had!
For with that unrelenting smell still clinging to the cloth
I turn and flee my summer suit as fled the little moth.
The fumigating moth ball,
The time defying moth ball,
The unforgetting moth ball—who can blame the little moth?
—Wallace Irwin in New York Globe.

Why, Certainly.

"What would you say if I kissed you?"

"There's a better way to find out than asking me."—New York Evening Journal.

Considerate.

He came softly into the dimly lighted room where his wife lay—it was 2 o'clock in the morning.

"I am not asleep," came a voice from the bed, "so you need not go tiptoeing about, and," she snapped, "I know you have not been sitting up with your 'Brother Mason' Charlie Smith, who you told me was sick, for I felt suspicious after you left, and so I just called up his house on the long distance phone and was informed that you were not there and also that he was not either, and that he was perfectly well. Now, where have you been?" she asked sharply. "Why will you men not tell the truth?"

"Why, my dear," he answered suavely, "if we always did, the tears of you women would probably create another flood."—Philadelphia Telegraph.

Soon Knew It.

"Just think, Harold," said the wife of the actor, "when you proposed to me I hardly knew my own mind!"

Harold thoughtfully rubbed some grease paint on his chin before answering. Into his meditations came a picture of her as she refused him permission to join some of the boys in a little penny ante game the night before.

"Probably you didn't know your own mind then, Hortense," he mused. "But I'll say this for you: You are a mighty quick study."

Why He Was Out of a Job.

"Why don't you get a regular job somewhere and stick to it?" asked the lady of the hand-out.

"I can't find anything to do at me trade, leddy," replied Peripatetic Pete.

"What is your trade?"

"Blowin' nursin' bottles for young canary birds."—Chicago Record-Herald.

One Advantage.

First Deaf Mute (making signs)—Did your wife complain because you stayed out till after midnight?

Second Deaf Mute (chuckling)—Did she? You should have seen her! But when it began to get monotonous I just turned out the light.—Judge.

A Foxy Suicide.

The Suicide—Just when I am ready fer de desprit deed I remembers I promised ma not ter git my feet wet!—Chicago American.

THOS. LITTLE.

This is the season of year to make changes, and I will make a GREAT REDUCTION in the prices of

China and Porcelain Ware.

I have a large stock of this goods and they must go at the remarkably low price of 10c each. Many of these pieces are cheap at 25c. But I have concluded to sell all at the low price of 10c each.

They consist of Decorated, Gold Trimmed Meat Plates, large and small, Bakers, Nappies, Pitchers, Bowls, Cups and Saucers, large and small plates, just the thing for every day use.

Also a Fine Line of Imported China at Less than Cost.

Come Early and get the Choice Pieces.

THOS. LITTLE.

L. A. RUDISILL,
REAL ESTATE, LOANS, INSURANCE,

Mountain Lake Park, Md.

LIFE, ACCIDENT, HEALTH AND FIRE INSURANCE.

I sell Farms, Dwelling and Business Houses, Hotels, Lots, Coal, Timber and Oil Lands anywhere in Garrett county, Maryland. - - - -

Special attention given to Renting and Selling Mountain Lake Park, Loch Lynn and Oakland property.

I have some attractive Bargains in Houses and Lots in Loch Lynn.

OFFICE IN THE NEWS BUILDING.

The Up-to-Date Grocery,

First National Bank Building, Oakland, Md.

Exclusively a Grocery Store.

CASH OR PRODUSE—One price to everybody and that the lowest consistent with a complete line of High-Grade Groceries.

Everything New, Clean and First-Class.

Fresh Vegetables on THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS.

Largest Line of CRACKERS in Oakland—Fresh Every Week.

W. H. BARTLETT.

SUN BROTHERS'

World's Progressive Railroad Shows, Museum, Menagerie and Trained Animal Exhibition.

Enlarged and Reconstructed for the present season. ANNUAL TOUR. Largest, Richest and Best Show on Earth.

OAKLAND, MD., TUESDAY, JULY 19th.

Don't Fail to See Our Wonderful Trained Elephants

THE FAMOUS HARDELL AND HART TRIO

Tripple Horizontal Bar Experts, introducing difficult Double Summersaults and Fly Overs.

MADAM JESSIE LEON

And Her Beautiful High School Horse "Virginia."

Wonderful Hill Family Society Acrobats

Introducing all the Latest Daring Sensational Tricks.

Commodore, the Most Wonderful Mule in the World,

Performing the remarkable feat of walking a tight rope in mid air; $1,000 for his equal.

DAN LEON, the Famous Rider,

Principal Jockey and Four Horse Equestrian.

HERR KLOTZ, in his Den of Performing ferocious Lions and Wild animals.

And a Host of Mirth-Provoking Jesters, Pantomimists and Knock-About Coowns.

And other acts and novelties too numerous to mention.

This is surely the best, greatest and grandest all feature show that will visit pour city this season, SUN BROTHDRS' Big Show of the World.

THE GRAND PICTURESQUE STREEM PARADE takes place at 11 o'clock a. m.

Tuesday, July 19th.

Two performances, afternoon and evening. Special excursions at the very lowest rates on all lines of travel.

BLACK-DRAUGHT STOCK and POULTRY MEDICINE

Stock and poultry have few troubles which are not bowel and liver irregularities. Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine is a bowel and liver remedy for stock. It puts the organs of digestion in a perfect condition. Prominent American breeders and farmers keep their herds and flocks healthy by giving them an occasional dose of Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine in their food. Any stock raiser may buy a 25-cent half-pound air-tight can of this medicine from his dealer and keep his stock in vigorous health for weeks. Dealers generally keep Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine. If yours does not, send 25 cents for a sample can to the manufacturers, The Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.

ROCHELLE, GA., Jan. 30, 1902.

Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine is the best I ever tried. Our stock was looking bad when you sent me the medicine and now they are getting so fine. They are looking 20 per cent. better.

S. P. BROCKINGTON.

WEST VIRGINIA CENTRAL AND PITTSBURG RAILWAY CO.
IN EFFECT NOV. 29, 1903.

SOUTHWARD No. 3	No. 1	STATIONS	NORTHWARD No. 2	No. 4
P. M.	A. M.		NOON	P. M.
3 15	7 00 lv	Cumberland ar	12 00	4 15
3 44	7 29	Rawlings	11 31	6 43
4 07	7 52	Keyser	11 08	6 20
4 22	8 05	Westernport	10 58	6 08
4 29	8 09	W. Va. C. Junc	10 51	6 01
4 47	8 27	Barnum	10 36	5 45
4 54	8 35	Shaw	10 28	5 37
5 10	8 55	Blaine	10 11	5 19
5 15	9 00	Harrison	10 06	5 15
6 00	9 50 lv	Elk Garden	8 10	4 25
5 49	9 35 lv	Gorman	9 35	4 43
5 55	9 42	Bayard	9 28	4 37
6 06	9 54	Dobbin	9 17	4 27
6 10	9 58	Henry	9 13	4 23
6 38	10 27	Thomas	8 38	3 53
7 10	10 55 ar	Davis	8 05	3 15
6 50	10 37 lv	Douglas	8 33	3 48
7 16	11 01	Hendricks	8 00	3 15
7 19	11 04	Hambleton	7 57	3 12
7 22	11 07	Bretz	7 52	3 07
7 25	11 10	Parsons	7 50	3 05
7 50	11 44	Kerens	7 16	2 31
8 15	12 00 ar	Elkins	lv 7 00	2 15
NOON				
No. 25	No. 3	No. 1	No. 2	No. 4 No. 26
P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M. P. M.
3 30	6 30	2 30 lv Elkins ar	8 20	12 30 8 15
3 45	6 47	3 47 R.C. Jct	8 03	12 13 9 00
3 48	6 51	2 51 Harding	7 59	12 09 8 57
4 01	7 04	3 04 Junior	7 45	11 55 8 44
4 08	7 15	3 15 ar Bel'g'n lv	7 35	11 45 8 35
				A. M.
	P. M.	P. M	P. M.	P. M.
	8 30	12 35 lv Elkins ar	9 55	12 00
	8 46	12 52 Beverly	9 39	1 44
	9 10	1 15 ar Hutt'e ar	9 15	1 20

No 27.		No. 28.
A. M.		P. M.
8 00 lv	Elkins	ar 4 45
8 58	Fishing Hawk	3 46
9 22	Glady	3 22
10 08	Burner	2 37
10 30 ar	Durbin	lv 2 15
A. M.		P. M.

† Daily * Daily except Sunday. s Sundays only.

H. G. CLARK, Manager. F. M. HOWELL, Gen. Pas. Agent.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R. TIME TABLE IN EFFECT Nov. 19, 1903.

The following time table on the B. & O. went into effect on Sunday, May 15, 1904. Trains now leave Oakland as follows:

GOING WEST.

No. 7.—Daily ..... 1.54 A. M
No. 3—Daily ..... 7.17 A. M
No. 71—Daily except Sunday ..... 9.26 A. M
No. 55—Daily ..... 4.53 P. M
No. 1—Daily ..... 10.26 P. M

GOING EAST.

No. 4—Daily ..... 12.27 A. M
No. *8—Daily ..... 6.04 A. M
No. 2—Daily ..... 6.31 A. M
No. 72—Accom daily except Sun ..... 5.12 P. M
No. 46—Express, daily ..... 4.34 P. M
No. 12—Daily ..... 8.32 P. M

*No. 8 stops at Oakland only to let off passengers from points west of Grafton.

GEO. L. POTTER, General Manager
D. B. MARTIN, Manager Passenger Traffic.
V. V. WASHBURNE, Agent.

THE Percheron Stallion

BLACK BRILLIANT

Will stand for the season of 1904 as follows:

Monday and Tuesday of each week at the Stable of P. F. Mellinger, Beckman.

Balance of week at the Stable of Amos H. Reckner, near Bittinger.

BLACK BRILLIANT is registered in the Percheron Stud-book of America, his number being 19238.

He is black with a few white hairs on forehead.

PEDIGREE:—Foaled May 22, 1895; bred and owned by Bond Bros. of Sugar Hill, Pa.; got by Fra Diavolo 10682, he by Fra Diavolo 5717 (2989), he by Brilliant 710, he by Brilliant 1899 (756), he by Coco II. (714), he by Vieux-Chasilin (513), he by Coco (512) he by Mignon (715), he by Jean-le-Blanc 739. Dam, Flora 18610 by Black Prince 1609.

Terms:—For Insurance, $10; $15 ten days on foot.

2m AMOS H. RECKNER & CO.

Under Water Proof Tent

OAKLAND

On Ground at 3d and Pennington streets.

ONE NIGHT ONLY,
MONDAY, JULY 4TH,

STETSON'S

Original Big Doble Spectacular Production of

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN

The Barnum of Them All.

Under the Magement of
LEON W. WASHBURN.

More Grand Novelties than Ever, Gorgeous Scenery, Mechanical Effects, Prof. Durfae's Military Band, Colored Female Fife and Drum Corps, Blood Hounds, Beautiful Chariots and Tableux, Wazons Drawn by Handsome Shetland Ponies, Genuine Southern Cake Walkers, Buck and Wing Dancers, Male and Female Quartettes, Jubilee Singers, Grand Vision and Transformation Scenes, Eva and her Golden Chariot. Watch for the Big Parade—It Beats a Circus.

Comfortably : Seating : 2,000 : People

PRICES:

Children under 12 years - 15 Cents
Adults - - - - 25 Cents

COAL.

I am prepared to furnish and deliver to the citizens of Oakland, an excellent quality of

Bituminous Coal,

mined from my mine west of town.

Consumers are well pleased with the Heating Qualities of the product.

Orders left at the store of Thomas Little will be promptly filled.

E. Z. TOWER.

The Man Who Makes
A STUDY OF HIS
APPEARANCE

Is the man who best appreciates the detail of the tailoring we turn out. The workmanship passes without a question, the fit is naturally a matter of course, but the shape we mould into the garments give them a character that finishes them off and makes the satisfaction of the owner complete.

All this is a bid for your next tailoring order. We know we can make you the best clothes you ever wore. We want you to know it. That order is the best and only sure way to settle the question.

JAMES BROCK,
Dixon Building,
Oakland, Maryland.

THE

SECOND NATIONAL BANK

of CUMBERLAND, MD

Designated United States Depository

SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS.
BOXES FREE TO CUSTOMERS.

This Bank Pays Three Per Cent. Interest on Time Deposits.

Capital	$100,000
Surplus and Other Undivided Profits	250,000
Liability of Shareholders	100,000
Additional Security to Depositors	$450,000

LLOYD LOWNDES, President.
D. ANNAN, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

Lloyd Lowndes, O. C. Gephart,
James Clark, L. M. Shepherd,
R. R. Henderson, J. Philip Roman,
M. L. Fesenmeyer.

Baltimore & Ohio R. R.

The "Nation's Highway" and "SHORTEST ROUTE" TO THE

World's Fair, ST. LOUIS.

Three Through Trains Daily,

Vestibuled Throughout With Pullman Sleeping Cars, Observation Cars and Dining Cars VIA CINCINNATI.

Season, Sixty-Day and Fifteen-Day Excursion Tickets ON SALE.

Cheap Coach Excursions

Every Tuesday in June AT Very Low Rates.

Ask ticket agents for Descriptive World's Fair folder, boarding house and hotel booklet, guide maps and full information.

ALONG PATHS OF PIONEERS.

(Continued from First Page.)

the states to a climax, and the invention of the steamboat by James Rumsey. This invention, which history proves preceded those of Fulton and of John Fitch, near Doylestown, Pa., was the first practical application of steam as a motive power, and therefore, the beginning of the great changes in civilization and commerce which followed. Rumsey's home was at Shepherdstown, W. Va., though his experiments were conducted largely at Harpers Ferry, and it was at Harpers Ferry, that Thomas Jefferson crossed the Potomac River on Rumsey's boat, and there foresaw the great possibilities of steam navigation. Rumsey was a Marylander. The Bohemian Manor was his birthplace. He served through the Revolutionary War as a captian. The first successful trip was made by his boat on December 3, 1787, a year before the Fitch's crude effort proved successful on a Pennsylvania millpond.

All the way from Baltimore to St. Louis over the Baltimore and Ohio is a panorama of historical interest, beginning with Baltimore itself the starting point of Western immigration. Next is the Washington, the nation's capital, and no sooner is it out of sight than the traveler sees the Cheasapeake and Ohio Canal, which General Washington thought would supply the transportation since supplied by the steam roads. Then comes Williamsport, the home of Otho Holland Williams. Cumberland was the center of important movements during the Civil War, and it was here that the late President McKinley saw active service while wearing the blue.

And all along the route every farmhouse, every factory, every hill, every town has its history, written and unwritten, and in years to come the historian who follows the old National road and the route of the Baltimore and Ohio and writes of the stirring events which have remained hidden for a century will write an important and thrilling part of the nation's history.

Have You Ever Seen a Board Walk?

There will be a concert in aid of the boardwalk project held at Swanton, in May's Hall, on the evening of Thursday, July 14th.

The concert will consist of selections of the latest musical hits on the graphophone; Miss Lulu Jordan, reader, late of the Keyser Preparatory Schools, will appear and render some of her best selections.

Miss Mary Miller, who recently graduated with honor at St. Mary's Seminary, where she was noted for her remarkable talent for impersonation will give several humorous selections in a way that her friends predict will give great pleasure to the audience.

The Swanton talent will be assisted by Miss Carolina De Fabritiis of Boston, a graduate of the New England Consesvatory, who has won great success in the concert field, charming her audience not only by her sweet voice and artistic rendition of her selections but also by her magnetic personality which even wins for her a sympathetic audience.

The program will include the following numbers:

Selections, Miss Jordan.
Wisht I Wuz a Boy.
Nebuchadnezzar.
The Fate of Charlotte Russe, Miss Miller.
Violets. Ellen Wright.
Four Leaf Clover. Coombs
Annie Laurie.
Drink to me only with thine eyes.

The concert will begin at 7.45 and the people are requested to be on time and also to make it the financial hit of the season as its object is a most worthy one.

Admission to all parts of the hall, adults, 20; children 10.

Where The People Boost Their Town.

Baltimore and Ohio railroad officials were back in their offices today after making another inspection trip over the system. This trip took in Pittsburg and the Butler division and a part of the lines in West Virginia. The feature of the trip was a dinner given to the officials by the citizens of Clarksburg, West Virginia.

This town has an industrial company, to which the citizens, big and little, subscribed and raised a fund to secure new industries. The effect has been to multiply the population of the place.

They all feel proud of what the town is doing, and when anyone of moment comes along the leading people see that they get a good idea of what the place is and expects to be.

The Baltimore and Ohio officials, who are hustlers in their own way, were delighted with the experience, and each came away thinking more of this wideawake West Virginia town. Those on the trip were President Murray First Vice-President Randolph, Third Vice-President Potter, General Superintendent Fitzgerald, Chief Engineer D. D. Carothers, Real Estate Agent J. D. McCubbin, Industrial Agent W. W. Wood, and Treasurer J. V. MacNeal.—Baltimore News.

HOYES AND VICINITY.

The farmers are busy preparing for harvest.

Mr. George E. Bishoff has been quite ill for some time, suffering from a severe attack of rheumatism. Dr. Mason is his attending phpsician.

Mr. Alvin Lowdermilk, who has been attending Pennsylvania State Nornal at California, is home spending his vacation.

Miss Ethel DeWitt, accompanied by her cousin, Mr. Glotfelty of near Crellin, spent a few days at her home the past week.

Mr. Morris Welch purchased a very fine horse of Harvy Speicher.

Among the visitors at Hoyes this week are: Mrs. Maude Brenneman and children, Mrs. Minnie and daughter and Miss Kate Kildow, all of near Crellin.

Mrs. Annie DeWitt, accompanied by her grandson Willie Collier, spent a few days at Oakland the past week.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Mattingly and children spent a few days at Oakland and Mt. Lake Park this week.

Mr. Emanuel Custer and son Arthur attended the camp meeting at Mt. Lake Park last Sunday.

The Young Folks' Social Club met at M. Mattingly's last Friday evening. All report a good time.

Miss Sadie DeWitt is visiting relatives and friends near Oakland.

Miss Auburie Smith is visiting her cousin, Miss Vera Ferguson, at Mt. Lake Park.

Messrs. Arthur DeWitt and Alvin Lowdermilk were callers at M. Mattingly's Sunday afternoon.

Mr. Wm. Bishoff returned to his home last Sunday from Frostburg, where he had been attending State Normal.

Mr. Dorsey Guard of Guard, Md., is teaching music in this neighborhood at this time.

The young men of this neighborhood organized a base ball team last Saturday evening.

The Hoyes Social Club attended the picnic at Accident the 4th. We are sure all enjoyed themselves as there were twenty-two in a four-horse hay wagon.

Subscribe for The Republican

EXAMINERS' NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned, appointed by the County Commissioners of Garrett county, to view the lands through which the new road, as described in the commission is petitioned to be located, beginning for the same at or near the old stave building on the Oakland and Grantsville road lately occupied by H. B. Lewis, and running thence through the lands of Eugene Teats, S. H. Friend, W. S. Collins, Orvel Friend and W. H. Sines and intersecting the road leading to Terra Alta, W. Va., at the State line near William H. Lewis', a distance of about two miles, and examine whether the said new road should be made, will meet on the 5th day of July, 1904, for such purpose, and to determine whether the public convenience requires the said making of said new road, and if so to locate the same and perform their duty in the premises.

JOSEPH F. LEWIS,
SAMUEL B. LEE,
14-4t Examiners.

EXAMINERS' NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned, appointed by the County Commissioners of Garrett county, to view the lands through which the new road, beginning for the same at the corner of W. T. Jamesson's land, adjoining the corporate limits of Loch Lynn Heights, and running thence along the lines of said Jamesson and D. R. Wagner's property, thence along the line of Alexander Lower's property, adjoining the farms of George Sisk, Edward Semlower and John Lewis to intersect the old road formerly known as the Lewis Thompson road, and examine whether the said new road should be made, will meet on the 30th day of June, 1904, at 8.30 a. m., at Jamesson's gate, Loch Lynn, for such purpose, and to determine whether the public convenience requires the said making of said new road, and if so, to locate the same, and perform their duty in the premises.

JOHN CLOSE,
G. B. M. FREND,
ANDREW J. LEE,
Examiners.

Notice To Tax Payers.

OAKLAND, Md., June 21, 1904.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, either in person or by deputy, will be in each of the Election Districts in Garret county, Maryland, to collect and receive taxes at the time and place following:

July 11, McHenry, 9 to 12 a. m.
July 11, Sang Run, Cuppet & Lytle's store, 1 to 5 p. m.
July 12, Hoyes, W. A. Smith's, 9 a. m. to 3 p. m.
July 12, Elder, S. F. Cuppett's, 4 to 6 p. m.
July 13, Friendsville, Crawford Hotel.
July 14, Selbysport, R. R. Lisenby's store.
July 15, Accident, J. L. Wiedenhoft's store.
July 16, Cove, Joel Diehl's store, 9 a. m. to 3 p. m.
July 16, Keyser, Harry Leatham's store, 4 to 6 p. m.
July 18, Grantsville, Livengood Hotel.
July 19, Thomas H. Layman's residence.
July 20, Finzell, Postoffice.
July 21, Avilton, R. E. Garlitz's store.
July 22, Merrill, Postoffice.
July 23, New Germany, C. J. Otto's residence.
July 25, Jennings Hotel.
July 26, Bittinger, C. E. Ellithorp's store.
July 27, Office at Oakland.
July 28, Hutton, Carney and Pendergast's store.
July 29, Crellin, Company Store.
July 30, Red House, Postoffice.
August 1, Swanton, C. S. May's store.
August 2, Beckman, Postoffice.
August 3, Bond.
August 4, Gorman, Mrs. Browning's.
August 5, Kitzmillersville, J. H. Rafter's Store.
August 6, James Wilson's residence.
August 8, Bloomington, Moody's Store.
August 9, Deer Park, S. P. Specht's store.
August 10, Kearney, Postoffice.

Please bring your tax bill.

By an Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed at the January session, 1900, being Chapter 566, Section 45, it is provided that all county taxes shall be due and payable on the first day of September next succeeding the date of levy thereof; and on all county taxes paid on or before the said first day of September a discount of three per cent shall be allowed; and after the first day of January all taxes shall bear interest at the rate of six per cent, per annum until paid. The treasurer shall take the discount from and charge interest on the tax bills for county purposes regularly in the manner aforesaid and shall note the same upon his books and upon the receipt given for taxes so paid, but the discount allowed on county taxes by this section shall not be made to any person or corporate institution unless the whole amount of State and county taxes due by such person or corporate institution for the current year be paid when the same is made.

E. A. WEIMER,
Treasurer of Garrett County, Md.

JUDGES OF ELECTION AND REGISTERS OF VOTERS.

Election Supervisors Notice of Appointment.

OFFICE OF
THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF ELECTION FOR GARRETT COUNTY.

OAKLAND, MD., June 25, 1904.

The Board of Supervisors of Elections for Garrett County, Maryland, having selected the following named persons to be Regiseers of Voters and Judges of Election in and for the several election districts of said county in accordance with the provisions of Section 10 of Article 23, of the Code of Public General Laws of the State of Maryland, hereby give notice of the name and post-office address of each person so selected and also the political party which the Board of Supervisors of Elections intends each of said persons to represent, respectively.

The law makes it the duty of the Board to examine promptly into any complaints which may be preferred to them in writing against any person whom upon inquiry they find to be unfit or incapable to discharge the duties incumbent upon them as election officials.

District No. 1.

Wm. Hamill, Democrat, Judge and Register, Thayerville.

A. C. Browning, Republican, Judge and Register, Swanton.

District No. 2.

Jasper Guard, Democrat, Judge and Register, Friendsville.

David K Herring, Republican, Judge and Register, Friendsville.

District No. 3.

John Custer, Democrat, Judge and Register, Grantsville.

Thomas H. Bittinger, Republican, Judge and Register, Grantsville.

District No. 4.

Wm. J. Barnard, Democrat, Judge and Register, Bloomington.

Joel Paugh, Republican, Judge and Register, Bloomington.

District No. 5.

James E. McGettigan, Democrat, Judge and Register, Accident.

Wm. M. Frazee, Republican, Judge and Register, Accident.

District No. 6.

Nathan C. Browning, Democrat, Judge and Register, Sang Run.

J. Alvin Friend, Republican, Judge and Register, Sang Run.

District No. 7.

Dr. E. H. Bartlett, Democrat, Judge and Register, Oakland.

Lincoln Callis, Republican, Judge and Registes, Mountain Lake Park.

District No. 8.

James W. Mason, Democrat, Judge and Register, Gortner.

George Stahl, Republican, Judge and Register, Sunnyside.

District No. 9.

Michael Cunningham, Democrat, Judge and Register, Frostburg, Allegany county, Md.

Daniel B. Layman, Republican, Judge and Register, Frostburg, Allegany county, Md.

District No. 10.

William Seabold, Democrat, Judge and Register, Deer Park.

S. P. Specht, Republican, Judge and Register, Deer Park.

District No. 11.

Peter F. Michael, Democrat, Judge and Register, Barton, Allegany county, Md.

Stanley M. Jacobs, Republican, Judge and Register, Lonaconing, Allegany county, Md.

District No. 12.

Henry Wiley, Democrat, Judge and Register, Bittinger.

Simon J. Orendorf, Republican, Judge and Register, Bittinger.

District No. 13.

L. C. Hamill, Democrat, Judge and Register, Blaine, Mineral county, W. Va.

W. Scott Pew, Republican, Judge and Register, Blaine, Mineral county, W. Va.

District No. 14.

John F. Browning, Democrat, Judge and Register, Thayerville.

B. C. Scott, Republican, Judge and Register, Hutton.

EDMUND JAMISON, Pres.,
CHAS. M. MILLER.
E. E. SOLLARS,
Board of Supervisors of Elections for Garrett County.
CHAS. A. DIFFINBAUGH, Clerk.

ORDER OF PUBLICATION

No. 1278 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garret County, Maryland.

John R. Ritchie, vs. Mary Ritchie.

The object of this suit is to procure a decree divorcing the plaintiff from the defendant *a vinculo matrimonii*.

The Bill states on the 14th day of December 1884, the plaintiff was married to the defendant, and lived with her until 1890, when without just cause or reason she abandoned and deserted him, and such abandonment has continued uninterruptedly for more than three years and is deliberate and final; that five children were born to them as a result of said union, and that the defendant is a non-resident of the State.

It is thereupon, this 20th day of June, 1904, ordered the Circuit Court of Garrett County, in Equity, that the plaintiff, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper published in said Garrett County, once in each of four successive weeks before the 22nd day of July, 1904, give notice to said defendant of the object and substance of this Bill, warning her to appear in this Court, in person or by solicitor, on or before the 8th day of August next to show cause, if any she has, why a decree ought not to be passed as prayed.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True Copy,
Test: E. Z. TOWER, Clerk. 16-4t

MAGIC REMEDY

Cures Diarrhoea, Cramps in the Stomach, Colera Morbus, Dysentary or Flux, in a few minutes. A positive cure. Keep a bottle handy; it will save many a doctor's bill, and possibly your life. At dealers, 25c; by Mail, 30c—in safety mailing case.

KEYSTONE COMPY BLAINE W. VA.

ORDER NISI.

Sloan & Hetzel vs. John H. Friend et al. No. 975 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett county.

Ordered, this 5th day of July, in the year nineteen hundred and four, by the Circuit Court for Garrett county, sitting in equity, that the sale made and reported in the above cause by Fred. A. Thayer and Edward H. Sincell, trustees, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 5th day of August, 1904; provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper published in Garrett county, once a week for three successive weeks before the 30th day of July, 1904.

The report states the amount of sale to be $750.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True copy—Test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

COMMISSIONERS' MEETING.

OFFICE OF THE
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS FOR GARRETT CO.,
OAKLAND, MD., July 7, 1904.

The County Commissioners for Garrett county will meet at their office in Oakland on

Tuesday, July 26, 1904,

to transact business that may come before the Board.

By order of the Board.
A. G. ROSS, Clerk.

EXAMINERS' NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, appointed by the County Commissioners of Garrett county, Md., to view the lands through which the new road, beginning at the Bloomingrose lane, running through the lands of Jerry, Albert and Noah Frazee, Garrett Dixon, Samuel Bowling, Norman Friend, Allen Teats, Jerry Casteel, John W. McCullough, Truman Root, Benny Shroyer, Silas Cuppett and others, and intersecting the Oakland road near the Elder Hill school house. The viewers will meet at 8 o'clock on the 25th day of July, 1904, at the beginning of the road at the end of the Bloomingrose lane.

WM. A. SMITH.
J. T. GEARY.
16-4t SENIOUS DETROICH.

Order of Publication.

William A. Harvey and William H. Ridder, copartners trading and doing business under the firm name and style of Harvey and Ridder, and The Wilson Lumber Company, a corporation, Plaintiffs, vs. Datesman Coal Company, and John Wills, assignee of Joseph W. Gross, assignee of Mary E. Clauson, Mortgagee, Defendents.

No. 1280 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County, Maryland.

The object of this suit is to procure a decree for the sale of a certain real estate in Garrett county, Maryland, against which the plaintiffs have filed mechanic lien claims.

The bill states that within the last six months the plaintiffs contracted with the defendant, Datesman Coal Company, to furnish certain materials to be used in building six dwelling houses and the said Harvey and Ridder contracted to erect and build said houses for said defendant at Steyer, Garrett county Maryland, and that said materials were to be paid for when and as each of said houses was completed; that said materials have been furnished and said work done and said houses completed on the 13th day of June, 1904; that said claims for materials furnished and work done are over due, and that the said defendant, Datesman Coal Company, although often requested has failed to pay the same; that plaintiffs have filed in the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court for Garrett County their respective claims as liens against said buildings, the ground upon which they are erected, and so much other ground immediately adjacent thereto and beloning to said Datesman Coal Company, as is necessary for the ordinary and useful purposes thereof, which claims contained an accurate description of said property, the kind and amount of materials furnished and work done by the plaintiffs for or about the construction of said buildings and the time when and the prices for which the same were agreed to be furnished and done, and the amount claimed to be due on each of said houses, it appearing that there is due to Harvey and Ridder the sum of $1089.13 and to the Wilson Lumber Company the sum of $428.37.

That John Wills is made a defendant to this proceeding on account of being the assignee of a certain mortgage made by Datesman Coal Company to Mary E. Clauson, on the 7th day of October, 1903, and in order that all parties interested in said property may be before the Court and be bound by its decree in the premises and that the said defendents are non residents of the State of Maryland.

The bill then prays for a decree for the sale of said property, or so much thereof as may be necessary for the purpose, and out of the proceeds to pay the said mortgage and then the claims of the plaintiffs and for general relief.

It is thereupon, this 21st day of June, 1904, ordered by the Circuit Court for Garrett county in Equity, that the plaintiffs by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper published in said Garrett County, once in each of four successive weeks before the 22nd day of July, 1904, give notice to the said absent defendants of the object and substance of this bill, warning them and each of them, to appear in this Court, in person or by solicitor, on or before the 8th of August next to show cause, if any they have, why a decree ought not to be passed as prayed.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True Copy,
Test: E. Z. TOWER, Clerk. 16-4t

ROAD PETITION.

Notice is hereby given that thirty days after the first publication hereof, the undersigned will petition the board of County Commissioners of Garrett county for the appointment of viewers to view and locate a road in Election District No. 4, beginning at or near the old mill race bridge, on the Bloomington and Westernport road, and running thence northwest through the lands of the Davis Coal and Coke Co., and to intersect the Michaels and Westernport road at a point known as Kight's water trough, and to discontinue the old road. The distance of the proposed relocation is about one mile.

GEORGE L. MICHAELS,
WILLIAM A. MICHAELS,
GEORGE WARNICK,
JOHN MILLER,
W. A. BRYDON,
WILLIAM MOODY,
G. C. PATTISON,
17-4t And others.

JOHN W. ASH,

Plumbing,

Gas Fitting,

Steam and Hot Water Heating.

Center Street,

Keyser, W. Va.

PHONE 62.

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH PENNYROYAL PILLS

Safe. Always reliable. **Ladies,** ask Druggist for **CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH** in **Red** and **Gold** metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. **Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations.** Buy of your Druggist, or send **4c.** in stamps for **Particulars, Testimonials** and **"Relief for Ladies,"** *in letter,* by **return Mail. 10,000** Testimonials. Sold by all Druggists.

CHICHESTER CHEMICAL CO.
2100 Madison Square, PHILA., PA.
Mention this paper.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE

Under and by virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of the Circuit Court for Garrett county, Maryland, and to me directed as Sheriff of Garrett County, at the suit of J. H. Cramer against Benjamin F. Broadwater, the same being No. 18 Judicials to March Term, 1904, I have seized, levied upon and taken into execution by an actual entry upon the premises, all the right, title and interest of the said Benjamin F. Broadwater, both at law and in equity, of, in and to all that lot or parcel of land situate, lying and being in Election District No. 12 of said Garrett county, Maryland, the same being an undivided one-half interest of the said Benjamin F. Broadwater in and to all that piece or parcel of land containing

102 1-4 Acres,

which was conveyed to the said Benjamin F. Broadwater and Rachael B. Broadwater by Constantine B. Myer and wife by deed dated November 28th, 1898, and recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 36, folio 79, one of the Land Records of Garrett county, Maryland, and therein described as follows, to-wit: Beginning for the same at a bounded red oak tree standing on the brow of Red Ridge, with a cucumber tree and a small red oak tree marked as pointers, and running thence with an allowance of 2¾ for variation, south 75 degrees west, 77 perches to a stake; south 36¼ West, 120 perches to a stake near a white oak tree, South 78¾ East, 190¾ perches, north 14½ West, 158 perches to the place of beginning.

The above described land is situated on the road leading from Bittinger to Franksville, and improved by a log house, a small barn and other necessary buildings.

And I hereby give notice that on

Saturday, the 23rd day of July, 1904,

at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m., I will offer for sale to the highest bidder for cash on the day of sale, in front of the Court House door in the town of Oakland, all the right, title and interest of the said Benjamin F. Broadwater of, in and to the above described parcel of ground.

Terms of sale—Cash on day of sale.

EDWARD J. FRANTZ,
17-4t Sheriff of Garrett Co., Md.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.

This is to notify the taxpayers of Garrett county that the annual levy for 1904 has been made and published, and to call their attention to the following abstract, Section 45, Chapter 566, Acts of 1900, relating to the discount to be allowed and the interest be be charged on all tax bills:

"All county taxes shall be due and payable on the first day of September next succeeding the date of the levy thereof, and on all county taxes paid on or before the 1st day of September a discount of 3 per cent. shall be allowed, and after the 1st day of January all taxes shall bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum until paid. The Treasurer shall take the discount from and charge interest on the tax bills for county purposes regularly in the manner aforesaid and shall note the same upon his books and upon the receipt given for taxes so paid. But the discount shall not be allowed unless the whole amount of State and county taxes are paid when same is made.

E. A. WEIMER, Treasurer.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber of Garrett county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

HENRY WEBER,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber on or before the 30th day of December next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under our hands this 30th day of June, 1904.

HENRY P. WEBER,
WILLIAM WEBER,
17-4t Administrators,
Oakland, Md.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber, of Garrett county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett county, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

CHARLES R. COOPER,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 30th day of December next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 30th day of June, 1904.

CHARLES E. HILLEARY,
Administrator.
17-4t Gormania, W. Va.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

This is to give notice, That the Subscriber, of Garrett county, Maryland, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

FRANCIS McKENZIE,

late of Garrett county, Maryland, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 16th day of December next; then may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 14th day of June, 1904.

MICHAEL NATHAN,
Administrator,
Grantsville, Md.

ORDER OF PUBLICATION.

No. 1279 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County, Maryland.

Franklin P. Stremmel, vs. Mildred E. Stremmel.

The object of this suit is to procure a decree of divorce of Franklin P. Stremmel from his wife, Mildred E. Stremmel, *a vinculo matrimonii*.

The bill states that on the 21st day of December, 1898, the plaintiff and defendant were married and lived together in Garrett county until December, 1903. That the said Mildred E. Stremmel on divers days and times since said marriage has committed the crime of adultery with certain men and that the plaintiff has not lived or cohabited with said defendant since he has become convinced of her adulterous acts.

The bill further alleges that the defendant is a non-resident of the State of Maryland, and prays for a divorce *a vinculo matrimonii*, and for an order of publication.

It is thereupon this 21st day of June, 1904, ordered by the Circuit Court of Garrett county, in Equity, that the plaintiff, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper, published in said Garrett county, in each of four successive weeks before the 22d day of July, 1904, give notice to the said absent defendant of the object and substance of this Bill, warning her to appear in this Court in person or by solicitor, on or before the 8th day of August next, to show cause, if any she has, why a decree ought not to be passed as prayed.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True copy, test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk. 16-4t

L. E. HANSON,

Mountain Lake Park. - - Maryland.

PLUMBING, GAS FITTING,

Steam and Hot Water Heating.

ESTIMATES FURNISHED.

All work done at reasonable prices.

THE REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME 28. OAKLAND, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, JULY 14, 1904. NUMBER 19.

OFFUTT'S.

Slaughter Prices!

For one week, from July 16th to July 23rd.

Apron Ginghams, 5c; 20 yards for $1.00.

Dress Ginghams, worth 10 to 20c, all kinds and styles, will be sold at 6c for one big lot; 9c for all others, many worth 15 and 20c.

All Lawns and thin goods, to clean up, at 6c yard, worth from 10 to 18c.

A few choice Lawns and Organdies, worth 15 and 20c, at 10c.

20 pieces Calico at 5c.

Ten per cent. off on all fine Dress Goods.

AT OFFUTT'S.

BALLOON EXPLODED.

And Attempt to Inflate It Proved Disastrous.

The balloon which was brought here during the week of July 4th to make the ascent from the picnic grounds on that day and which could not be inflated on account of several unfortunate circumstances, exploded in the Oakland Hotel grounds last Saturday evening while being inflated and then caught fire and was entirely consumed.

The balloon had been advertised by Mr. S. F. Herr, the Schley Hotel proprietor, to make the ascent Saturday evening at 6.30 o'clock and in anticipation of the event quite a large crowd of men, women and children had gathered along Railroad street and in the hotel grove to witness it, and when it exploded with aloud report many were disappointed.

The balloon was being inflated with hot air generated by the combustion of kerosene oil in a pit or tunnel through which it was conveyed underground to a funnel with a damper into the bag. The damper was being manipulated by Bob Cropp, who was inside the balloon, and it is thought the heat from the burning fluid created gas. When more oil was added the flames entering through the funnel set the gas off and the explosion followed, blowing the top of the balloon entirely off and the sides falling inward were soon consumed.

Young Cropp had to fight his way through the fire to the open air and before being entirely clear of the flames his right hand was very badly burned and his hair singed nearly off.

Call for Your Letters

Mrs. N. N. Miller, M. M. Kisner, Alma Callous, Miss Ruth Stanton, Evlyn White, Mr. Geo. W. Sherrard, Benj. DeWitt, J. J. Brownbaugh.

COMMUNITY OFFICERS

Elected at the Annual Meeting of the Mountain Lake Park Community Yesterday.

Yesterday the Annual Meeting of the Community of Mountain Lake Park was held at which 166 property owners were present either in person or by proxy, when the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—Dr. C. W. Baldwin.
Secretary—T. I. Elliott.
Treasurer—E. E. Friend.
Street Commissioner—J. L. Echard.
Policeman—Henry May.
Members of the Annual Committee—Dr. J. W. Laughlin and Truman Casteel.

DECLINES TO PROSECUTE.

Cases Against C. W. Friend and Others Nolle Prossed in the Federal Court.

In the United States Court at Baltimore last Saturday United States District Attorney John C. Rose nolle prossed the cases of Cornelius W. Friend and Henry Sines of near Friendsville, charged with assisting Clara B. Friend in making a false affidavit in support of her claim for a pension as the widow of Ira E. Friend, a sergeant in Company D, Third Maryland Volunteer Infantry, when they knew that Sarah Ann Friend, the lawful widow of Sergeant Friend, was living. The papers filed by District Attorney Rose in the cases state that it has been impossible for him to secure positive proof of the marriage of Sarah Ann Friend and Ira E. Friend.

BITTINGER.

Weather conditions have not been favorable to harvesters, and as a consequence there has been but little hay made in this section and many complaints are hear to the effect that some clover is spoiling as a result of the delay.

Rev. G. W. Stroup, pastor of the Lutheran church at this place, will preach his farewell sermon on next Sabbath morning at 10 o'clock. The vacancy occasioned by Rev. Stroup's departure has not been provided for, which fact is deeply deplored by many of our good people.

Mr. S. O. Wiley, one of the most pronounced old bachelors of this village, surprised his many friends by taking unto himself a Fourth of July bride in the person of Miss Lavina Holiday, of Elk Lick, Pa. This fitting celebration took place in Oakland, and the following morning the happy couple drove down to the groom's home near here. To these young people is extended the hearty congratulations of many friends.

Miss Amanda Ellithrope, who has been visiting friends near Hagerstown for some weeks, returned home last Monday.

Dr. Webster Glotfelty, of Wilkinsburg, Pa., was seen in town one day last week.

Mr. John Miller was the guest of Mr. Asa Orendorf last Sunday.

New Blacksmith Shop.

John E. Elliott, of Mountain Lake Park, has rented the old Browning blacksmith shop in the rear of the opera house and is now prepared for business.

BAD NEWS FOR FARMERS.

A Caterpiller Pest Over in Somerset County, Pa., Near Grantsville.

A strange worm, resembling somewhat a small caterpiller, some green and other striped, in millions, have within the past two weeks infested every orchard in Saltlick and Bullskin townships in that section along the Chestnut ridge, and every leaf of the fruit trees have been completely eaten off. Many acres of choice fruit have already been ruined by the very strange insect that came so unexpectedly that the farmers were unable to guard against the terrible destruction they are waging not only in the orchards in the neighborhood but in the forests as well, where the leaves of the young timber are being stripped until the saplings look like tall and slender skeletons.

No one in that locality is able to tell anything about the origin of the insect, or from where they came, although for the past two seasons a few of them have been discovered in different orchards on the ridge. The worms commence on the trees from the south side usually and within a few hours little is left of the tree excepting the bare limbs and the smaller of these are eaten off at the ends. As the insects eat their way over a tree they build webs similar to a spider's web and when the tree is shaken they hang to the little silken cords and thus avoid being knocked off the trees. With the exception of pear and popular trees, every tree is cleared of its foliage. Farmers haye done every thing imaginable to check the worms in their ravages upon the fruits trees, but the discovery of their presence was too late to save any amount of the fruit. Paris green sprinkled over the leaves of the trees has been the means of saving some of them.

In many cases not only the foliage of the trees has been cleared, but the trees have been killed. B. J. Nicholson, of Saltlick township lost five acres of fruit and some young trees have died since the worms made their appearance only a few days a go. A. S. Keifer, Robert White, Dennis Raymond, John Kingston, John Richter, and John Caldwell, living in Bullskin township have suffered severe losses to their orchards. The worms seem to be traveling in a path a few miles wide and extending the oyer top of Chestnut ridge. Several miles have been traveled over already and it is feared that all the fruit will be lost before the insects leave.—Meyersdale Commercial.

Epworth League at Mt Lake Park.

The fourth general conference biennial convention of the Epworth League of the district composing the Philadelphia, Central Pennsylvania, Erie, Pittsburg, West Virginia, Baltimore and Washington Conferencecs of the Methodist Episcopal Church, will be held at Mountain Lake Park, Md., July 14 to 17. An interesting and instructive program has been arranged and prominent workers in this branch of Christian activity will be present.

The convention will open today with an Epworth League campfire and social. The music will be in charge of Prof. J. M. Black, and spirited singing is promised. The following with deliver address: Bishop Luther Barton Wilson, Rev. J. T. Kerrin, D. D., Jamestown, N. Y; Rev. Dr. Don S. Colt, Baltimore; Rev. E. M. Randall general secretary Epworth League; Rev. S. J. Herbin, editor *Epworth Herald*, Chicago, Ill., and others.

Bishop Wilson will deliver an address on July 16, the subject being "Summits and Outlooks," and will preach a special sermon. Dr. [illegible] will conduct a sacramental service on Sunday, July 17.

Bicycle Stolen.

A bicycle belonging to Mr. Robert C. Townshend mysteriously disappeared from in front of Messrs. D. E. Bolden & Co.'s store on Second street last Friday night and up to the present time its owner has been unable to locate it. Mr. Townshend had left his wheel standing by the curb while he was in the store transacting some business and when he went to secure it it was gone.

Quarterly Meeting.

Rev. W. R. Cunningham, of the United Brethren church, announces that quarterly meeting services will be held at Underwood church Saturday and Sunday, July 23rd and 24th. On the latter day a basket meeting will be a feature. Rev Cunningham extends an invitation to the public generally to attend.

Subscribe for THE REPUBLICAN.

RAILROAD CONSTUCTION BEGUN

Preston Lumber and Coal Company Building a Line Twelve Miles Long.

Active work has been under way for a week or more on the new railroad being constructed by the Preston Lumber and Coal Company to tap its timber holdings on the west slope of the Great Backbone Mountain in Preston and Tucker counties, West Virginia, and Garrett county.

The route for the new road as surveyed by the company's engineers begins at Crellin, the base of the operations of the lumber company where a modern mill in every respect with a daily output of seventy-five thousand feet of lumber was but recently completed, and following Great Youghiogheny River southward to its fountain it will tap the timber holdings of the corporation twelve miles distant from Crellin.

About fifty laborers are now engaged in the construction work and the latter part of this week a hundred more men will be put to work.

The road is being put upon practically a level grade and the will be of standard width. Eventually it may be built to Parsons where connection will be made with the West Virginia Central Railroad.

Over the new road logs felled in the woods will be hauled to the mill on trucks of special design where they will be converted into marketable lumber and shipped in cars from Crellin to Hutton where the road already has a junction with the B. & O.

HOYES AND VICINITY.

There were very interesting services at St. Dominick church Tuesday of this week.

Mrs. R. T. Browning and daughter Margaret of Lake Brown were guests of Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Dewitt one day last week.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Mattingly and daughters Olia and Bernadette spent last Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Bowman at Engles Mills.

Among those who attend Camp meeting at Mt. Lake last Sunday from this place were Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Smith and family, Mrs. Maggie DeWitt, Roy Custer, Ralph Brenneman and sister Annie.

Miss Mae Dewitt spent last Sunday afternoon with Miss Sallie Casteel.

Mr. Ham Friend is preparing to build a fine barn in the near future.

Mr. and Mrs. Elijah Friend and child spent several days the past week with relatives near Hutton.

Mr. Truman Bittinger was a business caller in Hoyes Monday of this week.

MAIDS OF GARRETT COUNTY.

Maids we are of Garrett County,
Girls to laugh with, and to love,
Fair recipients of bounty,
From gay Cupid's darts above.
We are merry maids,
Listen while we sing:
All our marshy glades
With our laughter ring.

Curious metallic luster
To our beauty we impart;
To our aid we wisely muster
Ancient lore and modern art.
Merry maids we are,
Listen while we sing;
Wooded hills afar
Shall with laughter ring.

When we go into old Preston,
We, the lovelorn swains appal
By the flippant way we jest on
Subjects reverenced by them all.
We are merry girls,
And your hearts we bind,
Bound by Clifford's curls—
Fetters not unkind.

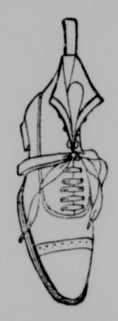
Garrett county girls, romantic,
Praised and petted by you all,
Even though one is pedantic
You remain at beck and call.
Raven fetters, wind
Round your willing heart;
Curls so tightly bind,
Never can we part.

ADELE ELIZABETH [illegible]
Friendsville, Md.

The sleepy old town of Kingwood on-the-pike has come to life. They have a real live black snake inside its corporation limits. This snake stays at one of the hotels and seems to be educated. When the proprietor wants his snakeship to show off he plays upon a harp and his snakeship will come forth with a live rat in his mouth. As many as a dozen times a day the snake appears with a live rat in his mouth. Whether it is the same rat, a dozen rats, or Kingwood firewater has never been ascertained. It has been reported that several drummers have hurriedly left Kingwood in the past few days. When Kingwood becomes so far advanced as to have a live educated snake within the corporate limits it is time for the average outsider to take to tall timber.

FREE.—New Bank Building—FREE.

DAUGHERTY'S.



I am giving away absolutely FREE my life-long experience in the shoe business. I have the styles and stock.

It is my business to make your walk from the cradle to the grave a happy one. You have no longer to go to Baltimore, Philadelphia or New York for the latest styles in Gents' Furnishings. We are carrying the same goods that the leading merchants of those cities are handling.

Our Neckwear is the tie that binds.

Our Hats and Caps are the latest in style and best in quality. In fact everything in our stock is new and up to date.

H. L. DAUGHERTY.

H. C. SINCELL & CO.

Special inducements to buyers of Clothing and Shoes.

H. C. SINCELL & CO.

MASONS TO VISIT TERRA ALTA

Tomorrow and Participate in the Laying of Cornerstone for Presbyterian Church.

The Masonic fraternity of Oakland has received and will accept at the next monthly communication of the Lodge tonight an invitation to visit Terra Alta tomorrow as guests of the lodge there and participate in the laying of the corner stone for the new Presbyterian church which will be erected on a lot donated for the purpose by Mr. Scott T. Jones, of Oakland, and Mr. William T. White, of Terra Alta, executors of the estate of the late John P. Jones.

The corner stone laying will be under the direction of the Terra Alta lodge which lodge will have as its guests the lodges from Oakland, Kingwood, Grafton and other points. The cornerstone will be laid by the Grand Master of West Virginia.

Preaching at Deer Park.

Rev. E. Manges, the pastor, will preach in the Deer Park Lutheran church next Sabbath at 8 p. m.; catechize at 7 p. m.

ADJUDGED INSANE.

Will Combs, Son of Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Combs, the Unfortunate.

Will Combs, son of Mr. and Mrs. Albert C. Combs, of Mountain Lake Park, who entered the Marine Corps several years ago and after service for a number of months in Porto Rico, was discharged as an invalid and sent to the United States Hospital for the Insane at Washington for treatment where he remained until taken in charge by his parents and brought to his home at the Park, was adjudged insane last Friday afternoon by a jury summoned by Sheriff Frantz to examine into his mental condition.

The young man is about twenty-five years of age and up to the time of entering the Government service was apparently sound in every respect.

Following the recommendation of the jury the court appointed his mother as his committee to look after his interests and who will make an effort to secure from the Pension Department a total disability pension.

THE REPUBLICAN.

BENJ. H. SINCELL, Editor and Proprietor

THE instructive pamphlet upon the state aid road law to be issued about July 18th, by the Maryland Geological Survey to meet the requests for information which comes from various sections of the state, will show clearly to the County Commissioners and individuals interested, how to proceed under the law to early obtain the advatages of the act.

As stated in a previous publication, $200,000 of state funds will be available under this act to assist the counties to build good roads by paying one half the cost, each county receiving such proportion of this money as the public road mileage of the county bears to the total road mileage.

A feature of the law which has been much misunderstood and which will be explained with unusual pains in the pamphlet is the section regarding the payment of 10 per cent of cost by the property-holders. Many of the latter have been frightened by thinking that the two-thirds of the property-holders of any section of road can compel the remaining one-third property-holders to help pay the 10 per cent. levy, but such is not the case. In no instance does anyone who does not wish the road, have to pay any part of the cost.

The County Commissioners of a county petition the State Commission for aid to build a certain piece of road. If it is found upon examination by the Commission that the road in question is one of general public convenience and a proper one to construct, an estimate of the cost of the improvement is made, together with plans, specifications, etc. for doing the work. This is undertaken by the County Commissioners either by contract, or, if the prices for doing it in this manner are considered too high, then in other ways that they may deem best.

In the event that the County Commissioners fail to petition for state aid under this law it is provided that the owners of two thirds of the lands binding upon any public road or section of road, not less than a mile long, can compel the County Commissioners to petition for the construction of the piece of road provided that the owners petitioning have paid or pledged 10 per cent. of the work.

Those who have paid or have pledged to pay 10 per cent. of the cost cannot, however, compel any other property-holders along the road to bear any of the cost. The work then proceeds as already described except that the County Commissioners cannot be oompelled by this payment of 10 per cent. by property-holders to contract for work to an amount greater than one-fourth of the road levy of the county.

Any expense due to the payment for land that may be necessary to secure a proper location for the road or any damages that may arise through the construction of the road will not be paid by the state.

After the work is done according to the specifications and the State Commission has so certified to the Comptroller, then one half of the cost of constructing the road will be paid by the state to the county buidling the road; but in no case is the amount paid by the state to exceed one half of the cost as shown by the estimate of the cost of the work as at first made by the Commission.

Wanted—A Horse.

A good, safe driving horse that can be used also for riding; not under 1100 lbs.; about 6 or 7 years old. Write particulars and price.

E. BOYNTON, Barnum, W. Va.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD.

VERY LOW RATES TO

Atlantic City,

Account of meeting of Imperial Council, Ancient Arabic Order of Mystic Shrine, at Atlantic City, N. J., July 13-15. Tickets will be sold on **July 11 and 12,** good returning July 23, 1904.

Stop-Overs at Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

For details call on Ticket Agents.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R.

POPULAR SEASHORE EXCURSIONS.

Atlantic City,

Cape May, Ocean City, Sea Island City, N. J., Ocean City, Md., and Rehoboth Beach, Del.,

July 16 and 28, August 11 and 25, and September 8.

At following very low rates from OAKLAND:

Only $8.50 Round Trip, tickets good in coaches only.

Only $10.50 Round Trip, tickets good in Pullman cars when accompanied by regular Pullman ticket.

All tickets good returning 16 days, including date of sale.

Stop-overs allowed on return trip at Philadelphia and Washington.

Ask Ticket Agents for pamphlet giving detailed information.

Japan Will Fight Alone to The End

By BARON KANEKO, Ex-Cabinet Minister of Japan

JAPAN neither needs nor seeks the aid of China in the present conflict. SHE WILL FIGHT ALONE TO THE END and will never give up the struggle as long as she has either men or money left. We heartily indorse the course of the United States in taking steps to insure the neutrality of China.

When I left Tokyo the display of enthusiasm was remarkable. Even the boys and girls were wild with patriotism. The war was inevitable, and now that it has come there will be no yielding on the part of Japan. The war might have been delayed a year or two, but IT HAD TO COME.

KOREA'S PLACE IN THE STRUGGLE IS NOT TO BE OVERLOOKED. LET RUSSIA SEIZE HER, AND, TRUE TO HER GEOGRAPHICAL FORMATION, SHE WOULD PROVE A DAGGER PRESENTED AT THE HEART OF JAPAN.

Since my arrival in America I have been surprised to find that there is a class of people that regards the conflict as a religious war—as a struggle between paganism and Christianity. That might have been possible a few hundred years ago, but it is not today. Japan is fighting FOR HER EXISTENCE.

Personally I believe that the czar is opposed to the war, but he is in the hands of advisers who wish to plunge the nation into war. I visited Russia about a dozen years ago, and I found the Russians charming as INDIVIDUALS, but very different as a nation. Russia makes promises only to break them.

To whatever region Russia has extended her power she has brought the policy of the closed door. With Japan the reverse is true, and the present war from a commercial standpoint is a conflict between the "open door" and the "closed door."

I have found that there is considerable misconception in this country in regard to the purpose of the Japanese loan just floated in New York. These millions WILL NOT SERVE AS A WAR FUND, but will be left here to serve in maintaining the trade balance between Japan and America.

It was at the centennial exhibition of 1876 that Japan made her first display for American eyes, and it was from this beginning that the immense trade between our nations sprang.

TODAY JAPAN IS DEPENDENT UPON AMERICA FOR ALL HER COTTON. SHE GETS HER LOCOMOTIVES AND WARSHIPS FROM PHILADELPHIA, AND THE CROWN PRINCE IS HAVING A PALACE BUILT TODAY WITH STEEL BEAMS BROUGHT ALL THE WAY FROM PITTSBURG.

Social Ostracism as A Cure For Grafting

By WILLIAM KENT, Chicago Capitalist and Reformer

CHILDREN are not aristocrats because their fathers squirted water either into a bed of mortar or into the capital stock of a railroad, but BECAUSE THEY ARE BROAD AND TRUE. The quack doctor or the "smart" business man cannot be a good citizen.

In our great cities THE LINE OF LEAST RESISTANCE is followed in pilfering and looting. There are the corrupt capitalists of some gas, water or electric light concerns who want to work the public for exorbitant prices. Another set of parasites are the machine politicians, and then there are the officeholders. In practically every city public safety and comfort are sacrificed to political carelessness OR TO SOMETHING WORSE.

In Chicago, when I went into politics, the council was so corrupt that most of the members would steal a door mat or a milk can off the steps. The case looked hopeless, but it didn't prove to be, and we stopped boodling. The best advice given for bettering conditions in this respect was by President Hadley, when he advised SOCIAL OSTRACISM. I have tried it and seen its benefits.

ALL CITIZENS MUST BE HONEST, WISE CRITICS, AND NOT MERE FAULT FINDERS. IT IS THE PESTILENTIAL FAULT FINDING THAT MAKES THE HONEST CITY OFFICIALS SICK AT HEART.

Ministers Should Be Better Educated -:-

By Rev. Dr. CHARLES A. BRIGGS of New York

THE ministry is no longer what it ought to be—where the best educated man in the community is the minister. The public estimate of the ministry and the church declines WHEN THE CONGREGATION IS BETTER EDUCATED THAN THE MINISTER. We must have a much higher education than is given in the theological seminaries. These men will be useful in church work, but the choicest men must give three or four years to the HIGHER STUDY of religion, just as is done in the professions. Theology must have GRADUATE schools, or there will be a decline in religion itself.

French and American Newspapers Contrasted

By Professor ANDRE CRIDON, College of the City of New York

FRENCH newspapers don't spread over their first pages a lot of DISJOINTED articles about murder and arson and divorce and elopements. They treat such items briefly and place them on their inside pages. The French papers treat political questions and large financial questions very fully. They devote much more space and more thoughtful writing to the drama and the theaters than do New York dailies. They are more like American MAGAZINES than like the American newspapers.

A House Cleaning Carol.

WHEN the soap is on the stairway and the carpet's on the line,
Then I do not mope and long for any "Home, Sweet Home," in mine.
For I know the books are corded in the cellar by the coal,
And the pictures are reposing by the punch and salad bowl,
And the mops and rags and dusters in confusion intertwine
When the soap is on the stairway and the carpet's on the line.

The piano's in the kitchen and the feather beds are hung
On the fence above the flowers where the bric-a-brac is flung;
There's a heap on the veranda—crockery and jardinieres—
And a sound of mighty whacking in the back yard strikes my ears,
So I slope away discreetly, for some other spot I pine
When the soap is on the stairway and the carpet's on the line.

They would feed me on cold victuals; I would sleep upon a cot;
They might even say, "Get busy"—make me help them, like as not.
So I hover at a distance till I see them gather in
All the furniture and bedding, and complacently I grin
That a fellow's mighty lucky if he knows the mystic sign
When the soap is on the stairway and the carpet's on the line.

—Chicago Tribune.

No Such Luck.

She—My mind is made up.

The Brute—Well, as soon as your face is we shall be ready to go.—New York Evening Journal.

Woman's Crowning Glory.

It was just before the curtain rose. The great house was crowded. A small, nervous looking man, with a propitiatory smile on his face, leaned forward from his seat in the center aisle and whispered something to a tall woman who sat in front of him. There was a momentary silence like the lull before the storm. Then something happened. A human cyclone was let loose. People shrieked. Everything was in confusion. Ten minutes later the ushers carried out the nervous looking man, now hopelessly disfigured, and laid him tenderly in the waiting ambulance. Then it was the manager, with a look of intense sympathy, leaned over the prostrate form, his curiosity no longer able to restrain itself. "Would you mind," he asked, "telling me what you said to that woman?"

Even in his great pain the man shuddered as he feebly replied:

"Alas, I asked her if she would kindly remove her hair!"—Collier's Weekly.

His Estimate.

"You used to tell me I was birdlike," complains the fond wife.

The brutal husband continues to bury his nose in the paper.

"You used to tell me I was birdlike," repeats the fond wife, "but now you never act as if you thought so."

"You're still birdlike," growls the brutal husband.

"One wouldn't think you thought so to judge by"—

"Isn't a parrot a bird?"—Judge.

Not the Popular Stuff.

"That Mrs. Newcome next door to you plays the piano a great deal, doesn't she?"

"Yes, indeed."

"Is it good music?"

"It must be, for I can't make head or tail of it."—Philadelphia Press.

Another Way Up.

"What's your husband doing?"

"Going up to his room. Since he has been ill the doctor has forbidden him to climb stairs."

Everything Is Grist.

Flipp—I hear that they use all sorts of materials in the manufacture of illuminating gas nowadays.

Flopp—True. They even make light of the consumers' complaints.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

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The Place to Buy the Best Bread Cakes and Pies.

Our aim is to make Bread "As Good as Mother made it," and we have been successful and have stopped all the drudgery of home baking with the use of Modern Machinery. Have you ever experienced as the following reads:

Your wife has gone out in the country;
You're left alone; what a pity,
With nothing to do but to ponder
And read out aloud to the kitty.

You run out of bread in the morning;
But knowing 'tis easy to make it,
You swiftly adjourn to the kitchen
And silently start in to bake it.

Take two coffee cups full of flour,
And water sufficient to "dough" it;
A thimble of salt for the "season,"
Then roll it, and poke it, and blow it.

And blow it, and poke it, and roll it,
And pinch it, and push it, and flop it,
And punch it, and pound it, and pull it,
And monkey around till you drop it.

Then clean it off nice with a towel,
And sock in a yeast cake to "raise" it;
Now drop in some soda to "short" it,
And smear on some butter to "glaze" it.

Then place it 'way back in the oven,
(That is if you've moulded and "set" it);
Close up all the doors of the kitchen,
Go in and sit down and forget it.

Go set yourself down in the parlor,
And read from "The Science of Baking;"
Read on till you smell something burning,
Then think of the bread you are making.

Now hop, skip and jump to the kitchen,
And as you hop nigher and nigher,
You know by the smoke in the hallway
The blooming old bread is on fire.

Then hustle it out in the alley,
Juggle it, fumble it, shie it;
Then gently dig up a nickel
And go to the baker's and buy it.

Special Sales of Cakes Saturday.

Special Prices on All Cakes.

Ice Cream Delivered on Sunday. Leave Orders Saturday.

Our first sale of Cakes was a tremendous success.

Suzette

By Frank H. Sweet

Copyright, 1903, by T. C. McClure

"It is like heaven, this Paris," monsieur said, his eyes shining. "The days are dreams and the nights are fairyland. It is dancing and feasting, lovemaking and flowers and music. Living on the boulevards and walking in the parks, beautiful women and gallant men, rich dresses and glittering jewels and languishing eyes. Ma belle Suzette, you do not know, you cannot understand, until I take you to see."

"It must be fine—fine," murmured pretty Suzette, clasping and unclasping her brown, industrious fingers.

"Very fine," assented monsieur, smiling down into her dreamy eyes. "You have told me some of your visions of beautiful things, but they all fall below Paris, far below. And why not? For you have not seen. No one can dream Paris. But you shall see, ma belle, very soon. My chateau is in the suburbs, and the whole city at night glitters before the windows. We will fly along the boulevards in our automobile or glide down the Seine in our cushioned boat."

"But when does the work come?" questioned Suzette curiously. "Do not people have to work there?"

"The people we hire do, but not us. We put our hands into our pockets and take out silver and give it to them, and they do everything."

Suzette shook her head skeptically.

"That is extravagant, monsieur," she rebuked. "It is cheaper to work than to hire. I know that. We never hire unless we have more work than we can do ourselves."

Her chin dropped upon her hand, and she gazed out among the great Canadian pines, her thoughts in her eyes.

"Beautiful, beautiful!" she murmured. "Oh, I should like to see your chateau, monsieur, and Paris glittering at night and the boulevards and automobile and all. I do not understand how you could leave so much."

Monsieur hesitated a little, then swung his hand in a wide imaginary circle.

"It was my people," he said. "They thought it best for me to—to go away a little while. They wanted me to see the world, you know. But now I shall

HE LIFTED HER IN HIS ARMS AND CARRIED HER TO FIRM GROUND.

return very soon. They write that it is all right for me to do so. And I will take you with me, ma belle, to my chateau and beautiful Paris. They do not have rough walking like this," kicking at a piece of broken limb contemptuously. "It is all like a smooth floor, no insects, no crackling leaves, no dirt. What is that?"

It was the odd, whinnying call of a loon. Suzette heard it and smiled. Jean was down there by the river waiting for her. He had adopted that call when they were children together nearly ten years before, because Jean had said he was always a loon when in her presence.

For a moment a troubled look came to her face. She did not like to disappoint Jean, or to keep him waiting; he was such a good fellow. Then the trouble left her eyes, and she was again smiling. Jean did not know anything about Paris, and, what was more, he did not care to learn.

So an hour went by before monsieur rose gracefully from the stone upon which they had been sitting, and with many flourishes excused himself and went tripping daintily and disdainfully over the crackling leaves toward his boarding place. Suzette watched him thoughtfully until he was out of sight, then rose and walked down to the river.

Jean was waiting for her, as she knew he would be, lying upon the bank and gazing rather moodily into the water. But at her approach he was instantly upon his feet, smiling again and happy.

"You were talking with monsieur?" he said.

"Yes; he talked about such beautiful things. Oh, Jean, I would like to see that Paris."

"It is not more beautiful than this," said Jean, sweeping his hand along the broad course of the river, with its winding banks. "But never mind Paris and the river just now. I have something else to say. My cabin is finished," looking at her with joyous eyes. "I hung the last door this morning."

"Isn't that nice?" rather listlessly. She was thinking of Paris.

"Yes," eagerly. "And now there is nothing to do but furnish it. I have $42 you know. You must go down and help me select the things. We will want a cooking stove. That will be $12, for I went yesterday to see. Then six chairs will be $7, and a rocking chair for you will be $2 more. I do not know about the dishes and such things. You will have to select them. But there will be money enough."

"Yes, plenty," agreed Suzette absently.

The next day was a holiday, and everybody went into the woods on a basket picnic. Jean sought Suzette at once and kept persistently by her side, soon leading her into a shaded path in the deeper woods. As they moved away monsieur joined them. Jean looked at him challengingly. He was the first man to join Suzette and monsieur the second; if either left it must be monsieur. So the three walked on together.

Deeper and more shadowy the path became, and at length they arrived at a depression which had been a brook not so very long before, but which had now dried to three or four yards wide of soft mud. Monsieur looked at it discontentedly.

"We will have to mire through, I suppose," he grumbled. "That's the trouble with this abominable country—you're always running up against things like this. We must walk as carefully as we can, ma belle. Perhaps you can follow in my footsteps. See, I shall try to walk on my heels." And he stepped carefully into the mud, picking his way so as to get as little as possible upon his shoes.

Suzette was about to follow, but Jean was by her side, and in a perfectly natural, matter of fact way he lifted her in his arms and carried her to the firm ground beyond.

"There you are," he said cheerily, "with not as much as a splatter of mud on your shoes."

"But look at your own!" cried monsieur disgustedly. "You're muddy to the knees."

"Oh, it doesn't matter about me," responded Jean indifferently.

A little farther on they came to a broad, flat rock which looked so inviting that even monsieur made for it with returning good nature.

"This is better," he said. "I have rocks like this on the chateau grounds at home, with roses dropping over them. When you go there, ma belle, we"—

"Yes; I know it is beautiful," interrupted Suzette pensively, "but I shall never see it, monsieur."

"Ma foi, yes," eagerly; "just as soon as I get another letter we will start."

But Suzette shook her head, dropping her lashes to veil something which she was afraid might show in her eyes.

"No, no, monsieur," she persisted. "I shall marry Jean, and it is not so easy for two to travel as one. It costs more. I have been thinking it over, and I know I would never be able to take care of a chateau. You say we would not work; then things would get untidy, and I could not be so extravagant as to hire help for work that I could do myself. Here it is different. I can take care of a cabin, for I know how to sweep and cook. And—and there is another thing, monsieur," evidently forcing herself to say something which she found very difficult—"I like Jean better than any one else."

A Promising Young Diplomat.

There is a certain small boy named Bertie who will make a diplomat some day. He has a sister one year younger than he is. Last Christmas their grandmother gave them an aquarium containing two beautiful little goldfish. One morning Bertie went in to feed the goldfish, and he found only one fish instead of two. Sad to say, the other one had jumped out of the aquarium during the night and had died.

"Sister," Bertie announced at breakfast as soon as they sat down to the table, "your goldfish is dead!"

The little girl was terribly shocked and forgot that most goldfishes are exactly alike and that she and her brother had never made a division. But after the period of mourning was over she asked one day:

"Bertie, how did you know it was my fish and not yours that died?"

Bertie was nonplused for a moment and driven into a corner, so he took refuge in an air of superior contempt.

"How did I know?" he repeated scornfully. "Huh! Isn't that just like a woman!"

And the little sister meekly accepted her brother's decision.—Philadelphia Press.

The Hero.

The English schoolboy, like the American, adores his leader in athletic games just as the grown man prizes his chief in politics and war. Whatever may be a boy's shortcomings in scholarship, says Blackwood's Magazine, his athletic attainments will establish him as a hero.

One day, years ago, when a boy on his vacation from Harrow was walking with his father, a Cambridge youth who had just performed some feat in a university cricket match passed them and gave the lad a nod. The boy grew pink with excitement. He nudged his father.

"Look, father, look!" he exclaimed. "That was Cobden."

"What, my boy? Who was it?"

"Cobden."

"Ah, yes, to be sure, Cobden," said the father. Then, feeling that cordiality demanded his expressing some interest in the stranger, he added, "Now, I wonder whether he is any relation to the great Cobden?"

The boy spoke proudly, "He is the great Cobden!"

Bowser Runs House

He Charges Mrs. B. With Being a Poor Financier and Takes Hold of Managing Things Himself For a Week and Figures Up Profits.

[Copyright, 1904, by C. B. Lewis.]

It came upon Mr. Bowser all of a sudden. Mr. Bowser had come home seemingly pleased with the world at large, but at dinner he happened to observe that there was a good deal of bone in the steak, and as he kept his eye on it he said:

"Mrs. Bowser, have you and the butcher formed a little trust against me?"

"Do you mean the bone in the steak?" she queried.

"I mean nothing else. The infernal robber has made you pay for at least three pounds of bone to one of meat."

"It couldn't be. I only got two pounds in all, and I'm sure we have meat and to spare. There is considerable bone, but it just happens so."

"Yes, it's always just happening! I have paid that butcher a thousand dollars in cash the last year for backbones, thigh bones, shanks and ribs, and I tell you it has got to stop. If I was running this house do you suppose tradesmen would dare take such liberties with me? Not by a long shot! They know their customer. When a woman goes into a butcher's shop looking as humble as a cat and asks if they won't please sell her a tough old steak with a lot of bone in it, she'll get what she wants. I'll take that bone over after dinner and hit the infernal rascal in the head with it!"

"I'm sure I do the best I can," quietly replied Mrs. Bowser.

"Yes, I think you do," he admitted, "but, nevertheless, the fact stands out like a knot on a log that you are not a close buyer. In other words, you are no financier. It isn't your fault, and I'm not blaming you for it, but I often feel that something ought to be done. If I only had a little more time"—

"You'd run the house?"

"I would, and I'd make such a saving as would open your eyes. Where you save cents I would save shillings, and we'd get more and better for our money to boot. When I look over your house bills of a Saturday night I'm amazed at the way you have been stuck. I don't always speak of it, because what's the use? But you are not to be trusted with money, and that's a fact."

"If you are so smart, why don't you take hold and run things for a week and give me an object lesson?" she asked as the cat came in from the kitchen and nodded to her to "sass back."

"Mrs. Bowser, I do not claim to be 'smart,' as you call it, and there is no occasion for this conversation to drift into acrimony. I am only what I am, but that means that I can do more financiering in half an hour than you can in a year. No woman has a head for finance. When you read that Hetty Green or any other woman is worth $200,000,000 you just set it down that she has a man with a business head back of her. You ask why I don't take hold and run things and give you an object lesson. I will do so. I will take hold tomorrow morning and run this house for a week, and if I don't beat your figures all to squash then my name is not Bowser."

Mrs. Bowser held her peace as to further discussion, but the cat sat up and gurgled in his throat and said to himself:

"Some one is going to have a surprise party a week from tonight, and I'll bet dollars to cents that it won't be Mrs. Bowser!"

Monday morning Mr. Bowser took hold. He got up half an hour earlier to do it. In twenty minutes he had left his orders at the butcher's and grocer's and returned smiling, but he did not tell Mrs. Bowser that he had had a row with both of them and been called a crank by each.

During the week he changed butchers four times, changed grocers three and ordered butter and milk from three different creameries. As for the baker, he had to change every day. He had a way of calling them robbers and cheats and scoundrels, and of threatening them with dire pains and penalties, and in reply they told him to take his custom elsewhere and be hanged to him.

It had become necessary during the week to buy half a ton of coal for the kitchen. He had meant to make a saving of 50 cents on that, but by the time he had called the coal man a flint hearted vampire and hinted that he had never given over 1,800 pounds for a ton he was told to buy elsewhere. He spent nearly half a day and visited five different yards before he left his order. All this was on the outside, and he didn't think it necessary to say anything to Mrs. Bowser about it. What he did say when the week was up was:

"Now, then, we'll see how we have come out. I don't want to hurt your feelings, but if there is a balance in my favor over you I shall have to speak about it. Haven't we lived just as well during the past week as any during the year?"

"Yes, I think so," she admitted.

"We will take the meat first. During your last week we paid for at least three pounds of solid bone. Last week, under my espionage, we didn't pay for three ounces."

"But you are mistaken, Mr. Bowser. I have saved and weighed all the bone, and there is a little over four pounds."

"It can't be."

"Come down to the kitchen and see."

"Woman, don't fool with me! If you have gone out in the back yard and picked up four pounds of bones to weigh off against me it will be the worst move you ever made in your life!"

"The bones are fresh, and the cook will tell you that she cut them out of your meat day by day."

"We will see to that presently," he said as he looked troubled, and the cat grinned with delight, "and meanwhile we will go over the prices of vegetables. Here is my list for you to look at. I figure that I have made a saving of 90 cents over you in the week. Ninety cents won't buy a house and lot, but it is 90 cents saved."

"Let me tell you something," replied Mrs. Bowser after looking over the list. "You have paid 15 cents more than I did on your potatoes, 10 cents more on cabbage, 12 more on rhubarb, 8 cents more on tomatoes and 5 cents more on canned corn and peas. The total is 55 cents."

"Woman, you have become cross eyed!" he shouted.

"Don't worry about my eyes, Mr. Bowser. Here's 3 cents too much on maple sugar, 4 cents too much on pickles, 5 cents too much on honey and 6 cents too much on a can of cherries. That's 18 cents more. Wait a minute. Your meat bill totals up $4.20, while mine is 40 cents less. Your groceries total $6.40, while mine were only $5.70. The butter and milk are $2.25, which is 35 cents in excess of mine, and while I got coal at $6.25 a ton you seem to have paid $7. Mr. Bowser"—

"Don't Mr. Bowser me!" he interrupted as he walked up and down and gestured. "In my week of running the house I saved $2.80 over you, and there are the figures to prove it."

"But how can they?"

"Because they do."

"But they prove that you spent about that much more than I did, and the butcher also got three times as much bone off on you. I'm taking your own figures for it. You said you could"—

"Yes, I said I could run the house cheaper than you could, and by the living jingo I have done it! I knew it would be this way—you'd knock me out if it was a possible thing, and you are trying your best."

"But here are your figures."

"Figures be hanged! You have got possession of this book at night while I slept and altered the figures!"

"Why, Mr. Bowser!"

"You didn't want to give in that I was a better financier than you, and you"—

At that moment the front door bell rang, and Mr. Bowser answered it to find a tramp at the door. It would have been in his play under the circumstances to throw "Willie" down the steps and over the fence, but in his financial confusion he gave the man a dollar bill instead of a nickel and shut the door. Two minutes later, when the tramp was out of sight, it flashed over him that he had made a mistake, and he stood in the hall and waved his arms and jumped up and down and tried to get off swear words. Not one would come, however, and after hammering the wall with his fists he made a sneak upstairs and left Mrs. Bowser and the cat to smile at each other.

M. QUAD.

"DON'T MR. BOWSER ME!"

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THE REPUBLICAN,
Oakland, Md.

THURSDAY, JULY 14, 1904.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS:

GEORGE A. PEARRE,

of Allegany County.

EVERY busybody who wants the wheels of progress blocked is convinced that President Roosevelt is dangerous.

NO organization in the history of the world has been so successful as the Democratic party in telling us the things that were not so.

THE Republican vocabulary is composed largely of words of encouragement; the Democratic is limited to words of woe and warning.

SUMMED up the Democratic platform reads "We know that we were wrong before and are not cocksure that we are right this time."

LIKE a man lost in the snow, the Democratic party spends most of its time traveling over its own abandoned trails, and praying for a way out.

THE Republican party fights things and conditions that threaten to tattoo the nation with indelible marks of calamity. The Democratic party welcomes them.

THE New York State banks have added $45,000,000 to their deposits in the last year. The people's savings are always represented by red ink figures under a Democratic administration.

DUN and Bradstreet report that the business interests of the country are recovering from the recent temporary depression and that the outlook is most promising for an exceptionally prosperous year. That will be good news to everybody but the Democrats.

THE Republican party seeks the vote of the farmer because it has furnished him better markets and better prices for his products than ever before. The Democratic party never expects the farmer's vote except when he has been ravaged by drought and the chinch bug.

HOW ST. LOUIS ANSWERED CHICAGO.

In the Republican National platform adopted at Chicago last month, appeared the money question:

"We believe it to be the duty of the Republican party to uphold the gold standard and the integrity and value of our national currency. The maintenance of the gold standard, established by the Republican party cannot safely be committed to the Democratic party, which resisted its adoption, and has never given any proof since that time of beleif in it or fidelity to it."

Here is an explicit charge against the Democratic party—the charge that the maintenance of the gold standard "cannot safely be committed to the Democratic party, which resisted its adoption, and has never given any proof since that time of belief in it or fidelity to it."

Now, with this declaration staring it in the face, there are two courses open to the Democratic party; and assuming it to be a party possessed of ordinary sense and ability, only two. It might have shown, in its platform of 1904, either that it continued to be opposed to the gold standard, as it was in 1896 and in 1900—in which case, along with the odium that went with such opposition, it would have got the credit of courage and outspokeness. Or it might have acknowledged the gold standard as an accomplished fact, and thus got rid of that odium. What it actually did was neither of these things. With the gold-standard men unquestionably in an overwhelming majority in the convention, the subject was naturally dealt with, in the first instance, by the adoption, by the sub-committee on platform, of this very carefully worded, but explicit plank:

"The discoveries of gold within the past few years and the great increase in the production thereof, adding $2,000,000,000 to the world's supply of which $700,000,000 falls to the share of the United States, have contributed to the maintenance of a money standard of value no longer open to question, removing that issue from the field of political contention."

Evidently this declaration was the irreducible minimum of what could be said by the party if it wished to claim that the gold standard was safe under its rule. Nothing in it to admit that the advocates of silver were wrong in the past; everything in it to indicate that it is owing solely to changed conditions is abandoned; a bare, bald acknowledgment of the gold standard as an established fact. Yet this plank was rejected and nothing whatever put in its place!

What will be the consequences? Throughout the campaign the Republicans will thrust their Chicago charge in the face of the Democrats, and will point to the pitiful failure to answer it at St. Louis. Failure to answer? Worse than that—the charge was confirmed. The Republicans had only alleged that the Democratic party had "never given any proof" that it accept in good faith, or can be trusted to maintain the gold standard, they can now say that it has conspicuously given proof of the opposite. And we shall be treated to the melancholy but familiar spectacle of Democratic orators and newspapers trying to make people believe that it makes no difference whether a party is or is not weak to the point of imbecility in dealing with a little matter like monetary soundness and sanity. But they can talk till they are black in the face before they will make any impression on hundreds of thousands of Demecrats and independents who have been disgusted by the performance of Saturday.—Baltimore News.

SIXTEEN STORY BUILDING.

Maryland's veteran newspaper the Baltimore *American*, now in its one hundred and thirty-first year, its first number having been issued Aug. 20, 1773, is about to erect a sixteen story building for its uses to replace the one destroyed by fire Feb. 7 last. It is to be erected at the southwest corner of Baltimore and South streets. The site cost $250,000, and the cost of the building is expected to be $500,000 and that of the new plant $250,000. It was in the *American*, as it claims proudly, that "The Star Spangled Banner" was first published.

JUDGE PARKER AND HIS PARTY.

The Philadelphia Press says: After a long and turbulent session the Democratic convention finally adjourned early Sunday morning with an angry acquiescence in Judge Parker's explosive proclamation of his own platform on the gold standard, and with the nomination of ex-Senator Henry G. Davis, of West Virginia, as the candidate for Vice President.

Judge Parker's unexpected telegram was a thunder-clap. It threw the convention first into passionate uproar and indignation and then into sullen and resentful helplessness. The immediate impulse was to throw overboard the presumptuous candidate who condemned and spit upon the convention and platform, and plunged into a wild struggle for a new standard-bearer. But it did not take long for even the embittered leaders who felt that they had been deceived, misled and put in a grotesque position to see that this would only aggravate their troubles, and that, galling as it was, they had better swallow their humiliation and find some way out of the dilemma. The result was an answer to Judge Parker which was equivalent to saying: "We have made fools of ourselves on the money question; we are hopelessly divided; we can't say anything, and you can do as you please."

It is plain from all reports and from every act that the convention was the most disorderly the most inept, the most vacillating and inconsequent of any within public memory. It was incapable in its speeches, riotous in its conduct, and double-faced in its action. Many able men participated in its counsels, but the deep seated taint of a reckless, irresponsible organization seemed to infect its whole being. The majority were half-hearted and uncertain in their beliefs and the minority were aggressive and defiant. They reached nominal harmony through violent discord only by finally agreeing on suppression and silence. The whole proceeding from beginning to end was typical of an ineffective party which is unfit for government and disqualified even for serious and competent opposition.

Alter commenting on Judge Parker's bold act in sending the telegram the Press says further:

It still leaves all the broad, commanding reasons for defeating him and re-electing President Roosevelt, and it impresses the duty of enforcing them. The country will not trust the party of Judge Parker which has shown its unregenerate qualified at St. Louis, and it will not forget that, though he himself accepts the gold standard, he represents and embodies the Democratic narrowness and misdirection of administration and the Democratic reactionary policies of government. He is against protection, against large Americanism, against the American spirit and achievements of the last eight years. His objection to the St. Louis platform on one point implies his acceptance of all others. We welcome his declaration on the one point and what it shows, but on the broad field of public issues he is a Democrat of Democrats, and the country in its march of progress does not want the paralyzing arm of any disbelieving Democrat.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINEES.

At the St. Louis convention held last week and which adjourned Sunday morning at 2.30 o'clock Judge Alton B. Parker of New York, was named for President, and Henry Gassaway Davis, of West Virginia, was the nominee for Vice President.

State Aid to Road Building.

The timely and instructive pamphlet compiled by the Highway Division of the Maryland Geological Survey is a comprehensive explanation of the principal features of state aid to roadbuilding, and which has in part been described in previous issues of this paper was ready for distribution last Tuesday and is now being sent to Boards of County Commissioners and residents in all sections of the state. An edition of 5000 copies has been printed of which 2,500 will be sent at once to organizations and individuals known to be interested and the remainder will be distributed to persons who made application to the Maryland Geological Survey at the Johns Hopkins University for the book.

Two principal features of the pamphlet have already been discribed in these columns,—namely, the table compiled by the Marvland Geological Survey showing the amount of state funds available for each county, and the method of proceedure to be followed by the people in the counties in order to obtain this money. There remains to be explained in this article the part which the Marvland Geological Survey will take in co-operating with the people of the counties to assist the work as largely as possible.

As the State Road Law does not become operative until January 1, 1905, there is an opportunity in the meantime for the varions Boards of County Commissioners to take up the preliminary work in connection with the selection of the road to be first built. There will also be required plans of the road in order to make the proper estimates of the cost. All of these preliminary arrangements takes much time and if they are delayed until the first of the year much valuable time will be lost and but little promptness will be made the first season.

It is with a view to saving much of this time that the Highway Division of the Maryland Geological Survey proposes to make the various Boards of County Commissioners such surveys and plans as may be necessary to draw up a correct estimate of the cost of construction, and so have everything in readiness to begin at the first available moment the actual construction of roads under the State Aid Law.

Any county applying in season to have its surveys made during the present year will gain the advantage of having the full cost of the survey paid by the State in the end, while one-half of the cost of the surveys made after January 1, 1905, must be borne permanently by the county as stated in sections 5 and 10 of the act.

An important feature of the pamphlet is a detachable page bearing a form of request to the Highway Division of the Maryland Geological Survey to make the required surveys for plans and estimates of the cost of any piece of road. This form is expected to be filled in by the Boards of County Commissioners who thereby signified their intention to petition for state aid under the provisions of the new law as soon as it becomes operative.

The pamphlet is published in an attractive form, similar to the reports of the Maryland Geological Survey, and will be sent by request to all persons interested.

Summer Resorts.

Write to W. H. Reynolds, D. P. A. W. Va. Central & P. Ry., Cumberland, Md., for copy of beautifully illustrated book "Across the Alleghanies." Full of interest to sportsmen and fishermen, and containing complete list of hotels and boarding houses on that line.

SUPPORT

SCOTT'S EMULSION serves as a bridge to carry the weakened and starved system along until it can find firm support in ordinary food.

Send for free sample.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists,
409-415 Pearl Street, New York.
50c. and $1.00; all druggists.

POPULIST PLATFORM AND ITS NOMINATIONS.

Public attention has been so absorbed in speculation concerning the outcome of the Democratic national convention at St. Louis, last week, that another national Convention, also held last week, has been almost entirely overlooked. This was the convention of the Populist party, which met at Springfield, Ill., adopted a platform and nominated candidates for President and Vice-President of the United States.

The platform reaffirms adherence to the "basic truths of the Omaha platform of 1892 and of the subsequent platforms of 1896 and 1900." It may be remembered that the platform of 1892 favored a system of government warehouse for the storage of farm products, upon which advances or loans should be made from the national treasury, and other equally centralizing ideas, such as government ownership of railroads and telegraphs, abolition of child labor by national legislation &c. The adoption of these theories did not prevent a union of the Populists and Democrats in 1896 and 1900, on the issue of free silver, but their combined strength was not equal to that of the Republicans. The Populists have reiterated, in the Springfield platform, the doctrines referred to; have declared that all money should be issued by the general government; that the referendum should be resorted to on all public questions; that alien ownership of land should be prohibited; that corporations, being the creatures of the government, should be subjected to such governmental regulations and control as will adequately protect the public, &c.

On this platform the convention nominated Hon. Thomas E. Watson, of Georgia, for President, and Thomas H. Tribbles, of Nebraska, for Vice-President. Mr. Watson, the candidate for President, was formerly a Democrat and was a Cleveland elector at large in Georgia, in 1888. In 1890 he was elected to Congress as a Populist, and in 1896 was nominated for Vice-President by the Populist national convention, which endorsed Mr. Bryan, the Democratic candidate for the Presidency. Of Mr. Tribbles, the candidate for Vice-President, we know nothing.

Almost unheralded as these nominations have been they may have an important bearing on the result of the election in November and, it may be added, are not likely to draw support from the ranks of the Republicans.

An Oversight.

In the account of the trades display published in these columns last week which took place on July 4th mention was inadvertantly omitted of the display made by Mr. J. W. Whorton, the plastering contractor, whose float was among the most striking, consisting of a portion of a wall covered with the material used in his work, manufactured by the Fairmont Wall Plaster Company. The wall was built up of studding and lath and at the end of the parade all over town not a crack in the plastering appeared notwithstanding the jolting it received over the streets which speaks well for Mr. Whorton's workmanship and material.

Creditors to be Paid.

Albert A. Doub, Referee in Bankruptcy, has filed in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the United States an account showing distribution to the creditors of the Commonwealth Tanning Company who have filed their claims duly proven and allowed. The dividend is at the rate of 100 per cent on claims of general creditors and payment will be made by Messrs. Frederick A. Thayer, G. S. Hamill and Davidson Armstrong, trustees, after July 23rd unless exceptions to the account are filed before that date.

For Sale.

A cottage at Mountain Lake Park, Md.; 12 rooms, kitchen and attic; is used as a boarding house, and has good patronage; splendid location, near Auditorium. Also, 10 acres of good land one-half mile south of Mt. Lake Park, all cleared except 1½ acres. For further particulars address or call on F. P. ARNOLD, Mt. Lake Park, Garrett county, Md. 49-26t

Athletic Field Manager.

Mr. C. H. Nuttle, secretary of the Y. M. C. A., of Frostburg, Md., has accepted the position of manager of the Mt. Lake Athletic field. He has inspected the field and quite a number of improvements have been made. He is busy arranging matches with a number of leading baseball teams.

WEBER'S DELICIOUS CANDY.

Something Entirely New and Well Worth Trying.

Made only from the best of sugars and finest Jersey Cream and Butter. Pure and wholesome; no adulterants. A strictly high grade article. Ask for "Weber's" and insist on getting it. Price 75 cents per pound. For sale at the Oakland Pharmacy and Mt. Lake Pharmacy. 18-4t.

Subscribe for The Republican

W. M. O. DAWSON FOR GOVERNOR

Nominated By Republicans of West Virginia in Convention at Wheeling.

The Republican state convention at Wheeling opened Tuesday afternoon and W. M. O. Dawson, of Charleston, was nominated for governor, defeating Chas. F. Teter, of Philippi. The convention was the most demonstretive in the history of the state. Senator Stephen B. Elkins was chairman. At one time when he was out on a committee, the convention became so unruly that it was necessary to send for him.

The Dawson people forced through rulings dispensing with the committee on credentials. They then succeeded in nominating their man about nine o'clock by a vote of 467 to 325.

The bitterness of the fight was the result over tax reform. Dawson is a reform man.

Mr. Dawson who has been prominent in West Virginia politics in various positions of trust for a great many years, is a man of sterling qualities. He is a native Garrett countian having been born at Bloomington, where his sister, Mrs. Guthrie, still resides.

CROP BULLETIN.

Condition of Grain and Grasses, Fruit, Ect., For The Past Week.

The following is weekly crop bulletin, Maryland and Delaware section, for the week ending Monday, July 11th:

Wheat harvest is about completed in the southern counties and is well advanced as far north as Baltimore, and in Washington and Frederick counties; elsewhere in the northern half of the Section only the earlier fields have been cut. The work of harvesting has been seriously interrupted and in many districts delayed by frequent rains, but no damage to the grain in stack or in shock has resulted as yet. Some threshing was done during the week in the southernmost counties. Some fields have been injured by the high winds and wet weather in Western Maryland. The fly has been most active in Cecil county, apparently, and there the loss from this cause will be heavy in many fields. Many good fields are reported in the principal wheat counties, and the rains have aided the filling of the late wheat, but have caused the straw to break badly in some localities. The final yield is uncertain, but will be below the average. Corn has grown rapidly in all districts and is in splendid condition generally; though in Garrett county and other localities proper cultivation has been impossible on account of wet soil. The work of grubs and wire worms is still apparent in northern districts, the fields so affected having poor roots are making slow growth. The week was quite favorable for oats, which are filling well and beginning to ripen in the southernmost counties. In St. Mary's county the crop of winter oats was practically a failure, but the spring crop promises to be fair. Barley was good in north-central Marvland. Rye straw is in demand in Anne Arundel county. Haying has been conducted under adverse conditions; much of the cutting has been delayed and the actual loss from wet weather so far has been small. In Allegany county timothy is heavy; cutting will be general in Western Maryland next week if the condition of the weather permits. Pastures have been much benefited by the copious rains and are generally excellent. Millet is coming up well.

A good crop of apples is thought to be assured in Western Maryland. In some districts the crop has been unusually heavy, in others light; a fair amount of fruit remains on a majority of the trees in most parts of the section. Peaches are holding on well at present and a fair crop is anticipated. Cherries and plums are plentiful in Western Maryland and the prospect is good for a large crop of wild berries. Strawberries in that district were damaged by wet weather and are about gone. Raspberries give promise of a full crop in Southern Maryland. Some blackberries and dew berries have been gathered in southern counties and huckleberries are abundant in the southern part of the Eastern Shore.

Tobacco planting was finished under favorable conditions during the week, and the beds are doing fairly well. The early plants made satisfactory growth and good stands of the late settings were secured. Potatoes, tomatoes and truck generally did very well. Tomatoes are ripening and some early potatoes have been dug in Southern Maryland. The large acreage of potatoes in Southern Delaware will make up for the reduction in yield due to the droughty conditions. Late cabbage is being set out. Gardens are reported good to fine.

FOR SALE—Five driving, saddle and work horses. Apply Hotel Livery and Feed Stable, located back of Loch Lynn Heights Hotel, Loch Lynn, Md. 19-4t.

Tommy Visualizes His Idea of an Old Favorite.

IN a certain school out west means and methods of education are used which to the unenlightened mind appear little less than startling.

For instance, the children sing a song. Then each of them makes a drawing which is supposed to illustrate the song which has just been sung. In this way the power of the pupils to "visualize their conceptions" is fostered.

The other day the music of "The Old Oaken Bucket" was started, and everybody joined in the singing. Then they all sat down to make a picture of what the song meant to them.

Tommy, one of the youngest of the class, turned in a truly original sketch. He had drawn what might have been meant for a circle and within it had outlined what appeared to be three wastebaskets all in a row. Underneath this diagram was a sprinkling of fly specks, or was it a representation of microbes as they appear under a magnifying glass?

The teacher looked at the drawing for a moment and then admitted that she was puzzled.

She put her forefinger on the left hand figure in the row of three inside the circle and said, "Tommy, what is that?"

"Why, teacher, that's the old oaken bucket."

The teacher pointed out the right hand figure of the three.

"And that one, Tommy?" she asked.

"Pshaw! That's the iron bound bucket."

The teacher pointed to the circle which inclosed the three buckets.

"What's that?"

"That's the well they hung in."

"And what are these?" she asked finally, pointing to the ragged group of exaggerated fly specks below the rest of the picture.

"Those," answered Tommy, with never the ghost of a smile in his big blue eyes—"those are 'all the loved spots which my infancy knew.'"—Chicago Tribune.

A Test.

The telephone bell in an uptown residence rang a few evenings ago, and a young woman who was expecting a call rushed to answer it, being sure that one of her admirers had called her up.

"Is this ——?" demanded a voice, repeating the number of the phone in question.

"Yes," replied the girl.

"Well," continued the voice, "we are testing the wire. Will you please draw a long breath and say very plainly, 'I will be good?'"

She obeyed. "I will be good," she said.

"A little slower and a little more distinctly now, please."

"I—will—be—good," said the young woman, trying her best.

"No. That's not right at all, rected the voice. "We must fix wire, I guess. Now make one ext fort and say it again."

The girl caught her breath. "I be good!" she shouted.

"You will, will you?" laughed the voice. "Well, I'm glad to hear you say so. You were decidedly unpleasant the last time I called."

And just then the man at the other end of the wire "rang off."

Now the young woman is trying to discover just which of her admirers played such a detestable joke on her.—Philadelphia Press.

Man of Excellent Taste.

Burrell—Did you ever notice when a woman comes into the car and there is no seat wholly vacant she invariably takes a seat beside some other woman?

Dixon—Well, why shouldn't she? It's the most natural thing in the world. That's what I always do myself—in fact, I do it when there are plenty of whole seats vacant.—Boston Transcript.

New Foliage.

"Our family tree has lots of new limbs on it now," said the member of the proud family.

"It has?"

"Yes. Within the past three years six of our connections have eloped with chorus girls."—Judge.

A Saintly Settlement.

"And it's a law abiding settlement, is it?"

"You bet! Ain't been a lynchin' roun' here since a hurricane blowed the trees down an' rope riz in price!"—Atlanta Constitution.

A Compliment.

He—You are a poem.

She—Sir! Do you mean that I am inspired?

He—Oh, I don't mean a magazine poem!—Detroit Free Press.

A Tale of Woe.

Mrs. Mouse—Oh, dear! What shall I do? Some tramps ate our roof last night, and Mrs. Jones doesn't bake again until tomorrow!—New York Evening Journal.

The Garrett National Bank

OAKLAND, MD.

Pays 3 Per Cent. Interest on Time Deposits.

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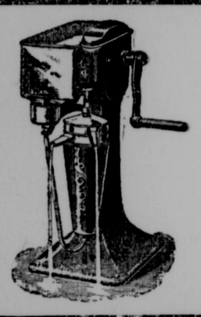

Time to think Tubular.

When one particular separator is replacing every other make on the market—when every other maker of separators is opposing the one

IT'S TIME TO THINK!

If the TUBULAR SEPARATORS were not best in principle—design—service—MOST SATISFACTORY IN ALL WAYS—would'nt other makers be happy? Better see them—better read the catalog I'd like to give you.

J. E. GNAGEY, Accident, Md.

MRS. M. D. H. TAYLOR,
SECOND STREET,

COME — LOOK!

at our new line of

LADIES' NECKWEAR,

We have just received from the East.

Peggy's come from Paris Town,
Brought along sweet Buster Brown.
Peggy fair and Buster gay,
Come and call on them today.

MRS. M. D. H. TAYLOR.

LOCAL AND OTHERWISE

Incidents and Events at Home and Nearby—Personal Mention, Etc.

FOR RENT—Furnished house of six rooms. Apply to this office.

Miss Rose Crickle, of York, Pa., is here as the guest of Miss Annie Manges.

Mrs. Dr. R. B. Ward went to Clarksburg yesterday morning to visit friends.

Election Supervisor C. M. Miller, of Swanton, was in Oakland Monday on business.

For Sale—Lot second hand sash and frames. Apply to D. E. Bolden & Co., Oakland, Md.

Miss Sue Shirer, who spent two weeks with relatives at Crellin returned home Sunday afternoon.

Editor James Litzinger, of Grafton, sbent Sunday and Monday with his family in Oaklahd.

Miss Bess Offutt, who visited friends in Cumberland a week or two, returned home Thursday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Albright and son, of Bellevue, O., are here as guests of Rev. and Mrs. E. Manges.

Mrs. John T. Mitchell is spending the present week at Sang Run where she is visiting Miss Sallie Casteel.

John C. Crane, Esq., of Albrightsville, was a visitor to Oakland Saturday, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. S. T. Jones.

Mrs. W. R. Mealey accompanied her husband to Morgantown Monday where they will spend a few days with friends.

Rev. James L. Fish will conduct services in Corunna Chapel, near Bayard, on Sunday morning, July 17th, at 10.30 o'clock.

Misses Flo and June White went down to Keyser yesterday evening to remain a week or two as guests of relatives and friends.

The Oakland base ballists will go over to Kingwood tomorrow morning on train No. 3 and play a game with the nine of that town.

Speaking of apathy: How about the momination of a Democrat for Congress in the Sixth Maryland district?—Morgantown Press.

Workmen have been engaged part of this week repainting the Ravenscroft building on Second street which adds materially to the appearance of the structure.

Ex-County Commissioner E. W. Kelso was in the city Monday and made this office a very pleasent visit.

Messrs B. F. Friend, Lucien Teats and D. A. Turney, all of Friendsville and vicinity, were visitors to Oakland last Friday.

Mrs. Martha Parks, of Kingwood, and Mrs. S. J. Cotton, of Terra Alta, visited Mr. and Mrs. S. T. Jones in Oakland a few days last week.

Mrs. Kate Junkins, of Bayard, returned to her home yesterday afternoon after a visit to Mr. Chas. J. Newman's family near Oakland.

Messrs. A. Wilson and George Tichenell, of near Swanton, were business visitors to Oakland Monday and both made this office brief visits.

Miss Elizabeth Shearer, of Cumberland, who visited the family of Mr. J. Wilson Humbird in Oakland last week, returned home Thursday evening.

Mrs. Mattie A. Yost, of St. Louis, arrived here Saturday evening and is the guest of Mrs. Johnson and Mrs. Lou Waters at their home on Third street.

Mrs. Elizabeth R. Townshend and family have moved to their cottage at Mountain Lake Park where they will reside during the summer months.

Mrs. William T. Ravenscraft and daughter, of Denver, Col., arrived here last Thursday and are guests of Dr. and Mrs. W. H. Ravenscraft at their home on Third street.

Mrs. Singleton Deffinbaugh accompanied by her two children, of Washington, are here on a visit to Mr. and Mrs. Charles Deffinbaugh at their home on Third street.

Mr. and Mrs. George F. Richardson, of St. Petersburg Fla., accompanied by their three children, arrived in Oakland Friday evening and are the guests of relatives here.

Miss Gretchen Wellington and Miss Anna Speir, of Cumberland, who were the guests of Miss Mary Humbird in Oakland a few days last and this week, returned home Tuesday afternoon.

The directors' room in the Garrett National Bank has been very materially improved by the rearrangement of the heating apparatus and the addition to the banking house proper off another room which will hereafter be used for the furnace or boiler room.

RURAL ROUTE ESTABLISHED.

Serivce Will Be Inaugurated Tomorrow Morning.

Recently an inspector visited this section and went over the proposed route for a rural free delivery beginning at Oakland and running south toward the West Virginia State line, ending at or near Brookside, Preston county. An examination for carriers followed and Tuesday Mr. Chas. J. Newman received from the Department a commission appointing him to the position, accompanied by a bond which he filled and forwarded to Washington.

Tomorrow the initial trip on the route will be made by the carrier, leaving Oakland at eight o'clock and following the main road as far as King's corner and on by the residence of Mr. E. E. Sollars, William White, Hopwood Kildow and others to Frush's mill and thence returning via Offutt's farm or the old Chisholm Mill place to Oakland.

The entire route covers twenty-six miles and one hundred houses with a population of about five hundred people will be served. The compensation amounts to $60 per month.

Orphans' Court Proceedings.

Tuesday the semi-mohthly session of the Orphans' Court, with Judges Wilson, Feik and McMillen, present, and Register Friend in attendance, met and transacted the following business:

Clara Colmer was appointed administrator of the personal estate of her late husband, Peter Colmer.

Lucien Teats was appointed administrator of the personal estate of his son, the late J. M. Teats.

Gilmor S. Hamill was appointed guardian of the minor children of the late William F. Schmidt.

The last will and testament of the late Jacob Boyer, of Accident, was probated and Samuel E. Boyer and John Shartzer confirmed as executors of the same.

Scholarships Awarded

At the recent meeting of the School Board for this county free scholarships were awarded as follows:

To the Western Maryland College, Ernest Ashby, son of M. M. Ashby, of Oakland; St. John's College, Howard Hutson, son of W. E. Hutson, of near Sunnyside; Charlotte Hall, Frank Palmer, son of Senator Palmer, of Hutton. The award to St. Mary's has not been decided.

Dr. E. H. Bartlett will leave for St. Louis next Thursday, in company with Mrs. Dr. Carr, of Cumberland, where they will remain several weeks as guests of relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. John A. Delawder and two children arrived here from Washington this morning and will go down to McHenry today where they will visit relatives a few weeks.

Mr. Alex Chambers, who spent a week at his old home in Wheeling, West Va., returned to Oakland Saturday and on Monday resumed his duties as one of Clerk Tower's efficient corps of deputies.

Calvin Anderson, Esq., of near Wilsons was in Oakland yesterday on business. Mr. Anderson is just able to about again after a month's suffering as a result of blood poisoning produced by a cut in his leg.

Mr. John H. Cunpet, of Friendsville after bringing his family from that town and seeing them comfortably settled in their new house at Mountain Lake Park for the summer, returned home Tuesday afternoon.

LOST—At the Gentry Dog and Pony Show on Wednesday afternoon, July 13th, a black silk tucked parasol with crook handle. Finder will receive reward by returning same to Mr. George Fleming, corner 6th and Alder streets, Oakland.

Among the many from a distance who attended the camp meeting at the Park Sunday Mr. and Mrs. William A. Smith and children, of Hoyes, and Mr. J. W. Harvey, of near Gormania, were noted.

The ice cream festival held Saturday evening in Offutt's Hall by the Ladies' Aid Society of the M. E. church, was well patronized. Quite a sum was realized at the festival which will be devoted to church purposes.

The new electric lighting plant at the Oakland Hotel which was recently erected, was put into commission last Friday evening. The machinery works to perfection and furnishes an abundance of light for the buildings and grounds.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Allen Ison and daughter, of Washington, arrived here Monday morning and will remain during this month and part of August at the home of Mr. Ison's mother on Fourth street. The latter, who spent the winter in Washington, arrived here Monday evening.

Tuesday Mr. Ernest Townshend, electrician, installed in this office a very handsome desk telephone to take the place of the wall 'phone which did such excellent service for a number of years. The job was executed most scientifically and without interruption except for about two minutes to the current.

DR. RAVENSCROFT HAS RELAAPSE.

His Condition Is Serious but Hopes are Entertained for His Recovery.

Hon. R. A. Ravenscroft, surveyor of the port of Baltimore, who has been ill with typhoid fever at the Maryland General hospital, Baltimore, and who was recovering, has had a relapse. Although he is in a serious condition there are hopes of his recovery. Dr. Ravenscroft has been at the hospisal sometime, suffering with typhoid fever, and was getting along nicely until the relapse, which occurred several days ago,

LATER—A telegram received this morning announces that Dr. Ravenscroft's condition is most critical. Temperature 104.

Died.

JANKEY—At the residence of her grandmother, Mrs. George Marville, near Deer Park, on Tuesday, July 12th, 1904, of spinal meningitis, Irene, aged fourteen years, daughter of Mr. William Jankey, of Cumberland, formerly of Deer Park. The funeral will take place this morning at 10 o'clock with interment in the Deer Park cemetery where the remains will be laid by her mother, who died about two years ago.

Cheap Excursions on the B. & O.

$1 to Grafton; $1.25 to Clarksburg and Fairmont and return Sunday, July 17th. Special train leaves Oakland at 8.49 a. m. Returning train leaves Fairmont 6 p. m.; Clarksburg 6 p. m., and Grafton 7 p. m.

Rev. Thomas S. Long, Superintendent of the Mountain Lake Park Association, was called to his old home in Baltimore county last Friday night which announced the serious illness of his aged father, and whose death took place Sunday afternoon about one o'clock.

Miss Kate Leary, of the West Penn Hospital, Pittsburg, who visited her parents in Oakland for two weeks, left this morning for the above city where she went to resume her duties as nurse. She was accompanied by Miss Sadie Cohen, of Connellsville, who was also the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Leary the past week or two.

Mrs. D. H. Loar accompanied by her sons and daughters, Messrs. Harry and Judson, and Misses Lottie and Grace, were called to Grafton Saturday owing to the death of her granddaughter, Lulu, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lawson Loar, whose funeral took place Sunday, which was conducted by Rev. Lynch, assisted by Rev. John M. Davis of Oakland. The return was made to Oakland Sunday night on train No. 4.

The camp meeting at Mountain Lake Park, which was attended since its opening on the evening of July 1st by large crowds, closed Monday night. The attendance at the Sunday services was even larger than in former years when tremendous crowds were present from every section of the county. The interest in the meetings was manifest from the very start and during the continuance was kept up. The sermon Sunday morning was one of power and on Sunday afternoon Rev. Steele, who is the son-in-law of the Rev. George W. Bain, preached a sermon which reached the hearts and left its impress upon the minds of all present. Mrs John Thompson, widow of the founder of the Mountain Lake Campmeeting, wes in attendance Sunday for the first time since the death of Father Thompson and she was greeted from all sides with words of welcome

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The Nobbiest line of Dress Shirts in town.

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COL. AVIRETT'S MISHAP.

Serious Accident To The Editor Of The Cumberland Times.

Col. John W. Avirett, editor and proprietor of the *Evening Times*, Cumberland, while engaged about the printing press of his paper late Tuesday afternoon, was caught in the machinery and badly injured. He went into a narrow space between two fly-wheels of the driving shaft of the electric motor to tighten some machinery, when his coat was fanned into one of the wheels. In an instant his coat was wound around the shaft and his head was wedged against a piece of iron.

C. Mason Hill, of the business office, noticed the accident and went to Colonel Avirett's rescue, while John T. Taylor, business manager of the *Times*, shut off the power.

Colonel Avirett was unconscious when released from the machinery his clothes were torn from him from his waist up. He was immediately removed to the Western Maryland Hospital, where a surgical examination revealed two large holes in his head—one on top, the other on the side. His breast was also badly cut and his right arm torn. Several stitches were required to close a gash in his chin. He recovered consciousness later, and the doctors pronounce the injuries, although serious not necessarily fatal.

Since the strike of the printers on the newspapers Colonel Avirett has busied himself almost incessantly in getting matters straightened, and the accident is a result of his efforts to get out his paper. He had little sleep for 48 hours previous to the accident. He is widely known as the State Game Warden, having been recently reappointed by Governor Warfield. His wife was at the *Times* Building all day. She assists actively in getting out the paper having an office of her own in the *Times* Building. She rode in the ambulance to to the hospital with her husband.

At first it was reported that Colonel Avirett had been killed, and the news of the accident caused much concern and some excitement. Doctors William Wiley and James M. Spear dressed Colonel Avirett's injuries, which will preclude active work for many days. He is naturally of frail constitution and only recently recovered from a prolonged illness.

Florida Fruit And Truck Lands.

The Manatee section of the West Coast of Florida, below the frost line, presents golden opportunities for the trucker and fruit-grower. Descriptive pamphlets mailed free. The Seaboard Air Line Ry. offers the best service to the South and Southwest. For information address W. E. Conklyn, Gen. Agt. 1411 Chestnut St. Philadelphia. Aug. 1.

Lutheran Church Services.

Services at St. Mark's Lutheran ch. as follows: Prayer service every Wednesday at 7.30 p. m.; Catechize every Saturday, 2.00 p. m; Sabbath School, 9.30 p. m.; Christian Endeavor, Sunday, 7.00 p. m.; Preaching services next Sabbath at 10.30 a. m.

Mr. Samuel E. Boyer, of Fairmont, West Va., who was called to his old home at Accident a week or two ago on account of the serious and later fatal illness of his father, Mr. Jacob Boyer, came up from Accident Monday and will remain here a few days before his departure for home. Mr. Boyer's present visit to Oakland is the first made by him since he left here two or three years ago. He looks as natural as of yore and is the same good fellow.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R.

POPULAR SEASHORE EXCURSIONS.

Atlantic City,

Cape May, Ocean City, Sea Island City, N. J., Ocean City, Md., and Rehoboth Beach, Del.,

July 16 and 28, August 11 and 25, and September 8.

At following very low rates from OAKLAND:

Only $8.50 Round Trip, tickets good in coaches only.

Only $10.50 Round Trip, tickets good in Pullman cars when accompanied by regular Pullman ticket.

All tickets good returning 16 days, including date of sale.

Stop-overs allowed on return trip at Philadelphia and Washington.

Ask Ticket Agents for pamphlet giving detailed information.

BLACK-DRAUGHT STOCK and POULTRY MEDICINE

Stock and poultry have few troubles which are not bowel and liver irregularities. Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine is a bowel and liver remedy for stock. It puts the organs of digestion in a perfect condition. Prominent American breeders and farmers keep their herds and flocks healthy by giving them an occasional dose of Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine in their food. Any stock raiser may buy a 25-cent half-pound air-tight can of this medicine from his dealer and keep his stock in vigorous health for weeks. Dealers generally keep Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine. If yours does not, send 25 cents for a sample can to the manufacturers, The Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.

ROCHELLE, GA., Jan. 30, 1902.
Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine is the best I ever tried. Our stock was looking bad when you sent me the medicine and now they are getting so fine. They are looking 20 per cent. better.
S. P. BROCKINGTON.

Posing for Glory

...By C. B. Lewis...

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Jocasta and his father and mother before him were true Mexicans. If you had lived in Arizona or New Mexico you might not regard this greatly to their credit, but they thought otherwise. How or why they drifted into the former territory and set up shop has nothing to do with this story. The old man followed the railroad men with dice and cards and fiery liquors; his wife followed him and prepared peppery dishes and sold them over a lunch counter, and Jocasta—well, he brought up the rear to pose and brag and lie and uphold the blood of the family.

Jocasta was twenty-five years old when these things happened. He was a dandy. He could put on more airs with a new red handkerchief than any other young man with a whole suit of clothes. He posed on foot, on horseback and when lying on his blanket under the shade of the sagebrush. If there were no women about he posed for the men; if men were scarce he posed for the family. Jocasta did no

POSING IN HIS SADDLE AS HE HAD POSED ON FOOT.

work except to draw his breath and gamble and drink. The old folks would have it so, and he was not fool enough to object to a good thing. They wanted him to represent the family as it once was—proud, haughty, arrogant and careless of money. The role suited him to a dot, and he represented.

No matter what Jocasta thought of himself or how proud his parents were of the strut, even the Chinese dirt diggers on the railroad bed held him in supreme contempt. He was a butt of ridicule with surveyors, bosses, cowboys and ranchmen and was not considered "game" enough to take seriously. He was generally referred to as "the Peacock" and was looked upon as harmless. Jocasta was a liar. His father and mother were liars before and after him. When he could get any one to listen to him he would descend from his pedestal and tell of the thousands of female hearts he had broken and of the hundreds of men he had had to plant by the wayside. He lied by wholesale and retail, and his hearers laughed at his lies instead of criticising. There was only one handicap—the first time he was caught cheating at cards the boss of that division took him by the ear and said:

"Don't try it again, my Jim Dandy. The boys are on to your little game, and next time you will be shot full of holes."

Things went wrong with the family after awhile. Other traders came in to divide the profits, the wife had a serious illness, and the father got hurt, and there came a day when the bitterness of death was upon the pair—that is, they had to call Jocasta into the shanty and say to him:

"My son, in your veins runs the blood of Castile. You represent what we were a hundred years ago. We have been proud and glad, and we would that you could keep it up; but, alas, you have to come off the perch and go to work at something. This family is dead broke."

"I, with these white hands, these small feet, this noble carriage—I go to work!" exclaimed Jocasta in reply.

"Alas, you'll have to or go hungry," they told him.

Jocasta couldn't tumble to the situation. He had posed so long that the idea of anything like manual labor was distasteful to him. He was a good rider and might make a good cowboy, but the descent from Castile to cowboy was too great to think of. He would die first. It came to be known in the camp that "the Peacock" must take a fall, and there was a great deal of curiosity as to what he must turn to. In a sarcastic way he was offered charge of the mule gang, the wheelbarrow gang and so on, but he held his head the higher and made no reply. He had made up his mind to be a high roller to the end. The old man managed to eke him along for a fortnight after breaking the news, but there came a day when not another claco could be raised, when father and mother must be shipped back to Tucson by construction train. Old Castile was in the ditch at last.

"Tomorrow," mused the old man as he sat with his son for the last time—"tomorrow, Jocasta, you will have neither father nor mother here, and to morrow, alas, you will have to go to work. Need I tell you that the thought breaks my heart? It is humiliation—disgrace—death. Don't you think, my son, that if you were to try some other locality you could do better with the cards?"

"I have been given away for a hundred miles around," was the reply.

"Then you will become a cowboy?"

"Never!"

"But you will not load carts with dirt?"

"A Castilian never yet handled spade or pick."

"True, my son, but"—

There was no more to be said. Next day Jocasta was left an orphan, as it were. His remaining behind was something of a surprise. He dressed himself with unusual care and paraded through the camp to show himself off. Never had his small feet and shapely calves shown to greater advantage; never had he held his backbone stiffer or his chin higher. When through with his promenade—and he did not seek to cut it short—he sauntered back to his shanty and sat down on a nail keg in the sun as his ancestors had sat on their baronial doorsteps. He knew that he was looked upon as a loblolly and a guy, but he forgave the men their ignorance. He knew that a crisis had arrived when he must either fish or cut bait, but he was meeting it as became a man of Castile.

The roadbed had reached the foothills, where there was cover for the Indians who had taken a scalp whenever there was opportunity. On this day a dozen of them, mounted on their war ponies, had been lying in ambush to pick up any straggler from the lines. There were twenty men scattered along the two miles of track as guards, but as noon came and everything seemed quiet they gathered around the rude campfires and cooking booths to eat their midday meal. It was then that Jocasta, busy with his own thoughts and casting eyes around him, saw the Indians gather for a swift gallop to cut off three men who had gone afar for a stick of timber. Without haste and without a word to any one he rose up. A hundred feet away was a pony saddled and bridled and standing in the shade, and in his own belt was the inevitable "gun," though no one could say that he had ever made use of it except as an ornament. Hundreds of eyes watched Jocasta as he sauntered down to the pony with that proud and easy gait of his, and there was neither surprise nor curiosity until he slowly took his seat in the saddle. Then men rose up to wonder if he was going to try horse stealing in broad daylight.

As the right hand gathered up the reins the left lifted the sombrero in dignified salute, and then Jocasta settled down in the saddle and rode straight away. There was a grand yell behind him, and out came a hundred firearms, but before a bullet had been sent whizzing after him the Indians broke cover. Then his plan was grasped, and he was cheered. Straight ahead, posing in his saddle as he had posed on foot, rode Jocasta, the reins now in his left hand and the revolver in his right, and the Indians caught sight of him too late to check up or gear off. He struck them with a crash and set his gun to work, and there was haste to re-enforce him. When a score of mounted men pulled up and dismounted they found the Jim Dandy lying dead on the ground with three bullets in his body, and lying around him within reach of his hand were four war painted bucks whose souls, if they had any, had gone over the great divide in company with his. Men looked and rubbed their eyes to look again. There was Jocasta and there were his dead. He had done what he had done. It was the poser's first and last pose for glory.

Only Natural.

"Speaking of animals, in my opinion the elephant is the cleverest of them all," said the old circus man. "I remember once, many years ago, when Jacko, who was then in my charge, showed me one day that he could read."

"Oh, come now!" said a listener.

"I'll prove it to you in about two minutes. Well, as I was saying, the old fellow got into a scrape with the royal Bengal tiger, and before we could get them separated he had his trunk pretty badly damaged. After the scrimmage was over Jacko broke loose and started down the street fast. 'He's goin' wild!' somebody shouted. 'Don't you believe it,' said I. Now, where do you suppose that elephant went to?"

"Went to the surgeon's, I suppose. Can't you get up a better yarn"—

"No, he didn't go to the surgeon's either. He went straight to a little shop where a sign read, 'Trunks Repaired While You Wait.' Of course he had made a mistake, but what do you expect of a poor dumb brute?"—Chums.

A Critical Moment.

The history of the casting of statues is one long story of patience. When Benvenuto Cellini cast his great Perseus, according to rules which his own genius had laid down, overwork and exposure had so undermined his strength at the critical moment that he was obliged to take to his bed and leave the rest of the process to some faithful workmen who understood his plans.

Finally, however, one of them came rushing into his sickroom, where he lay dazed and groaning with pain, and told him with many lamentations that the process was a failure and that the metal was caked.

Cellini sprang from his bed, ran across the street and rapidly dragged a load of dry oak wood back to his furnace. He made a roaring fire, and, finding that the base alloy in his metal had been burned out, he threw in all the pewter vessels of the household. Then the metal bubbled, the great Perseus was cast, and the maker and his faithful friends exulted.

How the New Foreman Showed His Authority

THE night after Mulhaney was relieved of the section foremanship the new boss came. The crew of the "Irish local" formed their silent conclusions at the supper table and later over their pipes agreed to start right by propitiating as far as possible Mr. Michael O'Brien.

On the following morning while that gentleman was yet stowing away vast quantities of eggs and bacon the men left a hurried breakfast and, proceeding to the car house, performed the unusual feat of placing the handcar upon the siding before 7 o'clock. Then they loaded up the tools and buckets and waited.

When O'Brien came, carrying his dinner pail and with his coat flung turgidly about his shoulders, he paused, with an inquiring look at the car.

"Who put that car on the track?"

The crew glanced at one another, at the car and back at O'Brien. Marty J. Flynn swallowed part of his chew and made answer:

"We did."

"Take that car off the track!"

The wheels crunched in the cinder, and the men straightened up.

"Now put that car on the track. I'll show you who's boss round here!"—Lippincott's Magazine.

Out of Pocket, but Got Even.

A squire not a great distance from here was visited by a client who protested that a liveryman had "shaved" him dreadfully, and he wanted to come up to him.

"I asked him," explained the client, "the charge for a team to go to Dedham. He replied $1. I ordered the team and on my return offered in payment $1. He insisted on another dollar for coming back and made me pay it."

The squire gave him legal advice, which follows. Going to the liveryman, he asked, "How much will you charge for a team to Salem?"

"Five dollars," replied the stable owner.

"Harness him up." The client went to Salem, returned by railroad and went to the stabler, saying, "Here's your $5."

"Where's my team?" asked the liveryman in surprise.

"At Salem," answered the client. "I only hired the team to go to Salem."—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

Youthful Wisdom.

"Oh, mamma," she said, with a little burst of girlish confidence, "what do you think? Mr. Iddyot proposed last night."

"Ah, did he, my dear? And what did my little girl say?"

"Oh, I told him that an engagement was too solemn and sacred a thing for me to enter into without serious thought and consideration and that I would give him my answer in a week. And now, mamma mine, we must go to work and find out if he really and truly has a thousand a year."

"You dear, wise little girl!" cried the fond mother, folding her child to her bosom and weeping softly over her.

A Sinister Suggestion.

"Bliggins and his wife must get on very happily," said the gossip. "She says she never scolds him."

"That doesn't indicate happiness," answered Miss Cayenne. "It is sad. It shows that she considers him beyond hope."—Washington Star.

As Each Viewed It.

"He isn't in our social set any more."

"So I understand."

"Yes, he dropped out some time ago."

"Why, he gave me to understand he had climbed out."—Philadelphia Press.

His Recording Angel.

"Who was that stunning blond you spoke to?"

"That's my recording angel."

"Come again?"

"My typewriter."—Town Topics.

Couldn't Account For It.

Uncle Ezra Wilkins—Hanged if these city fellers hain't queer. Thet young dude thet's with us didn't hev no complaint last summer, but this season he's allus kickin' 'bout the butter.

Hank Hunkins—What's the matter with it?

Uncle Ezra—Cussed if I know. It's the same butter we hed last year.—Leslie's Weekly.

Go Ahead!

Go ahead and lay the land out—make the furrow long and straight!
Ain't no fish in any river's goin' to bite without the bait.
Don't you see the birds are buildin'? Nuthin' stops 'em low or high,
And the lizard's thrown his blanket on the old fence rail to dry!

Go ahead! The woods are bloomin', and the fields are waitin' sweet
For the wavin' of the corn blades and the ripple of the wheat!
War ain't stoppin' all creation—pretty soon the shadow fades.
Hooray for the old plantation and the field brigades!

—Frank L. Stanton in Atlanta Constitution.

THE REAL MAN of CULTURE

By Rev. E. A. PADDOCK, President Idaho Industrial Institute

IF culture means the adornment of a tailor's dummy, I don't want it. If it means getting enough French to show off with, I don't want it.

I believe there is more genuine culture in being able to make a good loaf of bread and wash a man's shirt so he can wear it THAN IN JABBERING FRENCH and pounding the piano for hours. Culture comes from being useful to society and from the consciousness of usefulness. Abraham Lincoln was a more cultured man than Chester A. Arthur. Mr. Arthur looked better, and he knew just how many inches of a lady's fingers to take when he shook hands with her, but I believe Lincoln was the TRULY CULTURED gentleman.

We take a cowboy into our college. He doesn't change his shirt except when it wears out. He eats when he is hungry, works when he sees fit, amuses himself when he pleases. In three years we give him a good business education and a trade and turn him out A GENTLEMAN.

THE MAN WITH THE BIGGEST HEART, THE BEST HEAD AND THE MOST CULTIVATED HAND—HIM I CALL THE MAN OF CULTURE.

We Can No Longer Afford War

By Governor W. T. DURBIN of Indiana

WE CANNOT AFFORD TO GO TO WAR ANY MORE. Civilization could not afford the awful outpouring of blood and treasure that would characterize an armed conflict between two such nations as the United States and Great Britain. It is fitting that they should, by an agreement for the amicable adjustment of any differences that may arise between them, set an example for the emulation of the rest of the world. The settlement of the boundary dispute between Great Britain and the United States, a consummation which would have been utterly impossible even half a century ago, is a triumph for both nations greater than it would have been possible for either of them to achieve BY THE SWORD, no matter what the issue of such a conflict might have been.

OUR NATION STANDS FOR PEACE, FOR FRIENDLY RELATIONS WITH ALL THE WORLD. IT IS FITTING THAT OUR PEOPLE SHOULD LEAD IN THE MOVEMENT FOR THE RECOGNITION IN PRINCIPLE AND THE ADOPTION IN PRACTICE OF INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION.

Woman's Intuition Is Incomprehensible to Man

By Mrs. FRANK LESLIE

PROBABLY of all the problems that puzzle the masculine student of woman the most UTTERLY INSOLUBLE is the matter of intuition. It is far easier for a woman to understand the formal and laborious methods of a man's mind than for him to grasp the idea of an intuitive process which cannot be formulated EVEN BY ITS OWNER. A man of intellectual nature and regular education bases his every argument, his every conviction, upon mathematical truths. He is fond of saying, "It is as certain as that two and two make four," and that to him is a perfectly unassailable standpoint. He perceives that, to the woman with whom he argues, the fact that two and two make four is of not the slightest importance. She says, for instance, that a perfect army of street roughs threatened her and it was hours before she could get through them. The man corrects her with:

"There were but four of the roughs, and it was not five minutes before you were out of their reach and quite safe."

"Only four indeed! More likely forty-four!" cries the woman, with scorn and indignation.

"I assure you there were only four—two on one side of the door and two on the other, and two and two make four, don't they?"

"NOT ALWAYS," by any means," retorts madam, with all the courage of her convictions—"not in this case, for instance. Two and two made a great deal more than four FOR ME, I assure you."

And she is actually more correct than the man is. Four street ruffians, inflamed with the lawless spirit of the mob and attempting to hustle and annoy a lady simply because she is well dressed and looks scornfully at them, become in her eyes and to her consciousness a great many more than two and two. They become a crowd, a mob, a phalanx, a terrifying and perhaps deadly force. She is quite right in saying that in this case TWO AND TWO DID NOT MAKE FOUR, but forty-four, and that the period of time during which she felt herself in their power was to her without bounds or limit, but a chaos of endurance answering to many hours of ordinary life. If the clock said it was but five minutes, why, all the worse for the clock, and it must have been a male clock, although they are generally called "she."

But you can't make a man see this. You, for instance—you are reading it. Tell me, aren't you saying to yourself:

"She means that to the frightened woman the mob SEEMED large and the time SEEMED long, but in point of fact two men and two men are only four men, and five minutes are but five minutes."

There! That is exactly the difference between a man's mind and a woman's. The man is fast bound, "tied and fettered in the chain," not "of his sins" perhaps, but of his mechanical makeup. He simply CANNOT take in the idea that an event is not what actually and literally happens, but is to each person THE RESULTS IT PRODUCES UPON THAT PERSON'S MENTALITY.

If some reader of the masculine persuasion asks me, How do you know this rather startling truth, and how do you prove it? I reply, with that grand simplicity characteristic of great minds and great truths, I know it by INTUITION, and I prove it by looking in upon my own convictions, which tell me it is a truth.

IF YOURS DOESN'T TELL YOU SO, IT IS NOT A TRUTH FOR YOU, AND WE CONTINUE GAZING, THE ONE UPON THE GOLD AND THE OTHER UPON THE SILVER SIDE OF THE SHIELD, EACH ASSURED THAT OUR OWN IS THE TRUE SIDE.

Announcements of Reduced Fares Authorized via B. & O. R. R., Summer Season—1904.

ATLANTIC CITY AND SEASHORE: Special Low Rate Excursions from all points east of the Ohio River on June 30th, July 14th and 18th, August 11th and 25th, and September 8th.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.: Imperial Council, Ancient Order of Mystic Shrine, July 13-15. Very low rates. Tickets on sale July 11th and 12th, good returning until July 23rd, inclusive.

BOSTON, MASS.: National Encampment, G. A. R., August 15-20. One fare for the round trip. Tickets on sale August 13th to 15th, good returning August 20th, inclusive.

CINCINNATI, O.: Grand Lodge, B. P. O. Elks, July 18-23. One fare plus $1.00 for the round trip. Tickets on sale July 15th, 16th, 17th, good returning until July 23rd, inclusive.

DETROIT, MICH.: Baptist Young People's Union of America, International Convention. July 7-10. One fare plus $2.00 for round trip. Tickets on sale July 5th to 7th, good returning until July 12th, inclusive.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.: National Prohibition Convention. June 28-30. One fare for the round trip. Tickets on sale June 20th to 27th, good returning until July 10th, inclusive.

LOUISVILLE, KY.: Knights of Pythias, Biennial Encampment, August 16-19. One fare plus $1.00 for the round trip. Tickets on sale August 12th, 13th, 14th and 15th, good returning until August 31st, inclusive.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.: Triennial Conclave, Knights Templar. September 5-9. One fare for the round trip to Chicago or St. Louis added to fares tendered therefrom (Chicago $50.00; St. Louis $47.50). Dates of sale to be announced later.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.: Sovereign Grand Lodge, I. O. O. F. September 19-25. One fare for the round trip to Chicago or St. Louis added to fares tendered therefrom (Chicago $50.00; St. Louis $47.50). Dates of sale to be announced later.

TORONTO, ONT.: Friends' General Conference, August 10-15. One fare plus $2.00 for the round trip. Tickets on sale August 9th to 11th, good returning until August 31st, inclusive.

For additional information concerning rates, routes, time of trains, etc., call on or address ticket agents Baltimore & Ohio R. R.

DEER PARK HOTEL.

DEER PARK, MARYLAND.

This famous Allegheny Mountain hostelry will open on June 18, with prospect for a brilliant season. The twelve cottages have been renovated and painted, inside and out. Two of the choisest can be secured if application is made at once. Many suites of rooms have been engaged in the hotel.

The popularity of this resort is due to its splendid location, 2,800 feet above the sea level, out of range of malaria and mosquitoes. Every convenience is provided for guests. Delightful rooms and an excellent cuisine The hotel is provided with all modern improvements for comfort; and bowling alleys, billiard rooms, tennis courts golf links, swimming pools, etc., for amusements. An entirely new livery equipment has been installed.

Three solid vestibuled trains each way daily with Pullman cars via the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad between New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Cincinnatti, Louisville and St. Louis. Stop-overs allowed on all through tickets.

Address W. E. BURWELL, Manager, Camden Station, Baltimore, until June 1, afterward Deer Park, Md.

July 31st.

A Bale of Cotton.

Or 75 bushels of corn to the acre, without the use of an ounce of fertilizer is not an unusual yield from lands in the famous Mississippi and Yazoo River Valleys, traversed by the Illinois Central Railroad, the great trunk line to the South.

Farmers desiring perfect climate, best soil, sure crops and steady markets would do well to locate homes now, for prices are rapidly advancing in this favored country. Send for free illustratdd literature and letters from farmers who have gone South to stay and who are perfectly satisfied to remain.

E. A. Richter,
Pass. & Land Agent, Illinois Central Railroad,
617 Bessemer Building, Pittsburg, Pa.

GRANULATED

Fertilizer Lime!

FOR FARMERS.

THIS LIME is especially prepared to be drilled in with the crop the same as phosphate. Lump lime can also be had the year around. Write for circulars giving full information. Kilns located 3 miles from Grantsville. Shipping station, Niverton, on the B. & O. R. R.

C. J. YODER, Grantsville, Maryland.

Successor to R. M. Beachy. 7-21t

PLEASANT FIELDS OF HOLY WRIT

SAVE for my daily range
Among the pleasant fields of Holy Writ,
I might despair. —Tennyson.

The International Sunday School Lesson.

Third Quarter. Lesson III. 1 Kings xii, 25-33. July 17, 1904.

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Asa's Good Reign.

Rehoboam, the first king of Judah, had a spasm of industry during which he fortified the key cities of the southern kingdom, but then he relapsed into idolatry and polygamy. He was soon forced to buy a truce from the king of Egypt, for which he paid the treasures of David and the golden shields of Solomon. Of Rehoboam's son and successor, the shameful record is, "he walked in all the sins of his father."

But Asa, the third king of Judah, in spite of his vicious ancestry and unfavorable environment, proved himself noble, heroic, and pious. A high and hopeful note is struck in the dolorous record when it is said of him, "He did that which was good." Instead of being effected by the tendencies of his times, he changed those tendencies. He burst like a cyclone upon the seats and emblems of idolatry and laid them low. He commanded Israel to seek the Lord. He showed his sincerity by dethroning his own mother and burning the idol and grove she had established. He began this blessed work of reformation at his very accession. The goodness of Asa was not of the negative kind. He was no contemplative recluse, but a forceful and aggressive man, and according to current standards, by which alone he can be fairly judged, he was pre-eminently correct.

He was not content with the moral reformation of his kingdom, he looked well to its military defenses, building fortress cities and mobilizing an army of upwards of half a million of well-armed and drilled men.

Humanly speaking, it would seem that Asa's piety and prudence ought to have been better rewarded. But hardly had his excellent reforms been effected before the invincible army of a great world power invaded his territory—Zerah, "the magnificent," led an army, the sheer weight of whose numbers seemed destined to obliterate Judah. A modern analogy maintains in the inexhaustible numbers available in Russia, as compared with those of Japan. Asa was not ignorant of the fearful odds against him, but he did not hesitate. He led his army in person. He chose the field of battle with consummate skill. The narrow valley gave him every advantage. Having first done everything that military genius could suggest, he then had recourse to that trusty weapon of prayer.

A finer form of prayer in case of national peril can not be imagined. It is brief, yet comprehensive. It is the drawing of a draft on omnipotence. The argument is that it is an indifferent matter to Almightiness that Asa's army is outnumbered two to one by this heathen horde. "That is nothing to Thee, Lord." The king's prayer is heard and answered. A phenomenal victory is won. The largest army of which record is made in Scripture, is irretrievably routed. One of the first of the world powers is defeated by the tiny kingdom of Judah and it is the only instance of its kind named in the Bible. Not for three centuries did Egypt venture to send an army into Palestine.

The Teacher's Lantern.

Less apology can be made for the idolatry of Judah than that of Israel. The temple was within its territory. It had all the priests. Yet in spite of these advantages Judah seemed to sink as deep in this sin as Israel. Three kings in succession fostered it.

Asa's name signifies "Healer." He was well named, for he certainly healed his country of their disease, though his methods were heroic. He took away the altars of the strange gods, broke down the images, and hewed down the votive pillars which stood around as thick as forest trees.

He seems to have met with but little opposition. It illustrates the fact that vice is naturally cowardly. A bold front need only to be presented to it and it sneaks away.

In time of peace Asa prepared for war. The current form of fortification is aptly described, "he built walls about the cities and towers, gates, and bars." Reproductions of this style of fortification are found in the bass-relief of that age.

The causes of the attempted invasion of Judah by Zerah may have been, (1) Asa may have declined to continue as a vassal to Egypt as Rehoboam had been; (2) He may have refused tribute; (3) Zerah may have wished to punish Asa for organizing such an army; (4) or he may have been in quest of spoil.

Peculiar interest attaches to the scene of the battle battle between Asa and Zerah, for on the very same ground Richard Cœur de Leon fought Saladin; and it is the scene of Walter Scott's Talisman.

The Bible delights to picture its heroes in the act and attitude of prayer. Abel beside his altar, Noah on Ararat, Moses' hands uplifted against Amalek, Daniel at his window in Babylon, Peter on the house-top, Paul in the street "Straight," few of many instances! Among them all, the picture of Asa is second to none in effectiveness.

The Bible is terrible in its fidelity. It pictures its heroes as they are. It does not gloss their faults. At the close of his splendid career Asa dimmed it all by making a foreign alliance.

He bribed the Syrians to attack Israel, and when rebuked by the prophet, he put him in the stocks.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, July 9, 1904

The President left today for his summer home on Long Island where he expects to remain until the middle of August. Before departing he held an au revoir Cabinet meeting and interviews at the White House with all sorts of persons—politicians, officeholders, Ambassadors, German princes, etc. Gen. Black of the Civil Service was one of the callers and the President congratulated him upon his healthy appearance. The General assured the President that he had no desire to play second fiddle on the Democratic ticket, whoever might be nominated for President at St. Louis. He is now well satisfied with the offices he holds. Naturally there has some curiosity at the White House concerning the Great Democratic riddle which is on the eve of solution. All admit that the Democratic situation is a hard nut to crack, and many fear that when the shell is broken Grover Cleveland will be found inside. Almost any kind of a rumor goes now-a-days, and the corridors of the White House echo that Judge Parker's name is not the one to conjure with; that Gorman is secretly for Cleveland; that Tammany is for McClellan; that Bryan will bolt and the sooner the better, etc. Even Chauncey M. Depew, when bowing to the chief Executive on the eve of his departure for Europe to snatch a catnap of rest before battling in the campaign, announced it as his opinion that Cleveland will be the Democratic nominee. Senator Hansbrough of North Dakota thinks the same. South Dakota still to be heard from. Lou Payn has had a satisfactory interview with the President, and as he came out of the front door of the Executive Mansion he said: "Grover Cleveland will be the easiest of all Democrats to beat."

In view of the revelations made by the coroner's jury in New York, regarding the Slocum horror, the President has ordered that a re-inspection of all passenger-carrying steamboats be made at once. Miss caused quite a fright among steamship owners, and they sent rush orders to Pittsburg, Pa., for all the new life-preservers which could be had. Pittsburg has been doing its best, sending off 1,500 per day by express. This incident shows how negligently the inspection in New York has been attended to. As many men have been indicted for manslaughter, the public can afford to wait and see if any are ever sent to jail at hard labor.

Your correspondent yesterday ran across the Chairman of the National Democratic Committee, ex-Senator Jones, who engineered the two brilliant Bryan campaigns. He has opened a law office in this city, and appears to be declined to go back to his native state, Arkansas. He is quite soured and very disgruntled over the Democratic situation, and particularly unhappy that he is so soon to be a "has been." He says many hard things about the Democratic party, which he has served for thirty years, receiving a very fair compensation therefor. It may be forecasted that he will not make a very enthusiastic speech at St. Louis, at the opening of the convention. If he should speak what is in his mind, some sharp things would be said. It is very hard for a man who has once been a Senator, and tasted the sweets of official life in Washington, to retire to political obscurity and his native town. He still clings to the sweet idea that he is just as big a man as ever he was. And perhaps he is.

Ex-Secrecary Cortelyou, upon the recommendation of the President, will take a little rest before plunging into the labors of the campaign. He will go into retirement until about the middle of July, when he returns to this city with Elmer Dover, and opens Republican head-quarters at the Arlington Hotel. Subsequently offices will be opened in Chicago and New York. It is announced that the heaviest work for the Republican ticket will be done in the States of the middle west.

It is sometimes unfortunate to have a distinguished brother; unfortunate for the one who is not distinguished. The strange disappearance of Mr. Kent J. Loomis, brother of Asst. Secy of State Loomis, and a messenger in that august department, causes some comment, although he was comparatively unknown in Washington. He appears to have been a "high roller," and stopped at the Raleigh, a swell hotel, and consorted with a wealty man named Ellis, who said he was going to Africa to hunt elephants, American bob-cats being too small game for him. It is supposed that Mr. Loomis fell over board en route to England, when in a condition of James preserves from indulging too deeply in the pleasures of the table and smokingroom.

Prof. Forster, the well-known meteorologist, who has a desk in the Observatory of the U. S., has given out a long range forecast for the months of August, September and October. He predicts a series of big and destructive storms during those months which will come from the Gulf of Mexico. He predicts three cold waves for July. This is much more to the point than "showers with increasing cloudiness."

If all the real and possible candidates for Presidential nominations are any criterion, the coming campaign is to be a speechless one. Judge Parker says not a word; Gen. Miles, who has long lived in this city, is accused of being the "silent Miles;" Cleveland is said to have "withdrawn into his shell;" and before he was nominated Senator Fairbanks went softly about, reserved, dignified and wrapped in the solit ude of his cloud capped stature. Even President Roosevelt, it is declared, will not make more than one more speech. Secretary Hay always hesitates when it comes to talking. But the situation is not altogether hopeless. The public still has left Taft, and Shaw, and Williams, and Root, and Cockran, et al., with no end of Senators who can say things at all times and places, and put to shame even W. J. Bryan.

The quiet and unostentatious marriage of Mr. Justice Brown of the Supreme Court, so soon after the marriage of his daughter to a son of Mr. Justice McKenna, came as a pleasant surprise to his wide circle of Washington friends. The ceremony took place at a little hamlet in New Jersey, and the honeymoon is being passed in romantic fashion on the board walk and at hotels at Atlantic City, the venerable Judge appearing in a suit of white flannel and blushing like a rose. The new wife was a close friend of the first wife, and is well known in Washington. The Justice would have taken the public into his confidence but for the dreadful news paper men who have been marrying him off to various women ever since the first Mrs. Brown died.

Piney Run Oil Co. Has Bad Luck.

The drillers employed by the Piney Run Oil and Gas Company to put down a test well had the misfortune one day last week to lose their drill in the well, and work on the same is therefore temporarily suspended awaiting the arrival of a set of fishing tools from Pittsburg to recover the drill. A depth of five hundred feet has been reached and the promoters of the enterprise are in high glee on account of the excellent prospects of striking oil. It is said that the drill has penetrated a vein of iron of unusualrichness which alone is more than worth the trouble and expense already gone to.

Died of Appendicitis.

Last Wednesday Miss Lulu, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. L. L. Loar, was taked to Cook's Hospital at Fairmont, suffering, as Dr. Thayer stated, with appendicitis. The physicians there, after a thorough examination, claimed that the disease was probably typhoid feyer. Dr. McComas, of Oakland, Md., was telegraphed for, and, after a diagnosis of the case, agreed with Dr. Thayer that it was appendicitis. An operation was performed, but the disease had taken hold of its victim with such a firm grasp that death came to the sufferer's relief at 3:45 p. m. Thursday.—Grafton Leader.

The Valley of The Nile.

Is no richer than the fertile country traversed by the Illinois Central Railroad in the States of Tennessee, Mississippi and Louisiana. Northern farmers have awakened to this fact and are rapidly settling here, for they appreciate the fact that the soil, crops, climate, water, market, etc. are all that could be desired and they are buying land while the prices are yet very low. Write the undersigned for free illustrated literature and find out for yourself. E. A. Richter, Pass. & Land Agent, Illinois Central Railroad, 617 Bessemer Building, Pittsburg, Pa.

FOR SALE—Five driving, saddle and work horses. Apply Hotel Livery and Feed Stable, located back of Loch Lynn Heights Hotel, Loch Lynn, Md. 19-4t.

THOS. LITTLE.

This is the season of year to make changes, and I will make a GREAT REDUCTION in the prices of

China and Porcelain Ware.

I have a large stock of this goods and they must go at the remarkably low price of 10c each. Many of these pieces are cheap at 25c. But I have concluded to sell all at the low price of 10c each.

They consist of Decorated, Gold Trimmed Meat Plates, large and small, Bakers, Nappies, Pitchers, Bowls, Cups and Saucers, large and small plates, just the thing for every day use.

Also a Fine Line of Imported China at Less than Cost.

Come Early and get the Choice Pieces.

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I have some attractive Bargains in Houses and Lots in Loch Lynn.

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The Up-to-Date Grocery,

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CASH OR PRODUSE—One price to everybody and that the lowest consistent with a complete line of High-Grade Groceries.

Everything New, Clean and First-Class.

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Largest Line of CRACKERS in Oakland—Fresh Every Week.

W. H. BARTLETT.

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World's Progressive Railroad Shows, Museum, Menagerie and Trained Animal Exhibition.

Enlarged and Reconstructed for the present season. ANNUAL TOUR. Largest, Richest and Best Show on Earth.

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Don't Fail to See Our Wonderful Trained Elephants

THE FAMOUS HARDELL AND HART TRIO

Tripple Horizontal Bar Experts, introducing difficult Double Summersaults and Fly Overs.

MADAM JESSIE LEON

And Her Beautiful High School Horse "Virginia."

Wonderful Hill Family Society Acrobats

Introducing all the Latest Daring Sensational Tricks.

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Performing the remarkable feat of walking a tight rope in mid air; $1,000 for his equal.

DAN LEON, the Famous Rider,

Principal Jockey and Four Horse Equestrian.

HERR KLOTZ, in his Den of Performing ferocious Lions and Wild anlmals.

And a Host of Mirth-Provoking Jesters, Pantomimists and Knock-About Coowns.

And other acts and novelties too numerous to mention.

This is surely the best, greatest and grandest all feature show that will visit pour city this season, SUN BROTHDRS' Big Show of the World.

THE GRAND PICTURESQUE STREEM PARADE takes place at 11 o'clock a. m.

Tuesday, July 19th.

Two performances, afternoon and evening. Special excursions at the very lowest rates on all lines of travel.

BLACK-DRAUGHT STOCK and POULTRY MEDICINE

Stock and poultry have few troubles which are not bowel and liver irregularities. Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine is a bowel and liver remedy for stock. It puts the organs of digestion in a perfect condition. Prominent American breeders and farmers keep their herds and flocks healthy by giving them an occasional dose of Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine in their food. Any stock raiser may buy a 25-cent half-pound air-tight can of this medicine from his dealer and keep his stock in vigorous health for weeks. Dealers generally keep Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine. If yours does not, send 25 cents for a sample can to the manufacturers, The Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.

ROCHELLE, GA., Jan. 30, 1902.

Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine is the best I ever tried. Our stock was looking bad when you sent me the medicine and now they are getting so fine. They are looking 20 per cent. better.

S. P. BROCKINGTON.

WEST VIRGINIA CENTRAL AND PITTSBURG RAILWAY CO.
IN EFFECT NOV. 29, 1903.

SOUTHWARD No. 3	No. 1	STATIONS	NORTHWARD No. 2	No. 4
P. M.	A. M.		NOON	P. M.
3 15	7 00† lv	Cumberland ar	†12 00	†7 15
3 44	7 29	Rawlings	11 31	6 43
4 07	7 52	Keyser	11 08	6 20
4 22	8 05	Westernport	10 58	6 08
4 29	8 09	W. Va. C. June	10 51	6 01
4 47	8 27	Barnum	10 36	5 45
4 54	8 35	Shaw	10 28	5 37
5 10	8 55	Blaine	10 11	5 19
5 15	9 00	Harrison	10 06	5 15
6 00†	9 50† lv	Elk Garden	†8 10	†4 25
5 49†	9 35† lv	Gorman	†9 35	†4 43
5 55	9 42	Bayard	9 28	4 37
6 06	9 54	Dobbin	9 17	4 27
6 10	9 58	Henry	9 13	4 23
6 38†	10 27†	Thomas	†8 38	†3 53
7 10	10 55† ar	Davis	†8 05	†3 15
6 50	10 37 lv	Douglas	8 33	3 48
7 16	11 01	Hendricks	8 00	3 15
7 19	11 04	Hambleton	7 57	3 12
7 22	11 07	Bretz	7 52	3 07
7 25	11 10	Parsons	7 50	3 05
7 59	11 44	Kerens	7 16	2 31
8 15†	12 00† ar	Elkins	lv †7 00	2 15
	NOON			

No. 25	No. 3	No. 1		No. 2	No. 4	No. 26
P. M.	A. M.	P. M.		P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
3 30	6 30†	2 30† lv	Elkins ar	†8 20	12 50	†9 15
3 45	6 47	3 47	R.C. Jct	8 03	12 13	9 00
3 48	6 51	2 51	Harding	† 59	12 09	† 57
4 01	7 04	3 04	Junior	† 45	11 55	8 44
4 10	7 15†	3 15 ar	Bel'g'n lv,	†7 35	11 45†	8 35
					A. M.	

	P. M.	P. M.		P. M.	P. M.
	†8 30	12 35† lv	Elkins ar	†9 55	†2 00
	8 46	12 52	Beverly	9 39	1 44
	9 10†	1 15† ar	Hutt'e ar	†9 15	1 20

No. 27. A. M.		No. 28. P. M.
8 00† lv	Elkins	ar †4 45
8 58	Fishing Hawk	3 46
9 22	Glady	3 22
10 08	Burner	2 37
10 20† ar	Durbin	lv †2 15
A. M.		P. M.

† Daily * Daily except Sunday. s Sundays only.

H. G. CLARK, Manager. F. M. HOWELL, Gen. Pas. Agent.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R.R. TIME TABLE IN EFFECT NOV. 19, 1903.

The following time table on the B. & O. went into effect on Sunday, May 15, 1904. Trains now leave Oakland as follows:

GOING WEST.

No. 7.—Daily ..... 1.54 A. M
No. 3—Daily ..... 7.17 A. M
No. 71—Daily except Sunday ..... 9.26 A. M
No. 55—Daily ..... 4.53 P. M
No. 1—Daily ..... 10.26 P. M

GOING EAST.

No. 1—Daily ..... 12.27 A. M
No. *8—Daily ..... 6.04 A. M
No. 2—Daily ..... 6.31 A. M
No. 72—Acom daily except Sun ..... 5.12 P. M
No. 46—Express, daily ..... 4.34 P. M
No. 12—Daily ..... 8.32 P. M

* No. 8 stops at Oakland only to let off passengers from points west of Grafton.

GEO. L. POTTER, General Manager
D. B. MARTIN, Manager Passenger Traffic.
V. V. WASHBURNE, Agent.

THE Percheron Stallion

BLACK BRILLIANT

Will stand for the season of 1904 as follows:

Monday and Tuesday of each week at the Stable of P. F. Mellinger, Beckman.

Balance of week at the Stable of Amos H. Reckner, near Bittinger.

BLACK BRILLIANT is registered in the Percheron Stud-book of America, his number being 19258.

He is black with a few white hairs on forehead.

PEDIGREE:—Foaled May 22, 1895; bred and owned by Bond Bros. of Sugar Hill, Pa.; got by Fra Diavolo 10982, he by Fra Diavolo 5717 (2989), he by Brilliant 710, he by Brilliant 1899 (756), he by Coco II. (714), he by Vieux-Chaslin (513), he by Coco (712) he by Mignon (715), he by Jean-le-Blanc 739. Dam, Flora 18610 by Black Prince 1009.

Terms:—For Insurance, $10; $15 ten days on foot.

-2m AMOS H. RECKNER & CO.

EXAMINERS' NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned, appointed by the County Commissioners of Garrett county, to view the lands through which the new road, as described in the commission is petitioned to be located, beginning for the same at or near the old stave building on the Oakland and Cranesville road lately occupied by H. B. Lewis, and running thence through the lands of Eugene Teats, S. H. Friend, W. S. Collins, Orvel Friend and W. H. Sines and intersecting the road leading to Terra Alta, W. Va., at the State line near William H. Lewis', a distance of about two miles, and examine whether the said new road should be made, will meet on the 5th day of July, 1904, for such purpose, and to determine whether the public convenience requires the said making of said new road, and if so to locate the same and perform their duty in the premises.

JOSEPH F. LEWIS,
SAMUEL B. LEE,
14-4t Examiners.

EXAMINERS' NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned, appointed by the County Commissioners of Garrett county, to view the lands through which the new road, beginning for the same at the corner of W. T. Jamesson's land, adjoining the corporate limits of Loch Lynn Heights, and running thence along the lines of said Jamesson and D. R. Wagner's property, thence along the line of Alexander Lower's property, adjoining the farms of George Sisk, Edward Sembower and John Lewis to intersect the old road formerly known as the Lewis Thompson road, and examine whether the said new road should be made, will meet on the 30th day of June, 1904, at 8:30 a. m., at Jamesson's gate, Loch Lynn, for such purpose, and to determine whether the public convenience requires the said making of said new road, and if so, to locate the same, and perform their duty in the premises.

JOHN CLOSE,
G. B. M. FREND,
ANDREW J. LEE,
Examiners.

COAL.

I am prepared to furnish and deliver to the citizens of Oakland, an excellent quality of

Bituminous Coal,

mined from my mine west of town.

Consumers are well pleased with the Heating Qualities of the product.

Orders left at the store of Thomas Little will be promptly filled.

E. Z. TOWER.

The Man Who Makes A STUDY OF HIS APPEARANCE

Is the man who best appreciates the detail of the tailoring we turn out. The workmanship passes without a question, the fit is naturally a matter of course, but the shape we mould into the garments give them a character that finishes them off and makes the satisfaction of the owner complete.

All this is a bid for your next tailoring order. We know we can make you the best clothes you ever wore. We want you to know it. That order is the best and only sure way to settle the question.

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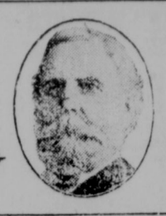
Wealth Does Not Injure Society



By LYMAN J. GAGE, Ex-Secretary of the United States Treasury

IF one is a believer in Divine Providence he is likely to inquire why the good things in life should be divided in such a partial manner. Wrong opinions give the mind a twist and affect the sentiment, and there have been teachers and philosophers who said that the possession of property is robbery. Tolstoi has said that no one has a right to anything that he has not produced by his own hand, and a more modern man, a preacher, has said that NO MAN ACQUIRES A MILLION DOLLARS HONESTLY. That sounds first rate for people who have not a million. That is the question I want to consider. There is a preliminary question, and that is, "How is wealth produced and how is it rightfully divided?"

We know all wealth comes from the earth and is increased by labor and that capital provides tools to support labor. Land, labor and capital are, therefore, JOINTLY INTERESTED in production. Land pays rent; labor gets wages and capital profit. This division is made naturally enough and not by convention, agreement or law.

* * *

We see certain persons accumulating wealth, and we call them capitalists. We see laborers going along the even tenor of their way. Then we ask: "Is the division fair?" "Is wealth an injury to society?" "Is it the robbery of somebody?" "Is it the exploitation of the poor?" I affirm to the contrary.

THERE IS ONE THING THAT IS MANIFEST TO ALL. IT IS THAT LAND, LABOR AND CAPITAL IN THEMSELVES HAVE NO POWER AT ALL. LAND IDLE GROWS WEEDS, LABOR UNEMPLOYED STARVES, CAPITAL WHEN NOT IN USE BRINGS NO RETURNS.

If you look at the matter fairly you will find that there is another faculty, and that is ABILITY. If any man by his ability, ingenuity, skill or knowledge so conserves the thing as to make it useful he is entitled to a share at least of the benefits he confers on society.

If we were to return to the old methods of transportation before the adopion of the trunk lines we would have to pay one billion and a half for freightage more than we pay now. We have more than a hundred thousand different things for our use and comfort that were unknown even to our grandfathers. Still, land has not become more fruitful, labor, as labor, no more efficient, and yet the power has been supplemented by machinery and scientific discovery. Wealth is being produced with a rapidity never before known in the history of the world, and EVERYBODY HAS PART of the advantages of the enormous increase in wealth.

The wealth of the country has increased six times since the civil war, while the population has increased but two and a half times. Deposits amounting to $2,500,000,000 in the savings banks is divided among 5,400,000 depositors.

* * *

There are people who do get rich and don't do anything to deserve it. They get it by the game of hazard, by fraud in dubious ways, and there are men who prefer violence and theft to industry. There are adventurers not only in low finance, but high finance in Wall street, but they constitute ONLY A SMALL PART of the people there.

There is a large class of men in Wall street whose words are as good as their bonds and who will account scrupulously for every cent of investment. Some lie for profit and rob widows and orphans, but they are a small percentage of the people in Wall street.

Those who believe in the doctrine of evolution see in the upward movement of man from a humble germ to what he is now a great advance. We are not living in the end of the world, but AT THE BEGINNING OF IT.

EVOLUTION WILL NEVER GIVE A MAN MORE MUSCLE, HEARING OR SPEED, BUT IT WILL CONTINUE TO MOLD THE MINDS AND HEARTS OF THE INDIVIDUAL UNTIL THEY BECOME STRONGER THAN THEY EVER WERE BEFORE.

A Man's Color Should Not Affect His Punishment For Crime . . .

By Rev. W. H. BROOKS (Colored) of New York

THE white man has in his hands the law, the courts, congress, the army, the navy, and IMMENSE RESOURCES OF ALL KINDS, and yet how is he superior to the Turk in the treatment of a colored culprit? If his Christianity does not restrain his bloodthirsty passion, in what is he superior to the half clad African? We are pointed out as lawless individuals of passions because in these forty years of freedom we have not come up to his expectations. But what of this man with thousands of years of civilization? What of the burning at the stake of a woman and fighting for her ears as savages? And what was the crime of this woman? SIMPLY HER LOYALTY TO HER HUSBAND. And what was the crime of this man? He gave shelter to his brother, and when the white men came to take his brother away he shot them.

I believe that every culprit should have the treatment that belongs to his crime, but that his punishment SHOULD NOT BE DETERMINED BY THE COLOR OF HIS SKIN. I appeal to the American people. I appeal to Caesar drunk to Caesar sober.

OUR REMEDY IS NOT IN RETALIATION. WE MUST BE STRONG ENOUGH TO RESIST EVERY IMPULSE TO RETALIATION.

If the white man's religion is defective, LET THE BLACK MAN SHOW THE WAY. Those who preach emigration have lost faith and heart. The ship is not to be deserted because of stormy weather. If we cannot go forward, let us mark time. Here we have toiled, here our dead lie sleeping, and we have no other home. But we claim here more than food and clothing—we claim THE RIGHT to be honest and industrious.

JUDGES OF ELECTION AND REGISTERS OF VOTERS.

Election Supervisors Notice of Appointment.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF ELECTION FOR GARRETT COUNTY.
OAKLAND, MD., June 25, 1904.

The Board of Supervisors of Elections for Garrett County, Maryland, having selected the following named persons to be Regiseers of Voters and Judges of Election in and for the several election districts of said county in accordance with the provisions of Section 10 of Article 23, of the Code of Public General Laws of the State of Maryland, hereby give notice of the name and post-office address of each person so selected and also the political party which the Board of Supervisors of Elections intends each of said persons to represent, respectively.

The law makes it the duty of the Board to examine promptly into any complaints which may be preferred to them in writing against any person whom upon inquiry they find to be unfit or incapable to discharge the duties incumbent upon them as election officials.

District No. 1.

Wm. Hamill, Democrat, Judge and Register, Thayerville.

A. C. Browning, Republican, Judge and Register, Swanton.

District No. 2.

Jasper Guard, Democrat, Judge and Register, Friendsville.

David K Herring, Republican, Judge and Register, Friendsville.

District No. 3.

John Custer, Democrat, Judge and Register, Grantsville.

Thomas H. Bittinger, Republican, Judge and Register, Grantsville.

District No. 4.

Wm. J. Barnard, Democrat, Judge and Register, Bloomington.

Joel Paugh, Republican, Judge and Register, Bloomington.

District No. 5.

James E. McGettigan, Democrat, Judge and Register, Accident.

Wm. M. Frazee, Republican, Judge and Register, Accident.

District No. 6.

Nathan C. Browning, Democrat, Judge and Register, Sang Run.

J. Alvin Friend, Republican, Judge and Register, Sang Run.

District No. 7.

Dr. E. H. Bartlett, Democrat, Judge and Register, Oakland.

Lincoln Callis, Republican, Judge and Registes, Mountain Lake Park.

District No. 8.

James W. Mason, Democrat, Judge and Register, Gortner.

George Stahl, Republican, Judge and Register, Sunnyside.

District No. 9.

Michael Cunningham, Democrat, Judge and Register, Frostburg, Allegany county, Md.

Daniel B. Layman, Republican, Judge and Register, Frostburg, Allegany county, Md.

District No. 10.

William Seabold, Democrat, Judge and Register, Deer Park.

S. P. Specht, Republican, Judge and Register, Deer Park.

District No. 11.

Peter F. Michael, Democrat, Judge and Register, Barton, Allegany county, Md.

Stanley M. Jacobs, Republican, Judge and Register, Lonaconing, Allegany county, Md.

District No. 12.

Henry Wiley, Democrat, Judge and Register, Bittinger.

Simon J. Orendorf, Republican, Judge and Register, Bittinger.

District No. 13.

L. C. Hamill, Democrat, Judge and Register, Blaine, Mineral county, W. Va.

W. Scott Pew, Republican, Judge and Register, Blaine, Mineral county, W. Va.

District No. 14.

John F. Browning, Democrat, Judge and Register, Thayerville.

B. C. Scott, Republican, Judge and Register, Hutton.

EDMUND JAMISON, Pres.,
CHAS. M. MILLER.
E. E. SOLLARS,
Board of Supervisors of Elections for Garrett County.
CHAS. A. DIFFINBAUGH, Clerk.

ORDER OF PUBLICATION

No. 1278 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garret County, Maryland.

John R. Ritchie, vs. Mary Ritchie.

The object of this suit is to procure a decree divorcing the plaintiff from the defendant *a vinculo matrimonii*.

The Bill states on the 14th day of December 1884, the plaintiff was married to the defendant, and lived with her until 1900, when without just cause or reason she abandoned and deserted him, and such abandonment has continued uninterruptedly for more than three years and is deliberate and final; that five children were born to them as a result of said union, and that the defendant is a non-resident of the State.

It is thereupon, this 20th day of June, 1904, ordered the Circuit Court of Garrett County, in Equity, that the plaintiff, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper published in said Garrett County, once in each of four successive weeks before the 22nd day of July, 1904, give notice to said defendant of the object and substance of this Bill, warning her to appear in this Court, in person or by solicitor, on or before the 8th day of August next to show cause, if any she has, why a decree ought not to be passed as prayed.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True Copy,
Test: E. Z. TOWER, Clerk. 16-4t

MAGIC REMEDY

Cures Diarrhoea, Cramps in the Stomach, Colera Morbus, Dysentary or Flux, in a few minutes. A positive cure. Keep a bottle handy it will save many a doctor's bill and possibly your life. Sent by Mail, [illegible] washing case

[illegible] ENTRY, MAINE
[illegible] N. Y. U. S. A.

ORDER NISI.

Sloan & Hetzel vs. John H. Friend et al. No. 975 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett county.

Ordered, this 5th day of July, in the year nineteen hundred and four, by the Circuit Court for Garrett county, sitting in equity, that the sale made and reported in the above cause by Fred. A. Thayer and Edward H. Sincell, trustees, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown or before the 5th day of August, 1904; provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper published in Garrett county, once a week for three successive weeks before the 30th day of July, 1904.

The report states the amount of sale to be $750.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True copy—Test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

COMMISSIONERS' MEETING.

OFFICE OF THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS FOR GARRETT CO.
OAKLAND, MD., July 7, 1904.

The County Commissioners for Garrett county will meet at their office in Oakland on

Tuesday, July 26, 1904,

to transact business that may come before the Board.

By order of the Board,
A. G. ROSS, Clerk.

EXAMINERS' NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, appointed by the County Commissioners of Garrett county, Md., to view the lands through which the new road, beginning at the Bloomingrose lane, running through the lands of Jerry, Albert and Noah Frazee, Garrett Dixon, Samuel Bowling, Norman Friend, Allen Teats, Jerry Casteel, John W. McCullough, Truman Root, Benny Shroyer, Silas Cuppett and others, and intersecting the Oakland road near the Elder Hill school house. The viewers will meet at 8 o'clock on the 25th day of July, 1904, at the beginning of the road at the end of the Bloomingrose lane.

WM. A. SMITH,
J. T. GEARY,
16-4t SENIOUS DETROICH.

Order of Publication.

William A. Harvey and William H. Ridder, copartners trading and doing business under the firm name and style of Harvey and Ridder, and The Wilson Lumber Company, a corporation, Plaintiffs, vs. Datesman Coal Company, and John Wills, assignee of Joseph W. Gross, assignee of Mary E. Clauson, Mortgagee, Defendents.

No. 1280 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County, Maryland.

The object of this suit is to procure a decree for the sale of a certain real estate in Garrett county, Maryland, against which the plaintiffs have filed mechanic lien claims.

The bill states that within the last six months the plaintiffs contracted with the defendant, Datesman Coal Company, to furnish certain materials to be used in building six dwelling houses and the said Harvey and Ridder contracted to erect and build said houses for said defendant at Steyer, Garrett county Maryland, and that said materials were to be paid for when and as each of said houses was completed; that said materials have been furnished and said work done and said houses completed on the 13th day of June, 1904; that said claims for materials furnished and work done are over due, and that the said defendant, Datesman Coal Company, although often requested has failed to pay the same; that plaintiffs have filed in the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court for Garrett County their respective claims as liens against said buildings, the ground upon which they are erected, and so much other ground immediately adjacent thereto and beloning to said Datesman Coal Company, as is necessary for the ordinary and useful purposes thereof, which claims contained an accurate description of said property, the kind and amount of materials furnished and work done by the plaintiffs for or about the construction of said buildings and the time when and the prices for which the same were agreed to be furnished and done, and the amount claimed to be due on each of said houses, it appearing that there is due to Harvey and Ridder the sum of $1689.13 and to the Wilson Lumber Company the sum of $428.37.

That John Wills is made a defendant to this proceeding on account of being the assignee of a certain mortgage made by Datesman Coal Company to Mary E. Clauson, on the 7th day of October, 1903, and in order that all parties interested in said property may be before the Court and be bound by its decree in the premises and that the said defendents are non residents of the State of Maryland.

The bill then prays for a decree for the sale of said property, or so much thereof as may be necessary for the purpose, and out of the proceeds to pay the said mortgage and then the claims of the plaintiffs and for general relief.

It is thereupon, this 21st day of June, 1904, ordered by the Circuit Court for Garrett county in Equity, that the plaintiffs by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper published in said Garrett County, once in each of four successive weeks before the 22nd day of July, 1904, give notice to the said absent defendants of the object and substance of this bill, warning them and each of them, to appear in this Court, in person or by solicitor, on or before the 8th of August next to show cause, if any they have, why a decree ought not to be passed as prayed.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True Copy,
Test: E. Z. TOWER, Clerk. 16-4t

ROAD PETITION.

Notice is hereby given that thirty days after the first publication hereof, the undersigned will petition the board of County Commissioners of Garrett county for the appointment of viewers to view and locate a road in Election District No. 4, beginning at or near the old mill race bridge, on the Bloomington and Westernport road, and running thence northwest through the lands of the Davis Coal and Coke Co., and to intersect the Michaels and Westernport road at a point known as Kight's water trough, and to discontinue the old road. The distance of the proposed relocation is about one mile.

GEORGE L. MICHAELS,
WILLIAM A. MICHAELS,
GEORGE WARNICK,
JOHN MILLER,
W. A. BRYDON,
WILLIAM MOODY,
G. C. PATTISON,
17-4t And others.

JOHN W. ASH,

Plumbing, Gas Fitting, Steam and Hot Water Heating.

Center Street,
Keyser, W. Va.

PHONE 62.

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH PENNYROYAL PILLS

Safe. Always reliable. **Ladies,** ask Druggist for **CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH** in **Red** and **Gold** metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. **Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations.** Buy of your Druggist, or send **4c.** in stamps for **Particulars, Testimonials** and **"Relief for Ladies,"** in *letter*, by **return Mail. 10,000** Testimonials. Sold by all Druggists.

CHICHESTER CHEMICAL CO.
2100 Madison Square, PHILA., PA.
Mention this paper.

Notice To Tax Payers.

OAKLAND, Md., June 21, 1904.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, either in person or by deputy, will be in each of the Election Districts in Garret county, Maryland, to collect and receive taxes at the time and place following:

July 11, McHenry, 9 to 12 a. m.
July 11, Sang Run, Cuppet & Lytle's store, 1 to 5 p. m.
July 12, Hoyes, W. A. Smith's, 9 a. m. to 3 p. m.
July 12, Elder, S. F. Cuppett's, 4 to 6 p. m.
July 13, Friendsville, Crawford Hotel.
July 14, Selbysport, R. R. Liston's store.
July 15, Accident, J. L. Englehart's store.
July 16, Cove, Joel Diehl's store, 9 a. m. to 3 p. m.
July 16, Keyser, Harry Leatham's store, 4 to 6 p. m.
July 18, Grantsville, Livengood Hotel.
July 19, Thomas H. Layman's residence.
July 20, Finzel, Postoffice.
July 21, Avilton, R. E. Garlitz's store.
July 22, Merrill, Postoffice.
July 23, New Germany, C. J. Otto's residence.
July 25, Jennings Hotel.
July 26, Bittinger, C. E. Ellithorp's store.
July 27, Office at Oakland.
July 28, Hutton, Carney and Pendergast's store.
July 29, Crellin, Company Store.
July 30, Red House, Postoffice.
August 1, Swanton, C. S. May's store.
August 2, Beckman, Postoffice.
August 3, Bond.
August 4, Gorman, Mrs. Browning's.
August 5, Kitzmillersville, J. H. Rafter's Store.
August 6, James Wilson's residence.
August 8, Bloomington, Moody's Store.
August 9, Deer Park, S. P. Specht's store.
August 10, Kearney, Postoffice.

Please bring your tax bill.

By an Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed at the January session, 1890, being Chapter 566, Section 45, it is provided that all county taxes shall be due and payable on the first day of September next succeeding the date of levy thereof; and on all county taxes paid on or before the said first day of September a discount of three per cent shall be allowed; and after the first day of January all taxes shall bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum until paid. The treasurer shall take the discount from and charge interest on the tax bills for county purposes regularly in the manner aforesaid and shall note the same upon his books and upon the receipt given for taxes so paid, but the discount allowed on county taxes by this section shall not be made to any person or corporate institution unless the whole amount of State and county taxes due by such person or corporate institution for the current year be paid when the same is made.

E. A. WEIMER,
Treasurer of Garrett County, Md.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.

This is to notify the taxpayers of Garrett county that the annual levy for 1904 has been made and published, and to call their attention to the following abstract, Section 45, Chapter 566, Acts of 1890, relating to the discount to be allowed and the interest be be charged on all tax bills:

"All county taxes shall be due and payable on the first day of September next succeeding the date of the levy thereof, and on all county taxes paid on or before the 1st day of September a discount of 3 per cent. shall be allowed, and after the 1st day of January all taxes shall bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum until paid. The Treasurer shall take the discount from and charge interest on the tax bills for county purposes regularly in the manner aforesaid and shall note the same upon his books and upon the receipt given for taxes so paid. But the discount shall not be allowed unless the whole amount of State and county taxes are paid when same is made.

E. A. WEIMER, Treasurer.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber of Garrett county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

HENRY WEBER,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber on or before the 30th day of December next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under our hands this 30th day of June, 1904.

HENRY P. WEBER,
WILLIAM WEBER,
Administrators,
17-4t Oakland, Md.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber, of Garrett county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett county, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

CHARLES R. COOPER,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 30th day of December next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 30th day of June, 1904.

CHARLES E. HILLEARY,
Administrator,
17-4t Gormania, W. Va.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

This is to give notice, That the Subscriber, of Garrett county, Maryland, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

FRANCIS McKENZIE,

late of Garrett county, Maryland, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 16th day of December next; then may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 14th day of June, 1904.

MICHAEL NATHAN,
Administrator,
Grantsville, Md.

ORDER OF PUBLICATION.

No. 1279 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County, Maryland.

Franklin P. Stremmel, vs. Mildred E. Stremmel.

The object of this suit is to procure a decree of divorce of Franklin P. Stremmel from his wife, Mildred E. Stremmel, *a vinculo matrimonii*.

The bill states that on the 21st day of December, 1898, the plaintiff and defendant were married and lived together in Garrett county until December, 1903. That the said Mildred E. Stremmel on divers days and times since said marriage has committed the crime of adultery with certain men and that the plaintiff has not lived or cohabited with said defendant since he has become convinced of her adulterous acts.

The bill further alleges that the defendant is a non-resident of the State of Maryland, and prays for a divorce *a vinculo matrimonii*, and for an order of publication.

It is thereupon this 21st day of June, 1904, ordered by the Circuit Court of Garrett county, in Equity, that the plaintiff, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper, published in said Garrett county, in each of four successive weeks before the 22d day of July, 1904, give notice to the said absent defendant of the object and substance of this Bill, warning her to appear in this Court in person or by solicitor, on or before the 8th day of August next, to show cause, if any she has, why a decree ought not to be passed as prayed.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True copy, test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk. 16-4t

L. E. HANSON.

Mountain Lake Park, - - Maryland.

PLUMBING, GAS FITTING,

Steam and Hot Water Heating.

ESTIMATES FURNISHED.

All work done at reasonable prices.

THE REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME 28. OAKLAND, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, JULY 21, 1904. NUMBER 20

OFFUTT'S.

Slaughter Prices!

For one week, from July 23rd to July 30th.

Apron Ginghams, 5c; 20 yards for $1.00.

Dress Ginghams, worth 10 to 20c, all kinds and styles, will be sold at 6c for one big lot; 9c for all others, many worth 15 and 20c.

All Lawns and thin goods, to clean up, at 6c yard, worth from 10 to 18c.

A few choice Lawns and Organdies, worth 15 and 20c, at 10c.

20 pieces Calico at 5c.

Ten per cent. off on all fine Dress Goods.

AT OFFUTT'S.

PASSING OF C. & O. CANAL.

Vanishing Type of American Life—Must Share Its Fate So Decreed.

The old canal, as a writer calls it in the Boston *Transcrip*, must share the fate all other things out of date and cease to be. Its abandonment has been decreed. The wonder is that the evil day did not come long before, for with the modern facilities for transportation its time of imperative usefulness has long been over. The boats have run from March to October on a route from Washington to Cumberland a distance of 180 miles. They have taken from ten days to two weeks to make the trip. Their cargoes are coal and grain. A boat can carry one hundred and thirty tons of coal, and for this payment at the rate of fifteen cents a ton was made. When from this profit, the sum of $12, which the captain must pay for the use of the boat, is deducted, it doesn't seem to have been a profitable venture.

The line has been owned by a syndicate, and as the captain of the boat could not make it pay and the competition of the railways became keener the only thing to do was to discontinue the line.

Much as one must applaud the march of the progress, I can but feel sincere regret at the passing of the old canal, says the writer. To me its abandonment means the scattering of the picturesque little colony whose home is on the narrow strip of water which stretches along beside the Potomac for nearly two hundred miles. To one who has lived where canals are unknown, the great clumsy boats drawn by shaggy mules have a distinctly foreign look that makes them singularly attractive, so when I strolled along the tow-path of the Washington Canal and there met Mrs. Noah, it was a new experience to me.

Sitting in the cosy little cabin while the fire crackled in the little stove and the tea kettle steamed away merrily, Mrs. Noah told me her story. She is canal born and bred.

She was a bright, pretty, rosy cheeked young girl and the belle of the canal. Accordingly she was courted by every "single and unattached" boatman from Washington to Cumberland. But she was ambitious and longed for a life on land. At last Mr. Noah appeared upon the scene and agreed to give up boating and the canal and settle in a "real house" on land if she would become Mrs. Noah. And so they were married one autumn. Mr. Noah found employment in a Connecticut town and there they set up housekeeping.

However, the weeks went on and she grew used to the new life and was fast becoming content with her lot when the weather began to grow warmer, the birds came back and the trees were budded. Mr. Noah grew restless, she thought more and more of the canal. Her husband, too, had a dreamy, far away look in his eyes that was not inspired by a prosaic little New England town. May day came and Mrs. Noah could bear it no longer; she woke her husband early that morning and confided her home sickness to him. That settled it and before the week was ended their household goods were packed and Mr. and Mrs. Noah on their way back to the canal.

Since that time she has been perfectly contented. There are two little Noahs in the ark now.

Along the towpath between the canal and the river are scattered little white cottages and the owners of these are Mrs. Noah's neighbors and friends.

As I descended the narrow plank holding Mrs. Noah's strong hand, the wind had died down and the sun was setting behind the blue hills on the opposite bank of the Potomac, then the swiftly moving brown waters of the river, the towpath dotted with trees and little white houses, the brown ribbon of the canal winding as far as one can see and on the further side another path, behind which rises the rocky precipice.

With the scene in memory, I can't help feeling for Mrs. Noah now that the old canal must go. Seafaring people are proverbially poor landlubbers. And the march of progress is attended with many a heartache.

Oakland an Eary Victim.

The game of base ball between Kingwood and Oakland last Friday was one sided from start to finish. At no time in the game was Oakland able to show that she could play in Kingwood's class. Even when their new pitcher, Springer of the University team, was put in they were unable to stop the Kingwood sluggers from pounding the ball all over the field and piling up runs until the game closed. The score stood 16 to 4 in favor of Kingwood.—Preston Republican.

A Compliment.

The Kingwood *Leader*, speaking of the Oakland base ballists, says of them: "The boys of the Oakland base ball team are a fine lot of fellows, genteel and courteous, and made many friends while in Kingwood. We should be glad to have the Maryland boys with us again later in the season."

HOPEFUL OF OIL STRIKE AT FINZEL.

Piney Run Well Down 700 Feet and Company Much Encouraged.

STRUCK "BIG INJUN" SAND.

Oil Oozes Up In the Well—West Virginia Operations To Begins Soon—Price of Stock Increased to 60 cents a Share.

The directors of the Piney Run Oil and Gas Company met at Sand Patch, Pa., Tuesday, July 12, and decided to increase the price of the price of stock from thirty cents a share to sixty cents a share. They visited the well that is now being drilled on the Francis Lint farm, and inspected the machinery. They were highly pleased with the management and the progress that is being made. The well is down seven hundred feet. The drill has struck the "Big Injun" oil sand and the company have splendid signs of oil. Pittsburg oil men visited the well on Saturday and pronounced the prospects as being very fine. The company intends to put down several test wells in the locality. This is the first well that has ever been drilled in which the "oil sands" were found.

The company also decided to commenced operations in West Virginia, where they have secured twenty-two hundred acres of fine oil and gas lands in Gilmer county. The company is in receipt of a message from Gilmer county announcing that the South Penn Oil Company have drilled a well near their holdings which produces four hundred barrels a day. The company will commence active operation there at once.

BITTINGER.

There will be a festival, the first of the season, at this place on Saturday evening, July 23rd, to which the public is cordially invited.

The past week brought the visitors to our village: Mrs. Havener, of Baltimore, Mr. Daniel P. Miller and family, of Springs, Pa., Miss Nettie Brenninger, of Sunnyside, and Mr. Young Lohr, of Oakland.

Mr. Edward Wiley, a very successful photographer and a pleasent and agreeable young man, has fitted up a first class gallery at Jennings, where he will be pleased to have you visit him.

Rev. Stroup preached his farewell sermon in the Lutheran church here last Sabbath morning and will leave for his new charge in a few days.

Harvest times is upon us and as everybody is busy, news and politicians are scarce at Bittinger.

ONLY ONE MARK NEEDED.

Attorney General's Opinion Will Simplify Voting This Fall.

Attorney General W. S. Bryan, Jr., has given an unofficial opinion in which he maintains that cross-marks after the names of the President and Vice-President authorizes the election judges in counting the ballot for each of the Presidential electors whose names appear on the official ballot.

The letter was written to Mr. H. L. D. Standard, the law partner of Former Congressman Joshua Miles, who has engaged in a controversy with Attorney General Bryan over this point. The decision is important, as the possibility of erroneously marking ballots is greatly minimized by the opinion. In his letter to Mr. Standford, he says, in part:

I have submitted the point to four of the best lawyers in Marvland, and all of them, without hesitation, took the view that the vote for Presidential electors could be by a cross-mark, either opposite the name of each elector or by a cross-mark opposite the names of the Presidential and Vice-Presidential candidates.

Mr. Charles H. Carter, who has been a member of the Board of Supervisors of Elections since the middle of Governor Lowndes' term, without consultation of any sort with me, came to the same conclusion, as did also Mr. W. Starr Gephart, the counsel to our local Board of Supervisors.

Call for Your Letters

Mrs. Nellie Browning, Miss Gussie Stanley, Mr. A. C. Bryan, Jno. Little, Walter Campbell, Chas. Green, Mfg. Central House.

DEER PARK MAY BE THE MAGNET

Toward Which Democratic Hosts Will be Drawn for Two Months.

HON. H. G. DANIS TO LOCATE THERE

During August and September and Receive His Friends—The Watson Cottage Leased By Him For That Purpose.

A report is current, and coming from an authorative source which gives it the color of being well founded, that Deer Park will be the scene during the months of August and September of many pilgrimages of the unterrified Democracy from nearly every section of the United States who will visit there to pay their respects to Hon. Henry G. Davis, Democratic vice presidential nominee, who will occupy during the two months mentioned the cottage located within the grounds surrounding the Baltimore and Ohio hotel known as the Watson cottage.

Last Saturday upon the visit to that place by Mr. Charles M. Hendley, who registered at the hotel, and who occupies the position of private secretary to Mr. Davis, the report states that he contracted with the hotel management for the lease of the cottage for Mr. Davis, who will remain there and receive his friends as did President McKinley at his home in Canton during the campaign of 1896. It is well known that Mr. Davis' original plan was to remain at his home in Elkins during the campaign and address the crowds who will surely visit him from his porch at that place, but Elkins being located away from the main line of travel it is perfectly natural to suppose that he has changed his plans and adopted the one above outlined. This being true it is presumedthat at some time during the time he will be visited by his running mate, Judge Parker.

It will be remembered that for many years Mr. Davis resided at Deer Park where he had extensive interests and where he erected a handsome summer home which he sold a few years ago to Mr. John T. McGraw, of Grafton, West Va. Mr. Davis yet visits Deer Park occasionally where he has many warm friends and admirers, both Democrats and Republicans.

HOYES AND VICINITY.

Harvest is here again and the farmers are busy harvesting wheat and making hay.

A number of persons from this community attended the Epworth League convention at Mt. Lake Park last Sunday.

Mrs. Minerva Custer, of Connellsville, Pa., is visiting relatives and her many friends in this community. She was accompanied by her daughter Alice, who after spending one week returned to her duties as clerk.

Mrs. Mollie Mattingly and daughter Bernadetta made a business trip to Oakland Tuesday of this week.

Ex-Sheriff W. A. Maffett, wife and children spent several days last week with relatives and friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Miller and little son spent Saturday and Sunday with Mrs M's parents, Mr. and Mrs. George E. Bishoff.

Miss Bertha DeWitt is visiting her uncles Joe and Charles Glotfelty, near Crellin.

The Young People's Social Club was very pleasantly entertained at the home of J. M. Lowdermilk Friday night last week.

Clifford Friend, of Braddock, Pa., aocompanied by his sister Sadie were guests of their brother James Friend of this place Tuesday and Wednesdav this week.

Percy Lowdermilk, of Scott Haven, Pa., is home spending his vacation. He is accompanied by his cousins Albert and Miss Flora Koontz.

Hurrah for the Hoyes Base Ball Team! Fourteen of our energetic young men organized a base ball team and practiced Tuesday evening this week.

Miss Alice Custer was our champion angler in Hoyes, as she was successsuccessful in capturing 15 fine carp one evening last week.

Miss Sadie DeWitt returned to her home last Friday, after spending several weeks with her sister Mrs. John Brenneman.

Master Lee Seabold, of Cumberland is a guest of his cousin Colonel DeWitt at this time.

Miss Mary Deihl, of near Hazelton, W. Va., spent Sunday evening with her sister Mr. Wm. Callis.

Mrs. Samuel Mosser, who has been quite ill for some time, is slightly improved at this writing.

Mrs. Maggie DeWitt served ice cream to some of her friends last Saturday evening.

Mrs. Ella McKeen and her son Guy of Elder, was guests of Mr. and Mrs. Charles DeWitt last Sunday.

Mr. E. Custer has his new building almost completed and is now entertaining a number of people from Pittsburg and McKeesport.

Upton Cuppett, of Mt. Lake Park, spent a few days last week with his father, Thomas Cuppett.

Summer Resorts.

Write to W. H. Reynolds, D. P. A. W. Va. Central & P. Ry., Cumberland, Md., for copy of beautifully illustrated book "Across the Alleghanies." Full of interest to sportsmen and fishermen, and containing complete list of hotels and boarding houses on that line.

Think It Over.

"Uneda" a Pair of Shoes; I Need the Money.

A fair exchange is no robbery. If your are not satisfied I am never short. Having been in the shoe business all my life I am familiar with every line handled in the country, and in my honest judgment I have selected from these lines the very best shoes manufactured in America to-day: **Walk-Over, Dorothy Dodd, Budd's Baby Shoe, the Drew line of Misses and Children's wear.**

We are carrying an Up-to-Date line of Gent's Furnishings. If you need a suit of clothes call and see me. I will give you a Tailor-made suit at the same price you pay for a "hand-me-down," and guarantee a perfect fit.

I Am the Head-to-Foot Outfitter.

Are you going to St. Louis; if so, call and get a suit case or steamer trunk. You will be surprised at the good quality and low prices.

Before you purchase anywhere else it will pay you to drop in the **NEW STORE** in the **NEW BANK BUILDING** and see my **NEW STOCK.**

ONE PRICE TO EVERYBOBY.

H. L. DAUGHERTY.

H. C. SINCELL & CO.

Special inducements to buyers of Clothing and Shoes.

H. C. SINCELL & CO.

HER SENTENCE COMMUTED.

Woman Prisoner In Oakland Jail Freed by Order of the President.

President Roosevelt, Saturday commuted the sentence of Mary L. Kissner, convicted in Baltimore of passing altered Treasury notes and sentenced May 24th to serve a term of four months imprisonment in the jail at Oakland, and in accordance therewith and upon an order received by Sheriff Frantz from United States District Judge Morris of Baltimore, he released Mrs. Kissner who returned to her home the same day. The sentenced was commuted by the President principally on account of the ill health of the prisoner and the overcrowded condition of the jail.

For Sale.

A cottage at Mountain Lake Park, Md.; 12 rooms, kitchen and attic; is used as a boarding house, and has good patronage; splendid location, near Auditorium. Also, 10 acres of good land one-half mile south of Mt. Lake Park, all cleared except 1½ acres. For further particulars address or call on F. P. ARNOLD, Mt. Lake Park, Garrett county, Md. 49-26t

THE REPUBLICAN.

BENJ. H. SINCELL, Editor and Proprietor

THE PARKER CHRONOLOGY.

In 1896 and 1900 Judge Parker voted for Bryan and Free Silver.

The Democratic State Convention held at Albany, N. Y., on April 18, 1904, instructed the New York delegation to support Judge Parker's candidacy for the presidency. It adopted unanimously a platform which contained ten planks, including a demand for "reasonable revision of the tariff." On the question of the gold standard it was silent. The platform had Judge Parker's approval in advance.

For two months and twenty days, the candidate stood on that platform and said nothing while his friends hunted for delegates.

On the morning of Friday, July 8, the resolutions committee of the Democratic National Convention agreed unanimously, after a sixteen hours wrangle, on a platform which omitted all reference to the gold standard.

Dispatches received at Esopus during the day and evening contained this information and brought the news that the convention had adopted the platform as reported from the committee.

Judge Parker remained silent.

Judge Parker was nominated on the morning of Saturday, July 9. Martin W. Littleton, in presenting his name to the convention, referred to him as a man whose policy "will be that policy which finds expression in the platform of his party."

Forman E. Mack, the New York member of the Democratic National Committee and one of Judge Parker's supporters at St. Louis, made a statement over his own signature on Friday morning, after the nomination, as follows:

"The real simple truth of the failure to put a gold plank in the platform is this: It would have resulted in a minority report being presented to the convention, and if that had been done we would have been beaten and Judge Parker would not have been nominated."

On Saturday morning, July 9, the three leading Eastern Democratic newspapers, the New York Times, the New York World, and the New York Sun, contained editorials fiercely denouncing the cowardice of the convention, demanding that the candidate should make known his position in segard to the gold standard, predicting Parker's defeat, unless this was done, and threatening to bolt the ticket.

After reading these editorials Judge Parker, according to a statement given out at Esopus, sent the dispatch to Mr. Sheehan. It was then too late for the convention to name any other candidate.

Four years ago at the Kansas City Convention when Mr. Bryan was the candidate for nomination, the resolutions committee was sharply divided upon the question of excluding the money plank. "Instead of waiting until after the platform had been adopted and the nomination of himself had been made," says the Springfield (Mass.) Republican (Ind.), "Mr. Bryan promptly sent word to the convention before any action whatever had been taken that he must not be considered a candidate for the nomination in case the money question were ignored in the resolution. That was straightforward and it was dealing fairly with all wings and branches of the Dem ocratic party."

"It is a manly thing," said Mr. Bryan in his speech at St. Louis, after the reading of Judge Parker's dispatch, "for a man to express his opinion before the convention adjourns. It would have been manlier to have expressed it before the convention met."

BRYAN'S OPINION OF PARKER.

"I have nothing to take back. I have nothing to withdraw of the things that I have said against the methods pursued to advance his (Parker's) candidacy. It was a plain and deliberate attempt to deceive the party. The New York platform was vague and meaningless, and purposely so, because the advocates of Judge Parker were trying to secure votes from among the people who would have opposed his views had they known them. If he had sent to the Albany convention the telegram that he sent to the St. Louis convention he would have had very few instructed delegates from the South, and no possible chance for the nomination. But he and his managers adroitly and purposely concealed his position until the delegates had been corralled and the nomination assured. Then his friends attempted to secure a gold plank, which was overwhelmingly defeated in the committee. After the party had rejoiced over the harmony secured by the omission of the question, and after he had secured the nomination, he injected his views upon the subject at a time when he could not be taken from the ticket without great demoralization. *The nomination was secured, therefore, by crooked and indefensible methods.*"

BETWIXT DAD AND JOE

By JOHN SEATON BLAIR

Copyright, 1903, by T. C. McClure

No one around the frontier town of Lewisburg knew much of Dr. Davy. He had come into the locality without ostentation, taken up a claim four miles away and built a sod house, half above and half below ground. For a year he had dwelt there alone and had only come into town once a fortnight for provisions. He was called doctor because he was a doctor, though not seeking to ply his art, and no one was able to say just how his title came to be known. His next neighbor was a mile away, and travelers who stopped at his house for a drink of water or to inquire the way were treated with scant courtesy. There was considerable gossip about the stranger, and many people shook their heads and whispered that the officers of the law would turn up in search of him some fine day, but after awhile, as nothing was heard against him, he was put down as a recluse and left undisturbed.

It was a year or more after Dr. Davy's appearance that he came to town one evening to meet a young woman who stepped off the train from the east. The family resemblance was so marked that it was agreed by all that the newcomer was his daughter. She was hurried away as if the father feared to let the townspeople get sight of her, but it had needed only a glance to show that she was good looking and about twenty years of age. Her coming revived the gossip, but as she was not seen in town during the next three months she was in time forgotten by all with one exception. That exception was young Joe Taylor, who had been made sheriff of the county a year before and who was being talked of as a candidate for the legislature. He had only to accept a nomination to be elected, as he was a general favorite with all. He made it his business while scouting the country for horse thieves to call at the Davy cabin, and he was the first and about the only one to see the daughter Mollie in her own home and to be hospitably received by the father.

If he had any curiosity to gratify as an officer of the law he was disappointed. The doctor was free to talk, but not about himself nor his past. He was made welcome by the daughter, but he could not question her as a suspect.

A RIFLE CRACKED, AND HE PITCHED FORWARD ON THE GRASS.

He called three or four times "by accident," but after that he was a weekly visitor from choice and invitation. In time he was quite ready to acknowledge to himself that he was in love and to hope that his feelings were reciprocated. He was feeding up his courage to speak his mind when something happened to make him turn pale and set his heart to thumping. As sheriff, he received an official document by mail one day in which he was commanded to arrest one Dr. James Bird as an embezzler. It was Bird instead of Davy in the warrant, but the personal description fitted the man who was living out on the prairie with his daughter. His offense had been committed many years before, but the complainant had kept the warrant alive and followed the embezzler's trail like a bloodhound. The demand was that he be arrested and securely held until extradition papers could be secured, and as even the locality in which he was in hiding was pointed out the sheriff realized that he must do his duty if it broke a woman's heart.

An hour after receiving the letter he was on his way to the doctor's place. All the way out there he was hoping that the doctor might have been given a hint and fled or, if he had not, then that he might have indisputable evidences of his innocence at hand. His face betrayed his perturbation of mind to the girl the instant he dismounted at the door. She was alone, and as she stood forth in the June sunshine and looked up at him she quietly said:

"Mr. Taylor, I know your errand here. You have come to arrest my father on the old charge."

"They—they have sent on this warrant!" stammered Joe, as he handed it to her to read. "But I'm hoping that your father is far away by this time."

"He is down at the lake fishing. We had hoped that this matter was dead at last, but it seems that the man desires a malicious revenge. It says embezzlement."

Joe nodded his head as he looked away over the prairie.

"But it is false. It was a partnership business, and the other man was seeking to cheat father and fell into his own trap."

"It was likely that way," nodded Joe.

"But father even restored the money after awhile, all but a paltry sum. He would also have restored that, unjust as it was, but he has been hounded and driven till he has become desperate and determined. Is that wretch to follow him to his grave?"

Joe sat down on the ground and dropped his chin on his hands and appeared to be thinking. The girl had put the warrant back into his hands, and there was a sob in her throat as she turned and entered the house. It was a quarter of an hour before she reappeared. Joe looked up into her face with eyes telling of sympathy and love, and a blush came to her cheek as she asked:

"Well, what are you going to do about it?"

"It's going—it's going to be the hardest thing of my life," he replied, "but I've got to do my sworn duty. I must do it or stand impeached. Girl, you don't know"—

"Joe," she interrupted, calling him by that name for the first time, "a girl knows when she is loved."

"Yes, she ought to, and you ought to know that I love you."

"I do, Joe, and I love you in return, and you will break my heart if you drag my old father to jail. Say that you won't do it—that you will leave the warrant unserved."

"Duty, girl," he whispered as he rose up and put his arms around her and kissed her for the first time.

"Then you will arrest him?"

He kissed her again and turned away toward the lake, looking at the paper in his hand through tears in his eyes. He had not taken a hundred steps, however, before a rifle cracked, and he pitched forward on the grass. His horse would have dashed off at the sudden report, but it was secured by the girl.

"How did it come about?" asked the doctor, who had hurried home at the report of the rifle and found his daughter standing over a wounded and unconscious man.

"He—he started to the lake to find you, and a gun went off!" replied the girl between her sobs.

"And—and did he have any legal paper with him?" queried the father in a whisper.

"If he had, it has been burned. Tell me, father, is he fatally wounded?"

"No. The bullet plowed along his scalp, and he will be all right in a week. I will load up the wagon, and we must move on and find another asylum."

"But the man—Mr. Taylor,—Joe?" she asked.

"We shall take him with us. He will need my skill and your nursing for some days to come."

It was two weeks later when the sheriff opened his eyes and saw Mollie Davy seated near his bedside. The old claim had been left a hundred miles behind and the abandoned cabin of a settler had been taken possession of. Joe Taylor had been nursed and tended through fever as the wagon rolled along.

"Mollie, I take it that it was betwixt dad and me?" he said as she saw that he had come back to earth again.

"It was, Joe," she replied. "But, now"—

"But now it's betwixt you and me, and as soon as I can shake myself together I'll fix things so that you won't have to do any more moving. Thanks, dear, that you shot a little too high!"

Mushrooms.

Mushrooms, even cellar grown ones, which are everywhere to be had in large quantities, however good and genuine they may be, may develop a violent poison a few hours after they are picked. They are generally safer, however, than the wild mushrooms. The latter, though the genuine article, will sometimes absorb poison from the spawn of dangerous fungi which lie in the ground they grow in and be as deadly as any toadstool; in fact, a great many of the deaths reported every year as caused by toadstools mistaken for mushrooms are caused by the true mushroom which has absorbed poison. Out of a single field one batch of mushrooms may be excellent and others not fifty yards away perfectly poisonous. Yet there will be no difference in appearance, and both will peel and show all the marks of the genuine article. There is one test which is generally safe—put a silver spoon among the mushrooms when they are frying, and if it turns black reject them; also if they show a yellow tint round the edges throw them away.—London Standard.

No Inventors Among Animals.

It has been said by a writer of nature books that a coon will amputate its wounded foot and treat the stump in a rational way to allay the inflammation. If one coon will do this, then all coons will do it under like conditions. The same writer avers that he has seen a woodcock with a broken leg mend the leg with a cast made of clay and dry grass. Then will all woodcocks with broken legs do the same thing. Exceptional intelligence of so extraordinary a character does not occur among the animals. If one fox has been known to catch crabs with his tail, then will all other foxes, under the stress of hunger, where crabs abound, fish with their tails. An animal will not do anything which necessity has not taught its progenitors to do.—John Burroughs in Independent.

He Obeyed His Daughter And Felt Much Pleased

"NOW, papa," said the self made millionaire's beautiful daughter, "when the duke comes to your office today to ask you for me you must be careful when you speak to him to always say 'your grace.' Don't forget. It would be a terrible breach of etiquette if you shouldn't keep saying 'your grace' whenever you speak to him."

The happy old man promised that he would not forget and hurried away. He was busy revising his annual report of the B., C. and W. when the young nobleman arrived.

"Ah, glad to see you, your grace," said Mr. Worthwadds. "Come right in. Here, Johnny, bring him a chair and then git out. "Well, your grace, it's nice weather we're havin'. Do you smoke, your grace?"

"Thanks," answered the duke, lighting a cigarette, "if you don't mind."

"Oh, throw that away, your grace, and have one of these. They cost me $30 a hundred, your grace."

"No, really, I prefeh this."

"All right, your grace, but them things is mighty dangerous, your grace. Did you want to see me about anything particular this morning, your grace? Say, you've got a black streak on your face, your grace."

"Aw, this beastly soot. I shall reprimand my man for failing to notice it. May I retire for a moment?"

"Never mind, your grace. Spit on your handkerchief and rub it off, your grace. I s'pose you want to ask me about my daughter, your grace, eh? Well, your grace, I'm ready to talk business, your grace. Name your price, your grace."

Having agreed upon terms the gentlemen parted.

"There," said the old man to himself, as he took up his report after the duke's departure, "I guess I've showed him that he's goin' to marry into a family that can go right in among the nobility and talk as though they'd been used to that kind of society all their life."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Giving It Away.

"Now, children," said the Sunday school teacher, bustling them into the street car, "you must all sit down and keep still, and when we get out to the picnic grounds we'll pick wild flowers."

"Honest, don't I have to pay no fare?" asked one of the children.

"No."

"Why don't I?" persisted the child.

"Oh, keep still, kid," spoke up the tough little boy in the rear seat. "Do you s'pose she wants everybody to know she's got the conductor on her staff?"—Indianapolis Sun.

Qualified.

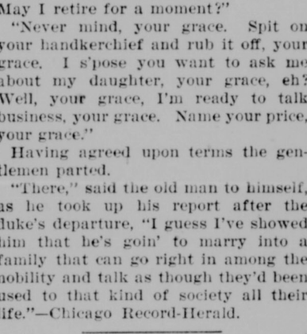
The young man was applying for a position as drug clerk.

"And you consider yourself competent to stand in a pharmacy?" interrogated the proprietor.

"I should say so," responded the young man. "I can smile at babies, hand out ten almanacs a second, understand the soda wink, paste stamps on envelopes, hunt up names in the directory and listen to every one's troubles."

"You'll do. Dust off the toothbrushes."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Important Omission.



"What books are those you are packing, Henry?"

"These? It's that set of One Hundred Best Books that fool agent got me to buy last fall."

"Oh, yes. I looked all through them this morning for something that would give instructions on how to pack books."—Chicago Tribune.

A Good Hand at a Bargain.

"I tell you," said the small boy admiringly, "my father is a mighty good business man."

"How do you know?" asked the other.

"He wants me to start in being good so that I can go to the next circus before the circus is even advertised."—Washington Star.

Sonnets of Schooldays.

[Sonnet of the affair of honor and the misleading tale.]

Mee ann bil Peerson are a goin too fite
behind the stabul aftur skool toonite.
heez biggern mee butt ive gott a noo trick
That henry Beemus sez ull maik him sick.
Ann henry sez just look how david sloo
goliuth ann he wuz a giunt too.
Wenn ennybuddy walks hoam every nite
With ure best gurl wi uve just gott too fite
So henry Beemus sez ur els uno
Ule bee a kowurd iff u lett him go.

AFTURWURDS

henry sez i mussta straned
mi mussels ur els i wuz overtraned.
Ennyhow he putt beafstake on mi eyes
ann sez i am a terrur fur mi sighs
Butt bil wuz too big fur me. so my fase
doant hurt so badd becuz itts no disgrais
too be licked henry sez if ure owtclassed
in sighs. i think that fite ull bee my lasst
Fur sum time ann i gess itts good enuf
fur me fur blieven thatt goliuth stuf!

—J. W. Foley in New York Life

YOU SAVE $40

In purchasing a Writing Machine when you buy the New Model

WELLINGTON.

A practical business-like Typewriter at a reasonable price.

$60.00.

A strictly high-grade, up-to-date machine, combining all the best features of other Typewriters with many vital advantages of its own. The writing is always in sight, the alignment is always perfect, they are built for hard work and plenty of it; are simple in construction and are very rapid. Do not buy a TypeBriter of any kind until you investigate the WELLINGTON.

N. S. HEINDEL, Agent,
OAKLAND, - MD.

BAUMGARTNER'S BIG BARGAINS!

5C SUGAR BOWLS, CREAM PITCHERS, THREE PAPERS PINS, ½ GAL. TIN BUCKETS, CAKE PLATES, AND LOTS MORE. 5C

Come around and see what 5 and 10c will do.

THE LITTLE MAN.

Muco-Solvent is an indispensible household remedy because it is a preventive as well as a cure, and because it arrests development of all contageous germs and bacterial diseases. It cures croup, colds, tonsilitis with its associated ills and all inflamed and catarrhal condition of the mucous surface. It is a harmless vegetable preparation tha may safely be administered to the tenderest babe. If not for sale in your neighborhood, write to

THE PIEDMONT SUPPLY CO.,
Sole Agents for Muco-Solvent. Piedmont, W. Va.

Oakland Model Steam Bakery

The Place to Buy the Best Bread Cakes and Pies.

Our aim is to make Bread "As Good as Mother made it," and we have been successful and have stopped all the drudgery of home baking with the use of Modern Machinery. Have you ever experienced as the following reads:

Your wife has gone out in the country;
You're left alone; what a pity,
With nothing to do but to ponder
And read out aloud to the kitty.

You run out of bread in the morning;
But knowing 'tis easy to make it,
You swiftly adjourn to the kitchen
And silently start in to bake it.

Take two coffee cups full of flour,
And water sufficient to "dough" it;
A thimble of salt for the "season,"
Then roll it, and poke it, and blow it.

And blow it, and poke it, and roll it,
And pinch it, and push it, and flop it,
And punch it, and pound it, and pull it,
And monkey around till you drop it.

Then clean it off nice with a towel,
And sock in a yeast cake to "raise" it;
Now drop in some soda to "short" it,
And smear on some butter to "glaze" it.

Then place it 'way back in the oven,
(That is if you've moulded and "set" it);
Close up all the doors of the kitchen,
Go in and sit down and forget it.

Go set yourself down in the parlor,
And read from "The Science of Baking;"
Read on till you smell something burning,
Then think of the bread you are making.

Now hop, skip snd jump to the kitchen,
And as you hop nigher and nigher,
You know by the smoke in the hallway
The blooming old bread is on fire.

Then hustle it out in the alley,
Juggle it, fumble it, shie it;
Then gently dig up a nickel
And go to the baker's and buy it.

Special Sales of Cakes Saturday.

Special Prices on All Cakes.

Ice Cream Delivered on Sunday. Leave Orders Saturday.

Our first sale of Cakes was a tremendous sucess.

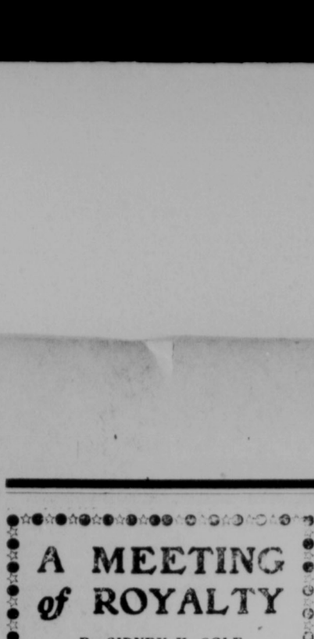
A MEETING of ROYALTY

By SIDNEY H. COLE

....Copyright, 1903, by T. C. McClure....

Barbara stood at the gate drinking in the mountain air, which was like a draft of wine to her. The sun, hanging just above the crest of Bald Hill, had lifted the early morning fog and set the dew covered spider webs on the grass shimmering like so many clusters of crystals. Adown the road linnets and thrushes were chirping merrily in the woods, and occasionally the breeze wafted the scent of pines to her. The woods were calling her. She would not disregard such an invitation.

She ran lightly into the house and presently reappeared with a parasol and a small red volume. Accoutered thus, she started down the road, followed by her aunt's admonition to be back



"PARDON ME, DOCTOR, BUT THEY'VE JUST GOT HER."

to dinner at noon and to remember not to cross the Johnsons' pasture, where rattlesnakes had been seen recently.

Barbara went briskly toward the woods with a feeling that on such a day it was indeed good to be alive. Well down the road she passed the great arched gateway of the sanitarium, and, looking up the steep driveway, she could see the buildings perched on the hill. She had not been down the road for ten years, but she suddenly remembered, with a little thrill of pity for its inmates, that the red brick building on the extreme left was the insane pavilion.

She took the little footpath which led across the lower end of the sanitarium grounds and into the pine woods. She found a place where giant pines towered many feet skyward and the ground was covered thickly with pine needles. Here she sat down and listened for a time to the tinkle of a tiny brook hard by and the sighing of the breeze through the pine tops. She had just opened the little red volume when the cracking of a twig warned her of some one's approach. She looked up. Before her, hat in hand, stood a handsome, well groomed young man, who regarded her with a steadiness of gaze decidedly disconcerting. As she looked up he bowed gravely.

"Good morning, Princess Louise," he said in a cheerful voice. "Really delightful morning, isn't it?"

Barbara's mouth curved scornfully. Then, all at once, the truth flashed upon her. This man before her was a strayed inmate of the insane pavilion. Her eyes opened wide in alarm and made her doubly charming—at least so thought the young man with a keen sense of pity.

"Charming spot here," he went on easily. "Let me congratulate you on your choice."

Barbara's heart was beating wildly. The man might be dangerous, and she was at his mercy. She remembered she had heard somewhere it was best and safest to humor lunatics. So, smothering a desire to scream, she faced the intruder with as much composure as she could summon.

"I should very much like to sit down here with you," he was saying. "It isn't every one, you know, who is favored with a morning interview with Henry IV."

"Oh, yes," Barbara said breathlessly. "Do sit down. I shall be very glad to have you sit down with me. Indeed, I'm awfully—awfully pleased to have you sit down."

He seated himself with a smile which in a sane person would have betokened unlimited patience.

"And what is Princess Louise doing this morning?" he asked.

"I'm—I was reading a book on birds, Mr. Henry IV.," she said.

He glanced at her quizzically. "Do you mind if I feel your pulse, your highness?" he asked quite humbly.

"Oh, no, indeed not," she assured him, at the same time extending her wrist to him. He pulled out his watch and took her wrist lightly in his hand. Presently he dropped it and returned the watch to his pocket.

"Ah, thank you," he said as he drew a tablet from his pocket and began writing rapidly on one of the pages with a pencil. He laid the tablet aside, and as it lay on the ground near her Barbara read in the round, full hand on the page:

"Janet Tolman.

"June 14. Tucker's Grove. Eyes unusually dilated. Conversation rational. Pulse 83."

"And now, Princess Louise," the young man was saying, "I think we'd better seek the banquet hall."

He rose and slipped the tablet and pencil into his pocket.

"I'm—it's very comfortable here," she said, and then as a forlorn hope she added, "but don't let me detain you."

"But really I insist," he said, with well bred firmness.

Barbara dared no longer hesitate. "Henry IV." assisted her to her feet, and as she gained them he slipped her arm through his own. She felt his arm pinning hers firmly against his side and realized that opposition was useless. Together they started through the grove, and Barbara was surprised to find they took the path leading to the sanitarium. They gained the grounds and started up the hill toward the buildings, "Henry IV." meantime conversing pleasantly and Barbara answering him as best she could. She breathed more freely now, for she was sure they would soon encounter an attendant, who would relieve her of her dangerous escort.

They had nearly gained the summit of the hill when an attendant in white coat came running toward them.

"Pardon me, doctor," he said, addressing Barbara's companion, "but they've just got her."

"Who?" said the other quickly.

"The Tolman woman. Found her in the laundry," said the attendant. "Here they come now," he added, pointing to two men who led a struggling woman between them.

"Good Lord!" gasped the erstwhile "Henry IV." "Who have I got, then?"

"Then—then you're not insane?" said Barbara, giggling hysterically with this sudden removal of the tension.

"I wasn't an hour ago," he said, rubbing his forehead in a bewildered fashion.

"A woman named Tolman confined here escaped, as we supposed, this morning," he explained. "You are the image of her, which accounts for my actions in the grove. She thinks she's Princess Louise and everybody else is some other celebrity. Henry IV. fell to my lot. I'm particularly interested in the case, and because I was wondering what effect the quiet of the woods would have I took your pulse and made those notes in the grove. It's a terribly absurd situation. I don't know how to apologize to you. I presume you thought me insane and tried to humor me."

"Precisely," said Barbara, and they both laughed heartily.

"At least, let me get my automobile and take you home," he said. "I presume you've had quite enough of the grove for one day."

"Thank you," said Barbara, "but it's only a step to where I am staying with my aunt, Mrs. Durgin."

"Mrs. Durgin's!" said the doctor. "Why, I spend half my evenings there."

"Oh, then you must be Dr. Dennett, my aunt's idol," said Barbara.

"A fallen idol, I fear," he returned, "when she hears of my latest escapade."

Three months later they sat one evening before the fireplace at Mrs. Durgin's.

"Really, Barbara," the doctor said, "I demand an answer."

Barbara lifted her downcast eyes and flushed becomingly.

"I suppose I should humor you, as I did once before, 'Henry IV,'" she said.

"I'm utterly uncontrollable when crossed," he laughed.

"Then," sighed Barbara, "for the sake of peace"— But at this point the sentence was interrupted.

Several Kinds of Sausages.

The Germans, in most instances, altogether discard bread crumbs for their sausages, and when they do use them moisten them with milk or water, but the Italians refuse to put any bread into their sausages, and they claim that their famous "Bolognese mortadella" is at once a more nourishing and a more economical sausage than the very best German wurst, inasmuch as the "mortadella" must be boiled three times before it is properly cooked, and the water in which it has been boiled constitutes a strong clear soup. The Romans make likewise a highly ambitious sausage, in which no kind of bread is allowed to enter. They call it "zampino," which is the foot and leg of young pork, the best of which is obtained from Modena.

A leg freshly salted is chosen and carefully skinned, the trotter being preserved; then the meat is finely minced and after being seasoned is replaced in the "zampino," which is tied with string and simmered in an oval pan for two hours. Wholly innocent of bread crumbs are also the renowned "cervelas" of Strassburg.

A View of Robespierre.

At the time of the destruction of the Bastille the most remarkable of the unfortunate wretches who had been confined within its walls was the Comte de Jorge, and he was brought to Mme. Tussaud that she might take a cast of his face. He had been incarcerated for thirty years, and when liberated he begged to be taken back to his prison. The people flocked in thousands to see the dungeons, and Mme. Tussaud was prevailed upon to accompany her uncle and a few friends for the same purpose. While descending the narrow stairs her foot slipped, and she was on the point of falling when she was saved by Robespierre, who held out his protecting hand and just prevented her from coming to the ground. "It would indeed have been a great pity if so young and pretty a patriot should have broken her neck in such a horrid place," said Robespierre, in his own peculiar complimentary style.—"Memoirs of Anna Maria Pickering."

Told In Jericho

Pap Perlins, Postmaster, Tells About a Tin Peddler and a Church Bell.

THE first meeting house built in Jericho had got along for five years without a bell when a tin peddler came along and had a talk with Deacon Sparrow and Uriah Goodspeed and others and got them excited over the subject.

"I'm telling you," said the peddler, "that nothing makes me feel so much like telling the truth and leaving off swear words as the sound of a church bell. It's the same with lots of other men. You want a bell on a church just as much as a man wants a hat on his head. If you don't have a bell you might as well put your preacher in a

A TIN PEDDLER CAME ALONG.

stable to preach. That same bell can also be rung for prayer meetings, fires, Fourth of July and funerals. It will come in handy to warn folks against mad dogs, and its wild notes will tell the people for a mile around when a savage bull has broke loose and taken to the roads. You can't make no mistake in getting a bell, while if you don't have one you'll be looked down on by the towns that have."

The peddler went his way, and there was talk and talk. After three or four days he came back, and there was more talk. Everybody had decided that it would be a good thing to get a bell, but no one knew just how to go to work to raise the money. It was for the peddler to show the way.

"It can be done as easy as falling off a log," he explained, "and you can have some fun over it at the same time. I'm going to lay up here for a couple of weeks while I paint my wagon, and I'll see you through."

His plan was to get a gallon jug and put a lot of beans into it. No one else should know how many. Everybody should pay 50 cents to guess, and when the guessing closed the one who came nearest to the number should get his half dollar back, and the rest of the money should go for a bell. Two or three of the deacons hung off a little, thinking the plan looked like a lottery, but after a day or two the thing was a go. Indeed Deacon Spooner, who was always considered a lucky man, planked down $2 and recorded four guesses, and the ball was started rolling. Inside of four days every man in Jericho had paid for at least one guess, and inside of a week most of the farmers for five miles around had caught the spirit. The peddler had charge of the money as well as the beans, and every evening there was a gathering at the postoffice to talk the thing over.

When you get a villager started he goes the whole hog. Deacon Spooner got enthusiastic and took three more guesses, and, not to be left behind, Deacon Harper and a dozen others saw the ante. Men who had taken only one guess went in for two and three, and every stranger who came to Jericho was pestered until he came down with a guess. If business flagged a little the tin peddler was on hand to say:

"Let the good work go right on and weary not in well doing. When that bell rings out of a Sunday morning it will be the voice of glad tidings, and you will all shout for joy. I never want to promise more than I can perform, but if Jericho real estate don't jump 25 per cent within a month after that bell goes dingdong then I'll never show my face here again."

After two weeks there were no more guesses to come in, and a meeting was arranged to count the money and the beans and send a committee up to Troy to buy the bell. Everybody turned out to the meeting. Deacon Spooner took charge. He didn't exactly know whether to open it with a Fourth of July oration or the singing of a hymn, but upon a hint from Silas Wigfall, who had just got over the measles and was feeling happy, he recited a poem and gave Christopher Columbus a certificate of character for sobriety.

Then the meeting waited for the peddler to show up, and while it waited Fearnought Pilgrim got up and started out to eulogize George Washington. He had been sorting over potatoes that day and had got things mixed. He said that Washington and Nero had gone down in history together and that the Father of His Country and Captain Kidd would never be forgotten while the fires of patriotism continued to burn. He was proceeding to compare Washington to Scipio when he was called to order and sat down with a jar that shook the hall.

Just about that time Lish Billings came sauntering in. It had been whispered around that he was the only man in Jericho who hadn't come with a guess, but nobody had dared to ask him. As soon as Deacon Spooner caught sight of him he said:

"I observe that Mr. Billings has just entered the hall. May I ask him to give us some information on the subject of church bells?"

"You may," answered Lish. "I've seen a dozen or two in my time, and they was always hung up in a tower or belfry."

"Well?"

"Well?"

"I am going to buy a bell for the meeting house, but I don't understand where you are going to hang it. Will it be to a fence or a post? There's no tower or belfry."

"By John, but he's right!" shouted the deacon after an awful silence. "We are getting a bell before we've got a belfry. Why didn't some of you thick headed people think of that?"

"Why didn't you?" replied a dozen voices in chorus.

"It wasn't my fault. I was bossing the bell, and I supposed some of you would look out for the other things. What are we going to do about it? It's no use to get a bell till we get a belfry."

"Perhaps the tin peddler can help us out," said some one, and there were shouts of "Peddler! Peddler!" from all over the hall. As he didn't stand up in response, Deacon Spooner held up his hand and said:

"Perhaps Mr. Billings will be kind enough to act as a committee of one to step across to the paint shop and bring the peddler over?"

"It wouldn't be any use," replied Lish with a grin on his face. "He left town half an hour ago, and he had a gait of fifteen miles an hour on him when he rattled over the bridge."

The people were benumbed for thirty seconds. Then they broke loose with a yell and began thumping one another, and it took some of them four weeks to get rid of their black eyes and skinned noses. Deacon Spooner lost four front teeth and most of his chin whiskers, and Fearnought Pilgrim had his nose knocked out of plumb and his ear bitten. Night closed down on a scene of carnage, and the sun came up on a picture of desolation, and it took the town ten years to recover its childish confidence in lightning rod men and tin peddlers.

M. QUAD.

Condensed Sentiment.

The English custom of abbreviating familiar phrases by using the initial letter of each word is one of the first to arouse the interest and occasionally the amusement of Americans.

"R. I. P.," signifying "Rest in peace," is frequently inscribed on monuments, and recently on a very old stone a tourist discovered an epitaph which read something like this:

Here lieth my beloved wife,
ELIZABETH ANNE.
Born —— Died ——
Let her R I P.
—Lippincott's Magazine.

Early Ingenuity.

"Whatever are you children doing?"

"Oh, we've found pa's false teeth, and we're trying to fit them on to the baby, 'cos he hasn't got any?"

Engagements.

Patience—There is a great difference between engagements.

Patrice—You mean between an engagement of armies and an engagement of a man and woman?

"Yes."

"Not much difference. The men always claim to get the worst of it."—Yonkers Statesman.

No Great Loss.

"I don't approve of suicide, of course."

"Of course not."

"No, but sometimes when I meet a self made man I feel it would be a good thing if he'd finish himself."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Awkward Mistake.

Mr. Gusch (looking at family portraits)—Ah, what a strong face your grandpa had. Was he a soldier?

Miss Thrush—Sir! Soldier? That isn't grandpa! That's grandma!—San Francisco Examiner.

To a Girl on a Dresden Plate.

Who were you? In your dainty day
Did you once tread a measure
And havoc with the beaus' hearts play—
Your whim their pleasure?

Did you look out above your fan
With piquant glances,
And make a willing slave of man
Between the dances?

Or lived you in some poet's brain—
An artist's fancy—
A beauty he could only feign
By necromancy?

Perhaps—poor chap—he loved you too.
Each graceful line a
Tribute to one he only knew
On Dresden china.

Where'er you lived your lacy life,
Each hour, each minute,
Brimming with love and laughter rife,
A man was in it!

So you won immortality—
Picture and ballad—
And, looking up, you now win me
Through lobster salad!
—Kate Masterson in New York Life.

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Oakland, Md.

THURSDAY, JULY 21, 1904.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS:

GEORGE A. PEARRE,

of Allegany County.

TAKING STOCK OF THE SITUATION.

THAT it will be a lively campaign is generally conceded. Both republicans and democrats are already making preliminary arrangements for the systematic campaigning to follow later on. There is no lack of confidence on either side, and among republican leaders, especially, there seems to be a feeling of unusual hopefulness. While a wave of hope seems to be sweeping over the democrats of the eastern section of the country it is not causing a receding tide of confidence among the republicans by any means. After the first shock of surprise ever the outcome of their adversary's national convention the republican managers have been taking stock of the situation and outlook, and it is only truthful representation of the actual state of affairs to say that the republican leaders are not in a state of alarm. It will not only be an interesting but a vigorous campaign, and those best informed claim that there is no cause for alarm regarding either the republican national or congressional tickets. Republicans place their main reliance, as stated by a leading worker, to be mainly based upon these elements:

"The undoubted widespread popularity of Roosevelt with the masses, and consequently, the unlikelihood of the voters exchanging a known and approved candidate for an unknown, all other things being equal.

"Second, the fact that there is no vital question at issue between the parties, the differences being largely shadings of opinion on tariff revision, its extent and method of undertaking

"Third, the likelihood of our being able to convince the voters of the wisdom of letting well enough alone in these conditions, rather than to experiment with new men and uncertain policies.

"Fourth, confidence in our ability to show that the democratic party is still unsound at heart on the financial question, and that, notwithstanding the declaration of the head of the party, recent events have demonstrated that the rank and file are not weaned from their silver idols."

EVERY time the Democratic party is faced with its record on a living issue it pleads the statute of limitations.

THE Democratic party occupies much the same position as the man who has sold his body to the physicians for experimental purposes.

"MR. CORTELYOU has done nothing in his life for which he has to apologize," said one of his biographers. That finally disposes of the charge that he ever voted the Democratic ticket.

BRYAN predicts that a campaign with Parker as the candidate would "begin with a foot race and end with a rout." The country feels the same way and refuses to be alarmed over prospects of a change of administration.

THE Census bureau reports that there are 5,000 pianos in the farm houses of one county in Kansas. In Democratic times the Census takers find mortgages instead of pianos in the houses of the nation.

"THERE was a deficit of $38,047,247 during the first year of the Dingley tariff," shouts a Democratic organ. That's true, but since the Dingley schedules went into effect the country has paid the expenses of a war with Spain and produced a surplus of $125,000,000, exclusive of the $50,000,000 paid for the Panama canal franchise. It is never safe for a Democrat to quote figures.

THE Democratic platform demands that the army be reduced to "a point historically demonstrated to be safe and sufficient." The army having already been reduced from 100,000 to 40,000, the Democratic demand can be safely consigned to the pigeon hole labeled "specious flubdubbery."

A STRANGE SPEECH TO CHEER.

Captain Richmond P. Hobson, in addressing the Democratic National Convention, made these observations,

"When we face the great internal problems, with combinations affecting vast numbers of workingmen and corporations aggregating great quantities of capital, their interest seeming apparently to conflict, when local peace is sometimes affected, it is of the utmost importance that our public servants should legislate wisely and justly, so that no lawful person or combination of persons may be interfered with. Aye, there should be neither intimidation nor menace from labor, nor bribery or unique influence from capital. Aye, and when the laws are enacted there must be no wavering in their execution. They should be executed impartially and fearlessly. And yet in the face of this situation we find the party in power afraid really to take hold of the questions of labor. *Tell me what President has ever been brave enough to enforce the law against a labor union violator? It was a Democratic President.*"

It is natural, perhaps, that Captain Hobson, educated to the profession of arms, should sympathize with the quick and ruthless employment of force as a solvent of the labor problem, but it is remarkable that his praise of Cleveland for invading a sovereign State, despite the protest of its Governor, in order to aid capital against labor, should be applauded by a national gathering of Democrats. The Pulishers' Press News Association says:

"Hobson was loudly cheered when he said it was a Democratic President who alone had been brave enough to enforce the laws against labor unions."

The one feature of President Roosevelt's administration which most deserves the approval of men of heart, judgment and patriotism was his settlement of the coal strike by consultation, conciliation and arbitration. That act shines out nobly in contrast with Cleveland's military raid into Chicago against the railroad strikers. A feat for which he won the lasting gratitude of every trust in the country

In charity it must be supposed that the St. Louis Convention did not hear exactly what Captain Hobson was saying. As for that heroic young man himself, it is to be regretted that he abandoned the fighter's trade. He is out of place in civil life, and particularly as a spokesman for Democrats.

PARKER THE TRUSTS' MAN.

The national campaign is very young, and yet signs multiply that the Standard Oil Co. and other great interests peculiarly indentified with trust finance are against President Roosevelt. The prominence of August Belmont, the banker, in Parker's behalf at [St. Louis speaks for itself. Then there is P. M. McCarren, another of Parker's managers, who is so zealous in his labors for the "money power" that Mr. W. R. Hearst is compelled to serve notice through his papers that while the latter papers will support the ticket McCarren is not a fit campaign manager for a Democratic candidate, being a lobbyist for the trusts and in the pay of the Standard Oil Co.

But this is not the whole story. A few days ago the Wall Street *Journal* the most representative Wall street paper published, asserted that "the hatred of high finance for President Roosevelt is undiminished," and that "very confident assertions are made by local Democratic politicians that there will be any amount of Standard Oil money for Judge Parker." And now, most significant of all, the New York *Herald* on Saturday stated that William G. Rockefeller, having been appointed a member of the campaign committee of the Union League Club, a Republican organization, whose president is Cornelius N. Bliss, treasurer of the Republican national committee, has declined to serve.

Taken in connection with President Roosevelt's avowed and unmistakable position that the trusts must be forced to obey the laws just as well as the humblest citizens, these indications leave no room for doubt that Parker is the trust's candidate. Can they elect him, with all their money? There is only one answer to this question in the mind of anybody who has faith in the honesty and intelligence of the mass of American people.

Quarterly Meeting.

Rev. W. R. Cunningham, of the United Brethren church, announces that quarterly meeting services will be held at Underwood church Saturday and Sunday, July 23rd and 24th. On the latter day a basket meeting will be a feature. Rev Cunningham extends an invitation to the public generally to attend.

FOR SALE—Five driving, saddle and work horses. Apply Hotel Livery and Feed Stable, located back of Loch Lynn Heights Hotel, Loch Lynn, Md. 19-4t.

MR. FINDLAY ON PARTIES' MERITS.

What Republicans and Democrats Stand For—Former Party of Deeds.

"I think that former Secretary Root's convention speech nominating President Roosevelt may be taken as a fair representative of the Republican party," said Hon. John V. L. Findlay Saturday, "and on the other hand the speech of Mr. Littleton nominating Mr. Parker is a fit representative of the Democratic party. One was a calm, dignified and logical appeal to the record of the Republicans, and the other, particularly in its opening, was a wild, hysterical and strained rhetorical rhapsody, standing for nothing but windy and wordy declamation.

"The Republican party is a party of deeds, and hence Mr. Root was in a large measure, an historian, whereas Mr. Littleton, as representing the Democratic party, which is simply a party of words, was nothing but a rhetorician, and by the limitations to which he was subjected could have been nothing more. Roosevelt as a man of deeds is a fit representative of his party, and Parker, as a man who has never done anything but write opinions, is also a proper representative of the Democratic party.

"When I say this, I do not forget Judge Parker's famous telegram, which has been so much lauded as an act of sublime heroism, more so than Roosevelt's charge up San Juan Hill or the late settlement of the labor strike, or the Venezuelan question, or any of the illustrious deeds with which his name is imperishably associated and all of which, according to the Democratic journals, have been thrown into the shade by this audacious telegram. I would be the last person to depreciate genuine boldness and straightforwardness in a public man, for of such characteristics there is a great dearth in the land, but was this a genuinely bold or straightforward act?

"I agree with Mr. Bryan in his comments on it, and think it it very clear that if he had made the announcement before the nomination was made he would not have been nominated at all; but once nominated he knew it would be death to the party to turn him down, and no new nomination under the circumstances was possible.

"I dont think that he can object to having Bryan quoted as an authority against him, because Bryan claims and by thousands of Democrats is believed to be the straightest Democrat in the party, besides, Parker voted twice for Bryan.

"The country has had too recently under Cleveland a taste of what Democratic rule means, and that taste is too bitter in its mouth yet for Parker to get the benefit of a desire for change which is the uppermost motive in the breasts of a certain class of voters. I look to see Roosevelt and Fairbanks elected by a large majority. The country is reasonably prosperous, and the Democrats certainly give no promises in their platform why it will be any more so if they should elect their ticket. They are not even agreed on the tariff, which the platform is foolish enough to denounce as robbery. Imperialism is a dead issue, and Parker has been nominated on the theory that more money can be collected out of Wall street for his campaign than Roosevelt can command.

"This stamps the Democratic party at once as the friend of the money power and the enemy of labor from the Democratic standpoint. The inconsistency and hypocrisy of it is manifest, and, therefore, the trust buscers have not much to keep their zeal warm for the ticket. The Republicans have had all of the 44 years since the war, with the exception of Cleveland's eight, and it looks to me that we were about to add four more to this brilliant record by the election of a President who is a worthy successor to any man who ever sat in the Presidential chair."

Killed While En Route Home.

Carl Powell, aged 15, son of Amos Powell, of Grafton, was struck by a train at Newburg early Monday morning and instantly killed. The lad left home with the Gentry shows some days ago, and was on his way home when killed.

Lutheran Church Services.

Services at St. Mark's Lutheran ch. as follows: Prayer service every Wednesday at 7.30 p. m.; Catechize every Saturday, 2.00 p. m; Sabbath School, 9.30 p. m.; Christian Endeavor, Sunday, 7.00 p. m.; Preaching services next Sabbath at 10.30 a. m., and 8:00 p. m.

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WHICH WILL BE THE PROGRESSIVE COUNTIES?

The Highway Division of the State Geological Survey has done well to issue, in attractive pamphlet form, a brief statement of the purposes and mode of operation of the State Aid Road Law passed by the Legislature at its last session. The pamphlet, after summarizing the objects and methods of the law, gives the law itself in full; and appended to it is a page, perforated for detachment, containing a blank form of application to the Highway Division for such surveys and plans as may be necessary for the purpose of making specifications and estimates of cost for any proposed road improvement, the application to be signed by the Board of County Commissioners. The Highway Division points out in its pamphlet that as the law "does not become operative until January 1, 1905, there is an opportunity in the meantime for the various Boards of County Commissioners to take up the preliminary work in connection with the selection of the road to be first built," and that "these preliminary araangements take much time, and if they are delayed until the first of the year much valnable time will be lost and little progress will be made the first season." It also calls attention to the fact that "any county applying in season to have its surveys made during the present year will gain the advantage of having the full cost of the surveys paid by the State in the end, while one-half of the cost of the surveys made after January 1, 1905, must be borne permanently by the county, as stated in Sections 5 and 10 of the act."

There should be a healthy rivalry among the counties of Maryland to avail themselves of the liberal, and yet not pauperizing, provisions of the road act. The question of its constitutionality should not be permitted to interfere with the taking of the preliminary steps suggested by the Highway Division; if the law should be pronounced unconstitutional, no harm will have been done, while if it stands the test of the courts the good work will have been but a step forward. In any case, moreover, there is every reason to believe that the constitutional amendment legitimating such appropriations as are called for in the law will be approved by the people at election of 1905; and, though the work will be postponed one year if it has to wait for this action, yet the fixing upon a define line at present will conduce to its prompt prosecution when the law does come into operation. There is no reason why any county interested in its own progress should delay in making its wishes known, and putting them in the way of fulfillment. In nothing can a county show its progressive spirit more unmistakably than in than in manifesting its readiness and eagerness to provide itself with that essential of a flourishing community, good roads.

The law gives every county an equal chance in securing the co-operation of the State. The amount of aid receivable by any county is in direct proportion to the public-road mileage of the county as compared with the total of such mileage for the State. If less than this quota is taken by any county, the remainder is put down again for the general fund, to be re-apportioned among the other counties that are willing to pay half the cost on all the improved roads they can get under the law may thus be benefited to a point beyond their original share, while less progressive or public-spirited counties will lose the corresponding part of their possible benefits. The operation of the scheme will result in great benefit, to the State as a whole, provided the various counties show the spirit that is to be expected. It must be remembered that the thing contemplated is not a mere local improvement here and there, but the gradual building of a system of good roads forming a network embracing the entire State. The application for State aid must in each instance be approved by the State commission on the ground that the road in question is "one of general public convenience." With the administration of the law thus in excellent hands, and with the clear purpose in view of making a genuine advance in the State's facilities for communication and transportation in its country districts, there should be an eager and general acceptance by the County Commissioners of the opportunity for public improvement offered by the road law. —Baltimore News.

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FROM THE PHILIPPINES.

Prof. Chas. E. Hoye Tells of a Summer Resort On the Island.

BAGIO, BENGUET PROV., P. I. May 1, 1904.

To the Editor of The Republican:

Perhaps a few lines from a Philippine "summer resort" will be of interest to the people of the famous resorts of Garrett county.

During March, April and May, our warmest months, the schools of the Islands are closed for vacation, so in April we sailed from Manila on the Government boat 150 miles north, then traveled ten miles east by carriage to the foot of the mountains; here we secured a chair and four Igorrote men to carry Mrs. Hoye and the baby and two men to carry baggage, while I rode a little native pony when the trail was not too steep. So equipped we began our 24 mile journey up to the top of the principal mountain range of Luzon where roads are unknown and almost all transportation is on the backs of naked savages.

Bagio is a new town, situated in a hilly pine and grass covered country 5000 feet above sea level—a 5000 foot rise within 30 miles makes a pretty steep climb.

The difference in climate! In one day we went from a sweltering tropical summer to a climate resembling summer time at Oakland, only much cooler. I sleep under two heavy woolen blankets, and my wife can't go out walking during the day without a wrap.

In the town is a Government sanitarium, constabulary post, a new Episcopal church, a hotel and a few American and native houses and huts. Rates at the Sanitarium to Government employes are $1.00 and $1.50 per day, and at the hotel $2.00; the former is full, so we are at the hotel. Bagio is the summer capital of the Islands and Gov. Wright and the Commission are here now.

This mountain country is thinly populated by a few American miners and a native tribe called Igorrotes, who the Spanish vainly tried to civilize and Christianize. The natives are interesting because they represent "humanity in the rough." They are remarkably strong and hardy, though like all Filipinos, small compared with Americans. When working the men wear no clothing except a gee string around the loins, but the women are better dressed. A man may wear a kind of coat or shirt when the weather is cool but it is a tribal custom to let the legs go bare; men never wear trousers. Each member of a family has a home made blanket in which he sleeps by a fire on the floor at night and wears over his shoulders in the daytime when he feels cool. They are the dirtiest people I have seen; the water in the streams is always rather cold so they never bathe.

Naturally the new educational system is rather backward here but I visited the school last week and saw one hundred and twenty boys busily studying English; these pupils come from all parts of this province; they are housed, fed, supplied with a red blanket each and books by the Government and taught by American teachers. Girls do not come to school because they do most of the work both in and out of the house.

Some of your readers perhaps think the Filipinos should be given independence or at least self government.

Well but—

Yesterday I saw a public town document granting a license; it was written by the town secretary, an Ilocano Filipino and signed by the Igorrote Presidente or Mayor; the signature was made by "his honor" putting his right thumb in ink and then making an impression on the paper with his thumb, leaving a blot.

All Igorrote officials sign with a thumb print as they cannot write.

Again, I was in court last week. Within fifteen minutes I heard five languages used, viz, English, Spanish, Ilocano, Tagalog and Igorrote, There were four interpreters.

Very respectfully,
CHARLES E. HOYE.

P. S.—I have been transferred to Pasay, Rizal, a suburb of Manila, where I shall be engaged as supervising principal of schools.

C. E. H.

A Young Lawyer's Tragic Death.

Raphael Hayden, a young attorney of Fairmont, fell from a window of his office into a pit and was killed instantly, his neck and arms being broken. The distance he fell was about 35 feet. He served several years as private secretary to Chief Justice Waite, of the United States Supreme Court. He was 35 years old.

Florida Fruit And Truck Lands.

The Manatee section of the West Coast of Florida, below the frost line, presents golden opportunities for the trucker and fruit-grower. Descriptive pamphlets mailed free. The Seaboard Air Line Ry. offers the best service to the South and Southwest. For information address W. E. Conklyn, Gen. Agt. 1411 Chestnut St. Philadelphia. Aug. 1.

Subscribe for THE REPUBLICAN.

BLOOMINGTON.

Mr. James Green, Auditor of the Wabash Railroad company, with headquarters at Baltimore, arrived in town Sunday morning to spend his vacation with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. B. B. Green, of Brantsburg.

The members of the Sunday School of St. James P. E. Church, Westernport, Rev. Williams, pastor, came up on the accommodasion train Wednesday morning to hold their annual outing and pic-nic in Borderside grove. They had hardly gotten on the grounds when a severe thunder storm came up, dampened the grass and stopped all the fun and amusements of the little ones.

The announcement of the marriage of Mr. Herbert Price and Miss Daisy Elliott, which took place at Cumberland on the 7th of last February, was given to the public on last Tuesday morning and created a great surprise to the relatives and friends of the bride and groom. The marriage was a well kept secret as not one of their friends and acquaintances regarded the attention displayed by one for the other to be more than those of an ordinary friendly character. The groom, well known and popular, is a son of Rev. Price of Baltimore, who some years ago filled the M. E. pulpit at this place. The bride, a handsome lady, is the oldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Adam Elliott, and comes from a prominent family in this vicinity. The happy pair are now boarding with Mrs. Daniel Raley preparatory to housekeeping as soon as a suitable house can be secured.

The work at the Pattison mine is almost entirely suspended and times become so dull in the coal business that a number of the employes have obtained employment at other places.

Janie, the little four year old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Portess, an English family living at Seldom Seen, while playing in the high grass near her home on last Thursday afternoon about 5 o'clock was bitten on the left ankle by a supposed copperhead snake. The reptile was not seen but the symptoms became so severe that the physician and friends concluded that the bite inflicted was of a very poisonous nature. The limb and entire left side commenced to swell immediately after the child was bitten and by the next morning presented a horrible sight. For a few days she was in a critical condition and life dispaired of, but we are glad to note a decided improvement since Sunday and her ultimate recovery assured.

Antonio Schleigheldo, an Italian No. 162 trackman on the B. & O., was bitten by a copperhead snake shortly after going to work on Friday morning. He was working about a mile west of town near Pattison's mine and was in the act of turning a crosstie when the snake, which lay coiled up near the tie, struck him fairly in the left hand. The Italian was frightened so badly he did not stop to kill the snake, but ran to a doctor. Notwithstanding prompt and heroic treatment his left hand, arm and side swelled to an enormous size. Thanks to a plentiful supply of snake bite remedies and a liberal and generous use of the same under the direction of Dr. Kemp, the Italy-man still survives.

The M. E. Sunday School will hold its annual picnic in Brydon's grove on July 28th.

THE JUDGE.

Judge Parker on a summer's day
Raked the meadows sweet with hay.
Beneath his bonnet buzzed the bee
Whose other name was Democracy.
Raking, he thought, and within him stirred.
Though—but he would not say a word.
Thoughts that he scarcely dared to own
Of something better than he had known.
But as he looked to the summer sky
A messenger came sauntering by.
"A telegram," said the kid. "By gee!
For A. B. Parker." The Judge said "me."
"Dear Judge: You're it if you don't object.
Please wire reply. [Signed] Hill. [COLLECT]."
"Thanks," wired the Judge. "Democracy:
I do accept it. [Signed] A. B. P."
"Aha!" said the sage of fair Esopus,
"I guess this is my magnum opus.
Proverbial silence must now be broke,
Though silence is golden—that ai no joke.
And of all glad words that e'er were writ,
The gladdest are those: "Boys, I am it."
Hooray for party! Hooray for Judge!
Hooray for the message that made him budge!

—Chicago Journal.

M. C. HINEBAUGH, M. D.,
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OAKLAND, MD.

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OAKLAND, MD.

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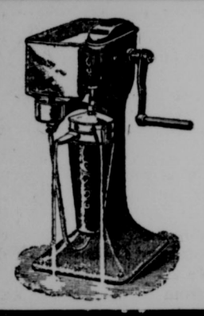

Why Make Poor Butter?

A little dirt taints butter—lowers the grade—reduces the price. Separators full of bowl complications are dangerous—very hard to clean—hurt the butter.

TUBULAR SEPARATORS

Have no bowl contraptions—have outgrown them. **Just a simple tubular bowl—THAT GETS ALL THE CREAM**—don't chop and froth it—can be **thoroughly clerned in one minute.** Let me show you and give you interesting facts.

J. E. GNAGEY, Accident, Md.

MRS. M. D. H. TAYLOR,
SECOND STREET.

COME — LOOK!

at our new line of

LADIES' NECKWEAR,

We have just received from the East.

Peggy's come from Paris Town,
Brought along sweet Buster Brown.
Peggy fair and Buster gay,
Come and call on them today.

MRS. M. D. H. TAYLOR.

LOCAL AND OTHERWISE

Incidents and Events at Home and Nearby—Personal Mention, Etc.

FOR RENT—Furnished house of six rooms. Apply to this office.

John B. Harmon Esq., of Bittinger, was a visitor to Oakland Tuesday.

Miss Nell Betts, of Frostburg, is in Oakland as the guest of Miss Virginia Johnson.

Mrs. Martha Kern, of McMechen, West Va., is here visiting her sister, Mrs. D. H. Loar.

United States Senator Nathan B. Scott, of West Virginia, is registered at the Deer Park Hotel.

Miss Grace Robinson, of Baltimore, is in Oakland visiting the family of her brother Dr. J. G. Robinson.

Mr. J. M. Orr went to Philadelphia Thursday night on business, returning to Oakland Sunday morning.

Mr. R. A. C. Howard, of Bloomington, was here Tuesday on business and also seeing many of his friends.

Miss Rose Mitchell will go to Frostburg Saturday where she will visit Miss Marguerite Davis a few days.

Mrs. V. V. Washburne left Oakland Monday morning for a visit of a few weeks to her parents at Brunswick, Md.

This office acknowledges pleasent calls made it Tuesday by Messrs. C. W. Harvey and Isaac Moon, of near Blaine, W. Va.

Senator and Mrs. U. G. Palmer, accompanied by their son Ulysses, of Hutton, were visitors to Oakland Tuesday afternoon.

Miss Mayme Gesner, of Annapolis, arrived here Tuesday afternoon from her home and will remain here indefinitely as the guest of friends.

Miss Sue Berry, of Alaska, West Va., arrived in Oakland last week. She will remain through the summer, with her aunt, Mrs. Benj. Ison.

Mr. Abram Lawton, of Lonaconing, came up to Oakland last Saturday and spent the day here with his mother, Mrs. Margaret Lawton, and other relatives.

Mr. Fred. A. Thayer and family, Mr. E. H. Sincell and family and Dr. E. J. M. Button returned to Oakland Saturday evening last from a camping trip of ten days along the Cheat River ten miles south of Aurora, West Va., where rare sport was enjoyed in fishing and boating.

Messrs. Edward J. and L. C. Hamill, accompanied by their sister, Mrs. Hutson, of near Blaine, were in Oakland Monday and Tuesday on business.

Prof. Leo J. Rasche of Grafton, came down to Oakland Saturday night from that city and remained in Oakland over Sunday visiting his mother and other relatives.

Mr. Charles Whitmore, of Kendall, came up to Oakland Tuesday afternoon and after seeing the sights of the show here that day returned home yesterday.

In the Garrett Memorial church Sunday morning at 11 o'clock Rev. John A. McClelland, of Topsham, Vermont, will preach. A cordial invitation is extended to all to attend.

Col. George A. Pearre, with Mrs. Pearre and Mr. Wallace McKaig, is now in the Tyrolean Alps, Austria. Col. Pearre is steadily regaining his health. He will return in September.

Dr. E. H. Bartlett and Mrs. Dr. Carr, of Cumberland, left Oakland yesterday afternoon on train No. 55 for St. Louis, where they will become the guests of the former's daughter, Mrs. Roger.

A. D. Naylor & Co., have just received another car load of the famous Turnbull Wagons—the lightest running wagon on the market. A special offer on a few hay rakes and mowers to close them out. 3t.

B. & O. Relief Agent George Bunker, of Cumberland, is in Oakland to relieve Agent Washburne who will take a vacation of a month by visiting relatives and friends at Brunswick and other points.

Service on the rural free delivery route running from Oakland to Frush's Mill over in Preston county, West Va, was inaugurated Saturday, when the first mail was belivered by Chas. J. Newman.

Mrs. Boddy has transferred the guests at "The Glades to "The Oakland," and all Glades Hotel patrons will be accommodated at "The Oakland" for the balance of the season, when she will reopen "The Glades."

Editor Bolden of the *Sentinal*, accompanied by his wife and sons, departed this afternoon on No. 46 for Crellin, Md., where they will spend a few days as the guests of Mrs. B.'s brother, Ed. M. Spedden and family. Mr. B. has been looking forward very interestedly to a few days vacation from his duties in the *Sentinel* office. —Grafton Sentinel.

MOUNTAIN LAKE COMMUNITY.

Capt. James A. Hayden Elected Fifth Member of the Community.

The affairs of the Mountain Lake Park Community and the Mountain Lake Park Association over which there has been for two or three years past a contention between a portion of the lot owners of the Park and the Association, have been amicably adjusted and everything now has a rosy look for the future.

At the Community meeting held last Wednesday when the property owners elected two members of the Annual Committee and the following day when the Association elected two members of the Committee the way was paved for the settlement of the differences then existing. The Community members elected Dr. Laughlin and Truman Casteel and the Association chose as its representatives on the municipal board Messrs. L. P. Carr and A. D. Naylor. These four members met Monday evening and selected unanimously as the fifth member of the Annual Committee Capt. James A. Hayden, thus giving residents of the Park or those residing within the confines of the county a majority.

The Committee selected as its president Mr. Carr and as its secretary Dr. Laughlin.

The other officers who were elected at the Cummunity meeting last week were Mr. E. E. Friend, treasurer; J. L. Echard, street supervisor, and Mr. H. E. May, policeman.

Col. John W. Avirett has recovered sufficiently from his recent accident to sail for Boston via the M. & M. steamer Howard, which left Baltimore Monday evening. He is accompanied by Mrs. Avirett.

Mr. W. H. Spedden, of Fairmont, accompanied by his two little daughters, Ruth and Jane, came to Oakland Saturday and remained until Tuesday afternoon visiting Mrs. William Hinebaugh and other relatives.

Mrs. W. H. Harris and family of Washington, arrived here Saturday afternoon and are occupying the residence of Mr. G. A. Fraley on Oak street for the summer. Mr. Fraley and family will reside in the Presbyterian manse during the occupancy of their home by Mrs. Harris.

Mr. William T. Ravenscraft, of Denver, Col., arrived here from his home Saturday morning and is visiting his parents, Dr. and Mrs. W. H. Ravenscraft on Third street. After a stay of a few days he with his wife and daughter, who are also visiting here, will go over near Pittsburg to visit other relatives.

Lupton Frantz, who came to town yesterday from St. Louis, says that Jim Lazelle, formerly of town, is boxing preliminaries at the West End Atheletic Club, St. Louis. "Lup" has been doing the same kind of work out there, and has a broken arm, the result of a hard fall in the ring.—Connellsville Courier.

A very handsome and massive monument has been erected on the Spedden burial lot in the cemetery here. The monument is dark granite with markers for the graves of the same stone and is a very handsome piece of work. The monument was erected as a memorial to Mr. and Mrs. Spedden by their surviving children.

Our Bloomington letter this week contains a number of newsy items among them being the miraculous restoration of a little child which had been bitten by a supposedly copper head snake and the account of a similar occurrence to an Italian trackman employed on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at Pettison's mine, a mile west of Bloomington.

Rev. S. M. Miller, who for two years served the Presbyterian congregation in Oakland, and Terra Alta as pastor, resigned his charge several weeks ago, taking effect on July 1st, leaving a few days later for his old home near Martinsburg to which point his family followed on Monday morning. Rev. Miller and his estimable wife and family leave behind them in Oakland many warm friends who regret their departure.

Long John Chaney, of the vicinity of Avilton, Garrett county, came down Monday, four days ahead, and at 2 o'clock yesterday his preparations to attend the show were complete. A number of people along his route had not heard that a show in Frostburg was impending until they saw him pass. —Misses May Wonn, of Milwaukee, Wis., and Josie Robinson, of Oakland, Md., were the guests of Mrs. Edward L. Betz this week. —J. O. Carey, of Hunterville, W. Va., who left Frostburg 20 years ago, is visiting his father Daniel Carey, of Garrett county, 92 years of age. Mr. Carey is superintendent of the St. Lawrence Lumber Co., one of the largest concerns in that section. The daily output is 125,000 feet of stock lumber. Company employs 300 men at the mill and in the woods. While in Frostburg Mr. Carey, with his wife and four charming daughters, are the guests of his brother-in-law, ex-Tax Collecter. John N. Layman. Mr. Carey is a prominent Free Mason of West Va. and held in high esteem by the St. Lawrence Lumber company.—Frostburg Journal.

AN IMMERSE METEOR

Found at Mountain Lake Park—Pronounced Genuine by An Authority.

A few drys ago Mr. R. G. Richardson, of Keyser, W. Va., who owns a cottage at Mountain Lake Park, arrived there in company with his wife and upon going to the house was surprised to see an object resembling a huge turtle resting upon his front porch. For some time he was at a loss to know what the object was or how it came there but was finally enlightened by a geologist from the Smithsonian Institute at Washington, who is staying at the Park, who pronounced it as being a meteor.

The meteor is steel gray in color, almost perfectly smooth and at night gives off a glowing light. It is as hard as flint and its weight is estimated at five hundred pounds.

The geologist in question explained also how the meteor came to be in the position in which it was found by saying that in descending it described a circular or spinning motion and the attraction of the earth upon it was counterbalanced by the attraction in the heavens and when about to strike the earth it had almost ceased moving, thus gently settling upon the porch with out doing the structure any damage.

The meteor is probably the largest that ever fell in this latitude. Further north, however, they became larger. Lieut. Peary, who explored the Arctic region, reported to the Washington authorities that he found one which he estimated to weigh a hundred tons.

An effort is being made by the Smithsonian authorities to get possession of the meteor at the Park and place it in the National Museum.

Died.

DEBERRY—After a protracted illness extending over a period of two years, Sarah Emma, aged 28 years, three months and three days, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Clark DeBerry of near Oakland, died on Friday, July 15th, 1904. The deceased lady had taught in the public school of the county for six years prior to her illness and had won the respect and high esteem of a large number of friends and acquaintances. She was a most excellent lady and a devout Christian. She leaves surviving her a father and mother, three brothers and six sisters to mourn the loss of this loved one. The funeral services were held at the home Sunday afternoon being conducted by Rev. Dr. Scott, pastor of St. Paul's M. E. church, assisted by Rev. John M. Davis. Miss DeBerry had been a consistent member of the church for ten years. As a mark of the respect in which Miss DeBerry was held the funeral was attended by a very large gathering of relatives and friends. After the services at the house the remains were interred in the family burial ground beside those of her brother Arthur who died a little over a year ago.

YOMMER—At the home of his parents at Jennings, this county, Martin Luther, aged 10 years nine months and eleven days, son of Mr. and Mrs. George Yommer, on July 6th. The funeral took place the following Friday, being conducted by Rev. E. S. Johnston, with interment at Grantsville.

Mr. M. H. McKinzie of near Finzel, Md., was in town Monday. "Mose" has become a farmer and finds that peaceful calling just suited to his temperament, but his interest in the mining situation is as keen as ever. He is adding to his poultry but has some trouble with the crows and foxes. One of the latter gobbled an entire brood of chicks and next day came back and dined on the old hen. "Mose" has had heavily loaded shot guns ready for that fox. On the whole he is better off now than he was as a miner.—Meyersdale Commercial.

The Rev. J. B. Shoup, who according to the newspapers, is now performing a walking feat from Cumberland, Md., to St. Louis via the old National Road, is well known in Somerset county. He served several Lutheran pastorates in this county in the early 80's. He is a pulpit orator of more than usual ability. While serving the Rockwood congregation he built a new church at Markleton. The subscriptions and dedicatory contributions did not cover the cost of the church by a considerable amount. The local membership did not exceed a half dozen, and the Rev. Shoup, who was then in the prime of life—of giant strength and cast in heroic mold—took a contract of cutting pulp wood to earn by his own hands the amount of the deficiency and prevent the sale of the church for the remaining debt, which he did by almost a year of strenuous labor. His St. Louis trip is a mild circumstance compared with the Markleton exploit.—Johnstown Tribune.

Shooting at Fairmont.

W. L. Protzman, a prominent business man, shot and then stabbed David Wilson for speaking insultingly of his daughter at Fairmont, W. Va. Wilson's recovery is doubtful. Protzman is under arrest.

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Feed and Flour

We Keep Cersota and Christian's Best Flour, the best flour on earth, in Wood	$5.90
In Paper	5.75
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" " 2 " " "	1.30
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Best Timothy Hay, per 100	.80
" Straw, "	.50
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Special Prices on Large Amounts.

Yours, to please,

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REAL ESTATE, LOANS, INSURANCE,

Mountain Lake Park, Md.

LIFE, ACCIDENT, HEALTH AND FIRE INSURANCE.

I sell Farms, Dwelling and Business Houses, Hotels, Lots, Coal, Timber and Oil Lands anywhere in Garrett county, Maryland.

Special attention given to Renting and Selling Mountain Lake Park, Loch Lynn and Oakland property.
I have some attractive Bargains in Houses and Lots in Loch Lynn.

OFFICE IN THE NEWS BUILDING.

WILL ERECT STORE BUILDING.

Merchant John W. Hart Preparing to Build On Present Site of Store.

Mr. John W. Hart, whose store is well known to all, is making preparations to erect upon the present site of his building a large and modern structure which will more nearly answer the needs of his business.

Mr. Hart has rented the old post-office building into which he will begin the removal of his goods this week so that during the building operations business will not be interrupted.

Along with Mr. Hart's building an office building for the *Journal* will also be erected.

Strayed or Stolen.

On July 5th from near Bittinger, Garrett county, a dark brown mare, with very little white in forehead, weighing about 1100 pounds. The animal had been recently shod, is clean limbed and paces a little when under the saddle. Direct any information to Jacob Fazenbaker, Bittinger, Md.

Bargains at Cheap John's.

He is selling out his whole stock at cost to take charge of a store east. Croquets sets, base ball goods, toys of all kinds, etc. 1t.

23D ANNUAL

Re-Union and Excursion, Y. M. C. A.

TO

ISLAND PARK,

Harper's Ferry.

Round Trip $1.75 from OAKLAND,

THURSDAY, JULY 28.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD

Train leaves at 6.31 a. m.

REV. A. F. CAMPBELL and
REV. E. E. BAILEY,
Speakers of the day.

MUSIC BY B. & O. CONCERT BAND.

For tickets, etc., call on Agents.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD

CHEAP EXCURSIONS

TO THE

St. Louis World's Fair,

July 21, 28,

Only $14.50 Round Trip from OAKLAND.

Tickets will be good going in coaches only on specified trains.

Returning, tickets will be good in coaches only on regular trains, leaving St. Louis not later than ten days, including date of sale.

Call on Ticket Agent for time of train and full information.

Baltimore & Ohio R. R.

The "Nation's Highway" and "SHORTEST ROUTE"

TO THE

WORLD'S FAIR,

ST. LOUIS.

Three THROUGH Trains DAILY

Vestibuled throughout with Pullman Sleeping Cars, Observation Cars and Dining Cars,

VIA CINCINNATI.

SEASON, SIXTY-DAY and FIFTEEN DAY EXCURSION TICKETS ON SALE AT VERY LOW RATES.

CHEAP COACH EXCURSIONS

From all Stations Announced From Time to Time.

Ask ticket agents for descriptive World's Fair folder, boarding-house and hotel booklet, guide maps and full information. tf.

To Close Out A Lot of Goods, We will Sell You

$1.25 Straw Hats for	90c.
.75 " " "	50c.
.50 " " "	40c.

ALSO—

12½c Percales,	10c.
20c. Silk Ginghams,	15c.
50c. Dress Shirts,	40c.
25c. Bonnets,	20c.
25c. White Goods,	20c.
20c. " "	15c.
16c. " "	12½c.
12½c. Dot Pique,	10c.

Great reduction in Dress Goods and Ladies' Muslin Underwear.

AT TOWNSHEND'S.

VOICE AND VIOLIN

By W. W. Hines

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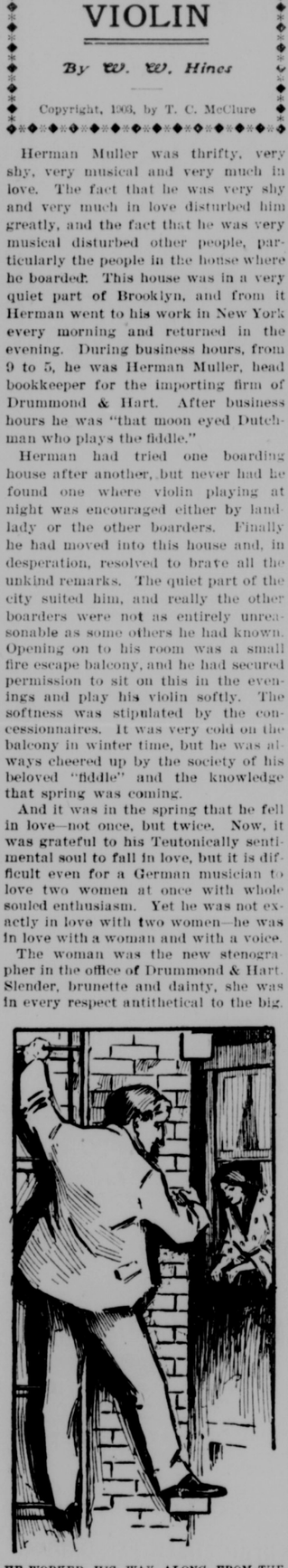
Herman Muller was thrifty, very shy, very musical and very much in love. The fact that he was very shy and very much in love disturbed him greatly, and the fact that he was very musical disturbed other people, particularly the people in the house where he boarded. This house was in a very quiet part of Brooklyn, and from it Herman went to his work in New York every morning and returned in the evening. During business hours, from 9 to 5, he was Herman Muller, head bookkeeper for the importing firm of Drummond & Hart. After business hours he was "that moon eyed Dutchman who plays the fiddle."

Herman had tried one boarding house after another, but never had he found one where violin playing at night was encouraged either by landlady or the other boarders. Finally he had moved into this house and, in desperation, resolved to brave all the unkind remarks. The quiet part of the city suited him, and really the other boarders were not as entirely unreasonable as some others he had known. Opening on to his room was a small fire escape balcony, and he had secured permission to sit on this in the evenings and play his violin softly. The softness was stipulated by the concessionnaires. It was very cold on the balcony in winter time, but he was always cheered up by the society of his beloved "fiddle" and the knowledge that spring was coming.

And it was in the spring that he fell in love—not once, but twice. Now, it was grateful to his Teutonically sentimental soul to fall in love, but it is difficult even for a German musician to love two women at once with whole souled enthusiasm. Yet he was not exactly in love with two women—he was in love with a woman and with a voice.

The woman was the new stenographer in the office of Drummond & Hart. Slender, brunette and dainty, she was in every respect antithetical to the big,



HE WORKED HIS WAY ALONG FROM THE FIRE ESCAPE.

blond, untidy looking fellow who so admired her at first sight. But Herman was a handsome fellow despite the careless manner in which he dressed, and the new stenographer often glanced at him approvingly when she knew he was looking the other way.

Mr. Drummond, the senior partner in the firm, introduced Herman to the new stenographer. He knew Herman's reputation for shyness and only by a great effort kept down a smile when he saw the big German blush conspicuously upon meeting the frank glance of the young girl. The introduction over, Herman promptly turned to his books, more for the purpose of letting the blush die away than for any other reason. As he pored over the books he reflected with delight that the girl's name, Helen Dumont, was a name that eminently suited her.

It was not until business hours were over, his dinner eaten and the violin and himself in close companionship on the little balcony that he decided he was at last in love. Then he took the violin into his confidence, cuddling it up to his chin and playing very softly a little love song of the Rhine country. It was a light thing, rippling and sunshiny, and it seemed to express his feelings. He wondered if Helen was musical. She must be, her face was so sensitive, he decided.

As he played he heard a window raised in the house next door and reflected uneasily that some one would probably shout across to him to keep his fiddle playing for the daytime. However, no protest came, and he changed the air he was playing to Schubert's serenade. Scarcely had he taken up the measure of this than he heard a voice accompanying him. No words were sung; it was a sort of humming, but in a voice of so pure a soprano quality that he was thrilled through and through. Then he played one of Sauer's peasant love songs, and the voice still accompanied him, this time singing the words very softly. But other windows in his own house were raised to protest at the music. From the window where the singer sat a silvery laugh floated out. The window closed, and the voice accompanied his music no more that night.

Next day at the office he stole many furtive glances at Miss Dumont and tried to decide whether he was in love with her or with the voice he had heard the night before. Already he was beginning to think of it as The Voice, mentally capitalizing the words. Before the day was over he decided that he was in love with Helen Dumont. The graceful turn of her head and the purity of expression in her big brown eyes seemed to him worth all the voices in the world. But in the evening The Voice again accompanied his violin playing, and for an hour he was near to forgetting Miss Dumont.

This went on all through the spring, and Herman began to lose flesh under the strain of trying to decide whether he was in love with a beautiful girl or a beautiful voice. Time and again he wrestled unavailingly with the shyness which prevented him from getting better acquainted with Helen Dumont. He often met her on his way home in the evening and knew that she lived somewhere close, but he could never quite get his courage up to the point of asking permission to call on her.

Then he made up his mind that he would see the owner of The Voice. He knew that she lived in the house next to the place where he boarded, but a projecting bay window cut off the view of this house from his window, and he had no way of knowing what room the owner of The Voice occupied.

One evening in June he made his opportunity. At the end of a waltz song which he had been playing he softly laid down his violin and stepped on to the next fire escape balcony. He was long armed and athletic, so it was with little difficulty that he worked his way along from one fire escape to another until he had rounded the point of the bay window. The bright moonlight made him easily visible on the fire escape, and he knew that he stood an excellent chance of being shot for a burglar, but physical danger was not half so terrifying as the prospect of continuing longer with his love divided between a voice and a woman.

As he reached the poiift of the bay window he peeped cautiously around it. He saw a girl leaning out of a window, and he instantly darted back. The girl was Helen Dumont. He had not known she lived so close to him, and he hoped she had not seen him. He resolved to wait where he was until the girl with The Voice should come back to her window. He had to wait only a few moments before he heard The Voice humming the refrain of the waltz song which he had been playing a few minutes before. Again peeping cautiously around the wall, he again saw only Helen Dumont. She saw him and laughed that sweet, silvery laugh he had heard before.

It struck him suddenly and very forcibly that he was a fool, a big German, musical, sentimental fool. The owner of the voice was Helen Dumont. Therefore he must be twice as much in love with Helen as he had thought it possible to love a woman. Very quietly he made his way back to his own balcony and picked up his violin again. If, stupid fool that he was, he could not speak for himself, he could make his instrument speak for him. The Voice was silent, but he did not care. He knew that she must understand. As a finale he played a composition of his own only in time to escape epithets hurled at him from half a dozen nearby houses.

And, once having told his love with the violin, he had less difficulty than he anticipated when he called on Helen Dumont the following evening and proposed in due form.

Mr. and Mrs. Herman Muller live in one of New York's prettiest suburbs, in a cottage where violin music and singing can disturb no neighbors. The wife is just as happy as a woman can be who takes vast pride in her husband's talent and stupidity. She is even prouder of his stupidity than of his talent. Herman—well, he has never got over falling in love with his wife twice, a thing possible only to stupidity like this.

He Had Not Invested.

There is no more effective weapon against an evil minded man than ridicule. "I would sooner undertake to disperse a mob, could I get its ear, by ridicule than by the bayonet," wrote the Rev. T. P. Hunt, an old time temperance lecturer, whose own quick wit saved him frequently from rough usage.

At one of his lectures, when the cause of temperance was new, Mr. Hunt heard a gentleman, evidently of considerable influence, haranguing the crowd against temperance. As the lecturer passed the door he heard this man say:

"It is nothing but a money making scheme."

"Sir," Hunt replied quickly, "you do not believe that, and I can prove it."

The man defied him to do so.

"You are a stranger to me," said Mr. Hunt, "but I judge from your appearance that you pay close attention to your own affairs and are always looking for good investments. You are hunting for good bargains. Is it not so?"

The man admitted that it was, and some one in the crowd shouted, "He's a regular skinflint!"

"Well, gentlemen," resumed the lecturer, "I have been two days endeavoring to get him to join the temperance ranks. If he believed it to be a money making business, wouldn't he have taken stock?"

"Yes, yes," came a shout from the crowd. Mr. Hunt's opponent escaped as quickly as he could, while the listeners hailed him with laughter and cries of "Join, colonel! Join! Take stock! Take stock! We won't believe you if you don't!"

The Dear Little Things.

THE month of June
That's due quite soon
Will bring along commencement day,
And not the least
Of this great feast
Is she, the subject of this lay.
Though young and fair,
With sage an air,
The always sweet girl graduate
Will essays read
Some crying need
To preach in style elaborate.
She'll say, to boot,
The only root
Of evil is the thing called cash.
She'll tell us, too,
That China's blue
Because the powers o'er her clash;
Recite, besides,
How in the ides
Of March was Julius Caesar slain
And claim, will she,
That Italy
Across the Alps for aye has lain.
This girl in lawn
Will swear that dawn
The darkest hour of all precedes,
And on this day
All she may say
The gallant world as true concedes.
—Baltimore World.

Her Prime Object.

He—Your great desire is to elevate the stage, I suppose?

She—No; my great desire is to elevate my salary.

The Jolly Farmer.

When the farmer espied a little boy industriously collecting apples from the topmost branches of his best tree he stole back to the farmhouse and took down a stuffed image of Pongo, his greatly mourned sheep dog, from the cupboard, and in a few minutes the stuffed dog had been placed at the foot of the tree.

The farmer then proceeded with the business of the farm, and the men wondered why every now and then he chuckled to himself.

An hour went by, and the farmer was once more at the foot of the tree.

"Hello, there!" he cried. "What are ye doing up my tree, eh?"

The boy was pale and quivering with fright, but he had not altogether lost his presence of mind.

"P-please, sir," he shivered, "that great big dog down there"—pointing to the well preserved Pongo—"he chased me, he did, all over your meadow, an' I had to climb this tree to get out of his way!"—Kansas City Independent.

Property Recovered.

A family in Florida lost their little boy and advertised for him in a daily paper. That afternoon an alligator crawled out of the swamp and died on the front doorstep. In his stomach was found a handful of red hair, some bone buttons, a pair of bootheels, a glass alley, a pair of check trousers and a paper collar. The advertisement did it. —Mobile Herald.

As Things Go.

A correspondent, who is a friend of the Vagrant's, writes from Russia and says that he found the following epitaph on a monument over a grave in St. Petersburg:

Here lies the body of Maurice Rypinsky.
He was killed by the Japs and has been dead ever sincesky.

—Albany Journal.

A Genius.

Crabshaw—He has the inventive faculty very highly developed.

Crawford—What has he invented?

Crabshaw—Nothing, so far as I know, but when his wife goes out he can think of things to keep the baby amused by the hour.—Judge.

Dangerous Chances.

Multimillionaire—I notice that Grafter has been arrested for stealing $500,000.

Billionaire—I have often warned him against petty larceny.—New York Life.

Her Interpretation.

Nell—Mr. Tawker is such a flatterer.

Belle—Has he been flattering you?

Nell—Oh, yes. He told me today that I'm not at all like you other girls.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Like a Street Car.

"It's a pity that hammock is so small, Miss Bessie."

"Oh, but there's always room for one more."—San Francisco Examiner.

The Girl at the Races.

She bets, but loses not. Of course,
That's strange, but then, you see,
When she puts money on a horse
She borrows it from me.
—Town Topics.

The American Lover And the English Lover

By MRS. FRANK LESLIE

THE British lover and the American lover are about on a par, although the Englishman, as a general thing, assumes as soon as he is engaged a certain air of authority and PROPRIETORSHIP which the American never dreams of at any period of his career as a lover or EVEN AS A HUSBAND.

I feel sure that in the English marriage service the word "obey" is spelled with a big "O," for it seems the principal point of the bride's new duties, and the fiancee is cheerfully ready to begin to practice her obligations. If she tries to rebel, her mother and friends, perhaps her betrothed himself, call her to account with the threat that if she doesn't take care SHE WILL LOSE HER OPPORTUNITY.

Say that to an American girl, and what walls or roofs would contain her scorn? She would return that young man's rings and letters before the hour was out and not know him the next time she met him. But with the English girl a different heredity and a different training have produced an entirely different temperament. She also has insensibly gathered from the mutual demeanor of her father and mother the standard of matrimonial manners and obligations. She perceives that her mother's first duty is to defer in all things to her father; to provide for his physical comfort at the expense perhaps of her own; TO COAX, CAJOLE, PERSUADE OR DECEIVE HIM into consenting to an entertainment, an expedition, a new gown or a new visitor. The father is a little Jupiter, and the mother is an "ox eyed Juno" whose principal virtue is amiable submission, and whose principal study is how to circumvent the Thunderer.

Of course the girl accepts her father as the highest and noblest type of husband and her mother as the INEVITABLE type of wife, and her character molds itself insensibly to these limitations and upon these lines. She becomes another attentive, submissive, furtive wife like her mother, the charming English wife of an Englishman.

But make the marriage international, and the domestic machine declines to run in any such time honored ruts. A broad gauge engine will not, cannot, adapt itself to a narrow gauge road, and some fearful jolting, with very likely A CATASTROPHE AT THE END, will be the result of trying to make it.

THE ENGLISHMAN'S ESTIMATE OF WOMAN, HER RIGHTS, HER PRIVILEGES, HER DUTIES, IS ALTOGETHER DIFFERENT FROM THAT OF AN AMERICAN. WHATEVER HIS OUTWARD DEMEANOR IN HIS OWN OR OTHER COUNTRIES, HIS UNDERLYING CONVICTION IS THAT "WOMAN IS THE LESSER MAN."

If the woman is bright, keen and well educated, he looks upon her as a phenomenon and rather undesirable AS A WIFE.

Renew the Chinese Exclusion Act

By BISHOP HENRY C. POTTER

THE Chinese exclusion act, which expires in October, ought to be renewed. We think that we are a big nation. We have 80,000,000 people. China has 400,000,000. If one-fourth of the people of the Chinese empire came here THEY COULD CONTROL OUR LAWS AND OUR RELIGION. The influx would reduce wages, and our mechanics, who are now earning from $2 to $4 a day, would soon get only 30 CENTS, the same as is paid in China.

Japanese Successes Furnish No Argument For Torpedo Boats

By Admiral Sir CYPRIAN BRIDGE, British Navy

I SEE no new lesson from torpedo boats in the present war in the east. My view is there is only one way to defend yourself effectively against torpedo attack and that is to ASSUME A VIGOROUS OFFENSIVE. If you go hunting a squadron of torpedo boats, they will have quite enough to occupy them in looking out for themselves. The essence of a torpedo boat is attack by surprise, to get in unobserved, launch a torpedo and get away. If you simply remain quiet and trust in an obstruction which you put around you, an active, vigorous assailant is bound to find a soft place in it.

I do not regard the submarine as progress. In my mind it is a somewhat HANDICAPPED TORPEDO BOAT. As I said, a torpedo boat depends on suddenness, and it also depends on invisibility, by which suddenness of attack is aided. If it can leave its base, reach its objective, deliver its attack and get nearly back to its base before daylight it has a very great prospect of escaping with impunity. To do this it is obvious that IT MUST HAVE HIGH SPEED. The submarine becomes invisible only when near the object of attack. It is then more completely invisible than the ordinary torpedo boat, but it has to pay what I regard as the very high price of relatively extreme slowness in movement. I don't think a submarine has been constructed, or is likely to be, that can cover more than nine or ten knots per hour. Therefore the apparent advantage of TEMPORARY INVISIBILITY is neutralized by lack of speed.

BATTLESHIPS, WHEN VERY LARGE, ARE INEFFECTIVE. THE MODERN BATTLESHIP IS A FORTRESS AFLOAT, AND THE LAND IS THE PLACE FOR A FORTRESS. TO MY MIND IT IS INADVISABLE TO BUILD BATTLESHIPS LARGER THAN THE KEARSARGE AND KENTUCKY, AND EVEN THEY ARE A BIT LARGE.

I do not hesitate to say that the sanitary arrangements in the latest type of British battleships are disgusting. On the Kentucky it is as if one were in a private house. On the Glory, which is a fairly new vessel, there isn't a single bath, except one placed way down in a dark hold, where the middies bathe. I should say, in respect to her inside fittings, the Kentucky is A HUNDRED YEARS IN ADVANCE OF ANY OF OUR WARSHIPS.

Announcements of Reduced Fares Authorized via B. & O. R. R., Summer Season—1904.

ATLANTIC CITY AND SEASHORE:
Special Low Rate Excursions from all points east of the Ohio River on June 30th, July 14th and 18th, August 11th and 25th, and September 8th.

BOSTON, MASS.:
National Encampment, G. A. R., August 15-20. One fare for the round trip. Tickets on sale August 13th to 15th, good returning August 20th, inclusive.

LOUISVILLE, KY.:
Knights of Pythias, Biennial Encampment, August 16-19. One fare plus $1.00 for the round trip. Tickets on sale August 12th, 13th, 14th and 15th, good returning until August 31st, inclusive.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.:
Triennial Conclave, Knights Templar. September 5-9. One fare for the round trip to Chicago or St. Louis added to fares tendered therefrom (Chicago $50.00; St. Louis $47.50). Dates of sale to be announced later.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.:
Sovereign Grand Lodge, I. O. O. F. September 19-25. One fare for the round trip to Chicago or St. Louis added to fares tendered therefrom (Chicago $50.00; St. Louis $47.50). Dates of sale to be announced later.

TORONTO, ONT.:
Friends' General Conference, August 10-19. One fare plus $2.00 for the round trip. Tickets on sale August 9th to 11th, good returning until August 31st, inclusive.

For additional information concerning rates, routes, time of trains, etc., call on or address ticket agents Baltimore & Ohio R. R.

DEER PARK HOTEL.

DEER PARK, MARYLAND.

This famous Allegheny Mountain hostelry will open on June 18, with prospect for a brilliant season. The twelve cottages have been renovated and painted, inside and out. Two of the choisest can be secured if application is made at once. Many suites of rooms have been engaged in the hotel.

The popularity of this resort is due to its splendid location, 2,800 feet above the sea level, out of range of malaria and mosquitoes. Every convenience is provided for guests. Delightful rooms and an excellent cuisine The hotel is provided with all modern improvements for comfort; and bowling alleys, billiard rooms, tennis courts golf links, swimming pools, etc., for amusements. An entirely new livery equipment has been installed.

Three solid vestibuled trains each way daily with Pullman cars via the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad between New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Cincinnatti, Louisville and St. Louis. Stop-overs allowed on all through tickets.

Address W. E. BURWELL, Manager, Camden Station, Baltimore, until June 1, afterward Deer Park, Md.

July 31st.

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FOR FARMERS.

THIS LIME is especially prepared to be drilled in with the crop the same as phosphate. Lump lime can also be had the year around. Write for circulars giving full information. Kilns located 3 miles from Grantsville. Shipping station, Niverton, on the B. & O. R. R.

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PLEASANT FIELDS OF HOLY WRIT

SAVE for my daily range
Among the pleasant fields of Holy Writ,
I might despair. —Tennyson.

The International Sunday School Lesson.

Third Quarter. Lesson III. 1 Kings xii, 25-33. July 17, 1904.

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Jehoshaphat's Reform

In that dim past, when Homer was singing the Iliad in Greek cities, Jehoshaphat started an educational embassy through the kingdom of Judah. This commission of prince, priests, and Levites is unique. Its methods were an advance upon those of the poet. It carried with it, and left behind it, a written literature. "They had the book of the law of the Lord with them, and went about throughout all the cities of Judah and taught them." This is said to have been the germ of the synagogue, an institution which played so large a part in later Hebrew history. This first recorded systematic measure of public instruction, partly accounts for the prosperity and strength of the kingdom. This was one of the means by which "the Lord established the kingdom." It was a peripatetic and popular seminary. In addition to this pedagogic merans, the king placed his country in the mo t thorough state of military defense. He garrisoned the fortified cities, created military posts, and formed the first standing army of which there is record. A final measure was the thorough organization of public justice. But in all this the personal character of the ruler, can not be ignored. His was an elevated spirit. "His heart was lifted up in the ways of the Lord." He was unaffected by the current spirit of idolism. "He sought the Lord, and walked in his commandments." He wielded the exemplary power of his high position to the uttermost. This was the man, these were the means, by which a genuine and substantial prosperity was brought to the kingdom.

No wonder then that in Hebrew epic Jehoshaphat's name is linked to Hezekiah,s like Lincoln's to Washington's. He is eminent among those who have ruled their fellows. But there is a blot on his otherwise bright escutcheon. It is the marriage of state which he effected between his son and the daughter of Jezebel. By this means he sought to make Jezebel's husband Ahab, king of Israel. his ally. Soon Ahab had Jehoshaphat involved with him in a war against Syria for the recovery of Ramoth Gilead, and this, too, in spite of the warning of a true prophet.

Our version makes a tame statement when it says "the king returned to his house in peace." What the original says is that he got home whole, and that by a narrow margin; by the skin of his teeth and nothing to spare. There were two kings on that field of battle, one was taken and the other left. For a while it looked as if both would be taken.

The crafty Ahab had induced Jehoshaphat to wear his royal insignia, while he himself went incognito. The Syrians naturally took the king of Judah for the king of Israel and were about to kill him when diverted by some exigency of battle.

The emotions of the king on his home-coming may be imagined. The boignancy of his shame was that it was so unnecessary. He had gone contrary to written law and oral warning, and so had given "the heathen" occasion for rejoicing. At the gate of his capital he was unexpectedly reigned up by a fearless prophet. The humiliated king was asked in hearing of his vanquished army why he had given the hand of fellowship to the Lord's haters, and the question had with it an ominous suggestion of impending punishment. Jehoshaphat took his rebuke better than his father had, who on a similar occasion, put Jehu's father in the stocks. It is true the bitter cup was sweetened by a word of commendation. "Nevertheless there are good things found in thee." It has been aptly said that this oracle of blame and praise inspired the king to attempt still further reforms.

The Teacher's Lantern.

Here is the dawn of Jurisprudence a thousand years before Christ. It is the passage of the administration of justice from the heads of families, as in the Bedouin of to-day, to officers especially designated and exclusively engaged in the hearing of cases. A gradation of courts is indicated. Petty, superior, and supreme. A discrimination as to cases is outlined, viz, such as come under statutes, such as are capable of arbitration and such as are criminal.

Jehoshaphat's charge to his judges might well be written on the walls of modern courtrooms: "Ye judge not for man but for the Lord. Fear and take heed. There is no iniquity with the Lord, nor respect of persons, nor taking of gifts."

It is an entirely indifferent matter the Bible is literally introduced into the courtroom or not. The old custom of having witnesses kiss the book and swear by it is purely a matter of form. The fact is that the Bible more than any other literature lays stress upon justice and judgment. It is the chief buttress of the court. It is the vademecum of the judge.

The moral earnestness of a true prophet commands the respect of the most ignoble. He never hesitates to confront wickedness although it be in high places. Jehu met Jehoshaphat.

There was a redeeming quality in the king's moral obliquity. He made no pretense at self-defense, extenuation, or excuse of his wrong doing. There is no literal record of repentance, it is true, but this may be safely inferred by his fresh devotion.

It is really a great mercy to be made sensible of our faults, however painful and disagreeable it may be.

Truth faithfully spoken wields an intrinsic force in its own right. Jehu's words to Jehoshaphat could not fall to earth.

A famous beauty broke her looking-glass because it showed the wrinkles on her face. Ahab showed that spirit when he said of Micaiah. "I hate him because he always prophecies evil." Arrant folly, that!

Jehoshaphat's name is bright and venerated—a worthy son of noble sire.

Good rulers are not able invariably to give prosperous times. But it does count for much whose hand is on the helm of state. When the wicked reign the people mourn.

God gave Judah prosperity. Not, however, by miracle, but through perfectly natural means.

The high and practical value of thorough and universal training in ethics and religion is here illustrated.

INDIGESTION

"I was troubled with stomach trouble. Thedford's Black-Draught did me more good in one week than all the doctor's medicine I took in a year."—MRS. SARAH E. SHIRFIELD, Ellettsville, Ind.

Thedford's Black Draught quickly invigorates the action of the stomach and cures even chronic cases of indigestion. If you will take a small dose of Thedford's Black Draught occasionally you will keep your stomach and liver in perfect condition.

THEDFORD'S
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More sickness is caused by constipation than by any other disease. Thedford's Black-Draught not only relieves constipation but cures diarrhœa and dysentery and keeps the bowels regular.

All druggists sell 25-cent packages.

"Thedford's Black-Draught is the best medicine to regulate the bowels I have ever used."—MRS. A. M. GRANT, Sneads Ferry, N. C.

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Only $8.50 Round Trip, tickets good in coaches only.

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All tickets good returning 16 days, including date of sale.

Stop-overs allowed on return trip at Philadelphia and Washington.

Ask Ticket Agents for pamphlet giving detailed information.

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Lessons Given in Burnt Wood,

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Unionism Has Made Trusts

By CHARLES S. MELLEN, President New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad

I YIELD to no man that he has worked harder, longer hours or for less pay, that he has had harder or longer taskmasters or more disagreeable, that he has been more apprehensive of the future or more bitter over injustice or that the spirit of discouragement has ever made the world darker than seemed possible to bear, so dark that ALMOST ANY CHANGE WAS A PROMISE OF IMPROVEMENT.

This is the age of the workingman. The captains of industry of the future are among them struggling at day's wages for recognition. Men of affairs are looking earnestly for them, for THERE IS A GREAT DEARTH OF MEN FOR THE HIGHER POSITIONS the modern industrial combinations are creating, and the duties of these positions are so exacting they wear out quickly those who fill them, causing constant changes.

But they are not looking for firebrands, for trouble breeders, for talkers, but rather for the quiet man who works while others do the talking, the one who is as much interested in his work as in his wages, and such men when found need no help from any source to secure either recognition or increase of pay.

To those who belong to unions I wish to say I believe they have accomplished much good, but they are nevertheless NOT AN UNMIXED BLESSING to the laboring man. They tend to the discouragement of individual effort and reduce man to a part of a machine.

THEY ARE A GOOD THING FOR THE DRONES, THE INEFFICIENT MAN, FOR THE WALKING DELEGATE AND THE OFFICERS, BUT ARE UNNECESSARY FOR THE MAN WHO HAS THE STUFF AND COURAGE WITHIN HIMSELF TO CARVE HIS OWN WAY IN THE WORLD.

* * *

There are many workingmen who can earn more than they do, whose employers would gladly pay them more, only they have become classified, and an advance to them means an advance also to their INEFFICIENT associates of a similar class, making it often too formidable a matter for consideration. When I say unions do much good, I mean they help the lame, the halt and the weary at the expense of the really competent.

Divested of all claptrap, the union is simply a means of averaging wages, and an employer views it as such. It is a device for making those who are willing to work care for those who want to soldier.

On the principle that every man must have a living somehow in place of making the community contribute support openly, to which process there attaches some discredit, the REALLY EFFICIENT workmen of a class receive less for their services and thus help support those who are unable to earn as much under normal conditions through establishing a scale of averages.

I REGARD THE UNIONS AS A CONDITION THAT HAS COME TO STAY. I HAVE NO PREJUDICE WHATEVER TO PROPERLY CONDUCTED ONES AND EXPRESS MY WISH THAT OUR MEN GENERALLY WOULD JOIN THEM.

Not that I would run a union plant as such, for I would not coerce my men or CONSENT TO DISCRIMINATION as between those who were and who were not members, but I would wish to have in the unions the conservative influence of many of the good men who are out, to counteract the floater, the anarchist, the man who has nothing at stake in the world, who WORKS WITH HIS MOUTH more than with his hands.

THE TROUBLE WITH UNIONISM IS ITS INTOLERANCE. To succeed in this world one must bear and forbear. The same spirit of intolerance that fills the union man toward the nonunion is what history shows us to have prevailed ages ago in religion, in race prejudice and in other ways. The cry of "THE UNION OR THE HOSPITAL" has its counterpart in that of the older one of "the church or the stake."

NO ONE INTEREST HAS DONE MORE TO PROMOTE THE TRUST OR COMBINATION, THE LARGER CORPORATION, THAN ORGANIZED LABOR. IT HAS FORCED THEM INTO EXISTENCE FOR PROTECTION FROM EXACTION.

And to what does it all tend? Given all your hotheads seek and there will be no one to employ you, and public corporations must be run by the government. Capital will not seek investment where nothing but loss and controversy is to result. THE RULE OF THE RADICAL WILL NOT PREVAIL. The hothead must be retired or in the contest in which he will involve you you will go down in defeat. The contest will not be determined by numbers. Education and brains will outweigh numbers and brawn. The spectacled student is to be the general of future armies; captains of industry may not always be those who have worked with their hands.

Resort to force gives the brute that is in us ascendency. You may achieve the temporary success at the cost of permanent loss, for you cannot drive a bad bargain with the man who knows his business, and to force for your services more than they are worth is TO INVITE ULTIMATE DISASTER.

THE RICH MAN OF TODAY CAN ACCOMPLISH LESS THAN AT ANY TIME IN THE HISTORY OF THE WORLD, AND THE RESTRICTIONS PLACED ABOUT HIM ARE GROWING GREATER WITH EVERY YEAR.

My advice to workingmen who have families, who have a stake in the world, is to join unions and make themselves felt in them. Be always a force for conservatism. It seems to me as much in their interest to do this as that they shall attend the caucus and nominate good men for office and vote for them at the polls. Their apathy is the opportunity of the demagogue, the anarchist, the floater, who has nothing to lose.

WHATEVER TENDS TO BETTER THE CONDITION OF LABOR MUST COMMAND THE EARNEST AND HONEST CONSIDERATION OF EVERY RIGHT MINDED MAN.

The Arizona Kicker

Some Lively Items From the Pen of an Editor Who Has No Fear of Anybody.

IT took just four minutes the other day to give County Coroner James a first class licking for calling us a liar, and we think the public will find him a changed and humble official.

A man named Saunders from Illinois is going to start a weekly paper called the Eagle at Lone Jack. If Mr. Saunders can shoot two handed and has got teeth like a grizzly bear he may succeed, but if not his Eagle will lose its tail feathers within a month.

The expense of making the postoffice in this town bullet proof has all been borne by us and not by the government. Uncle Sam simply puts us in charge and expects us to take care of ourself. The cost was $65, but we don't begrudge it.

As president of the common council we keep a gun on our desk during each session, but it is more for ornament than use. Since Alderman Finnegan resigned there has been no disturbance we could not quiet with a yell.

Mr. Thomas Jackson, who posed as a terror from Terrorsville, left town suddenly last Tuesday night and will probably not return. If this meets his eye he will be delighted to know that he was just fifteen minutes ahead of the vigilance committee.

We understand that Colonel Ransom's cowboys hung a stranger one day last week for horse stealing, and two hours after he was dead they discovered that he was an innocent man. Such mistakes are inseparable from a strenuous life and should not be made too much of.

It is our regular day for lying about the circulation of the Kicker, and we therefore proceed to announce that the figures have reached 4,500,000 and are humping along like a jackass rabbit pursued by a pack of wolves. If this thing keeps up for another year we shall have to buy another hand press and hire another boy.

We do not like to criticise any action of our esteemed contemporary, feeling rather to pity than condemn him, but we wish he would be consist-

HE REFUSED TO WASH HIS SHIRTS.

ent. He is howling just now for a war with China, and the reason thereof is because the local Chinese laundries refuse to wash his shirts and trust him for the pay.

The editor of the Kicker travels occasionally, and all reports floating around to the effect that he blows out the gas in his room at hotels or is ever ready to buy gold bricks at a bargain are simply canards emanating from jealous minded contemporaries.

Mr. Williams, the hustling proprietor of the Green Front drug store, has had the misfortune to kill another Chinaman by giving him arsenic in place of salts. This is the third case within a year, we believe, and the druggist has the sympathy of the public. We all understand that no one can hustle in this country without leaving a dead man here and there on the trail.

The position of city marshal is vacant again through the resignation of Jim Adams. Jim decided after being wounded five times that there was too much shooting for the salary of $12 per week. Applicants for the place will file their names at the mayor's office. No cross eyed men taken, and all applicants will be required to pull a gun and open fire inside of four seconds.

Getting Back.

"Our competitor now has all his packages marked 'Beware of Imitations,'" said the senior partner of the new firm. "That's a slap at us."

"Well, we'll get back at him," replied the junior partner. "We'll have all our packages marked 'Beware of the Genuine.'"—Philadelphia Press.

Eccentric.

Kitty—Oh, auntie, I am so happy! Horace says there's nobody in all the world like me.

Aunt Jane—Nonsense! You're not so eccentric as all that, although there's no denying you are a bit odd.—Boston Transcript.

He Knew It.

"Crude petroleum is good for the hair," said Barlow.

"I know it," replied Mullins. "Since the general use of oil as an insect eradicator the mosquitoes have begun to raise whiskers."—Judge.

H. W. McCOMAS, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
OAKLAND, MD.
Office at SANITARIUM.
Residence on North Second street.
Office hours, 8 to 10 a. m., 2 to 3 p. m., 8 to 10 p. m.; from June to October and from October to June, 7 to 8.30 p. m.

DR. J. E. LEGGE,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Offers his Services to the citizens of Oakland and vicinity.
Office in McComas Building, Second street.

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DENTIST.
Office in McComas Building, Second street, Oakland, Md.
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DR. J. G. ROBINSON, DENTIST,
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Office at residence on Liberty street.
GAS ADMINISTERED.

DR D. O. McKINLEY,
RESIDENT DENTIST,
SALISBURY, PENN'A.
Will visit regularly through Garrett county Md., and offers his services to those wishing Dental Treatment. Charges moderate.
P. O. address, Elk Lick, Pa.

NORMAN S. HEINDELL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
All business given prompt attention.
Office—First National Bank Building.
KLAND, MARYLAND,

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ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.
Office in Garrett National Bank Building.
Particular attention given to Conveyancing, Investigation of land titles and collection of claims. Loans negotiated.

EDWARD H. SINCELL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
OAKLAND, MARYLAND.
Will practice inthe Courts of Garrett and Allegany counties, the Court of Appeals of Maryland, and the adjoining counties of West Virginia.

FRED A. THAYER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
OAKLAND, MD.
STATE'S ATTORNEY FOR GARRETT COUNTY.
Office in First National Bank Building.
Will be assisted in all important cases by Benj. A. Richmond of the Cumberland bar.

WEST VIRGINIA CENTRAL AND PITTSBURG RAILWAY CO.
IN EFFECT NOV. 29, 1903.

SOUTHWARD No. 3 P. M.	No. 1 A. M.	STATIONS	NORTHWARD No. 2 NOON	No. 4 P. M.
3 15	7 00† lv	Cumberland ar	†12 00	†7 15
3 44	7 29	Rawlings	11 31	6 43
4 07	7 52	Keyser	11 08	6 20
4 22	8 05	Westernport	10 58	6 08
4 29	8 09	W. Va. C. June	10 51	6 01
4 47	8 27	Barnum	10 36	5 45
4 54	8 35	Shaw	10 28	5 37
5 10	8 55	Blaine	10 11	5 19
5 15	9 00	Harrison	10 06	5 15
6 00	9 50† lv	Elk Garden	†8 10	†4 25
5 49†	9 35† lv	Gorman	†9 35	†4 43
5 55	9 42	Bayard	9 28	4 37
6 06	9 54	Dobbin	9 17	4 27
6 10	9 58	Henry	9 13	4 23
6 38†	10 27†	Thomas	†8 38	†3 54
7 10	10 55† ar	Davis	†8 05	†3 15
6 50	10 37 lv	Douglas	8 33	3 48
7 16	11 01	Hendricks	8 00	3 15
7 19	11 04	Hambleton	7 57	3 12
7 22	11 07	Bretz	7 52	3 07
7 25	11 10	Parsons	7 50	3 05
7 59	11 44	Kerens	7 16	2 31
8 15†	12 00† ar	Elkins	lv †7 00	2 15

NOON No. 25 P. M.	No. 3 A. M.	No. 1 P. M.		No. 2 P. M.	No. 4 P. M.	No. 26 P. M.
3 30	6 40†	2 50†	lv Elkins ar	†8 20	12 30	8 15
3 45	6 47	3 47	R.C. Jct	8 03	12 13	9 00
3 48	6 51	2 51	Harding	7 59	12 09	8 57
4 01	7 04	3 04	Junior	7 45	11 55	8 44
4 10	7 15†	3 15	ar Bel'g'n lv	†7 35	11 45†	8 35
					A. M.	

P. M.	P. M.		P. M.	P. M.
†8 30	12 35†	lv Elkins ar	†9 55	†2 00
8 46	12 52	Beverly	9 39	1 44
9 10	1 15†	ar Hutt'e ar	†9 15	1 20

No 27. A. M.		No. 28. P. M.
8 00	lv Elkins	ar †4 45
8 58	Fishing Hawk	3 46
9 22	Glady	3 22
10 08	Barner	2 37
10 30	ar Durbin	lv †2 15
A. M.		P. M.

* Daily † Daily except Sunday. s Sundays only.

H. G. CLARK, Manager. F. M. HOWELL, Gen. Pas. Agent.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R. TIME TABLE IN EFFECT Nov. 19, 1903.

The following time table on the B. & O. went into effect on Sunday, May 15, 1904. Trains now leave Oakland as follows:

GOING WEST.

No. 7.—Daily	1.54	A. M
No. 3—Daily	7.17	A. M
No. 71—Daily except Sunday	9.26	A. M
No. 55—Daily	4.53	P. M
No. 1—Daily	10.26	P. M

GOING EAST.

No. 4—Daily	12.27	A. M
No. *1—Daily	6.04	A. M
No. 2—Daily	6.31	A. M
No. 72—Accom daily except Sun	5.12	P. M
No. 46—Express, daily	4.34	P. M
No. 12—Daily	8.32	P. M

*No. 8 stops at Oakland only to let off passengers from points west of Grafton.

GEO. L. POTTER, General Manager
D. B. MARTIN, Manager Passenger Traffic.
V. V. WASHBURNE, Agent.

THE
Percheron Stallion

BLACK BRILLIANT

Will stand for the season of 1904 as follows:

Monday and Tuesday of each week at the Stable of P. F. Mellinger, Beckman.

Balance of week at the Stable of Amos H. Reckner, near Bittinger.

BLACK BRILLIANT is registered in the Percheron Stud-book of America, his number being 19238.

He is black with a few white hairs on forehead.

PEDIGREE:—Foaled May 22, 1895; bred and owned by Bond Bros. of Sugar Hill, Pa.; got by Fra Diavolo 10382, he by Fra Diavolo 5717 (2989), he by Brilliant 710, he by Brilliant 1899 (756), he by Coco 11. (714), he by Vieux-Chaslin (513), he by Coco (712) he by Mignon (715), he by Jean-le-Blanc 739. Dam, Flora 18610 by Black Prince 1009.

Terms:—For Insurance, $10; $15 ten days on foot.

-2m AMOS H. RECKNER & CO

EXAMINERS' NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned, appointed by the County Commissioners of Garrett county, to view the lands through which the new road, as described in the commission is petitioned to be located, beginning for the same at or near the old stave building on the Oakland and Cranesville road lately occupied by H. B. Lewis, and running thence through the lands of Eugene Teats, S. H. Friend, W. S. Collins, Orvel Friend and W. H. Sines and intersecting the road leading to Terra Alta, W. Va., at the State line near William H. Lewis', a distance of about two miles, and examine whether the said new road should be made, will meet on the 5th day of July, 1904, for such purpose, and to determine whether the public convenience requires the said making of said new road, and if so to locate the same and perform their duty in the premises.

JOSEPH F. LEWIS,
SAMUEL B. LEE,
14-4t Examiners.

EXAMINERS' NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned, appointed by the County Commissioners of Garrett county, to view the lands through which the new road, beginning for the same at the corner of W. T. Jamesson's land, adjoining the corporate limits of Loch Lynn Heights, and running thence along the lines of said Jamesson and D. R. Wagner's property, thence along the line of Alexander Lower's property, adjoining the farms of George Sisk, Edward Sembower and John Lewis to intersect the old road formerly known as the Lewis Thompson road, and examine whether the said new road should be made, will meet on the 30th day of June, 1904, at 8:30 a. m., at Jamesson's gate, Loch Lynn, for such purpose, and to determine whether the public convenience requires the said making of said new road, and if so, to locate the same, and perform their duty in the premises.

JOHN CLOSE,
G. B. M. FREND,
ANDREW J. LEE,
Examiners.

COAL.

I am prepared to furnish and deliver to the citizens of Oakland, an excellent quality of

Bituminous Coal,

mined from my mine west of town.

Consumers are well pleased with the Heating Qualities of the product.

Orders left at the store of Thomas Little will be promptly filled.

E. Z. TOWER.

The Man Who Makes A STUDY OF HIS APPEARANCE

Is the man who best appreciates the detail of the tailoring we turn out. The workmanship passes without a question, the fit is naturally a matter of course, but the shape we mould into the garments give them a character that finishes them off and makes the satisfaction of the owner complete.

All this is a bid for your next tailoring order. We know we can make you the best clothes you ever wore. We want you to know it. That order is the best and only sure way to settle the question.

JAMES BROCK,
Dixon Building,
Oakland, Maryland.

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SECOND NATIONAL BANK

of CUMBERLAND, MD

Designated United States Depository

SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS.
BOXES FREE TO CUSTOMERS.

This Bank Pays Three Per Cent. Interest on Time Deposits.

Capital	$100,000
Surplus and Other Undivided Profits	250,000
Liability of Shareholders	100,000
Additional Security to Depositors	$450,000

LLOYD LOWNDES, President.
D. ANNAN, Cashier.

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Lloyd Lowndes, O. C. Gephart,
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Baltimore & Ohio R. R.

The "Nation's Highway" and "SHORTEST ROUTE"

TO THE

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Three Through Trains Daily,

Vestibuled Throughout With Pullman Sleeping Cars, Observation Cars and Dining Cars VIA CINCINNATI.

Season, Sixty-Day and Fifteen-Day

Excursion Tickets ON SALE.

Cheap Coach Excursions

Every Tuesday in June AT

Very Low Rates.

Ask ticket agents for Descriptive World's Fair folder, boarding house and hotel booklet, guide maps and full information.

SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER

By ELIZABETH McKEAN

...Copyright, 1903, by T. C. McClure...

"I wonder why Dora has so many suitors." From within the bow window Marguerite watched Dora tripping down the path attended by one of her most devoted.

"Envious?" asked Amy, with a laugh.

"Oh, I don't know," her chum answered, flinging her slender length into the Morris chair. "I certainly never think of wanting them until some football game which I would really like to see comes along. Now Dora is going, and I don't believe she either knows or cares about football."

"No; I suppose she knows and cares more about the suitor," replied the cynical Amy. "But do come back to work. We have 600 lines of this to review and more Odyssey."

Marguerite reluctantly took up her book.

"Yes; there's Penelope now," she remarked meditatively. "It's easier to understand why she should have so many suitors."

"Marguerite, are you out of your mind?" her friend asked impatiently.

"No, but I'm tired of working. Let's have some cocoa. You make it. Seriously, quite apart from football, I find this question scientifically interesting."

"Cocoa would be good," in a tone of concession from Amy. "But you cannot have more than a bare fifteen minutes for your scientific research."

She obligingly proceeded to busy herself about the tea table, while Marguerite went off into a brown study, supposedly about suitors.

"Well, what luck?" asked Amy when the kettle began to boil.

"I give it up," sighed Marguerite. "Why you, who combine all graces, especially those of the tea table—thank you," as she took the cup of cocoa—"you, who combine all graces with an infinite amount of cleverness, should apparently have no suitors at all, while little Dora, who is only tolerably pretty and who certainly has not much sense"—

"Has them by the dozen," interrupted Amy. "It is amusing, but please don't

"I GIVE IT UP," SIGHED MARGUERITE AS SHE TOOK THE CUP.

worry about me. I find you quite sufficient and a most appreciative admirer."

"This is Dora playing the fascinator," and Marguerite sat up with an innocent, admiring expression on her face. "Oh, Mr. Brown, do you really think so? Do you think you could teach me to play pingpong?"

"And Mr. Brown thinks he would love to, of course," laughed Amy. "Marguerite, what a mimic you are! You are irresistible. I understand why Dora has suitors now. Only act Dora, and you will have a hundred."

"Well, I am going down to that house party at Asbury Park, you know, a week after college closes, and I believe I will try it. No one who really knows me will be there, so I'll just be Dora for scientific purposes."

"Beware, you may get into trouble."

"Well, if I do, I can get out of it just by being myself again, like Dr. Jekyll," Marguerite explained.

"Perhaps, but perhaps not," warned her friend. "You will come to me in August anyway to report, and I will get you out if you fall in."

* * * * * * *

In August Marguerite came to spend a week with her friend in the mountains. Amy noticed immediately a slight preoccupation in her manner, a difference from her usual blithe unconcern. Remembering of a sudden the house party and its possible consequences, she asked carelessly:

"How about the house party, Marguerite? Did you forget that you were going to make a scientific research there? You never spoke of it in your letters, and I am dying to know whether you played Dora."

"My dear, I did," Amy answered, with a momentary flash of mischievous merriment, "and with such effect! Before the end of the week I had three perfectly devoted—and another. But," more seriously, "I did rather get into trouble."

"What, Daisy, trouble you are not yet out of?" exclaimed Amy in alarm. "It is six weeks ago! Where are these three—and the other?"

"The three? Oh, they're all gone. I wish you could have seen how one after the other failed me as soon as I came out in my true colors. It was most uncomplimentary. They wanted to come to see me at home, but I was tired of playing, so disillusioned them. I said that I had to read some Greek this summer and invited the most persistent one, Jim Trubbleton—really a nice fellow—to come and do Greek composition with me. But he never even called. I think he was afraid I really did nothing else in my true character."

"Oh, Marguerite," Amy interrupted eagerly, "do drop them and tell me about the other one. He worries me from the start."

"Yes, me, too," replied Marguerite, looking troubled again. "I liked him from the first, and he liked Dora immensely. At the end of the visit I did not quite like to let him go, so I left him without disillusioning and asked him to ride over to Willowbridge to see me sometimes.

"Well, he did come; came often. I kept putting off disillusionment, playing a kind of modification of Dora, you know, and wondering whether or not to ask him to do Greek with me. Then one day only about a week ago I discovered that he was seriously in love with me, or Dora, rather. He told me so. And, what's worse, I find that I—not Dora at all, but I myself—am rather more than half in love with him."

"Marguerite, are you engaged? What did you say to him?"

"Engaged? Of course not! You don't suppose that I want to be Dora for the rest of my life. I asked him to do Greek with me."

"Well, what then? You don't mean to say he disappeared?"

"No. He said he would do Greek—would do anything. Then I proceeded to make myself out a fearful grind, told him I would not leave college. I asked him how he dared to ask me and finally told him the whole story. He looked so queer I even offered to introduce him to the real Dora, if he liked.

"But he got very angry then. He said he never wanted to see Dora and asked me if I did not suppose he had any sense and whether I could not be reasonable and believe he had seen through me all the time.

"I was sure he hadn't. Besides, I didn't like the slur on my acting. I know I did Dora perfectly. I simply told him that it was impossible for me to love a man who could fall in love with a girl like Dora. So here I am, Amy mine, still quite yours. Of course I will not marry him when he did not fall in love with the real me."

"But, Marguerite," cried Amy ungratefully, "you do not mean to say that you sent him off that way if you are really so much in love with him! Didn't you, couldn't you give him a word of encouragement?"

"Amy, how can you ask me? No, of course not. Although," she added falteringly, "I did tell him that if he really cared for me he might begin all over again in the fall, and I think, perhaps, he may."

Sin Eaters.

"Sin eaters" of the old days, like "mutes" of quite recent times, were hired performers at funerals. In consideration of sixpence in money, a bowl of beer and a crust of bread these sires, as they were called—"long, lean, ugly, lamentable rascals"—would by eating over the body take upon themselves all the sins of the deceased and so free him from afterward walking the earth as a ghost, so that his soul might rest in peace.

This custom prevailed all over Wales and the adjoining English counties and was observed in the strictest time of Presbyterian government even down to 1686. The usage is said to have arisen from a mistaken interpretation of Hosea iv, 8, "They eat up the sin of my people."

The more likely origin of this strange custom is the Levitical scapegoat. A much later remnant of this obtained at Amersden, Oxfordshire, where after every funeral a cake and a flagon of ale were brought to the minister in the church porch.

A Half Solved Mystery.

Detroit has a suburban grocer who is something of a joker, and, having bought a crock of butter of Uncle Reuben a few days ago, he slipped a five pound stone in the empty crock and exhibited it to the farmer and said:

"Uncle Reub, I've known you for the last five years, and I'd have sworn that you were an honest man. I'm sorry to see this."

"Waal, that half solves the mystery," replied the old man as he picked up the stone, hefted it and looked it over in a puzzled way.

"What mystery?" queried the grocer.

"Three or four days ago a strange dog came along by our place, and my son Bill heaved this rock at him. The dog and the stone disappeared like a flash, and, though Bill hunted around for half an hour, he couldn't find either. I can't say where the dog got to, but the rock must have come down on this crock of butter and sunk to the bottom out of sight!"—Detroit Free Press.

Both Correct.

A schoolmaster one day asked the dunce of the school some very simple questions in arithmetic. He was surprised to find that he got the right answers, and when he had finished he said to the boy, "Correct; sit down."

"Now," said the schoolmaster, "see if you have sense enough to ask me some questions."

The boy pondered for a moment and then said, "Please, sir, what would three yards of calico cost if cotton was tuppence a reel?"

"I think you take me for a fool," said the schoolmaster.

"Correct; sit down!" returned the boy.

A Little Girl's Loves.

Bessie, aged five, was accustomed to come to her mother's room before the family was up. One Sunday morning, while making the customary visit, the odors of breakfast in preparation managed to reach the sleeping quarters. Bessie, with her arms round her mother's neck, gave one or two vigorous sniffs, then, with an air of anticipation, announced, "Mamma, there's two fings I dess love mos' of enyfink in der world."

"What are they, Bessie?" asked her mamma.

"God and baked beans!" Bessie replied, smacking her lips.—Lippincott's Magazine.

In the Jungle.

Mrs. Monkey—Mrs. Snake, will you please brjng your family over to my house? Mr. Monkey is drinking again. I want to stop him.—New York Evening Journal.

The Way of Girls.

"I don't see why Ethel obtained employment in the telephone exchange?" said Maud.

"Why," explained Mamie, "you know she quarreled with Herbert and told him she was never going to speak to him again."

"But supposing she has to call his number?"

"That's it. She doesn't want to break her word unless she is compelled to by accident."—Washington Star.

Soon For the Sea.

"Did you say he grew rich through a patent of his own?"

"Yes. He invented something that made a woman think she was still monopolizing the conversation long after she had really stopped talking."—Detroit Free Press.

Result of Folly.

Wife (after midnight)—I'm sorry to see you come home in such a state as this, Charles.

Husband—I knew you'd be sorry, Carrie, and that's why I told you not to sit up.—Boston Transcript.

By Proxy.

Boarder No. 1 — What's that loud thumping noise in the kitchen?

Boarder No. 2—It's the landlady hammering the steak and wishing it was the beef trust.—Chicago Tribune.

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad

TO THE

WORLD'S FAIR.

VERY LOW RATES.

Various forms of excursion tickets to St. Louis via Baltimore & Ohio Railroad now on sale from Oakland as follows:

SEASON TICKETS, good to return until December 15, 1904, to be sold daily at rate of $28.80 round trip.

SIXTY DAY Excursion Tickets, final limit not later than December 15, 1904, to be sold daily at rate of $23.95 round trip.

FIFTEEN DAY Excursion Tickets, to be sold daily at rate of $19.95 round trip.

VARIABLE ROUTE EXCURSION TICKETS, either season or sixty day, will be sold going via one direct route and returning via another direct route, full information concerning which can be obtained from Ticket Agent.

STOP-OVERS not exceeding ten days at each point will be allowed at Washington, Deer Park, Mountain Lake Park, Oakland, Mitchell, Ind. (for French Lick and West Baden Springs), Cincinnati and Chicago within return limit, upon notice to conductor and deposit of ticket with Depot Ticket Agent immediately upon arrival.

STOP-OVERS not exceeding ten days will be allowed at St. Louis on all one-way (except Colonists' Tickets to the Pacific Coast) and round-trip tickets reading to points beyond St. Louis, upon deposit of ticket with Validating Agent and payment of fee of $1.00.

Three Solid Vestibuled trains are run daily from New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington via Parkersburg and Cincinnati to St. Louis.

Three Solid Vestibuled trains are run daily from Pittsburg, Wheeling and Columbus via Cincinnati to St. Louis.

Magnigcent coaches, sleeping cars, observation cars and unexcelled dining car service.

For illustrated folder, time table and full information, call at Ticket Office Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. tf.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber of Garrett county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

HENRY WEBER,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber on or before the 30th day of December next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under our hands this 30th day of June, 1904.

HENRY P. WEBER,
WILLIAM WEBER,
Administrators.
17-4t Oakland, Md.

ORDER NISI.

Sloan & Hetzel vs. John H. Friend et al. No. 975 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett county.

Ordered, this 5th day of July, in the year nineteen hundred and four, by the Circuit Court for Garrett county, sitting in equity, that the sale made and reported in the above cause by Fred. A. Thayer and Edward H. Sincell, trustees, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown or before the 5th day of August, 1904; provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper published in Garrett county, once a week for three successive weeks before the 30th day of July, 1904.

The report states the amount of sale to be $750.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True copy—Test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

COMMISSIONERS' MEETING.

OFFICE OF THE
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS FOR GARRETT CO.
OAKLAND, MD., July 7, 1904.

The County Commissioners for Garrett county will meet at their office in Oakland on

Tuesday, July 26, 1904,

to transact business that may come before the Board.

By order of the Board.
A. G. ROSS, Clerk.

EXAMINERS' NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, appointed by the County Commissioners of Garrett county, Md., to view the lands through which the new road, beginning at the Bloomingrose lane, running through the lands of Jerry, Albert and Noah Frazee, Garrett Dixon, Samuel Bowling, Norman Friend, Allen Teats, Jerry Casteel, John W. McCullough, Truman Root, Benny Shroyer, Silas Cuppett and others, and intersecting the Oakland road near the Elder Hill school house. The viewers will meet at 8 o'clock on the 25th day of July, 1904, at the beginning of the road at the end of the Bloomingrose lane.

WM. A. SMITH,
J. T. GEARY,
SENIOUS DETROICH.
16-4t

Order of Publication.

William A. Harvey and William H. Ridder, copartners trading and doing business under the firm name and style of Harvey and Ridder, and The Wilson Lumber Company, a corporation, Plaintiffs, vs. Datesman Coal Company, and John Wills, assignee of Joseph W. Gross, assignee of Mary E. Clauson, Mortgagee, Defendents.

No. 1280 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County, Maryland.

The object of this suit is to procure a decree for the sale of a certain real estate in Garrett county, Maryland, against which the plaintiffs have filed mechanic lien claims.

The bill states that within the last six months the plaintiffs contracted with the defendant, Datesman Coal Company, to furnish certain materials to be used in building six dwelling houses and the said Harvey and Ridder contracted to erect and build said houses for said defendant at Stever, Garrett county Maryland, and that said materials were to be paid for when and as each of said houses was completed; that said materials have been furnished and said work done and said houses completed on the 15th day of June, 1904; that said claims for materials furnished and work done are over due, and that the said defendant, Datesman Coal Company, although often requested has failed to pay the same; that plaintiffs have filed in the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court for Garrett County their respective claims as liens against said buildings, the ground upon which they are erected, and so much other ground immediately adjacent thereto and beloning to said Datesman Coal Company, as is necessary for the ordinary and useful purposes thereof, which claims contained an accurate description of said property, the kind and amount of materials furnished and work done by the plaintiffs for or about the construction of said buildings and the time when and the prices for which the same were agreed to be furnished and done, and the amount claimed to be due on each of said houses, it appearing that there is due to Harvey and Ridder the sum of $1689.13 and to the Wilson Lumber Company the sum of $428.37.

That John Wills is made a defendant to this proceeding on account of being the assignee of a certain mortgage made by Datesman Coal Company to Mary E. Clauson, on the 7th day of October, 1903, and in order that all parties interested in said property may be before the Court and be bound by its decree in the premises and that the said defendents are non residents of the State of Maryland.

The bill then prays for a decree for the sale of said property, or so much thereof as may be necessary for the purpose, and out of the proceeds to pay the said mortgage and then the claims of the plaintiffs and for general relief.

It is thereupon, this 21st day of June, 1904, ordered by the Circuit Court for Garrett county in Equity, that the plaintiffs by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper published in said Garrett County, once in each of four successive weeks before the 22nd day of July, 1904, give notice to the said absent defendants of the object and substance of this bill, warning them and each of them, to appear in this Court, in person or by solicitor, on or before the 8th of August next to show cause, if any they have, why a decree ought not to be passed as prayed.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True Copy,
Test: E. Z. TOWER, Clerk. 16-4t

ROAD PETITION.

Notice is hereby given that thirty days after the first publication hereof, the undersigned will petition the board of County Commissioners of Garrett county for the appointment of viewers to view and locate a road in Election District No. 4, beginning at or near the old mill race bridge, on the Bloomington and Westernport road, and running thence northwest through the lands of the Davis Coal and Coke Co., and to intersect the Michaels and Westernport road at a point known as Kight's water trough, and to discontinue the old road. The distance of the proposed relocation is about one mile.

GEORGE L. MICHAELS,
WILLIAM A. MICHAELS,
GEORGE WARNICK,
JOHN MILLER,
W. A. BRYDON,
WILLIAM MOODY,
G. C. PATTISON,
16-4t And others.

JOHN W. ASH,

Plumbing, Gas Fitting, Steam and Hot Water Heating.

Center Street,
Keyser, W. Va.

PHONE 62.

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH PENNYROYAL PILLS

Safe. Always reliable. **Ladies,** ask Druggist for **CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH** in **Red** and **Gold** metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. **Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations.** Buy of your Druggist, or send **4c.** in stamps for **Particulars, Testimonials** and **"Relief for Ladies,"** *in letter,* by **return Mail. 10,000** Testimonials. Sold by all Druggists.

CHICHESTER CHEMICAL CO.
2100 Madison Square, PHILA., PA.
Mention this paper.

Notice To Tax Payers.

OAKLAND, Md., June 21, 1904.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, either in person or by deputy, will be in each of the Election Districts in Garret county, Maryland, to collect and receive taxes at the time and place following:

July 11, McHenry, 9 to 12 a. m.
July 11, Sang Run, Cuppet & Lytle's store, 1 to 5 p. m.
July 12, Hoyes, W. A. Smith's, 9 a. m. to 3 p. m.
July 12, Elder, S. F. Cuppett's, 4 to 6 p. m.
July 13, Friendsville, Crawford Hotel.
July 14, Selbysport, R. R. Liston's store.
July 15, Accident, J. L. Englehart's store.
July 16, Cove, Joel Diehl's store, 9 a. m. to 3 p. m.
July 16, Keyser, Harry Leatham's store, 4 to 6 p. m.
July 18, Grantsville, Livengood Hotel.
July 19, Thomas H. Layman's residence.
July 20, Finzell, Postoffice.
July 21, Avilton, R. E. Garlitz's store.
July 22, Merrill, Postoffice.
July 23, New Germany, C. J. Otto's residence.
July 25, Jennings Hotel.
July 26, Bittinger, C. E. Elliott.orp's store.
July 27, Office at Oakland.
July 28, Hutton, Carney and Pendergast's store.
July 29, Crellin, Company Store.
July 30, Red House, Postoffice.
August 1, Swanton, C. S. May's store.
August 2, Beckman, Postoffice.
August 3, Bond.
August 4, Gorman, Mrs. Browning's.
August 5, Kitzmillersville, J. H. Rafter's Store.
August 6, James Wilson's residence.
August 8, Bloomington, Moody's store.
August 9, Deer Park, S. P. Specht's store.
August 10, Kearney, Postoffice.

Please bring your tax bill.

By an Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed at the January session, 1890, being Chapter 566, Section 45, it is provided that all county taxes shall be due and payable on the first day of September next succeeding the date of levy thereof; and on all county taxes paid on or before the said first day of September a discount of three per cent shall be allowed; and after the first day of January all taxes shall bear interest at the rate of six per cent, per annum until paid. The treasurer shall take the discount from and charge interest on the tax bills for county purposes regularly in the manner aforesaid and shall note the same upon his books and upon the receipt given for taxes so paid, but the discount allowed on county taxes by this section shall not be made to any person or corporate institution unless the whole amount of State and county taxes due by such person or corporate institution for the current year be paid when the same is made.

E. A. WEIMER,
Treasurer of Garrett County, Md.

ORDER OF PUBLICATION

No. 1278 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garret County, Maryland.

John R. Ritchie, vs. Mary Ritchie.

The object of this suit is to procure a decree divorcing the plaintiff from the defendant *a vinculo matrimonii.*

The Bill states on the 14th day of December 1884, the plaintiff was married to the defendant, and lived with her until 1890, when without just cause or reason she abandoned and deserted him, and such abandonment has continued uninterruptedly for more than three years and is deliberate and final; that five children were born to them as a result of said union, and that the defendant is a non-resident of the State.

It is thereupon, this 20th day of June, 1904, ordered the Circuit Court of Garrett County, in Equity, that the plaintiff, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper published in said Garrett County, once in each of four successive weeks before the 22nd day of July, 1904, give notice to said defendant of the object and substance of this Bill, warning her to appear in this Court, in person or by solicitor, on or before the 8th day of August next to show cause, if any she has, why a decree ought not to be passed as prayed.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True Copy,
Test: E. Z. TOWER, Clerk. 16-4t

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber, of Garrett county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett county, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

CHARLES K. COOPER,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 30th day of December next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 30th day of June, 1904.

CHARLES E. HILLEARY,
17-4t Administrator,
Gormania, W. Va.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

This is to give notice, That the Subscriber, of Garrett county, Maryland, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

FRANCIS McKENZIE,

late of Garrett county, Maryland, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 16th day of December next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 14th day of June, 1904.

MICHAEL NATHAN,
Administrator,
Grantsville, Md.

ORDER OF PUBLICATION.

No. 1279 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County, Maryland.

Franklin P. Stremmel, vs. Mildred E. Stremmel.

The object of this suit is to procure a decree of divorce of Franklin P. Stremmel from his wife, Mildred E. Stremmel, *a vinculo matrimonii.*

The bill states that on the 21st day of December, 1898, the plaintiff and defendant were married and lived together in Garrett county until December, 1903. That the said Mildred E. Stremmel on divers days and times since said marriage has committed the crime of adultery with certain men and that the plaintiff has not lived or cohabited with said defendant since he has become convinced of her adulterous acts.

The bill further alleges that the defendant is a non-resident of the State of Maryland, and prays for a divorce *a vinculo matrimonii,* and for an order of publication.

It is thereupon this 21st day of June, 1904, ordered by the Circuit Court of Garrett county, in Equity, that the plaintiff, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper, published in said Garrett county, in each of four successive weeks before the 22d day of July, 1904, give notice to the said absent defendant of the object and substance of this Bill, warning her to appear in this Court in person or by solicitor, on or before the 8th day of August next, to show cause, if any she has, why a decree ought not to be passed as prayed.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True copy, test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk. 16-4t

L. E. HANSON,

Mountain Lake Park, - - Maryland.

PLUMBING, GAS FITTING,

Steam and Hot Water Heating.

ESTIMATES FURNISHED.

All work done at reasonable prices.

MAGIC REMEDY

Cures Diarrhoea, Cramps in the Stomach, Colera Morbus, Dysentery or Flux, in a few minutes. A positive cure. Keep a bottle on hand as it will save many dollars and possibly your life. 50c. by Mail, Sampling case.

JAMES G. BLAINE
KEYSER, W. VA.

THE REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME 28. OAKLAND, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, JULY 28, 1904. NUMBER 21

OFFUTT'S.

HOUR SALE.

For One Week Only,

Commencing Monday, Aug. 1st.

MONDAY, from 2 to 4 o'clock—Silk Coats and Corset Jackets for $3.90. Same as we sold at $5.50

TUESDAY, 10 to 12—100 pairs King Quality Shoes, all styles. The $3.50 ones for $2.90.

WEDNESDAY, from 7.30 to 9.00 p. m.—500 yards Dress Ginghams, 12½, 10 and 9 cents, for 6c. yard.

THURSDAY—Men's Straw Hats one-half price.

FRIDAY, 10.00 to 11.00—Lion Coffee 10c. per pound, for 5 papers only.

SATURDAY, from 2.00 p. m. to 4.00 p. m.—100 yds. Calico at 4c. per yard.

AT OFFUTT'S.

PUNGENT REMARKS BY G. A. TOWNSEND

St. Lonis Convention Provokes Some Caustic Comments.

IT WAS AN IRRESPONSIBLE BODY

His Deprecates "Tampering With the Sacred Fire of the Judiciary"—Says Neither Party Has Done Such a Thing Before.

From The Hagerstown Herald

Mr. George Alfred Townsend being in Hagerstown yesterday, as it is his habit to attend market here, the *Herald* took his views, which were unreserved and pungent. He has now inhabited this district nearly twenty years.

"What did you think of the St. Louis convention?

"Perhaps the most irresponsible body ever met to oppose coherent events. Hardly a Northern man had anything to say. It petrified even Burke Cockran. Its only platform was avowed to be 'to win.' Its candidate delivered a charge from the bench against it and it adjourned without expressing in any official way his demands, so that no member of that convention or that party, is bound to Mr. Parker's dictum and Mr. Bryan, who twice occupied Mr. Parker's place, has already repudiated his views on behalf of the several millions of Mr. Bryan's double distilled voters. The Democracy never has penitence for anything, because its sincere situation is to be wrong. It is now a loose currency party as it has been since it began with repudition, and inflation and silver are only continuations. The man who called it to order, Jones, and the president, Williams, both come from Mississippi which repudiated its solemn bonds in 1841. The Democratic convention, says the State historian, Lowry, "is silent as the grave on the bond question;" and Mississippi has no credit with any part of the world. The other presiding officer, Clark, comes out of the hospitable train-robbing society of Missouri, which turned down its Governor, Crittenden, for taking off Jesse James. Yet these heirs of shame abused the President of the United States with extended vehemence as if such as they could destroy a great man with curses. We observed that Mr. Bryan said no evil word of the President. The Presidential office is not worth holding at the will of such men. Yet a chief justice of New York accepts it from them, escorted by Hill and Sheehan."

"Has there been another instance of a chief justice nominated for President?"

"Not one. Neither party, no party, has tampered with the sacred fire of the judiciary. Chief Justice Ambrose Spencer, of New York, wrote to Henry Clay, in 1833, when Justice John McLean was wooing the Presidential nomination, 'it will be a strong objection to him that he enters the arena with robes of office on.' No Republican President has been a judge; no Democrat who ran for President had ever been even a State judge except Douglas, who was long retired. This chief justice, Parker, has no documents to run upon except his decisions, as he has kept silence, and to quote decisions of the bench as campaign documents will be a crime. But men who would use the North for repudiation, inflation and half price silver, for panic, income tax and insurrection, have no respect for the bench. Judge Gray denounces the attempt to pull his frock into that convention."

"Do you think Parker saw that the gold issue would be dodged?"

"He never asked it to be mentioned. Hill, who created him a judge, was in the platform committed, and assented to silence. So did Shehan. By 35 to 15 the platform passed the committee, silent upon the subject for penitence on which two Democratic campaigns had been fought by Bryan. After the New York Democratic newspapers spoke out Mr. Parker sent a private message. It was privately answered. That is all which commits the raging Democracy to sure money. So has the judiciary marked its decadence already. A member of Judge Parker's bench denounced his descent into politics a year ago. 'Brave and manly,' he is called. Yes, after the battle is over. Suppose Lincoln in 1860 had accepted his nomination upon a platform silent upon the one subject of slavery in the territories, and after his nomination had telegraphed 'you know how I stand on on that,' and some volunteer in the convention had answered him. 'O, that subject is dead!' and then Lincoln had run. Run against such a competitor as Hearst, the Silverite?"

"That was a convention of jockeys. To break into the United States government, like the Trojan horse, was their purpose and unity. They put over their moral rags a judge's gown and renewed all their ignorant cunning in the hope to carry New York. I heard Hill in 1896 denounce the Southern Governors to their teeth. Now he barters the money standard of civilization against a plank of straw the income tax can it be supposed that New York will let such a starveling crew in the ship of State? Against such a brave head and hand like Colonel Roosevelt's Can it upon that fair nomination cease to feed and fatten on this move?"

"Did Maryland distinguish itself at the convention?"

"It was in Gorman's slinking image. The Maryland Democracy is an old hand at cunning. I read that Francis Thomas was a member of the Maryland State constitutional convention in 1850 and 'had a measure adopted that weakened the power of the slave holding counties.' What was it? Thomas was then a Democrat. The State went for General Taylor (Whig) in 1848 and for Clay in 1844; so I presume that the slave holding counties had displeased the Democrats, and they reduced their votes some way, though for Scott, the last Whig candidate, the dense negro counties nearly all went Whig. I have examined the constitution of 1850 and presume that the division of the State into three districts, each to elect a Governor in rotation, and putting the seven slave counties in with Baltimore city, separating Baltimore county from the city and adding that county to the Third district, on the west, was the ruse to break down the Whigs, for Baltimore city gave 4500 majority for Pierce and elected Ligon Governor over over Bowie, so that from 1854 to 1858, or nearly to the war, this gerrymandered constitution. But it was no joke when the constitution of Thomas ruled out the public enemy after the war. From 1850 to 1900, 50 years, the Democratic politicians have been conspiring and cheating. They now set up several Mudds in the black district to defeat the one Mudd, through confusing the illiterate voter. And yet these men expected to elect their caitiff boss President of the Americans."

"Why did they put on Henry Davis?"

"Probably at his cousin Gorman's request, and to emphasize devotion to the railroad corporations, which assisted Gorman's ticket last time. But it was an insult to the office to set up an 81-year-old Vice-President. A secretary of state, like Hill, or some plantation man, would under the law become President if Parker proved refractory and Davis died or decayed. After Franklin Pierce was elected and before his inauguration some miscreant put an obstruction on the railroad track and killed his only child. He escaped only to be bulldozed into repealing the Missouri compromise and the Filmore compromise, in slavery's fell purpose, and the Supreme Court was bulldozed as his successor came in to deny the people any right to limit the roving vagrancy of slavery. That was our last taste till now of a judiciary in politics. Three of Cleveland's Supreme Court judges denied Congress power to prevent railroads conspiring in the present term—Fuller, White and Hornblower. The latter has just congratulated Parker and hoped he would win. There was a solemn promise by the Democrats in 1850, after they got the fugitive slave law, never to break that compromise. They broke it as soon as they got the Whigs out and defeated Scott and elected Pierce. Sam Houston and John Bell refused to vote for the repeal, which Douglas, the guardian of Mr. Gorman, was the author of, Gorman was then Douglas' page in the United States Senate. The frightful Civil War resulted. The Republican party had not then arisen and was the public revolt against such treachery. Gorman is the hyphen, the link between those sinister times and these, and was the favorite of the South for President, but the South had destroyed its influence and by Gorman's party legislating against the freedmen in Maryland no Marylander is now eligible, though Gorman's chance was over-ripe. Give the Democrats a chance and they are opposed by civilization. A great insurrection is held back by the nation being in control of the friends of the lowly, the protectors of the humble and simple. Not till 1836 were Jews eligible to citizenship in Maryland; a Jew is now said to be Gorman's colleague, and Baltimore is Jerusalem. The meek do inherit the earth."

"Would Parker's election affect our prosperity?"

"It would exhibit the American people as a nation of triflers. They have reached the summit of renown. High purposes, all but achieved, would stand stalled. Our world wide trade within our borders and free trade among the States would be paralyzed as in Cleveland's second term, when the treasury ran empty and paid several millions commissions to Belmont's coffers. This platform calls for the army to be reduced when it is our market for hay and horses, and we are rushing our navy. Negation, opposition, provincial disorder would be the sequel of the great rebellion. The mines would be given over to dynamiters. In the language of the unworthy leader of the opposition, God would take care of the currency."

Subscribe for THE REPUBLICAN.

SIANS ROUTED AND FALL BAGK.

Desperate Fight Of Big Armies Ends In A Japanese Triumph. But Czar's General Say They

EXPECTED TO BE DRIVEN BACK.

Fierce Contest Kept Up For Seventeen Hours On Sunday. Ta-Tche-Kiao The Centre Of A Stubborn Artillery Duel. No Statement Of Losses.

St. Petersburg, July 26—5:05 P. M.—Dispatches just received by the War Office announce that the Russians have retreated to Hai-Cheng. They decided to with draw from Ta-Tche-Kiao on Sunday evening.

General Zaronbaieff, commanding the Fourth Army Corps, who is General Stakelberg's senior, resolved to take this step in consequence of the reports of scouts that the Japanese were turning the left flank in the severe fighting going on.

The evacuation of Ta-Tche-Kiao was prepared for long ago by the Russians, as military experts have repeatedly indicated. The retirement is not regarded as materially altering the situation. The Russians had strongly fortified Hai-Cheng in view of this coutingency.

The Japanese forces are believed to included the whole of the armies of Generals Oku and Nodzu. More than seven divisions of Japanese were engaged.

The rear-guard action between Datchapu and Ta-Tche-Kiao continued until 11 o'clock Sunday night, when the Japanese were within sight of the Russian intrenchments. The Russians withdrew in perfect order covered by the beautiful moonlight. Further details of the fight have not yet been forwarded to the War Office.

The Official Messenger prints a dispatch from Liao-Yang, dated July 25, announcing that the Japanese maintained a terrific bombardment of Ta-Tche-Kiao throughhut Sunday, but that towards evening, several of their batteries being silenced by the Russian guns, they retired.

No estimate of the losses on either side, is furnished, but judging from the nature and extent of the fire, the engagement was a serious one.

The dispatch says:

"Throughout the night of July 24 the Japanese were busily engaged in emplacing batteries on the crests and slopes of the neighboring mountains, and at 4 o'clock in the morning opened a terrific artillery fire on the Russian position at the Ta-Tche-Kiao from their front, which was nine miles long. The firing continued throughout the day, but slackened towards evening and stopped entirely at 7 o'clock, the Japanese retiring from the mountains. The Russian artillery answered the Japanese fire hotly all day long.

"According to the reports of eye-witnesses, the Russians silenced three of the Japanese batteries, after which the Japanese fire ceased."

Official news received here shows that the fighting at Ta-Tche-Kiao and to the southward has been progressing for several days. The Japanese advanced in strong force on Sunday morning against the Russian position at Datchapu, 12 miles north of Kai-Chou.

The Japanese advance against General Kuropatkin's armies seems at last to have begun in earnest everywhere. They are moving up strongly from the south, and have captured Kan Pass, on the road to Hai-Cheng. A nothern movement is also reported, but the objective point of the Japanese at present seems to be Hai-Cheng.

General Kuropatkin reports that that the Japanese column in the vicinity of Saimatsza, which is believed to be two divisions strong, is marching along the valley of the Taitse, with the obvious aim of cutting the railroad above Liao-Yang.

Mukden, July 26—The latest reports received here are to the effect that the Russians, with about 100 guns in action in an engagement south of Ta-Tche-Kiao, inflicted serious losses on the Japanese and destroyed many of their guns.

The Japanese attack on the centre of the Russian position was repulsed, but the Russian were ordered to retire yesterday and occupy the heights five miles north of Ta-Tche-Kiao. This movement was carried out in good order.

The Empress' hospital train passed through Mukden yesterday, bearing 31 men who were wounded in Sunday's fighting at Ta-Tche-Kiao. The fight which was mainly an artillery duel, according to the statements of the men on the train, commenced at 6 o'clock in the morning, and was still going on at 11 o'clock at night, when the train left. The Russians were then maintaining their positions, about seven miles south of Ta-Tche-Kiao.

Small bodies of Japanese are reported to be moving in the direction of Benitzu, 40 miles east of Yantai station and toward Sintsintin. If this is true, it indicates the intention of the Japanese to try and turn the Russian position at Liao-Yang from the direction of Mukden.

Think It Over.

"Uneda" a Pair of Shoes; I Need the Money.

A fair exchange is no robbery. If your are not satisfied I am never short. Having been in the shoe business all my life I am familiar with every line handled in the country, and in my honest judgment I have selected from these lines the very best shoes manufactured in America to-day: **Walk-Over, Dorothy Dodd, Budd's Baby Shoe, the Drew line of Misses and Children's wear.**

We are carrying an Up-to-Date line of Gent's Furnishings. If you need a suit of clothes call and see me. I will give you a Tailor-made suit at the same price you pay for a "hand-me-down," and guarantee a perfect fit.

I Am the Head-to-Foot Outfitter.

Are you going to St. Louis; if so, call and get a suit case or steamer trunk. You will be surprised at the good quality and low prices.

Before you purchase anywhere else it will pay you to drop in the NEW STORE in the NEW BANK BUILDING and see my NEW STOCK.

ONE PRICE TO EVERYBOBY.

H. L. DAUGHERTY.

H. C. SINCELL & CO.

Our Annual Discount Sale

IS ON AND WILL

Continue Until July 30th.

ALL SHOES FOR Men, Women & Children at a discount of 20 Per Cent Except Queen Quality.

OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF MEN'S AND BOYS' SUITS at a discount of 20 per cent.

The very newest styles in Women's Tailor-Made Suits One-Third Off.

We must close up our stock and offer Great Bargains To the Public.

H. C. SINCELL & CO.

POLICEMAN ARRESTED.

For An Alleged Assault Upon Henry Dickinson, Colored.

Yesterday Justice Teats issued a warrant upon the information of Henry Dickinson, colored, for the arrest of Policeman Broderick, who charges the officer with having assaulted him by striking him in the face with a blackjack without just cause or provocation.

The alleged assault occurred Monday afternoon on Alder street when Broderick arrested Dickinson upon a warrant for some slight infraction of the law. It is stated that when the arrest was made Broderick produced a pair of handcuffs to put on his prisoner. The man stated he would go without having this indignity thrust upon him, when, it is said, the officer drew his blackjack and struck the man in the jaw with it.

The trial of the officer will take place this afternoon at four o'clock before Justice Teats.

A number of witnesses have been summoned in the case. Public opinion favors the colored man.

THE REPUBLICAN.

BENJ. H. SINCELL, Editor and Proprietor

ROOSEVELT

It is announced that the Democratic Congressional committee has selected the personality of President Roosevelt as the chief issue in this campaign. Practically every other issue is to be abandoned. The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Press is responsible for the statement that the committee has concluded to adopt the old-time, mud-slinging personal abuse method and to that end has picked out as the chief document for circulation speeches delivered in the House by Representatives Kitchin, of North Carolina; Patterson, of Tennessee; and Fitzgerald, of New York. These speeches, all of which teem with personal abuse of President Roosevelt, have been combined in a pamphlet known as "Number Six" and have been sent out to the extent of over a half million copies. This correspondent further says the Democratic committee has had few requests for the St. Louis platform and its literature does not abound in arguments on the tariff and gold standard.

An abusive, vindicative and personal campaign conducted by the Democratic Congressional committee will not be unusual or novel. In every national contest since Lincoln the Democratic press and public speakers have conducted campaigns in that way.

In this campaign the Democratic Congressional committee seems to have concluded it is the only method left to the Democracy. Both the Democratic candidates nominated at St. Louis having publicly repudiated their party's platform in the two issues that are represented and regarded by the country as most vital and of the greatest interest and importance. They seem to realize the party is up a tree on issues and to have concluded their only resort is abuse of Theodore Roosevelt. This will not in the least disturb the friends and supporters of Theodore Roosevelt. On the defensive he will prove to be one of the most heroic figures in the long list of the nation's truly great men. Personal abuse of Roosevelt will only serve to impress upon the people the absolute purity of his life, his culture, his statesmanship and above all his courageous patriotism and his sincere devotion to his country and love for his fellow citizens.

These qualities absorb the man and make him the fittest in the nation to stand, as he does, squarely, proudly and bravely upon the Chicago platform and to stand forth before the people for the principles and doctrine of the most progressive and popular political organization that the world has ever seen—the Republican party—the party of Lincoln and Grant and McKinley and of humanity.

Engagement Announced.

Announcement has been made of the engagement of Mr. John Crosby Brydon, one of the most successful of the younger coal operators, and Miss Nell Louise Harrison, of Somerset, Pa. The wedding will be one of the most notable events in social life that Somerset has known in late years. Miss Harrison is the daughter of Captain and Mrs. Charles J. Harrison of Somerset, Pa. Mr. Brydon is a son of Mr. and Mrs. William A. Brydon, of "Borderside," Bloomington, Md. He is general manager of the Somerset Coal Company, with offices in Somerset. While young in years to occupy the responsible position he does, Mr. Brydon has met with remarkable success in the face of peculiarly adverse conditions. Out of the affairs of the coal company, which were, when he assumed the reins of management, in such a state of affairs as to discourage the average man, Mr. Brydon has perfected a smoothly running machine. He is a young man of great capabilities and undoubtedly destined to hold a leading position in the coal trade of the country.

Operated on For Appendicitis.

Albert L. Lohm, son of engineer Lohm of the Deer Park helper, was operated on last week at Keyser, W. Va., at the Hoffman hospital for appendicitis by Dr. C. S. Hoffman of Keyser, W. Va, and Dr. Jno. D. Milligan of Pittsburg, Pa., and the operation was very successful, although Mr. Lohm was very low for a few days after the operation. Albert was operated on last December at the West Penn Hospital, Pittsburg, Pa., for appendicitis, but owing to gangrene having set in, they could not remove his appendix at that time. Mr. Lohm is now out of danger, but will not be able to leave the hospital for about three weeks. Albert was formerly connected with the P. & L. E. R. R. at Pittsburg, as general baggage agent, but resigned his position the first of July.

Summer Resorts.

Write to W. H. Reynolds, D. P. A. W. Va. Central & P. Ry., Cumberland, Md., for copy of beautifully illustrated book "Across the Alleghanies." Full of interest to sportsmen and fishermen, and containing complete list of hotels and boarding houses on that line.

Forrest's Dash Into Memphis

A FORTIETH ANNIVERSARY WAR STORY

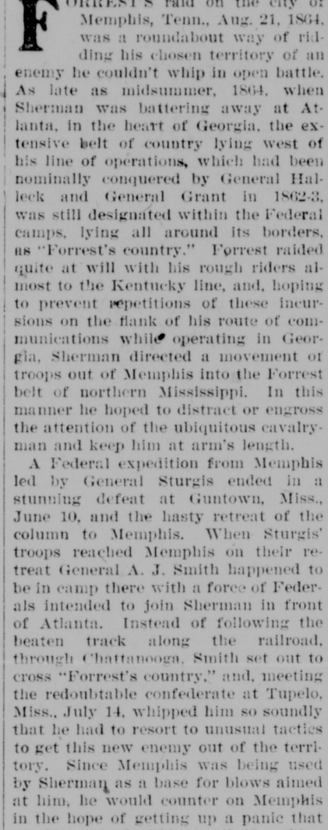
August 21, 1864

[Copyright, 1904, by G. L. Kilmer.]

FORREST'S raid on the city of Memphis, Tenn., Aug. 21, 1864, was a roundabout way of ridding his chosen territory of an enemy he couldn't whip in open battle. As late as midsummer, 1864, when Sherman was battering away at Atlanta, in the heart of Georgia, the extensive belt of country lying west of his line of operations, which had been nominally conquered by General Halleck and General Grant in 1862-3, was still designated within the Federal camps, lying all around its borders, as "Forrest's country." Forrest raided quite at will with his rough riders almost to the Kentucky line, and, hoping to prevent repetitions of these incursions on the flank of his route of communications while operating in Georgia, Sherman directed a movement of troops out of Memphis into the Forrest belt of northern Mississippi. In this manner he hoped to distract or engross the attention of the ubiquitous cavalryman and keep him at arm's length.

A Federal expedition from Memphis led by General Sturgis ended in a stunning defeat at Guntown, Miss., June 10, and the hasty retreat of the column to Memphis. When Sturgis' troops reached Memphis on their retreat General A. J. Smith happened to be in camp there with a force of Federals intended to join Sherman in front of Atlanta. Instead of following the beaten track along the railroad, through Chattanooga, Smith set out to cross "Forrest's country," and, meeting the redoubtable confederate at Tupelo, Miss., July 14, whipped him so soundly that he had to resort to unusual tactics to get this new enemy out of the territory. Since Memphis was being used by Sherman as a base for blows aimed at him, he would counter on Memphis in the hope of getting up a panic that would insure Smith's recall, if nothing more.

With a detachment of 1,500 of his choicest men, Forrest set out from Oxford, Miss., Aug. 18. A heavy rain had been falling for several days, and floods had destroyed the fording places of the numerous creeks and rivers, which war had despoiled of bridges. With telegraph poles, grapevine ropes



WITH ONE BLOW OF HIS REVOLVER HE KNOCKED THE FEDERAL DOWN.

and planks gathered among farmers the raiders made headway amid difficulties that the enemy would have thought insuperable. Forrest's scouts brought in word of the location of Federal positions and when he was closing in upon Memphis reported that the foe had no knowledge of the daring raid, which proved to be true.

No halt was made, orders and information being distributed on the march. Fresh scouts came in to report almost every mile, and when the raiders were within three miles of the city at dawn of Sunday, Aug. 21, their leader knew the location of every picket post that would challenge his advance. Forrest's brother, Captain W. H. Forrest, had the lead and was directed to open the road at any hazard and dash for the heart of Memphis at once. The captain and ten men rode sixty paces ahead of all others and were soon challenged with the sharp cry, "Who goes there?" Of course no satisfactory answer could be given, but the Forrests were adepts at expedients to deceive a foe, and the captain responded boldly, "A detachment of the Twelfth Missiouri cavalry, with Confederate prisoners." This Federal regiment had been in Mississippi on the line in front of Forrest a short time previous, and the ignorant picket couldn't do otherwise than accept the answer as it went. "Advance one!" said he.

Captain Forrest went forward alone and met a mounted picket. With one blow of his revolver he knocked the Federal down, and the raiders at his heels sprang ahead and quickly disarmed the startled men on post in rear of the unlucky vedette. The daring captain rallied his men and rushed for the next post in the line, but a musket had been discharged during the melee at the outer post and the Federal reserve pickets were alert. The Confederates were received by a good volley, but they instantly charged their opponents and by this intrepid action gave signal for a general assault.

General Forrest had enjoined secrecy and silence on all sides until the city was fairly reached, but the shouts of young Forrest's animated band were echoed by a hundred throats along the column, stretching far behind, and the secret was out. Seeing this, the general, who was close up with the pioneer band, ordered his bugler to sound the charge. This call was repeated by the bugler of each separate detachment, and in a twinkling the enthusiastic squadrons scampered away to their work.

Captain Forrest rushed his little company down the main street, through a Federal artillery encampment, his eager followers shooting right and left as they galloped on, heading for the Gayoso House, a noted hostelry frequented by prominent Federal officers. Followed by as many of his band as could crowd in, the impetuous captain plunged his charger into the hall and up to the hotel office, spreading consternation among the guests, civil and military. Was this freak the work of riotous soldiers on a lark or an episode of real war?

In a few minutes all Memphis was in an uproar. For more than two years the city had been in undisputed possession of Federal troops. During that time vast camps had sprung up and disappeared, discharging battalions in thousands and tens of thousands to the scenes of hostile meeting, east, west and south, to the Red river, to Arkansas, to Vicksburg, New Orleans and Chattanooga. Mighty squadrons of Federal war vessels had patrolled the waters that washed her docks, and mammoth floating expeditions had swept past down the broad river to the gulf.

Memphis! Why, she was another Cairo or Cincinnati or Baltimore. The organized Confederate front was hundreds of miles distant, and she had long upheld the character of a city of refuge for people driven from their homes farther south and for disabled soldiers of the Federal army, as well as a place of safe keeping for Confederate prisoners. Several thousand armed soldiers were constantly stationed in the city, and a good sized army lay between it and the lines of the nearest known enemy—that is to say, Forrest loose in Mississippi.

The wild alarm stampeded the entire city. Forrest's command moved in five separate bodies. One detachment led by Colonel Longwood followed close upon the heels of young Forrest's band down the main street and through the Federal battery camp. The Federal guns, which had been abandoned by their guards at the first fire, were remanned, but Longwood's men went through the camp with clubbed rifles. Afterward they ran the gantlet of fire from scattered bodies of troops and the home guard along the streets.

Still another Confederate body, under Colonel Neely, attacked an infantry encampment near the point where the raiders entered the city, but found its match and more. The Federals were in line and received the intruders with a stunning volley. General Forrest, who had held aloof somewhat, went to Neely's aid and, with only his escort for a following, charged the enemy impetuously. Neely dashed in afresh at the same moment, and the Federal infantry ran for cover.

Another body of raiders, under Colonel Jesse Forrest, rushed off to the headquarters of General Washburne, the Federal commander of the department, and captured some staff officers, but failed to secure the general himself, who was the object of the search. General Forrest finally ordered a retreat. The enemy was badly scared, and further bloodshed would be useless. Colonel Longwood and Captain Forrest fought their way back with their commands from the Gayoso House to the outskirts of the city, having a sharp fight to get through the Federal battery camp on their route.

The main body of the raiders rallied at the camp taken by Colonel Neely and General Forrest, and this point was vigorously attacked by several hundred mounted Federals. General Forrest mortally wounded Colonel Starr in a personal combat during this fight. Although the raiders were virtually chased out of Memphis, the glory of their unique exploit remained behind them. Memphis was in a panic, and before the raiding detachment returned to Forrest's old camp in Mississippi General Smith's troublesome army was on the back track to save the city.

Forrest's boldness in attacking Memphis was fairly outdone by the coolness of his withdrawal from the vicinity. At the end of a day's march he halted and sent word to the Federals in Memphis that some of the prisoners he was leading away south were barefoot and could not keep up with the column. A supply of shoes was quickly sent to his bivouac, and, after another day's march, he sent back asking for rations for his prisoners. These were promptly sent to the rendezvous, twenty-five miles distant, and the officers in charge of the relief party carried back word that the raiding chief appeared in no hurry to leave the vicinity. Surely not, when he notified the enemy just where to find him and waited a whole night to keep the appointment.

GEORGE L. KILMER.

Further Instruction.

He entered the department store
And asked that he be shown
The route to reach the clothing floor,
Then he would go alone.
The courteous floorwalker then said:
"Three aisles across, then down
Four aisles, you then keep straight ahead—"
The man began to frown.

"You take the elevator then,"
The floor man next observed.
"Get off the car at Number Ten."
(The man was quite unnerved.)
"Across four aisles, and then you turn
Six counters to your right;
Look to the left and you'll discern
A distant ruby light.

"Pass under that, and then you're near
The clothing stock you wish—"
The man cried out: "I cannot hear!
You gabble like a fish.
I never heard such silly talk;
You're having sport with me.
Your jocular designs I'll balk—
I'll make complaint. You'll see!"

The courteous floorwalker bowed
And said: "Turn to the right,
Go down the aisle until the shroud
Department comes in sight;
From there just thirteen aisles you trace
Until you reach the paints—
Beside them is a desk—the place
Where you may make complaints."
—W. D. Nesbit in New York Life.

How She Was Trapped.

Benevolent Looking Elderly Party—Do you like children, miss?

Superior Governess—Oh, I don't mind them.

Elderly Party—No; so I see!—Punch.

Not Guilty.

"Look here," said the irate man who had purchased a lot, "sight unseen," in Frogmore, the newest residence suburb, "I've been swindled, and I'll have the law on you."

"What now?" asked the imperturbable boomer.

"There isn't a house within a mile of the lot I bought!"

"Well, who said there was?"

"You, sir—you did!"

"Why, my dear sir, you must be dreaming. I said nothing of the sort."

"Didn't I ask you if there were any residences close by?"

"I believe you did."

"And didn't you answer 'Just lots?'"

"Yes."

"Well, don't you call that a misrepresentation?"

"Certainly not. Isn't that what you found around there—'just lots?'"—Baltimore American.

Judging From the Sample.

A congressman who thought that one of the great national parties was trying too hard to find an issue when there was no issue in sight rebuked his opponents by telling this story:

"A client of mine has a large family, and accordingly is rather pressed for money. He came to me joyfully one day, declaring that he had found oil flowing from a spring on his land and bringing me a sample.

"The bottle he brought was one which he had picked up in a hurry somewhere about the house. I forwarded it to an expert chemist, and my client and I waited with a good deal of interest for his report of the analysis. In a day or two we got this telegram:

"'Find no trace of oil. Your friend has struck paregoric.'"

Apt Simile.

"I slept with Jigley last night," said Towne, who was stopping at the crowded seashore resort, "and I didn't get a wink."

"Why he told me he slept like a top," replied Browne.

"That just about expresses it. He was forever twisting around."—Philadelphia Press.

The Safest.

"Wot kinder dorgs d'youse like best, Grouchy?"

"Dead dorgs!"—New York American.

The Real Reason.

Teacher—Now, who can tell me why the Puritans came to this country?

Small Member of History Class—I can, teacher. They came to purify their blood.—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

YOU SAVE $40

In purchasing a Writing Machine when you buy the New Model

WELLINGTON.

A practical business-like Typewriter at a reasonale price.

$60.00.

A strictly high-grade, up-to-date machine, combining all the best features of other Typewriters with many vital advantages of its own. The writing is always in sight, the alignment is always perfect, they are built for hard work and plenty of it; are simple in construction and are very rapid. Do not buy a TypeBriter of any kind until you investigate the WELLINGTON.

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BARGAINS!

5c SUGAR BOWLS,
CREAM PITCHERS,
THREE PAPERS PINS,
½ GAL. TIN BUCKETS,
CAKE PLATES,
AND LOTS MORE. 5c
Come around and see what 5 and 10c will do.

THE LITTLE MAN.

Muco-Solvent is an indispensible household remedy because it is a preventive as well as a cure, and because it arrests development of all contageous germs and bacterial diseases. It cures croup, colds, tonsilitis with its associated ills and all inflamed and catarrhal condition of the mucous surface. It is a harmless vegetable preparation th may safely be administered to the tenderest babe. If not for sa. in your neighborhood, write to

THE PIEDMONT SUPPLY CO.,
Sole Agents for Muco-Solvent. Piedmont, W. Va.

Oakland Model Steam Bakery

The Place to Buy the Best Bread Cakes and Pies.

Our aim is to make Bread "As Good as Mother made it," and we have been successful and have stopped all the drudgery of home baking with the use of Modern Machinery. Have you ever experienced as the following reads:

Your wife has gone out in the country;
You're left alone; what a pity,
With nothing to do but to ponder
And read out aloud to the kitty.

You run out of bread in the morning;
But knowing 'tis easy to make it,
You swiftly adjourn to the kitchen
And silently start in to bake it.

Take two coffee cups full of flour,
And water sufficient to "dough" it;
A thimble of salt for the "season,"
Then roll it, and poke it, and blow it.

And blow it, and poke it, and roll it,
And pinch it, and push it, and flop it,
And punch it, and pound it, and pull it,
And monkey around till you drop it.

Then clean it off nice with a towel,
And sock in a yeast cake to "raise" it;
Now drop in some soda to "short" it,
And smear on some butter to "glaze" it.

Then place it 'way back in the oven,
(That is if you've moulded and "set" it);
Close up all the doors of the kitchen,
Go in and sit down and forget it.

Go set yourself down in the parlor,
And read from "The Science of Baking:"
Read on till you smell something burning,
Then think of the bread you are making.

Now hop, skip snd jump to the kitchen,
And as you hop nigher and nigher,
You know by the smoke in the hallway
The blooming old bread is on fire.

Then hustle it out in the alley,
Juggle it, fumble it, shie it;
Then gently dig up a nickel
And go to the baker's and buy it.

Special Sales of Cakes Saturday.

Special Prices on All Cakes.

Ice Cream Delivered on Sunday. Leave Orders Saturday.

Our first sale of Cakes was a tremendous sucecss.

A Gasoline Cupid

By CRITTENDEN MARRIOTT

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"Teuf! teuf! teuf! Heroes! Wonder!" The automobile ceased its monotonous chant, coughed once or twice and subsided into a state of silence and, alas! immobility. In a moment the chauffeur was off his seat and poking about in the machinery. Then he went to the door of the carriage and touched his hat.

"Beg pardon, miss," he said, "but she's broke down and 'll have to go to the shop. I'm sorry, but you'll have to get around the city some other way."

The girl on the back seat, a tall, handsome blond with the bluest of blue eyes, uttered an exclamation. "If that isn't too bad! And I've got just two hours to see Washington before my train goes! Can't you call another auto for me?"

The chauffeur glanced around him. "Oh, yes'm," he said. "Of course. There ought to be some here on the stand now, only there ain't. But I'll go in and telephone for one right away."

"Do! Or, stay, there's one waiting at the postoffice door now. Maybe it's for hire."

The man looked doubtfully at the machine indicated. "Don't think so, miss," he answered. "That's a private machine or I miss my guess. Still, I'll ask." Leaving the girl he walked over to the curb and addressed the young man sitting on the box of a handsome automobile.

No one familiar with the new horseless vehicles would for one moment have supposed that the one in question was for hire. "Racer" appeared in every line of its build and costliness in the exquisite nicety of its construction. But the girl was from the west and had never had an opportunity to study the makes of machines, while the chauffeur hoped that by apparent desire to serve he might yet gain the hire he had lost by the breaking down of his own machine.

That anything but an instant negative would be the answer to his query "whether that machine was for hire?" had never passed his brain, so his astonishment may be guessed when the young man on the box started, glanced at the girl still sitting in the injured vehicle a short distance away, flushed deeply and replied in the affirmative. Then, without waiting for further explanation, he promptly ran his machine to the side of the other and halted to

INSTANTLY THE CHAUFFEUR SWUNG AROUND IN HIS SEAT.

permit the girl to climb in. The next moment they were swinging down the avenue at a lively gait.

The girl leaned forward. "Ahem!" she said. "Did the other man tell you where I wanted to go?"

"Said you wanted to see the city, ma'am," returned the young man respectfully, but in a curiously muffled tone. He had kept his head averted, almost as if he wished to conceal his features, a wish—if it were a wish—in which he had been successful. The girl had looked at the machine, but not at its driver.

When the chauffeur spoke she started and glanced curiously at him, as though his voice struck some dormant chord in her memory. "Yes," she said. "I do want to see the city, but I want to get to the depot at 3 o'clock. My train goes out then."

"Yes'm. I'll get you there in time. Going east, ma'am?"

Again the girl looked at him curiously. "Yes," she answered slowly. "I'm on my way to college."

"Oh—er—you believe in the higher education of women then?"

The girl's eyes were dancing with fun now. "Under certain circumstances," she said. "Is that the capitol?"

"Yes'm, that's the capitol. Under certain circumstances? What circumstances, for instance?"

"Oh, a stepmother at home, for instance. How many senators are there?"

"Three hundred and eighty-six, I believe. A stepmother might be a terror to some girls, of course, but most of them can get away from one home to another without going to college."

"How? By the way, is that the library?"

"Yes. Why, of course, most girls have—have—can marry." The man was speaking eagerly now, but he still kept his face turned away and threw the words over his shoulder.

"Married! Whew! That's a very radical remedy. It might be worse than the other trouble. How many books are there in the library?"

"Two or three million, I believe. Oh, no! You wouldn't find it so, I'm sure. Think of growing into a spectacled old maid? All college girls do, you know. Then think of that young fellow just longing to make a home for you"—

"What building is that?"

"That? Oh, the patent office or the pension office or something! Think of"—

"But suppose the girl has sent him away?"

"Then let her whistle him back and see whether he won't come."

The girl glanced at the broad back of the man before her, while her shoulders quivered with silent mirth. Then she puckered up her lips and deliberately emitted a clear, soft whistle.

The effect was magical. Instantly the chauffeur swung around in his seat and faced her. "Bessie!" he exclaimed, "do you mean it?"

The girl smiled at him, though her eyes were dewy. "Of course I do, Frank," she said. "I never thought you would go away as you did just for a word. No! No! Keep your seat. You can say all that's really necessary from where you are."

"And you knew me all the time?"

"Of course! The minute I really looked at you. But you'll make me miss my train."

"Train? No train for you! I'll not take any chances now. Your interest in the city may have lapsed, but here's the city hall. Shall I go in and get a marriage license, or—will you go in with me?"

He had sprung from the seat and stood holding out his hands, the light of love pleading in his eyes. "Won't you go in with me, Bessie?" he asked again.

For an instant the girl hesitated; then she took the proffered hand. "Yes, Frank," she said softly. "I will go with you—now and always."

"Bless that old gasoline rattletrap that broke down with you," he cried. "It must have been one of Cupid's up to date chariots in disguise."

Table Manners In Argentina.

"We encamped near a swamp," says a gentleman, describing a meal he had several years ago with some cart drivers in South America, "and supped on sliced pumpkins boiled with bits of meat and seasoned with salt. The meal was served in genuine pampa fashion. One iron spoon and two cow's horns split in halves were passed around the group, the members of which squatted upon their haunches and freely helped themselves from the kettle. Even in this most uncivilized form of satisfying hunger there is a peculiar etiquette which the most lowly person invariably observes. Each member of the company in turn dips his spoon or horn into the center of the stew and draws it in a direct line toward him, never allowing it to deviate to the right or left. By observing this rule each person eats without interfering with his neighbor. Being ignorant of this custom, I dipped my horn into the mess at random and fished about for some of the nice bits. My companions regarded this horrid breach of politeness with scowls of impatience. They declared with some warmth to the cook that foreigners did not know how to eat. I apologized as well as I could and endeavored thereafter to eat according to gaucho etiquette."

Those Queer Women.

"Women are mighty queer about some things," remarked a conductor the other day. "I've been watching them for ten years on this line, and every day I see some new peculiarity. You just watch the next one that gets in. There's one vacant seat left, and she'll walk up to it and turn clear around in her tracks before she sits down. Here comes one now."

Sure enough, the woman who stepped on the car just then spied the empty seat, made for it and, reaching it, turned clear around before she sat down.

"You see how it is," continued the conductor, returning after taking her fare. "They all do it. There isn't one woman in ten but what turns around before she takes her seat. Perhaps it's natural for 'em, just as it is for a dog to whirl around three times before he lies down. I've seen more than one woman lose her seat by having some one else slip into it while she was going through her preliminary turn. But a little lesson like that doesn't do them any good. They keep on turning around before taking a seat just the same."—Exchange.

East Indian Worship.

In the census report of India, a government publication, it is gravely related that native clerks actually worship the tools of administration. At the time of the vernal equinox there is a festival known as Sri Panchami, which the orderlies celebrate on the flat roof of the buildings occupied by the secretariats of the government of India. The worshipers take one of the large packing cases which are used to convey office records from Simla to Calcutta and drape its rough woodwork with plantain leaves and branches of the sacred pipal. This structure, crowned with an official dispatch box, serves as an altar, and in the center thereof is placed the sacred symbol—a common glass inkpot with a screw top, flanked by paper, pens, sealing wax, ink erasers and such office paraphernalia, the whole festooned and adorned by coil upon coil of red tape. To this symbol of godhead offerings of food are made, while texts from the Vedas are recited by the Brahman officiating as priest.

The Woes of Bowser

He Finds the World Selfish and Starts Out to Reform It by Tackling Five Men, Owing to and All on Account of Uncle Ben's Illness.

[Copyright, 1904, by T. C. McClure.]

MR. BOWSER came home the other evening in what seemed to be a humble mood, and during the dinner hour he was so unusually quiet and at times sighed so heavily and put on such a sad look that Mrs. Bowser was fairly up a tree to figure out what had happened. When they had reached the sitting room she asked what had gone wrong during the day, and after looking into vacancy for awhile and sighing again he replied:

"Nothing has gone wrong, so far as business is concerned, but all day long I have been thinking of the selfishness of the world around us and marveling at it. It is enough to make one wonder if we are really men and women instead of wolves and jackals."

"Yes, the world is selfish," mused Mrs. Bowser, "but not more so than ever. If you were on your dying bed tonight there would be dancing and singing all around us."

"There would, and it would be proof that what we call the higher cultivation is only a sham. When I first reached the office this morning I received a letter stating that my Uncle Ben had been kicked by a mule and might not live two days. I sorrowed with him and his family and at once wrote that I did, and I was at some pains to tell Green that I was feeling broken up, but did Green care two cents whether Uncle Ben had been kicked by a mule or tossed over a fence by a bull? Not a care. While I had sorrow in my heart he was whistling 'Yankee Doodle;' while I had tears in my eyes he was telling jokes; while my head was bowed in grief he went around singing 'Maggie Murphy's Home.' Was there ever a more outrageous instance of the unselfishness of mankind?"

"Our griefs are our own, and we can't expect strangers to sympathize."

"But why not? Why shouldn't a stranger go out of his way to speak kind words to the disconsolate? Why must we wrap the mantle of selfishness around us and care not what befalls our fellow men?

"On the car coming home I accidentally trod on a fellow passenger's foot. I excused myself, of course, and I mentioned that Uncle Ben might be dead by then, but he fired up and said I ought to travel in the cattle cars. Not one grain of sympathy have I had from the cold and selfish world today. Hark to that, will you!"

In the house of the neighbor on the left some one started to jingle the piano, and after listening a moment Mr. Bowser continued:

"There they go with 'Johnny Is a Cop.' Does that person in there care whether my Uncle Ben is living or dead? Would she care if Uncle Ben's death killed Aunt Mary too? Would she stop that thumping and yelling and screeching if I lay here panting in the agonies of dissolution? Of course she wouldn't, but why not, Mrs. Bowser—why not? Has it come to that pass that not one human being owes the slightest respect to the feelings of another?"

"But you must remember that the girl in there has not heard of the accident to Uncle Ben," said Mrs. Bowser. "If she had"—

"But there should be an intuition," he interrupted. "If I was out in the back yard building a pigpen and some person on this block should die, do you think I wouldn't somehow feel it and stop my work? And would I keep whacking away at that pigpen or would I go to that house of grief and speak words of condolence? By John, if there isn't somebody trying to yank our front door bell out by the roots!"

"I'll answer it," said Mrs. Bowser.

"I'll answer it myself. I want to see the person who dares to come here at such a time as this and pull and yank the bell as if there was a dance going on."

He saw him. He was a young man who wanted Mr. Bowser to sign a petition to the governor for something or other, and he was whistling when the door opened. He had opened his mouth to state his errand when a heavy hand was laid upon his shoulder and a voice said in his ear:

"Young man, have you no sentiment in your soul? As you stood here whistling and singing and yanking did no feeling come to you that this was a house of mourning? It evidently didn't, but by the living jingo"—

The young man made a dodge and a break and went clattering down the steps and out of the gate, and Mr. Bowser returned to the sitting room to say:

"I can't make it out. There is the cook downstairs wrestling the pots about and singing in a way to put a dog's teeth on edge. Does she give a thought to my sorrow? Even if I had a telegram right here in my hand that Uncle Ben was no more, would that girl care two cents about it?"

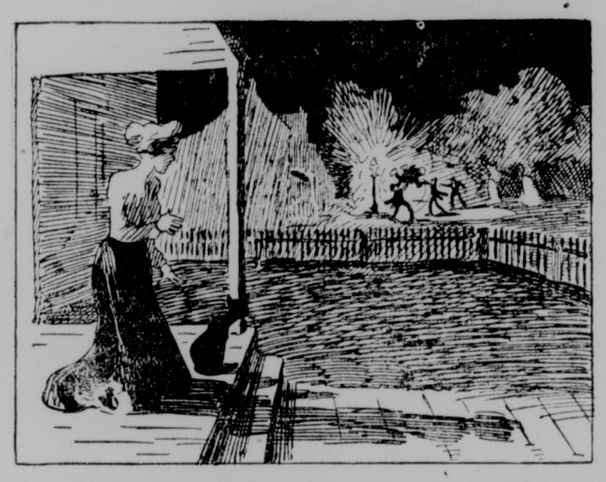
"You couldn't expect her to," answered Mrs. Bowser. "Her mother died a month ago, but when I told you of it you didn't run down to the kitchen to express your sorrow. On the contrary, you talked that evening of learning to play the fiddle, and you went off to your bowling club and had a good time."

"I must have misunderstood you. I don't remember your speaking of it. If I had known that her mother was dead I should have offered my condolence at once. Will you go down and tell her to stop her noise?"

"I will, but as your Uncle Ben may not be dead"—

"Mrs. Bowser, I do not believe that you yourself appreciate the situation. I see no signs of grief in your face. You are looking as if you didn't care a cent whether that kick resulted mortally or not."

"But I do care, of course that is, while I don't know your Uncle Ben or Aunt Mary and never heard you speak of them before, I am sorry on your account. Perhaps he ought to have been more careful about getting in the way of a mule's hind leg, but no doubt he acted according to his best judgment."



MRS. BOWSER AND THE CAT SAW THE MEN WHIRLING AND TOSSING.

She went down and broke the news to Jane, who shut off her song and handled the hardware more tenderly, but just as she came upstairs a hand organ man stopped in front of the house and began to grind out a merry air, and Mr. Bowser sprang to his feet with:

"Now, then, this is too much, too much! Here I sit thinking of Uncle Ben, and out there that man"—

"But how can he know?" protested Mrs. Bowser. "He'll probably play one tune and then be off. You might as well say that the street cars should be stopped running."

"I want to get my hands on him once."

"But if you are full of grief over your Uncle Ben you shouldn't go out and row with a hand organ man. Look at things as they are and not as you would have them."

Mr. Bowser settled down to sigh and try to read the paper, while the cat, which had also got on to the fact that Uncle Ben was a mule kicked man, walked around on tiptoe and purred very softly.

"It seems to me that some of the neighbors ought to have come in by this time," said Mr. Bowser after awhile.

"But why?" asked Mrs. Bowser. "Have any of them been told that your Uncle Ben has been kicked? Even you cannot say that he is dead yet. We can't expect any of them to come in."

Mr. Bowser leaned back and closed his eyes and wondered over the selfishness of the world. But not for long. At the end of five minutes the voices of men in song on the street aroused him, and he got to his feet to exclaim:

"Here come three or four loafers singing at the top of their lungs, and by the horn spoon if I s and it any longer"—

"But you must," replied Mrs. Bowser. "You can't go out and"—

"But I can and will. If I cannot make them respect my grief one way I will another. Let go of me."

She tried to hold him, but as the knot of men came opposite the house they struck a higher note, and out he went. He yelled as he struck the steps and he yelled as he reached the gate, and then Mrs. Bowser and the cat saw five men whirling and tossing and disappearing into the darkness. Mr. Bowser had started in to reform. M. QUAD.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

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Agents for Garrett County, Oakland, Md.

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Modern Fire and Burglar Proof Safe and Vault.
Offers to its patrons every advantage consistent with sound banking.
Deposits by mail and all correspondence given prompt attention.
We Solicit Your Account.

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Fresh Vegetables on THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS.
Largest Line of CRACKERS in Oakland—Fresh Every Week.
W. H. BARTLETT.

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This is the season of year to make changes, and I will make a GREAT REDUCTION in the prices of
China and Porcelain Ware.
I have a large stock of this goods and they must go at the remarkably low price of 10c each. Many of these pieces are cheap at 25c. But I have concluded to sell all at the low price of 10c each.
They consist of Decorated, Gold Trimmed Meat Plates, large and small, Bakers, Nappies, Pitchers, Bowls, Cups and Saucers, large and small plates, just the thing for every day use.
Also a Fine Line of Imported China at Less than Cost.
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THOS. LITTLE.

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THE REPUBLICAN,
Oakland, Md.

THURSDAY, JULY 28, 1904.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS:

GEORGE A. PEARRE,

of Allegany County.

THE Republicans declared for the gold standard from conviction. The Democrats omitted the money plank from fear.

THE ELECTORAL VOTE.

The electoral vote is worrying the Democratic press exceedingly and, of course, with reason. Blessings brighten as they fade from sight, and to have the cup of joy dashed from their lips must be conceded to be disheartening. Nevertheless, the grief of our friends, the enemy, will be assuaged in the knowledge and appreciation of the fact that it is always that way with them, and one more won't hurt them very badly—at least not much more badly than they have been in the habit of getting hurt

The nomination of the venerable millionaire and coal and oil and railway magnate, Davis, of West Virginia, was thought to be a mighty slick bit of political work. But *The Atlanta Constitution*, stalwartly Democratic, in a most interesting article, lets the cat peep out in the telling that David Bennett Hill looked upon it as a piece of foolishness, remarking that "Steve Elkins had made West Virginia so everlastingly Republican that nothing could change it." To that accurate description of the situation in the Meuntain State is to be added the surly consent of Mr. Bryan, who was compelled to let the tail go with the hide, taking gold bug Davis with gold bug Parker, with the remark that another gold bug would'nt make it any worse.

With West Virginia out of the Democratic column—and it was not in that column—the hope of a Solid South is broken to Democracy, and without that Solid South not all their wildest hopes could bring success to them. In fact, and slightly paraphrasing James Whitcomb Riley, "their hopes have cast their anchor in the harbor of a dream." With every Electoral College south of Mason and Dixon's line—including Delaware—voting for Parker and Davis, they would be sure only of 182, with 239 necessary for a choice, a deficit of 57.

To that deficit must be added West Virginia. 7; Maryland, 8, and Delaware, 3—for of the three the St. Louis ticket will not carry one and that raises the Democratic deficit to 75. To make up that deficit the St. Louis ticket would have to carry New York, 35; New Jersey, 12; Indiana, 15; Connecticut, 7; Nevada, 3, and Utah, 3. Or they may change the aspect of States of the far West and make up the deficit by carrying Illinois—or Massachusetts or Vermont. In fact, they may make it up in any way they please—on paper.

As Senator Hill said of Elkins and West Virginia it may be said of Roosevelt and the whole country. It is so thoroughly Republican in the Electoral Colleges as to make it impossible to change the result.

VOTERS would pay more attention to Democratic promises for the future if they were not so closely linked on the lips with apologies for the past.

OUR brethren of the local press have to keep moving to keep up with the Democratic band wagon wherein the platform makers ride. In 1896 before the Convention they were for sound money. But when the hymn "Sixteen to One" was given out by their National Convention they sang lustily for silver. When 1900 rolled around Bryan was the real thing and gold Democrats were objects of derision. In 1904 when the Convention kept silent on the money question this was heralded as very wise because that subject was not an issue. When, however, Parker sent his telegram declaring for the gold standard, straightway the faithful fell in line and they would just as quickly get in line for free silver in 1908. Anything to win.

A POET wants to know "How Long Does Hope Last?" Well with a Democrat it lasts from convention day until the night of the election.

PARKER'S DEMOCRACY.

We believe it is generally conceded that Judge Alton B. Parker, the Democratic nominee for the presidency, is a Democrat, and a true member of the Democratic fold. So far as we are aware, no person has ever seriously questioned the childlike faith of the eminent jurist, and the devotion of the Judge to the best interests of his party.

When he, however, placed himself on record as a disciple of sound money, and as being opposed to free silver, little Willie Bryanism, etc., we are decidely of the opinion that he showed himself to be at heart more of a Republican than a Democrat.

It will be remembered, however, that he did not dare place himself on record as a gold Democrat until after the nomination had been given to him by his party. Then, and not until then, did he declare himself in favor of the yellow metal. Is he honestly in favor of sound money, or is he only a wolf in sheep's clothing?

It will be remembered that only four years ago he voted for Bryan, free silver, and all implied by it, and by so doing endorsed everything, free silver included, in the then Democratic platform. Has he honestly changed his views, repenting in sackcloth and ashes for his past great sin, or is this a shrewd move for both Democratic and Republican votes?

Gold Democrats and Republicans alike should be careful how they cast their votes for a man who claims to believe he was wrong four years ago, and in the face of his past political record, wants to swear by all that is pure and holy he is right to-day.

President Roosevelt's views on the financial question are well known to everybody, and every voter in the land will be safe in casting their ballots for him. Judge Parker may be all right, and then again he may be all wrong, but at any rate we can afford not to take chances on electing him—brilliant politician as he is—to the presidency. He stands about as much show for that eminent office as does the humble individual who pens these lines.

WESTERN Democrats assert that they are not satisfied with the political character of their vice presidential nominee. His financial character, however, is all right.

SILVER SNAKE NOT SCOTCHED

Intelligent voters should be careful lest they be led into believing the contention of some of the Eastern Democrats that the Democratic party is now in favor of the gold standard. There if no room for any misunderstanding on this question. Judge Parker on his platform, which had been adopted by an overwhelming vote in the convention, and the party did not sustain him, but simply, in order to extricate itself from a situation that threatened a disruption of the convention, notified him to go ahead and hold the political postmortem in his own way and make whatever disposition of the corpse he deemed proper.

The masses of the Democratic organization fully understand that they were imposed upon by trickery and falsehood, to which it submitted rather than renew a fight which had already exhausted them. The silver men are keenly aware that they were buncoed at the eleventh hour and robbed of their just share of the fruits of the convention by trickery and cunning on the part of David B. Hill and his lieutenants. The result is that the party still has it meaningless platform and Silver orators of the West can point to the fact that the platform does not declare against their beliefs. So far as the platform goes the Democratic party is just as much of a free silver party to-day as it was when W. J. Bryan led it to two defeats. If evidence outside the platform is needed to show that the silver men are still confident of controlling the party organization, W. J. Bryan has supplied that evidence. In a formal, written statement, issued upon his return to Lincoln from the St. Louis convention, he said: "As soon as the election is over I will, with the help of those who believe as I do (in the coinage of silver at 16 to 1), undertake to organize for the campaign of 1908."

The silver snake has not been scotched. It has hardly been stunned.

THE Democratic candidate for the vice presidency was a railroad man for many years. The voters will tell him where to get off in November.

ALL FOR HARMONY.

The Republicans in Maryland are now a happy family. Harmony has been restored at a most auspicious time—as the beginning of a presidential campaign, preceeding an election at which the vote of Maryland may play a most important part in the electoral college. The Republican congressmen to be chosed at the same election may also be determining factors in the next House of Representatives.

With the Republican party united as it now is, with every Republican exerting his best efforts for a Republican victory, Maryland will remain in the Republican column at presidential elections, a position which she took in 1896 for the first time since 1864, and which she maintained in 1900.

Not only is harmony restored in Baltimore but it exists in the state. Congressmen Sydney E. Mudd and W. H. Jackson have agreed to "let the dead past bury its dead." Mr. Jackson has agreed to accept a renomination on the Eastern Shore. This virtually means his election. Mr. Watcher will have no opposition for renomination to Congress in his city. There is every prospect of his re-election.

By the restoration of harmony the Republicans face a bright future in this state. They are beginning to realize how costly are their feuds.

A glance at the returns of the election last November shows that it was not the large Democratic vote and accessions to the Democratic ranks that brought Democratic victoro, but it was in the slump in the Republican vote that brought Republican disaster—a slump that was directly traceable to factional strife within the party.

THE Democrats who allowed Judge Parker to write their money plank should be fair and allow Millionaire Davis to revise their trust plank to suit his pleasure and his interests.

REPUDIATING THE PLATFORM.

The Democratic national convention was unfortunate in naming candidates who are not in sympathy with its platform in some important particulars. First comes Judge Parker and flatly informs the delegates that he is not in agreement with the action of the convention in its failure to pronounce in favor of the gold standard, and now comes Mr. Davis, the nominee for the Vice-Presidency, practically repudiates the plank denouncing tariff protection as robbery.

A special to the Philadelphia *North American* from Elkins, W. Va., says:

While accepting without reservation the national platform of his party, which document he helped frame—he having been a member of the sub-committee—the personal political opinions of Henry G. Davis, Democratic Vice-Presidential candidate, embrace the following:

Flat gold standard as the monetary sastem.

A very moderate revision of the Dingley tariff schedule.

Recognition of the economic necessity and importance of capital in combination and an entire absence of anything like special antipathy to trusts.

A representative of the Philadelphia *Record* also interviewed Mr. Davis, and, referring to the latter's record in the United States Senate, said;

"In those days you were known as a moderate protectionist, believing that while a tariff was being levied for revenue, necessary protection should also be furnished American industries Have you changed your views in this regard?"

"I can't say that I have," Senator Davis replied, and then, smiling at the reminiscence, he said: "Why, in the draft of the platform at St. Louis they had the words tariff for revenue only, and Mr. Bryan helped me get the word 'only' stricken out. Yes, sir, he actually helped me to get the word 'only' stricken out," and pursuing this same subject, Mr. Davis continued: "It is a mistake to say that the democratic party is for free trade. We are not a free trade party. Before the war, when we had control of all the branches of the government, we raised all of the revenues from customs duty. We had no internal revenue tax in those days. Yet, now, with the internal revenue tax producing nearly one-half the government revenues, the charge is made that the Democratic party is a free trade party. That isn't true at all."

And Mr. Davis says this in the teeth of the declaration of the platform upon which he was nominated that "protection is robbery." The question for the people to determine is, whether the views of the nominees are paramount to those of the convention which nominated them, and which were, in Mr. Davis' case, fully acquiesced in, as he helped frame the platform and voted to declare protection robbery. If that be not free trade, what is it? To say the least of it protectionists cannot afford to vote for a candidate who agreed to that sentiment in convention, whatever his views on the subject may be personally.

The *Sentinel* said last week and now repeats that "it is well the Republican and Democratic conventions have made this issue so emphatic that no doubt can exist as to the attitude of either party on the subject. The Republicans are squarely for, the Democrats squarely against, tariff protection and the people can choose intelligently between them." The issue is not to be evaded by the private views of either of the candidates on the subject although it is understood Judge Parker is in through sympathy with the tariff plank of the Democratic platform.—Westminster Sentinel.

ONE thing must be said in Judge Parker's favor. He thinks so well of the Republicon gold standard policy that he has recommended it to a party he knows does not believe in it and is not honest in claiming to do so.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT was notified formally yesterday of his nomination for the presidency by the national Republican convention. The ceremony took place at his country home at Sagamore Hill, three miles from Oyster Bay. In accordance with the wish of the President, the ceremony was made as simple as possible.

The formal notification of the action of the convention was made, on behalf of a committee representiog every state and territory in the United States, by Joseph G. Cannon, speaker of the House of Representatives.

IT IS stated that Judge Parker dearly loves to be out in a storm. He will get his fill of that when he is caught in the blizzard on November 8.

"WHAT makes you think we won't elect the Democratic ticket?" shouts Col. Watterson. We'll answer that, Colonel, when you tell us first what makes you think you will, if you really think that way.

BITTINGER.

A few days ago while a number of men were lounging upon the village green, relating their various experiences with and observations of the habits of all manner of snakes, a young farmer who is said to be in the habit of seeking shady retreats when the sun shines, related the interesting story of how he had seen a water snake "do up a rattler." He said that one very warm day when the heat had driven him to the shade, he saw a water snake crawl up out of the pond and approached a rattler that lay coiled up on the bank, a fierce battle ensued. After a time the water snake stretched itself out upon the sod and feigned death, whereupon the rattler proceeded to swallow his victim, but after he had succeeded in swallowing about six inches of the rear portion of the prostrate snake, the latter started off at a rapid pace, plunged into the water and drowned the rattler. The listeners thought it was a pity to call him a common liar so the meeting adjourned.

The festival held at this place last Saturday evening was a perfect success. The net proceeds amounted to $51.11, which money will be used to make some repairs to the church property.

Rev. Stroup and family left this week for their new home at Meyersville, Md., where Rev. S. has accepted a charge.

Mr. G. W. Engle, who has been home on a two weeks' vacation, returned to Baltimore last Tuesday.

County Treasnrer Weimer was here last Tuesday gathering taxes.

Sheriff Frantz, of Oakland, and Constabie Stahl, of Grantsville, were seen on our streets Sunday.

Dr. Boyer, of Accident, was here on professional business last Monday.

HOYES AND VICINITY.

This community was visited by one of the most severe hail storms on Wednesday of last week that we have had for a number of years. It did considerable damage to crops, fruits, gardens, etc.

Children's services were held in the M. E. church last Sunday evening, with a large attendance.

Ex-Sheriff W. A. Maffett made a business trip to Hoyes Tuesday, this week.

Mrs. Grace Pope, of Dunbar, Pa., is visiting her mother, Mrs. Maggie DeWitt, of this place.

Gilmore DeWitt, of Armistead, spent Saturday evening and Sunday with relatives and friends in this vicinity.

The Y. F. S. C. was entertained at the home of Messrs. Roy and Custer Friday evening of last week. All had an enjoyable time.

Mrs. H. B. Ferguson and children, of Mountain Lake Park, are visiting Mrs. F.'s sister, Mrs. W. A. Smith. She is also accompanied by Miss Clara Cunningham, of Fairmont, W. Va.

Mr. Adam Richter, of Accident, accompanied by a lady friend, of Westernport, were guests of Misses Ollia and Bernadette Mattingly last Sunday evening.

Dr. Webb Ravenscroft, of Accident, spent last Sunday with W. A. Smith.

Lee Seabold, accompanied by Miss Olia Mattingly, made a flying trip to Accident Tuesday, this week.

Messrs. Percy Lowdermilk and Frank Koontz, after spending their vacation with J. M. Lowdermilk, returned to Scott Haven Monday, this week.

Calvin Cuppett and family, of near Thayerville, spent last Sunday at Mr. C.'s old home.

Miss Ethel DeWitt returned to her home Saturday, after spending some time with relatives near Oakland.

FOR SALE—Five driving, saddle and work horses. Apply Hotel Livery and Feed Stable, located back of Loch Lynn Heights Hotel, Loch Lynn, Md. 19-4t.

DAVIS MAKES DENIAL

No Truth in Report That He Will Wed Mrs. Kate Reynolds.

Bedford Springs, Pa., July 26.—Charles B. Robb, secretary to ex-Senator Henry G. Davis, has, at the instance of Mr. Davis, authorized the emphatic denial of the story published in the morning papers to the effect that he will be married in the fall to Mrs. Kate Reynolds of Shepherdstown, W. Va. There is no truth whatever in the story that they will be married.

The story published in the morning papers is as follows:

News comes from Shepherdstown, W. Va., that ex-Senator Henry G. Davis, the Democratic vice presidential candidate, will in the fall marry Mrs. Katherine Reynolds, widow of Dr. John Reynolds, of Shepherdstown. Mrs. Reynolds is 70 years old, while Senator Davis is 80.

Many years ago, when Henry G. Davis was a brakeman on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, he became a suitor for the hand of Miss Catherine Chuswa, whose family was one of the most prominent in Washington county, Md. Miss Cushwa was a pronounced beauty and was the acknowledged belle in the section in which she lived. Her family being an aristocratic one she became the leader in the exclusive social set.

The friendship thus begun speedily ripened into love. Davis proposed, and the young woman was willing, but the parents could not reconcile themselves to the idea of their daughter marrying a poor brakeman, and the young man was sent on his way. In the course of years young Davis became the richest and most powerful citizen in his state, while Miss Cushwa became the bride of Dr. John Reynolds, a physician, of Shepherdstown, her old or first "flame" also in the course of time taking unto himself a life partner in a distant part of the state.

It was not until many years afterwards that the two old lovers came together again, one as a widower and the other as a widow. The old spark rekindled into a flame, with the result that there will be a notable wedding at the quaint old town of Shepherdstown, some time during the month of October, so the gossip says. Mrs. Reynolds is the mother of two grown up children and the grandmother of a half dozen interesting boys and girls. She lives in a beautiful old-fashioned house, within a stone's throw of the stately Potomac.

Died.

PRITCHARD.—At her home on Third street in Oakland Monday evening acout ten o'clock, after an illness of several weeks of typhoid fever, Mrs. Galusha H. Pritchard. Mrs. Pritchard was born in Ohio where she was married and returning to Oakland with her husband she resided here ever since. She leaves four children, three daughters and one son. Her funeral took place Tuesday afternoon from her late residence, the services being conducted by Rev. J. M. Davis and Dr. Scott.

WHITE—At her home three miles south of Oakland, after an illness of many months, Mrs. Rachael White, wife of William White of Joseph. Mrs. White was 77 years of age and died yesterday morning. Her funeral will occur this afternoon, the interment to be made in the Lower burying ground. Mrs. White was a noble Christian lady, loved, respected and endeared to all who knew her. Her many good traits of character and her neighborly instincts will cause her loss to be the more regretted. She leaves besides her husband, who is one of God's noblemen, one daughter and two sons, they being Mrs. Kate Junkins, of Bayard, West Va.; Rolla G. White, who resides on the farm, and Holland, who resides in Texas. Mrs. White was also the mother of the late Mrs. William Riley, of near Ryans Glade, and the late Mrs. Chas. J. Newman, of near Oakland, whose death but recently occurred. To the bereaved husband and children the sympathy of the entire community is extended.

WEBER'S DELICIOUS CANDY.

Something Entirely New and Well Worth Trying.

Made only from the best of sugars and finest Jersey Cream and Butter. Pure and wholesome; no adulterants. A strictly high grade article. Ask for "Weber's" and insist on getting it. Price 75 cents per pound. For sale at the Oakland Pharmacy and Mt. Lake Pharmacy. 18-4t.

CONTINUE

Those who are gaining flesh and strength by regular treatment with

Scott's Emulsion

should continue the treatment in hot weather; smaller dose and a little cool milk with it will do away with any objection which is attached to fatty products during the heated season.

Send for free sample.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists,
409-415 Pearl Street, New York.
50c. and $1.00; all druggists.

AUGUST WILL BE HOT AND STORMY

Even Violent Torandoes and Hail May be Looked For.

Rev. Irl R. Hicks, of St. Louis, makes these predictions for August:

First period, regular, reaching the 1st to the 5th. The first days of August will bring decided increase of storm conditions. A low barometer will pass eastward over the country, attended by great increase of warmth, all followed by many black and blustering storm clouds. Even to sections where only light rains fall, this first August period will bring very threatening clouds, with violent to dangerous summer squalls. Heavy rains will visit sections covered by previous rains at this period. Change to much cooler will follow in the wake of these disturbances, progressively from the west and north.

Second storm period, reactionary, is central on the 8th and 9th. Terrestrial phenomena, for a period of at least two weeks, centering on the 10th. Falling barometer, increase in temperature, cloudiness and return of more or less storminess will be natural results on and touching the 8th and 9th. Under existing conditions, whatever perturbations arise at this reactionary period are very apt to be prolonged into the storm period next following.

Third storm period, regular. The influence of this period will be felt from the 11th quite up to the 16th. Autumnal equinox of Earth may also be regarded as entering the problem at this period. One of the heated terms of the summer is one of the things to be expected about this period. It will come in with very high temperature. The warmth will increase and barometer will fall as we advance into the period, and by the 14th may be expected wide areas of violent electrical storms, in full sweep across the country from west to east. These storms will consume three or four days in making a transit of the country. They will be attended with heavy hail in western and northwestern sections. Change to rising barometer and cooler will naturally come in behind the storms. It is altogether probably that West Indian hurricanes will appear south of our coasts and similar disturbances in many other parts of the Earth about this period. Such perturbations will almost certainly appear before the end of August, and no one need be surprised if they develop at this third storm period. About the 2th to 4th may also be considered a time of probably seismic and earthquake disturbances.

Fourth storm period, reflectory central on the 19th and 20th. high temperature, low barometer sultry, humid atmosphere will be ural at this period. and under s conditions intense electrical storms are very apt to occur. General thunder storms with phenomenal lightning, heavy gales and possible tornadoes, are among the results to be watchod for over much of the interior country. A marked rise of the barometer and change to westerly winds and cooler will push the rear of these disturbances.

Fifth storm period. Extends from the 24th to the 28th. Very general and severe storms will visit the interior parts of the country. The sectional conditions that have prevailed during the present and past months will break down, bringing changes in the character of storms and general weather to all sections. More hail will fall in many places than for weeks past. Tornadoes, storms in many localities should not surprise the intelligent students of these forecasts. Change to very cool nights will follow these general perturbations, especially should heavy equinoctial storms visit the south coasts and induce corresponding storms out of the northwest. In such an event, even frost may follow to the north the last week in August along with the high barometer that will succeed the storms.

Hard Luck.

He had been drinking of the cup that cheers and likewise inebriates, and had a large vessel of the joy-juice protruding out of his hip pocket. In this condition he was unwise enough to walk down to the B. & O. station this morning. When the cabbies and hotel porters saw him there was a howl of joy—for those men were thirsty and here was relief. But the gentleman with the jag and the juice refused to produce. Furthermore he said some things that were not pleasant to hear. The gentlemen with the thirst surrounded him and began to guy him. He repeated his charge. Suddenly that vessel of firewater disappeared from the protecting pocket of the proud possessor and was seen no more. Some magician had caused it to disappear. There was some talk of a scrap but it didn't materialize and the erstwhile owner of the soothing syrup got away on the train. The cabbies gave him a farewell cheer and heartily invited him back.

M. C. HINEBAUGH, M. D.,
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OAKLAND, MD.

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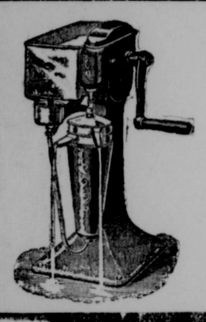

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Do you? There are some first class papers and booklets written about it. The catalog, the big paper called the "Separator," and a very interesting and instructive work called "Business Dairying." You'll find all of it good reading. Drop in and get them—they're free.

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MRS. M. D. H. TAYLOR,
SECOND STREET,

COME — LOOK!

at our new line of

LADIES' NECKWEAR,

We have just received from the East.

Peggy's come from Paris Town.
Brought along sweet Buster Brown.
Peggy fair and Buster gay.
Come and call on them today.

MRS. M. D. H. TAYLOR.

LOCAL AND OTHERWISE

Incidents and Events at Home and Nearby—Personal Mention, Etc.

Ex-Sheriff W. Perry Lee, of near Bayard, is in Oakland today.

James Aronhalt, Esq., of near Wilson, West Va., was a visitor to Oakland Tuesday.

The Hamill property on Second street and Mr. George W. Legge's residence are both being painted.

Hon. George L. Michael, of near Bloomington, was a pleasant visitor to this office Tuesday morning.

Mr. W. McCullough Brown, of Bayard, was a business visitor to Oakland Monday.

The Republican building is being repainted—an improvement long needed but now the more appreciated.

We regret to note the serious illness of Mr. George O. Miller who has been confined to his bed a week or two.

Mr. E. H. Sincell went to Baltimore Tuesday night on professional business, returning to Oakland this morning.

Mrs. V. V. Washburne, who visited her parents at Brunswick, Md., two or three weeks, returned to Oakland Tuesday.

Mrs. John Edmonds, an old resident of Deer Park district, was a pleasant visitor to this office yesterday morning.

Rev. E. Manges, the pastor, will preach in the Lutheran church at Deer Park next Sunday morning at eleven o'clock.

Mrs. Richard Smith and little son, of York, Pa., are here as the guests of the former's parents, Rev. and Mrs. Manges.

Milton Scherr, son of Mr. and Mrs. Julius Scherr of Eglon, was here Tuesday visiting his sister, Mrs. Julius C. Renninger.

Mr. G. A. Bolden and family, of Grafton, and Mr. E. M. Spedden and family, of Crellin, were Oakland visitors Sunday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Ravenscraft, of Ridgway, Pa., are here visiting Dr. and Mrs. W. H. Ravenscraft at their home on Third street.

Mr. Allen Ison went to Parkersburg this morning where he will visit relatives the balance of the week, when he will return to Oakland.

Mr. and Mrs. Hiram Patterson, of Connellsville, Pa., who visited relatives in Oakland several weeks, returned home Tuesday evening.

Miss Rose Coddington went to Lonaconing Saturday afternoon where she was the guest for several days of her sister, Mrs. Abram Lawton.

Robert Shirer and George Lockwood of Clarksburg, came down to Oakland Sunday morning and spent the day here as guests of the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Shirer.

Mrs. Wotring, of Ogden Center, Mich., who visited her sister and niece, Mrs. Posten and Mrs. S. T. Jones in Oakland, returned home Monday accompanied by Mrs. Posten.

Mrs. G. A. Bolden and two children, who were visiting relatives at Crellin several days recently, came down to Oakland yesterday where they took the train for their home at Grafton.

Miss Catherine Manges, who spent the winter at York, Pa., and later visited at Oil City, Pa., arrived here from the latter place Monday afternoon and will remain with her parents several weeks.

Bert Hinebaugh, who has been at Springfield, Ohio, for a year or more where he was engaged at carpenter work, arrived in Oakland Tuesday night to visit his parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. Hinebaugh.

The members of the colored M. E. church in Oakland are making a final effort to raise funds with which to pay off the mortgage now resting upon the church property. The amount of debt is $125.

Ex-County Treasurer Thomas B. Wiley, of near Bittinger, was in Oakland Tuesday where he met the County Commissioners and made settlement with those officers, thus closing up his accounts as an official.

Merchant John W. Hart has completed the removal of his stock from his old building on Alder street near the corner of Third street to the old postoffice building, where he will be located until the completion of his new store room.

Rev. Samuel G. Hefelbower, President of the Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg, spent several days in Oakland and vicinity last week in the interest of the college with which he is connected. Mr. Hefelbower is well known in some sections of this county, particularly in the vicinity of Frostburg, where he served as pastor of the Lutheran church several years.

MONEY STOLEN.

Andy Gonder "Touched" for $67 In Cash and Checks.

Andy Gonder, the Railroad street confectioner, is poorer by $67 today on account of the fact of having been "touched" for that amount yesterday morning sometime between ten and twelve o'clock.

He had placed some paper currency and a check for $15 in his bank book and in a shot sack was some silver and nickles. This he instructed his brother to carry to the bank but for some reason the order was not carried out and the money left lying on the counter. An hour or two afterward Andy had occasion to ask about the money but it had disappeared, along with the bank book and the sack containing the silver. A search of the store was made but it was not located. Mr. Gonder has nopositive proof who the thief was.

LEG BROKEN BY FALL.

William Casteel, Jr., Seriously Injured at His Home

William, aged about eleven years, son of Mr. and Mrs. William Casteel, who reside on the West Union road, adjoining Oakland, met with a serious mishap last Saturday and as a result may be rendered a cripple the rest of his days.

The lad at the time he was hurt, was climbing into a moving wagon at his home and when about to set his foot in the bed he slipped and fell among the spokes of one the wheels. Before the vehicle was stopped it had wounded his leg around the axle, producing a compound fracture below the knee and lacerated the muscles and flesh in a horrible manner.

Dr. M. C. Hinebaugh was called to see him and dressed his injuries.

The foundation work for Mr. E. L. Mitchell's new dwelling house on Second street has been completed and on Monday the carpenters will begin the erection of the frame. The house will be quite a large one and will be fitted with all the modern conveniences.

Mr. and Mrs. George F. Richardson, of St. Petersburg, Fla., who came here a few weeks ago where they were guests of relatives, departed yesterday morning for Pittsburg where they will remain during the balance of the summer visiting their sons and daughters.

This office recently printed for the First National Bank an advertising card giving the arrival and departure of passengers trains from Oakland and it is the desire of the bank's officials to place these cards in the hands of the public. Call at the banking room and secure one.

Rev. W. H. Faust, who recently came to this county from the South and located at Deer Park, was in Oakland Tuesday and made us a very agreeable visit. Rev. Faust is a Baptist minister, young in years and energetic in his work. On Sunday morning he will preach at Thayerville and the same evening at Deer Park.

An advance agent representing a carnival company now showing at Piedmont, West Va., was in Oakland last night conferring with some of our citizens relative to bringing his attraction here for the week beginning August 15th. No definite understanding was arrived at, but the matter will probably be determined this evening.

Farmers are complaining of the extremely wet weather which has prevailed for several weeks and as a consequence delayed the hay harvest and retarded other farm work to a considerable degree. However, the grass is not yet overly ripe and little loss will be sustained on account of the delayed harvest. Oats will be a good crop and it is predicted that the yield of corn will be exceedingly heavy. Wheat has been cut and the yield is above the average.

By word received by friends from Dr. Bruce Lichty and wife, who are now visiting in Kansas, we learn that they had quite an experience in reaching Wellington, Kans., after leaving St. Louis. They were unfortunate enough to run into a flood and they were delayed 48 hours, and then only reached their destination by riding on freight trains and walking around the washouts. They will certainly have some great stories to tell of their trip when they arrive home.—Meyersdale Commercial.

Mr. S. F. Herr, of the Schley Hotel, whose efforts to afford amusement to the people of Oakland by sending up baloons and attended on two occasions by the burning of the spheres, has procured another from the makers in Chicago. Tuesday afternoon he endeavored to inflame it and succeeded to some extent but when the anchor was thrown off which held it to the ground and the monkey attached it failed to rise a hundred feet, descending in the Little Yougiogheny River where Mrs. Monk got a free bath. Another trial will be made some evening this week and it is hoped that success will attend the effort.

Subscribe for The Republican

LOST FOUR OF HIS FINGERS.

John Carney, of Hutton, Met With an Unfortunate Accident at a Saw Mill.

John Carney, of Hutton, who until recently was employed as foremen of trackmen by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company and afterward entering the employ of Carney & Pendergast as offbearer on their saw mill which is located several miles north of Hutton, met with a very unfortunate accident last Friday afternoon about two o'clock whereby three of his fingers were nearly severed and the fourth so badly mangled that it was afterward amputated.

Mr. Carney, at the time the accident befell him, was near the saw which was in motion and noticing a small piece of wood lying nearby stooped to remove it when the frayed end of his glove was caught by the saw which pulled his hand towards it and in an instant three of his fingers on his left hand were almost entirely cut off and the fourth badly mangled. He was brought to Oakland as soon as possible and taken to the McComas Hospital where an operation was performed Saturday morning at which time it was found that the injured finger as well as portions of the other three would have to be amputated, the operation being performed by Drs. McComas and Legge.

TEN CARS OVER MOUNTAIN SIDE

Patrick Burkett Injured in Wreck on Seventeen Mile Grade.

An extra east bound Baltimore and Ohio freight train was wrecked Sunday morning on the Seventeen Mile grade and nine or ten cars were pitched down the mountain side. Mr. Patrick Burkett, of Cumberland, a flagman, was injured and was removed to the Keyser hospital. He was injured internally. Mr. Burkett resides on Seymour street in South Cumberland. The wreck was caused by a broken wheel on one of the coal cars.

A Complimentary Letter.

Mr. DeWarren H. Reynolds, president of the Inter-State Trust and Guaranty Company of Cumberland, Md., who is a judge of such matters, writes this office concerning some work executed here for a coal company which is just beginning business as follows:

"The Secretary of the * * * Company came to my office yesterday with the bonds which were printed at your office and I must congratulate you upon the neat, workmanlike and admirable manner in which the bonds have been gotten up."

HAND BADLY MANGLED.

Mr. John S. Browning, a farmer residing a few miles from Oakland met with an unfortunate accident this morning by having his hand caught between a rope and a pulley on the hay forks in his barn to which a horse was attached. The rope had slipped from the pulley and Mr. Browning attempted to replace it when the horse started and caught his hand as above stated. The flesh on his fingers was almost entirely cut away laying the bones bare. He came to Oakland where his wounds were dressed.

Strayed or Stolen.

On July 5th from near Bittinger, Garrett county, a dark brown mare, with very little white in forehead, weighing about 1100 pounds. The animal had been recently shod, is clean limbed and paces a little when under the saddle. Direct any information to Jacob Fazenbaker, Bittinger, Md.

Lutheran Church Services.

Services at St. Mark's Lutheran ch. as follows: Prayer service every Wednesday at 7.30 p. m.; Catechize every Saturday, 2.00 p. m; Sabbath School, 9.30 p. m.; Christian Endeavor, Sunday, 7.00 p. m.; Preaching services next Sabbath at 8:00 p. m.

'Squire Gonder's Office Moved.

Justice Andrew B. Gonder has removed his office from the building at the corner of Third and Alder streets, which was recently torn down, to rooms in the Ravenscroft building on Second street.

Bargains at Cheap John's.

He is selling out his whole stock at cost to take charge of a store east. Croquets sets, base ball goods, toys of all kinds, etc. 1t,

23D ANNUAL
Re-Union and Excursion, Y. M. C. A.
TO
ISLAND PARK,
Harper's Ferry.
Round Trip $1.75 from OAKLAND,
THURSDAY, JULY 28.
BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD
Train leaves at 6.31 a. m.
REV. A. F. CAMPBELL and
REV. E. E. BAILEY,
Speakers of the day.
MUSIC BY B. & O. CONCERT BAND.
For tickets, etc., call on Agents.

Dixon & Kelso

Will have a Mid-summer

Clearance Sale

Commencing July 30th, FOR ONE WEEK.

Men's Pat. Oxfords	(Crossett's Make)	worth $4.00,	at $3.25
" " "	" "	3.50,	" 3.00
" " "	" "	3.00,	" 2.69
" " "	" "	2.50,	" 2.24
Ladies' "	" Plain Toe,	3.00,	" 1.99
" " "	" "	2.50,	" 1.75
" " "	" and Tap Toe,	2.25,	" 1.75
" " "	"	2.00,	" 1.49
" " "	"	1.75,	" 1.25
" " "	"	1.50,	" .99
Misses' and Children's Oxfords, worth $1.00,		1.25,	" .85

All Others at Reduced Rate.

All Lawns, Organdies, Dimities and Summer Goods at Cost.

Fine Selection of Parasols at cost. All shades Wash Silk, worth 75c., at 48c. Best quality Rustle Silk, yard wide, $1.25. Just received 1,500 yards Lace, choice, 5c. yd. No. 40 Tafetta Ribbon, worth 18c, at 12½c. A full line Ladies' Underwear at reduced rate. All Dry Goods at reduced rate.

Yours, to please,

DIXON & KELSO.

P. S.—Best Quality Binder Twine, 11c, cash.

L. A. RUDISILL,
REAL ESTATE, LOANS, INSURANCE,
Mountain Lake Park, Md.
LIFE, ACCIDENT, HEALTH AND FIRE INSURANCE.

I sell Farms, Dwelling and Business Houses, Hotels, Lots, Coal, Timber and Oil Lands anywhere in Garrett county, Maryland.

Special attention given to Renting and Selling Mountain Lake Park, Loch Lynn and Oakland property.
I have some attractive Bargains in Houses and Lots in Loch Lynn.
OFFICE IN THE NEWS BUILDING.

BOUNDARY DISPUTE TO BE SETTLED

West Virginia Commission Will be Ready to Submit Arguments in October.

Mr. E. H. Sincell has written to Attorney General Bryan, notifying him that the West Virginia boundary commissioners desire time to collect more evidence in the case pending between the States of Maryland and West Virginia concerning the boundary between the two commonwealths, but would be prepared to submit arguments before the United States Supreme Court during the October session. Mr. Sincell was employed by the State of Maryland to collect evidence in behalf of the commission here.

The case has been dragging for years, and the fact that the beginning of the end is in sight will be pleasing information to all interested.

The boundary between Maryland and West Virginia at the headquarters of the Potomac river has long been in an unsatisfactory condition. It has been the subject of dispute and litigation, which finally resulted in suit before the United States Supreme Court.

The act authorizing the suit against West Virginia was passed by the legislature of Maryland in 1890. It was brought in 1891, since that time it has been pending. The surveys and locations were made under the administration of Attorney General Clabaugh.

The most important question to be settled by the location is the initial point or beginning of the line in controversy, which was supposed to begin at the most western source or "first fountain" of the Potomac river. Many persons in both states have always understood that point to be at the "Fairfax Stone," but when the representatives of Maryland met in the summer of 1897 to begin the survey they found a spring much larger than the one at Fairfax, with a much larger stream also. This stream is to the west of and one and one-eighth miles distant from the Fairfax spring.

The Maryland representatives, after satisfying themselves upon the subject by testimony entirely satisfactory to them, began a line at the spring discovered by them, which they called Potomac spring.

The disputed territory, as the matter now stands, lies between the parallel lines run from the Fairfax and the Potomac springs, respectively, and embraces a tract of fifty-four square miles.

It is said that West Virginia does not dispute the location seriously, but relies mainly upon her long continued possession of the land in controversy.

Call for Your Letters

Mrs. Sallie Bonser, Mr. Chas. Bell, James Aaron, Chas. A. Jones.

A change being made in our business, we will, for the next two weeks, in order to reduce our stock preparatory to taking invoice, sell at

Greatly Reduced Prices!

If you want Bargains come and see for yourself.

This is no "fake," but business.

All persons knowing themselves indebted to the firm will please call and settle.

AT TOWNSHEND'S.

Burnt Wood

Lessons Given in Burnt Wood,

either in private or in class.

Apply to

EFFIE E. MEALY,
Cor. Alder and Fifth Sts.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD
CHEAP EXCURSIONS
TO THE
St. Louis World's Fair,
July 21, 28.
Only $14.50 Round Trip from
OAKLAND.

Tickets will be good going in coaches only on specified trains.
Returning, tickets will be good in coaches only on regular trains, leaving St. Louis not later than ten days, including date of sale.
Call on Ticket Agent for time of train and full information.

MISREPRESENTED

By

HOWARD FIELDING

Copyright, 1903, by Charles W. Hooke

THE name I. John Lynde (as the gentleman always writes it) has a regal look. It suggests the old proclamations signed "I, the king." And, indeed, history is littered with kings who had not half his power or sphere of influence. He is the head of gigantic enterprises.

Edward Shoreham was not a beggar, but he felt himself to be a failure. He was nearing the age of forty. He had made money, though not very much, and had lost it. At the date of this narrative he held a minor executive position in a corporation so conservative that promotion therein was very slow. This corporation was closely allied with some of the big Lynde companies, but Shoreham felt that his own work was of microscopic size in the broad field of the great man's vision. Therefore when he waked one morning to find a personal communication from I. John Lynde waiting for him he was inclined to believe that he had not waked at all; that the incident belonged with the visions of the night.

The note was brief: "Please call at my office tomorrow (Wednesday) morning at 9 o'clock."

At 9 o'clock Shoreham presented himself at the potentate's office with an uplifted heart, but at fifteen minutes past 9 he was the most disappointed, perplexed and tormented man between the two oceans.

The ways of I. John are sudden as a hawk's. Everybody knows that. He selects men to serve him or dismisses the unworthy with a Napoleonic flash of decision. Therefore Shoreham was amazed beyond measure to discover that I. John had not made up his mind.

"I have an unknown friend as well as an unknown enemy," Shoreham said to himself as he left the office. "Somebody has spoken well of me, some one has spoken ill of me. I must thank the first and defeat the other."

Upon the matter of thanks he was not greatly in doubt. Though Shoreham had never met Lynde before he had the great good fortune to be acquainted with the mighty potentate's niece, Miss Alice Lynde. This young lady dwelt with her widowed mother in a style of great simplicity. Shoreham entertained for her a gloomy, secret, despairing affection, and it was sweet for him to fancy that she had brought this good fortune within his reach. He called in the evening to express his gratitude.

In the parlor of Mrs. Lynde's house he was distressed to find a gaunt, weak kneed, silly looking and not altogether reputable young man named Lucius Trevor, a distant cousin of the Lyndes.

Shoreham had met Trevor several times and had paid no particular attention to him. Upon this occasion, however, it seemed that the fellow looked at him in a peculiar manner. Trevor soon took his leave.

As soon as Shoreham was alone with Alice he offered her his thanks for the event of the day, but she would not receive them.

"I have never spoken of you to my uncle except once, and then he asked me a few questions about you. Why, it was last evening!" exclaimed the girl. "I had forgotten."

"Did he mention Wilmot, Shoreham & Co.?" inquired Shoreham.

This was the firm whose brief but eventful career in Galveston, Tex., had cost the junior partner all his money.

"He did," replied Alice. "And I was very glad that you had told me all

"YOU—YOU REALLY LIKE HIM?"

about it. The name was mentioned quite casually. But I took the opportunity to tell him that I understood the matter fully and that you were simply the victim of misfortune; that the failure of the firm came by no fault of yours, but through sheer ill luck."

"There can be no possible doubt that some one is working against me," suddenly observed Shoreham.

"But who would wish to injure you?" she exclaimed. "And who knows anything about it?"

"Nobody in this city," he replied, "except Dudley Drew."

"Dudley Drew!" exclaimed Alice, rising. "Why, he was at my uncle's house last evening."

"What in the wide world was he doing there?" cried Shoreham. "But let's be calm. Dudley Drew is the best friend I have on earth."

"Look here, my friend," said Alice, raising her dimpled chin, as she always did when especially earnest. "I will believe no such thing of Dudley Drew. I take your own word for him. It was through you that I came to know him and to admire him for an honest and loyal fellow."

Shoreham felt the blood rush to his face.

"You—you really like him very much?" he stammered. "I—I am glad."

"You express yourself enthusiastically," said she, with a laugh.

Shoreham arose and walked half way across the room and then returned.

"I was falling into a very old and common error," he said. "Really, Drew is not at all the man to take such an advantage of me."

"An advantage?"

"Miss Lynde, I am getting upon dangerous ground where I have no right to

THE TWO MEN TALKED FOR TEN MINUTES.

be. If this were a melodrama and I were one of the leading characters instead of being the meanest supernumerary on the stage there might be a plot here. But there isn't."

"I understand you perfectly," said she. "I am the leading lady of your play and Mr. Drew is the villain. You are very silly."

"I love you," said he. And it was the very last possible combination of words that he would have supposed himself about to utter.

The perfect mechanism of the speech, the complete surprise of it to himself, half stunned him. He stood there rigid, pale, desperate, yet incapable of action or even of thought.

In fact, he could not have done better. There was never a plainer picture of sincerity than he presented at that moment.

"I am glad," whispered the girl, her eyes suddenly brimming with tears; "I am glad."

"Mr. Dudley Drew," said a maid so startlingly close to Shoreham's ear that he nearly jumped over the back of the chair upon which his trembling hands were resting.

When Mr. Drew was ushered in there was nothing to indicate to him that he had interrupted a conversation of more than ordinary importance.

"Good evening, Miss Lynde," said he. "Good evening, Edward. I hoped to find you here."

"Yes?" said Shoreham, whose emotional balance was not yet fully restored.

"There's something in the wind for you, Edward," continued Drew. "You may know all about it, but I don't believe you do. I think it's in the bud yet. Anyhow, I'll tell my story if Miss Lynde will excuse me. It has to do with a member of her family."

"What did you tell him?" demanded Alice, coming straight to the point, in the way of the sex.

"Why," said Drew, somewhat taken aback, "I gave Shoreham a great sendoff. Mr. Lynde is looking you up, Edward, and it means something big. He asked me if you hadn't made some rather serious mistakes in the matter of Wilmot, Shoreham & Co. I told him it was a plain case of hard luck and that you were all right."

When the men had left the house Drew said:

"I know your Nemesis. It's Trevor. He met me on the street and asked me to walk along with him to his uncle's house. I trailed along. We played some billiards, and he sprung old I. John on me. Trevor must have found out that I knew about the Wilmot-Shoreham case, and he hoped that I. John could get something damaging out of me. Well, he didn't."

About 5 o'clock on the following afternoon Shoreham was walking to his lodgings when his eyes beheld a spectacle that rooted him to the spot. Upon the opposite side of the street in earnest conversation stood Lucius Trevor and James Wilmot.

Shoreham had had no idea that his former partner was within 10,000 miles of that place. The last news he had heard of him was that the man had gone to New Zealand.

The two men talked for a matter of ten minutes, while Shoreham, unobserved, watched them from the other side of the street. When they separated he followed Wilmot and presently called him by name. They had not parted in a cordial fashion five years before, but they greeted each other like old friends, as is the way of the world.

This is what Shoreham learned in the ensuing conversation: That Trevor had in some unknown way discovered Wilmot's presence in the city and also the fact that the man was nearly penniless; that he had offered Wilmot various inducements if he would tell the story of the failure to I. John Lynde "in the right way," meaning thereby the way that would hurt Shoreham the most; that Wilmot had resisted this temptation and had not seen I. John, but instead had written him a letter praising Shoreham's honesty and business ability and asserting that only the hardest kind of hard luck had been the cause of the disaster.

"This is mighty good of you, Wilmot," said Shoreham. "Call on me tomorrow and I'll see what I can do to square it."

In the evening of this day he received a call from Dudley Drew, who came in a state of great excitement with an important piece of news. He had discovered what work it was that I. John had designed to put into Shoreham's hands, and both men spoke of it in tones of reverence.

Shoreham groaned.

"I'll never get it," he said. "Wilmot has turned up. Trevor has him in tow, and everything is going to blazes. And to think that this should have happened to a man in sight of heaven!"

"See Lynde again tomorrow. Go in and win!" exclaimed Drew. "Good heavens! Lynde knows the way of the world. He knows what hard luck is. Make him see what you were up against in that Wilmot-Shoreham affair."

"I will if I can," replied Shoreham, "but the chance looks mighty black to me."

On the following day Shoreham called upon I. John. He knew when he walked into the office that he had reached the crisis of his life, and he prepared to meet it with desperation appropriate to its aspect of finality.

I. John was smoking a very short end of a cigar.

"I want to ask you some more questions," said I. John. And then suddenly, "This isn't my usual way of doing business."

"I know it," said Shoreham, "and I am forced to conclude that you take a personal interest."

"Not a bad guess," responded Lynde. "It's a fact that I would like to give you this chance if I could, but I have the usual prejudice in favor of successful men. However, there may be circumstances which alter cases. Now, as to this affair of yours in Galveston. You had rather hard luck there, I'm told."

"My failure there," said Shoreham firmly, "depended upon a series of rather common errors, resulting largely from inexperience. I believe that I understand my mistakes perfectly now and that I shall never be caught in the same way again. There was no luck in it. If you have the time I will tell you precisely why Wilmot and I went to pieces and exactly where I myself was at fault."

"You are all right," he said. "This is all that I want to know."

Shoreham sank back into his chair with a faint gasp.

"I had looked you up," continued I. John. "I'd made up my mind that you

"THERE WAS NO LUCK IN IT."

were a strictly first class man. But at the last moment you were misrepresented to me by your friends, by my niece, Mr. Drew and others. I had a letter from your former partner, Wilmot, just before you called upon me the other day—very foolish letter, so foolish that I knew you couldn't have had anything to do with it, which was fortunate for you. It was hard luck, hard luck. I guess the man was trying to tell the truth, but he told the same story that I'd heard from all sides. I said to myself: 'This fellow Shoreham hasn't learned his lesson. He thinks that he's all right and that circumstances are all wrong. I've got no use for that kind of man.' Still I remembered what my nephew had said to me."

"Trevor?"

I. John nodded.

"He told me that you had been an idiot in the Wilmot-Shoreham business and that you had admitted it to him."

"I never did," said Shoreham.

"Well, I rather hoped it was true," said I. John. "Anyhow, it was a good word for you. I like a man who knows when he's made a mistake and admits it, at least to himself. But blast a fellow who runs around telling everybody how unlucky he is! There's something wrong with him."

"I agree with you perfectly," responded Shoreham.

"And now," said I. John, "we'll close this matter up in two winks. By the way, are you engaged to my niece?"

"Not—not quite," stammered Shoreham.

I. John wagged his head slowly.

"Better close that bargain if you can," he said, with a dry smile. "She's a fine girl."

An Essential of Free Government and Personal Independence

By ELIHU ROOT, Ex-Secretary of War

IN no country and in no age have the practical provisions of law designed to secure to the private citizen the application of the principles of liberty and justice for his protection against official power been made so broad, so effective and adequate as in the countries following the course of the common law and inspired by the Anglo-Saxon ideas of PERSONAL LIBERTY AND PROPERTY RIGHTS.

There is one general characteristic of our system of government which is essential and which it is the special duty of lawyers to guard with care—that is, the observance of limitations of official power. THERE IS A CONSTANT TENDENCY TO IGNORE SUCH LIMITATIONS AND CONDONE THE TRANSGRESSION OF THEM BY PUBLIC OFFICERS, PROVIDED THE THING IS DONE WITH GOOD MOTIVES FROM A DESIRE TO SERVE THE PUBLIC. Such a process, if general, is most injurious. If continued long enough it results in an attitude of personal superiority on the part of great officers which is inconsistent with our institutions, a destruction of responsibility and independent judgment on the part of lower officers and a neglect of the habit of asserting legal rights on the part of the people.

The more frequently men who hold great power in office are permitted to override the limitations imposed by law upon their powers the more difficult it becomes to question anything they do, and the people, each one weak in himself and unable to cope with powerful officers who regard any questioning of their acts as an affront, gradually lose the habit of holding such officers accountable and practically surrender the right ultimately to hold them accountable.

CONSTANT ACCOUNTABILITY OF PUBLIC OFFICERS FOR STRICT OBSERVANCE OF THE LIMITS IMPOSED BY LAW AND CUSTOM AND UNDOUBTING ASSERTION OF THE PRIVATE RIGHT OF THE CITIZEN TO HAVE NO POWER EXERCISED OVER HIM EXCEPT IN STRICT ACCORDANCE WITH THE LETTER AND THE SPIRIT OF THE LAW—THESE ARE THE ESSENTIAL CONDITIONS OF FREE GOVERNMENT AND PERSONAL INDEPENDENCE.

THE EXERCISE OF POWER NOT CONFERRED BY LAW MAY IN A PARTICULAR CASE DESTROY NO MAN'S PROPERTY NOR RESTRAIN HIS LIBERTY, BUT IT WEAKENS THE TITLE TO EVERY MAN'S PROPERTY AND INJURES EVERY MAN'S LIBERTY, BECAUSE IT IS ONE STEP IN A PROCESS WHICH, IF CONTINUED, WOULD BE DESTRUCTIVE OF OUR FREE INSTITUTIONS.

Abundant evidence that our people have not become indifferent to these necessary limitations is furnished by the frequency with which political opponents impute disregard of them to public officers. THE CHARGE IS OFTEN UNFOUNDED AND OFTEN MADE UPON SLIGHT FOUNDATION WITH GREAT EXAGGERATION. But the fact that it is made shows that political leaders recognize that if they can make the people believe that a public officer has usurped power he will be condemned without regard to his motives.

THE CRY OF EMPEROR, CZAR AND MAN ON HORSEBACK IS BUT AN EXTRAVAGANT APPEAL TO AN INSTINCT WHICH OUGHT TO EXIST, AND HAPPILY DOES EXIST, AMONG US AGAINST SUBMISSION TO UNLAWFUL AUTHORITY, HOWEVER TRIFLING MAY BE ITS EXERCISE AND HOWEVER BENEFICENT ITS DESPOTISM.

The extravagance and lack of foundation for many of these appeals, however, involve the danger lest the cry of wolf should be heard so often that men will become incredulous and indifferent and turn a deaf ear to statements and proofs of real encroachments, MADE WITH MODERATION AND NOT FOR POLITICAL EFFECT, and that thus indiscriminate and unfounded charges against the innocent shall serve as a protection to the really guilty.

Co-Operation The First Law of Civilization

By E. H. HARRIMAN, Railroad Magnate

THE FIRST LAW OF ALL OUR CIVILIZATION IS THE CO-OPERATION OF ALL INDIVIDUALS TO IMPROVE THE CONDITIONS OF LIFE. By division of labor each individual is assigned to or takes his special part in our social organization. This specialization of labor has become most minute. Not only is this true in scientific and philosophical research and professional and business life, but in the simplest and earliest occupations of men, such as the tilling of the soil, the specialist is found bringing to the aid of his industry expert and scientific knowledge.

In primeval life the individual with his own hands supplied almost all his needs, but now his personal effort contributes directly little, if anything, thereto. He now satisfies his wants from many and diverse sources, giving in exchange the product of his special work. THUS MODERN SOCIETY HAS BECOME A COMPLICATED ORGANIZATION OR MACHINE, WHICH CAN ONLY MOVE WHEN ALL ITS PARTS HARMONIZE AND WHICH IS OBSTRUCTED OR BREAKS DOWN WHEN ANY OF THESE REFUSES TO CO-OPERATE OR PERFORM ITS SPECIAL FUNCTION.

* * *

It needs no argument to show that what we have accomplished was possible only through each individual doing his part—through depending on others to do theirs—through co-operation. BY REMAINING INDEPENDENT OF OTHERS MAN MUST HAVE CONTINUED IN HIS SAVAGE STATE. He has found it possible to improve his condition only by co-operating with others and by becoming dependent upon others; HENCE THE FIRST LAW OF CIVILIZATION—CO-OPERATION.

Announcements of Reduced Fares Authorized via B. & O. R. R., Summer Season—1904.

ATLANTIC CITY AND SEASHORE: Special Low Rate Excursions from all points east of the Ohio River on June 30th, July 14th and 18th, August 11th and 25th, and September 8th.

BOSTON, MASS.: National Encampment, G. A. R., August 15-20. One fare for the round trip. Tickets on sale August 13th to 15th, good returning August 20th, inclusive.

LOUISVILLE, KY.: Knights of Pythias, Biennial Encampment, August 16-19. One fare plus $1.00 for the round trip. Tickets on sale August 12th, 13th, 14th and 15th, good returning until August 31st, inclusive.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.: Triennial Conclave, Knights Templar. September 5-9. One fare for the round trip to Chicago or St. Louis added to fares tendered therefrom (Chicago $50.00; St. Louis $47.50). Dates of sale to be announced later.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.: Sovereign Grand Lodge, I. O. O. F. September 19-25. One fare for the round trip to Chicago or St. Louis added to fares tendered therefrom (Chicago $50.00; St. Louis $47.50). Dates of sale to be announced later.

TORONTO, ONT.: Friends' General Conference. August 10-19. One fare plus $2.00 for the round trip. Tickets on sale August 9th to 11th, good returning until August 31st, inclusive.

For additional information concerning rates, routes, time of trains, etc., call on or address ticket agents Baltimore & Ohio R. R.

Baltimore & Ohio R. R.

The "Nation's Highway" and "SHORTEST ROUTE" TO THE

WORLD'S FAIR, ST. LOUIS.

Three THROUGH Trains DAILY

Vestibuled throughout with Pullman Sleeping Cars, Observation Cars and Dining Cars, VIA CINCINNATI.

SEASON, SIXTY-DAY and FIFTEEN DAY EXCURSION TICKETS ON SALE AT VERY LOW RATES.

CHEAP COACH EXCURSIONS

From all Stations Announced From Time to Time.

Ask ticket agents for descriptiv World's Fair folder, boarding-house and hotel booklet, guide maps and full information. tf.

GRANULATED Fertilizer Lime! FOR FARMERS.

THIS LIME is especially prepared to be drilled in with the crop the same as phosphate. Lump lime can also be had the year around. Write for circulars giving full information. Kilns located 3 miles from Grantsville. Shipping station, Niverton, on the B. & O. R. R.

G. J. YODER, Grantsville, Maryland.

Successor to R. M. Beachy. 7—21 t

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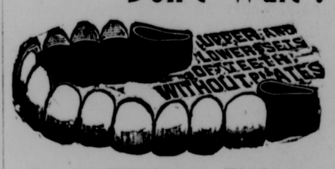

Teeth Without Plates.

Rubber Plate and Bridge Work A SPECIALTY.

GOLD, SILVER, AMALGAM, PORCELAIN, FILLINGS.

Teeth Extracted and plates put in same day.

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Drugs, Chemicals, Stationery, Cigars Cameras and Photo Supplies

PLEASANT FIELDS OF HOLY WRIT

SAVE for my daily range
Among the pleasant fields of Holy Writ,
I might despair. —Tennyson.

The International Sunday School Lesson.

Third Quarter. Lesson V. 1 Kings xvi, 23-33. July 31, 1904.

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Omri and Ahab.

The throne of the Northern Kingdom was the shuttlecock of ambition for half a century. Seven kings had it and four of them got it by violence and murder. Reigns were brief and dynasties interrupted. The exodus of the Levites deprived the nation of a saline element. Civil war broke out. Conditions waxed worse and worse, until one king set the torch to his own palace and Tirrah, that synonym of beauty, lay in ashes.

The history of the Southern Kingdom presents a marked contrast. Almost the entire period is covered by the reign of a single monarch, Asa, one of the noblest men who ever wore a crown. No such black succession maintained as did in Israel. One need not go far to find the cause of the opposite fortunes of Israel and Judah. The former drifted further and faster from that national rectitude which alone brings national peace and joy.

It has been aptly said that every age thinks itself a crisis but no one can doubt but that the advent of Ahab brought a supreme issue in the history of Israel. The chronicler feels justified in giving all the balance of his book to the narration of these dark and stirring scenes. Ahab's name means "Father's brother," the suggestions being that Ahab is Omri's other self in impiety.

Just at this juncture, Jezebel, a female Judas Iscariot, cast her black shadow on Hebrew history. She is another Irene of Constantinople, or Catharine de Medicis of France, or Shakespearian Lady Macbeth. She is the inventor of priestly inquisition and first supporter of religious persecution. She was masterful, indomitable, and implacable. Her father had killed his brother in order to get the Zidonian throne. Such was the fierce and fanatical blood that flowed in her veins.

It was an evil day for both Israel and Judah when Ahab took the woman to be his wife. The pains and penalties of that choice perpetuated themselves for a thousand years. It was under her malign influence that positive idolatry was established. Calf-worship, had, it is true, been previously established and was unauthorized and corrupt. The calf was, however, everywhere recognized as a symbol of Jehovah, and under this sign he was still worshiped. But with the advent of Jezebel, the Baals supplanted Jehovah. A great Baalite temple was built in Samaria with the evident purpose of surpassing that of Jehovah in Jerusalem. Eight hundred priests in gorgous regalia served at the altars. The pomp of a sensuous cult was substituted for the simple and speaking rites of an elevated theistic religion. The essence of the faith of Israel, found its expression in the simple creed "Jehovah, Israel's God; Israel, Jehovah's people." But in place of the revered name of Jehovah it was deliberately proposed to substitute the name of the Baals. It was a blow at monotheism. In the place of the one God were substituted "gods many," namely, all the local deities of fertility—with all their shamful and murderous rites, including the burning of children. To such a foul depth had Israel fallen!

The cumulative nature of sin has a startling illustration in that the same superlalive terms are used to describe the sin of son of well as of father. Each did worse than all before him.

The Teacher's Lantern.

With Ahab a new and vivid section of Hebrew history begins. It closes with the destruction of the house of Omri by Jehu. Its importance is indicated by the fact that its incidents are recorded at length. The advent of Elijah makes it an epoch of absorbing interest. It is the description of one of the decisive battles of the world—the battle between Jehovah and Baal. It is both the glory and the shame of the nation.

Ahab's foolish choice of a wife resulted in lasting dishonor. Companionship stamps character. "A companion of fools shall be destroyed." There was a general law against marriage with a heathen. For a king to violate the law was all the more reprehensible because of the exemplary power of his high position. Yet Ahab considered it a light thing. He was unwarned by all previous visitations—which were in vain as far as he was concerned.

Jezebel is odious in the last degree, but she must be treated with historic fairness. She was a vigorous woman of a vigorous race. Her name is linked with the classic names of Belus, Pygmalion and Dido.

Samaria was a name destined to become familiar and significant. Its origin, as here given, is exceedingly interesting. Omri's removal of his capital from Tirrah to Samaria was like Constantine's removal from Rome to Constantinople. The new site was exceedingly advantageous—for strength and beauty. The name is derived from that of the owner of the hill, Shemer, from whom it was purchased at a price which is curiously a matter of record to this day.

A stone cries out in witness to the accuracy of Scripture. Thirty-six years ago a missionary in Syria found what is now known as the Moabite Stone, and which is said to read like a new chapter in the Book of Kings. It was made 850 B. C., bears the name of Jehovah and Omri, and confirms Bible history and geography.

The inscription on the Moabite stone is in ancient Phœnecian, and covers thirty-four lines. It is an interesting incident that when the Arabs found the archaeologists anxious to secure this stone, they became suspicious and broke it up into small pieces, to be used as amulets. Not understanding its historical value, they thought the reason it was wanted was that it possessed some magic spell. The infinite patience of the archaeologist a (class of workmen not generally understood or appreciated) is illustrated in the recovery of the fragments, the restoration of the stone and its translation. It is in the Louvre in Paris.

Two golden calves seemed an incident so small that it might be winked at. They were only grayen reminders of the true God. They were far apart. One was at the northern and the other at the southern boundary. Their setting up was an insignificant affair, not worth making a fuss over. But no! That was the crevice in the dike. Through that small orifice came all the putrid flood of idolism. The beginnings of evil should be resisted.

Florida Fruit And Truck Lands.

The Manatee section of the West Coast of Florida, below the frost line presents golden opportunities for the trucker and fruit-grower. Descriptive pamphlets mailed free. The Seaboard Air Line Ry. offers the best service to the South and Southwest. For information address W. E. Conklyn, Gen. Agt. 1411 Chestnut St. Philadelphia. Aug. 1.

INDIGESTION

"I was troubled with stomach trouble. Thedford's Black-Draught did me more good in one week than all the doctor's medicine I took in a year."—MRS. SARAH E. SHIRFIELD, Ellettsville, Ind.

Thedford's Black Draught quickly invigorates the action of the stomach and cures even chronic cases of indigestion. If you will take a small dose of Thedford's Black Draught occasionally you will keep your stomach and liver in perfect condition.

THEDFORD'S
BLACK-DRAUGHT

More sickness is caused by constipation than by any other disease. Thedford's Black-Draught not only relieves constipation but cures diarrhœa and dysentery and keeps the bowels regular.

All druggists sell 25-cent packages.

"Thedford's Black-Draught is the best medicine to regulate the bowels I have ever used."—MRS. A. M. GRANT, Sneads Ferry, N. C.

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POPULAR SEASHORE EXCURSIONS.

Atlantic City,

Cape May, Ocean City, Sea Island City, N. J., Ocean City, Md., and Rehoboth Beach, Del.,

July 16 and 28, August 11 and 25, and September 8.

At following very low rates from OAKLAND:

Only $8.50 Round Trip, tickets good in coaches only.

Only $10.50 Round Trip, tickets good in Pullman cars when accompanied by regular Pullman ticket.

All tickets good returning 16 days, including date of sale.

Stop-overs allowed on return trip at Philadelphia and Washington.

Ask Ticket Agents for pamphlet giving detailed information.

An Old Favorite

OVER THE RIVER

By Nancy Priest Wakefield

"OVER THE RIVER," which appeared in the Springfield (Mass.) Republican in 1857, has been a favorite in many scrapbook collections ever since that time. The name of its author, at that time Miss Nancy Priest, rests largely on this poem, although she wrote others of merit. She was born in Royalton, Mass., in 1821 and in 1845 was married to Lieutenant A. C. Wakefield. Mrs. Wakefield died in Winchendon, Mass., in 1870.

OVER the river they beckon to me—
Loved ones who've crossed to the farther side;
The gleam of their snowy robes I see,
But their voices are lost in the dashing tide.
There's one with ringlets of sunny gold,
And eyes the reflection of heaven's own blue;
He crossed in the twilight gray and cold,
And the pale mist hid him from mortal view.
We saw not the angels who met him there;
The gates of the city we could not see;
Over the river, over the river,
My brother stands waiting to welcome me.

Over the river the boatman pale
Carried another, the household pet;
Her brown curls waved in the gentle gale—
Darling Minnie! I see her yet.
She crossed on her bosom her dimpled hands,
And fearlessly entered the phantom bark;
We watched it glide from the silver sands,
And all our sunshine grew strangely dark.
We know she is safe on the farther side,
Where all the ransomed and angels be;
Over the river, the mystic river,
My childhood's idol is waiting for me.

For none return from those quiet shores,
Who cross with the boatman cold and pale,
We hear the dip of the golden oars,
And catch a gleam of the snowy sail—
And lo! they have passed from our yearning heart;
They cross the stream and are gone for aye;
We may not sunder the veil apart,
That hides from our vision the gates of day;
We only know that their barks no more
May sail with us o'er life's stormy sea;
Yet somewhere, I know, on the unseen shore,
They watch, and beckon, and wait for me.

And I sit and think, when the sunset's gold
Is flushing river and hill and shore,
I shall one day stand by the water cold,
And list for the sound of the boatman's oar;
I shall watch for a gleam of the flapping sail;
I shall hear the boat as it gains the strand;
I shall pass from sight, with the boatman pale,
To the better shore of the spirit land;
I shall know the loved who have gone before—
And joyfully sweet will the meeting be,
When over the river, the peaceful river,
The angel of death shall carry me.

An Old Favorite

MARCHING THROUGH GEORGIA

By Henry C. Work

SHERMAN'S "march through Georgia," which inspired the following song, one of the most popular in the north toward the end of the civil war, took place in November and December, 1864. The way being clear, in the former month the army of Sherman left Atlanta for Savannah. The country along the route was almost devastated. By Dec. 13 Sherman reached Savannah, and on Dec. 21 the city surrendered. The picture of General Sherman is shown herewith.

BRING the good old bugle, boys, we'll sing another song—
Sing it with a spirit that will start the world along—
Sing it as we used to sing it, fifty thousand strong,
While we were marching through Georgia.

CHORUS.

Hurrah! Hurrah! we bring the jubilee!
Hurrah! Hurrah! the flag that makes you free!
So we sang the chorus from Atlanta to the sea,
While we were marching through Georgia.

How the darkies shouted when they heard the joyful sound!
How the turkeys gobbled which our commissary found!
How the sweet potatoes even started from the ground!
While we were marching through Georgia.

Yes, and there were union men who wept with joyful tears,
When they saw the honored flag they had not seen for years;
Hardly could they be restrained from breaking forth in cheers,
While we were marching through Georgia.

"Sherman's dashing Yankee boys will never reach the coast!"
So the saucy rebels said, and 'twas a handsome boast.
Had they not forgot, alas! to reckon with the host,
While we were marching through Georgia.

So we made a thoroughfare for Freedom and her train,
Sixty miles in latitude—three hundred to the main;
Treason fled before us, for resistance was in vain,
While we were marching through Georgia.

An Old Favorite

WHAT'S IN A NAME?

By Shakespeare

'TIS but thy name that is my enemy;
Thou art thyself, though not a Montague.
What's Montague? it is nor hand, nor foot,
Nor arm, nor face, nor any other part
Belonging, to a man. O, be some other name!
What's in a name? that which we call a rose
By any other name would smell as sweet:
So Romeo would, were he not Romeo called,
Retain that dear perfection which he owes,
Without that title:—Romeo, doff thy name;
And for thy name, which is no part of thee,
Take all myself.

Love's Young Dream

By the Fun Makers

"I WOULD like to have this ring made larger," said the young woman. "It's my engagement ring and"—

"I'm afraid," said the goldsmith, "that it'll have to have an entirely new setting. It's already been altered five times."—Cleveland Leader.

"When you proposed to Miss Duckatts did she spring the this-is-so-sudden gag?" asked the innocent suburbanite.

"No," answered the drug clerk, "she didn't. She merely looked at me a long time and then said, 'Well, wouldn't that jar you?'"—Indianapolis Sun.

Father—But I am afraid he is a young man of fickle character.

Daughter—Oh, no, he isn't, papa. Why, he has smoked the same brand of cigarettes for nearly six months!—Puck.

Ethel (ecstatically)—Oh, Charlie, would you just propose all over again, and do it into this phonograph?

Cholly—Why?

Ethel—Why, I want to have something to remember you by after you have gone in and spoken to papa about it.—New York News.

"Why does a hen cross the road, Uncle Si?" asked the fresh young city feller of his country relative.

"Hain't any one o' my hens went crost th' road sence th' autymobiles begun usin' it," replied Uncle Si, thereby putting the venerable joke down and out.—Cleveland Leader.

She Took His Advice.

"I am so very unhappy, Mr. Brief," said the fair petitioner for a divorce to her lawyer.

"Is there anything in particular wrong?" the legal gentleman asked sympathetically.

"No, nothing in particular," sighed the fair petitioner. "I am simply miserably blue and depressed. But I suppose that is something for which you cannot advise."

"Well, madam," said the lawyer, swinging around in his chair, "I will say frankly that if you were a man I should advise you to go out and drink three or four cocktails. But, as it is, I am afraid I am not competent to deal with the situation."

Three or four days later the fair petitioner again called at the office of her lawyer. This time she was all smiles.

"And, oh, Mr. Brief," she said when she arose to go at the end of the conference, "I want to thank you very much for your advice as to how to get rid of the blues. Like all your other advice, it was excellent."

"You—you"— gasped the lawyer.

"Yes," said the lady, "I took them."—New York Press.

Jack's Prayer.

Five-year-old Jack is very brave in the daytime, but an awful coward when it is dark. The other night after having prayed for all his relatives he mournfully concluded his supplication in the following words:

"And, oh, dear Lord, do take care of Jack when it gets dark and the light is all gone. Don't let anything hurt him, please, and don't let anybody get him." Then changing his tone to a very cheerful confident one he said: "You needn't bother about him in the daytime, Lord. Just let him alone and he can have a good time and take care of himself."—Philadelphia Press.

A Habit With Her.

"There goes Mrs. Giddeigh," remarks the woman in the wicker rocker on the porch of the summer hotel. "One hears all sorts of things about her. They say she got acquainted with her husband by flirting with him."

"Humph!" says the sallow lady on the settee. "That's how she got acquainted with mine."—Judge.

By Sight Only.

Sunday School Teacher—Henry, do you know the tenth commandment?

Henry—Yes, ma'am.

Teacher—Then you may repeat it.

Henry—Can't.

Teacher—Why, I thought you said you knew it.

Henry—Oh, I only know it by sight.—Pittsburg Bulletin.

Successful Training.

"Do you think I am improving?"

"Sure you are. Jest keep at it a week or two more, mum, an' I guarantee your husband won't never dispute a thing you say."—San Francisco Examiner.

An Apprehension.

In fair Japan their courteous ways
Still fill the stranger with delight.
'Twere sad if these progressive days
Should teach them kindlier moods to slight.

They never say "Step lively, please,"
Nor slap a friend upon the back,
Nor crowd at weddings or at teas;
Such things their manners proudly lack.

Our modern genius must be prized,
Yet one suspicion bids us fret—
The more you get folks civilized
The more uncivil they may get.
—Washington Star.

H. W. McCOMAS, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
OAKLAND, MD.

Office at SANITARIUM.
Residence on North Second street.
Office hours, 8 to 10 a. m., 2 to 3 p. m., 8 to 10 p. m.; from June to October and from October to June, 7 to 8.30 p. m.

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FRED A. THAYER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
OAKLAND, MD.

STATE'S ATTORNEY FOR GARRETT COUNTY.

Office in First National Bank Building.
Will be assisted in all important cases by Benj. A. Richmond of the Cumberland bar.

WEST VIRGINIA CENTRAL AND PITTSBURG RAILWAY CO.
IN EFFECT NOV. 29, 1903.

SOUTHWARD No. 3	SOUTHWARD No. 1	STATIONS	NORTHWARD No. 2	NORTHWARD No. 4
P. M.	A. M.		NOON	P. M.
3 15	7 00 lv	Cumberland ar	12 00	47 15
3 44	7 29	Rawlings	11 31	6 43
4 07	7 52	Keyser	11 08	6 20
4 22	8 05	Westernport	10 58	6 08
4 29	8 09	W. Va. C. June	10 51	6 01
4 47	8 27	Barnum	10 36	5 45
4 54	8 35	Shaw	10 28	5 37
5 10	8 55	Blaine	10 11	5 19
5 15	9 00	Harrison	10 06	5 15
6 00*	9 50* lv	Elk Garden	*8 10	*4 25
5 49*	9 35* lv	Gorman	*9 35	*4 43
5 55	9 42	Bayard	9 28	4 37
6 06	9 54	Dobbin	9 17	4 27
6 10	9 58	Henry	9 13	4 23
6 58*	10 27*	Thomas	*8 38	*3 53
7 10	10 55* ar	Davis	*8 05	*3 15
6 50	10 37 lv	Douglas	8 33	3 48
7 16	11 01	Hendricks	8 09	3 15
7 19	11 04	Hambleton	7 57	3 12
7 22	11 07	Bretz	7 52	3 07
7 25	11 10	Parsons	7 50	3 05
7 59	11 44	Kerens	7 16	2 31
8 15*	12 00* ar	Elkins	lv *7 00	2 15
	NOON			

No. 25	No. 3	No. 1		No. 2	No. 4	No. 26
P. M.	A. M.	P. M.		P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
3 50*	6 30*	2 30*	lv Elkins ar	*8 20	12 40	*9 15
3 45	6 47	2 47	R.C. Jct	8 03	12 13	9 00
3 48	6 51	2 51	Harding	7 59	12 09	8 57
4 01	7 04	3 04	Junior	7 45	11 55	8 44
4 10*	7 15*	3 15 ar	Bel'g'n lv	*7 35	11 45*	*8 35
					A. M.	

P. M.	P. M.		P. M.	P. M.
*8 20	12 35*	lv Elkins ar	*9 55	*2 00
8 46	12 52	Beverly	9 39	1 44
9 10*	1 15*	ar Hutt'e ar	*9 15	1 20

No. 27.		No. 28.
A. M.		P. M.
*8 00	lv Elkins	ar *4 45
8 58	Fishing Hawk	3 46
9 22	Grady	3 22
10 08	Burner	2 37
10 30*	ar Durbin	lv *2 15
A. M.		P. M.

* Daily. * Daily except Sunday. s Sundays only.

H. G. CLARK, Manager. F. M. HOWELL, Gen. Pas. Agent.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R.R. TIME TABLE IN EFFECT Nov. 19, 1903.

The following time table on the B. & O. went into effect on Sunday, May 15, 1904. Trains now leave Oakland as follows:

GOING WEST.

No. 7.—	Daily	1.54 A. M
No. 3—	Daily	7.17 A. M
No. 71—	Daily except Sunday	9.26 A. M
No. 55—	Daily	4.53 P. M
No. 1—	Daily	10.26 P. M

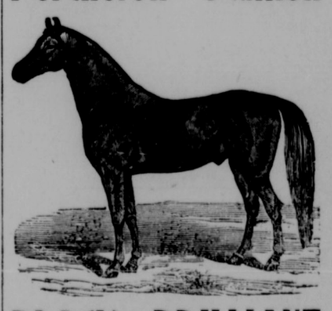
GOING EAST.

No. 4—	Daily	12.27 A. M
No. *8—	Daily	6.04 A. M
No. 2—	Daily	6.31 A. M
No. 72—	Accom daily except Sun	5.12 P. M
No. 46—	Express, daily	4.34 P M
No. 12—	Daily	8.32 P. M

*No. 8 stops at Oakland only to let off passengers from points west of Grafton.

GEO. L. POTTER, General Manager
D. B. MARTIN, Manager Passenger Traffic.
V. V. WASHBURNE, Agent.

THE
Percheron Stallion



BLACK BRILLIANT

Will stand for the season of 1904 as follows:

Monday and Tuesday of each week at the Stable of P. F. Mellinger, Beckman.

Balance of week at the Stable of Amos H. Reckner, near Bittinger.

BLACK BRILLIANT is registered in the Percheron Stud-book of America, his number being 1923.

He is black with a few white hairs on forehead.

PEDIGREE:—Foaled May 22, 1895; bred and owned by Bond Bros. of Sugar Hill, Pa.; got by Fra Diavolo 10382, he by Fra Diavolo 5717 (2868), he by Brilliant 710, he by Brilliant 1800 (756), he by Coco II. (714), he by Vieux-Chaslin (513), he by Coco (712) he by Mignon (715), he by Jean-le-Blanc 739. Dam, Flora 18610 by Black Prince 1609.

Terms:—For Insurance, $10; $15 ten days on foot.

-2m AMOS H. RECKNER & CO

EXAMINERS' NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned, appointed by the County Commissioners of Garrett county, to view the lands through which the new road, as described in the commission is petitioned to be located, beginning for the same at or near the old stave building on the Oakland and Cranesville road lately occupied by H. B. Lewis, and running thence through the lands of Eugene Teats, S. H. Friend, W. S. Collins, Orvel Friend and W. H. Sines and intersecting the road leading to Terra Alta, W. Va., at the State line near William H. Lewis', a distance of about two miles, and examine whether the said new road should be made, will meet on the 5th day of July, 1904, for such purpose, and to determine whether the public convenience requires the said making of said new road, and if so to locate the same and perform their duty in the premises.

JOSEPH F. LEWIS,
SAMUEL B. LEE,
14-4t Examiners.

EXAMINERS' NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned, appointed by the County Commissioners of Garrett county, to view the lands through which the new road, beginning for the same at the corner of W. T. Jamesson's land, adjoining the corporate limits of Loch Lynn Heights, and running thence along the lines of said Jamesson and D. R. Wagner's property, thence along the line of Alexander Lower's property, adjoining the farms of George Sisk, Edward Sembower and John Lewis to intersect the old road formerly known as the Lewis Thompson road, and examine whether the said new road should be made, will meet on the 30th day of June, 1904, at 8.30 a. m., at Jamesson's gate, Loch Lynn, for such purpose, and to determine whether the public convenience requires the said making of said new road, and if so, to locate the same, and perform their duty in the premises.

JOHN CLOSE,
G. B. M. FREND,
ANDREW J. LEE,
Examiners.

COAL.

I am prepared to furnish and deliver to the citizens of Oakland, an excellent quality of

Bituminous Coal,

mined from my mine west of town.

Consumers are well pleased with the Heating Qualities of the product.

Orders left at the store of Thomas Little will be promptly filled.

E. Z. TOWER.

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Is the man who best appreciates the detail of the tailoring we turn out. The workmanship passes without a question, the fit is naturally a matter of course, but the shape we mould into the garments give them a character that finishes them off and makes the satisfaction of the owner complete.

All this is a bid for your next tailoring order. We know we can make you the best clothes you ever wore. We want you to know it. That order is the best and only sure way to settle the question.

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Dixon Building,
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A French Horn Among The Philistines

By JEFFERSON NOEL

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ALL day long the wind had been blowing hard enough to raise freckles on an Indian. The alkali laden sand scurried over the desert, blinding us and our ponies and enveloping old landmarks in a cloud. Toward sundown it eased up a little, and when we had finished our dry tea only an occasional puff came to remind us of the day's discomfort.

When a lull came in the conversation I arose and sauntered beyond earshot of the camp. Juan, the Mexican, seemed to have been waiting for a break in the circle and started in the opposite direction. Glancing over my shoulder I saw Metcalf standing alone, throwing an armful of brush on the fretful fire. Macpherson and Williams, being old cronies and a bit exclusive in their tipple when towns were far apart, had gone off, I thought, to finish the Randsburg bottle.

I was dimly conscious of something strange about the whole proceeding. On the desert men never wander away from camp, especially when a stranger is left on guard. This Metcalf—here anything that was dim and uncertain in my consciousness gave way to a clearly defined image—this Metcalf had been picked up at the Needles, and, in the prospectors' way, we asked no questions. None of us knew him. Suppose, I thought, he should put his heel on that dancing bit of flame? Suppose he should pack everything of value on the ponies and make a bee line for civilization?

I hesitated between two impulses. The camp needed me, but since early morning I had waited impatiently for this hour. I wanted to be alone. I wanted to sing.

Something other than the sense persuaded me the music breaking for utterance was of high order. Having only an indifferent memory for sweet sound, and, I must confess, a taste that might be termed popular, I was carried off my feet as much by the recognition of its merit as by its continual recurrence. But, strange as it might seem, despite the continual recurrence when I was surrounded by distractions, at the very moment I had an opportunity to do more than listen in dumb ecstasy, try as I might, I could not recall a single note. Laying the blame on my anxiety over the possible loss of our traps, I allowed the other impulse to get the upper hand and returned to camp.

Metcalf was lying on his back, smoking. There was no greeting. He did not even turn his head. About his indifference, which was extraordinary, I cared nothing, for just as I got within six feet of him the tantalizing air came again full born into my brain.

I wondered at my grasp of such a masterpiece. My conception was complete to the final note, and, though I had never taken a lesson in music, I knew—felt, rather—wherein it conformed to the highest standards of the art. I followed the flutelike tones that were ringing in my ear, and, finally obeying something stronger than my will, I threw back my head and, shaping my mouth as I had seen the fellows of the glee club at the university shape theirs, sang.

Metcalf's groaning brought me to a realization of the absurd figure I cut standing in the center of the camp beating time with a wisp of sage and singing to the moon as though my life depended on it. Hastily throwing some scrub on the fire, I set off with the determination of reaching the final cadence without interruption if I walked to the other side of the desert.

When beyond Metcalf's hearing I stopped and gathered myself together. The discovery of a talent is something to be well considered. Perhaps my ability as a composer would rank me above mediocrity. It would be impossible to conceive of one musical theme exhausting my originality; rather might it be expected to aid development in that direction.

Throwing back my head I formed my lips to sing, and not a note came forth. All my mental turnings and twistings were of no avail; not a suggestion of the melody that was to open up a noble career for me came to the foreground of consciousness. My castles were ruins.

The reaction caused by my failure brought a feeling akin to disgust. Waiting, dull and inert, not caring if the elusive air ever returned, my ear caught the faint echo of whistling off to the right. I went in the direction of it. As I drew near enough to distinguish between the sounds there seemed a strange familiarity in them. By stretching the imagination a resemblance to my own elusive air could be discovered.

Forgetting the indifference of a moment ago, I grew furious. Here was some scoundrel who had evidently heard me practicing near the fire trying to steal the product of my genius. Drawing near, I was about to tax him with his dishonesty when he stopped and, stretching his arms above his head, rose from the sand heap. His "bueno, senor," as he passed on his way to the camp told me it was Juan, the Mexican, the kindest and gentlest of men. Nothing but folly would appear in accusing him of anything but faithfulness.

Thinking in nervous jerks, my feet keeping time to the unaccustomed mode of thought, I turned away. Scarcely had I gone 500 yards when I heard another whistle offend the night. And it was offense: it was little more than high treason against music. Williams had no doubt caught the first few bars of the strange air as I sang it near the fire and was determined to make them do duty for the whole composition.

Only Macpherson remained. There was no possibility of this man lurking in the shadows when I made that exhibition of myself before Metcalf. Filled with the traditional Scotch honesty, if he had heard me and was interested he would have come forward and asked me to teach him.

Keeping the flickering camp fire as a central point, I set out to encircle it. About one-third the distance was traversed when a low wailing attracted my attention. At first I thought it the bark of a distant coyote, but closer investigation discovered a larger share of the human cry in it than could possibly come from that skulking evidence of arrested development. With my gun ready for action, I went on. I was firmly convinced some one was being murdered. It was Macpherson. He was singing—that is—

Now he was low and hoarse; again he was high and piercing. Between

SINGING TO THE MOON.

these two extremes were roars beside which the efforts of the bull of Bashan were as the bleating of a lamb. And these sounds represented his conception of my beautiful air!

Here was a case of disillusionment without a parallel. About Williams I should say nothing. But Macpherson and Juan! I would have taken their simplest word and considered it binding as an oath. Two more honest men never trod the earth. Yet they were undoubtedly guilty of trying to appropriate a masterpiece that I had conceived.

I hastened back to where the wedge of flame pierced the pervading gloom—a gloom that now reeked up from every point and obscured even the beauty of the stars.

Juan and Metcalf and Williams were scattered lazily about the camp. It seemed impossible to do otherwise than shun my two old friends, so, wrapping myself in my blanket, I stretched out near the man we had picked up at the Needles, and my back had not fully touched the earth before the beautiful air came to me again. As its wonderful charm gripped me I grew dizzy with excitement. The veins in my neck swelled at the memory of being robbed by the very men I had trusted most.

It was the gray of the morning when a coarse burlesque of my masterpiece intruded itself on my consciousness. Macpherson was sitting up beating time with a corner of his blanket to a kind of sotto voce reproduction of the absurd sounds he had made the night before. Metcalf was watching him, and Williams was turning uneasily in his sleep.

At a very palpable error I objected and called to Macpherson that he was wrong, but without paying the least attention he kept at his noise. Incensed, I took up the theme and sang it as I knew it should be sung. Then Williams at this juncture joined in with his stupid attempt to show acquaintance with the air. And finally Juan awoke and set the pace, musically speaking, for us all. The Mexican's notes were clear and well sustained and gave evidence of some training. Indeed, if we had been content to follow his leadership, it is barely possible we should have reproduced something like unison, or even harmony, but the strong personality that is engendered in men when they cease to be house animals was apparent in our efforts to sing—rather roar—each other down.

Metcalf groaned aloud. There was no humor in that early morning serenade. It contained all the tragedy of an artistic inspiration entering commonplace souls.

At breakfast we glared at each other. Williams toyed maliciously with his six shooter, and Macpherson, the peace loving Macpherson, unlimbered himself, placing both knife and gun within easy reach. The silence was ominous.

I was the first to speak. Addressing Juan, I asked him if the music did not run like this, whistling.

Juan shook his head, but before he could suggest a correction Williams growled out his idea of how it should go.

The half quizzical smile on Macpherson's face gave way to a look of disgust. "This is how the tune goes, Williams," he broke in abruptly.

There was no question of the energy displayed in Macpherson's performance, but the grace left something to be desired.

I was on the verge of explaining this to him when Metcalf said, "That's the most infernal piece of music I have ever heard, and, furthermore, you are all wrong."

To this day I fail to see what saved his life. It seemed as though a child of mine had been murdered before my eyes. Williams and Macpherson both covered him instantly.

"You mean you're a liar," said Williams hotly.

"Go on; say you're a liar," echoed Macpherson, nervously fingering the trigger.

"If you care to listen to me," answered Metcalf with an indifferent wave of his hand and a shrug that spoke volumes for his character, "I'll prove it the truth."

"Let's give him a chance," I broke in, impelled as much by the anxiety to discover what he meant as the desire to avoid blood.

Without another word Metcalf went to his saddlebag and drew forth a sort of flute, which he screwed together.

"This is where it tripped you by the heels," he said, nodding to Macpherson. He then gave an imitation of Macpherson's ridiculous squeaks. "This is how it goes." And he played like an angel. "That's the chorus. Now the woman comes on. She's a contralto." And again the superb sounds that were a match for the morning filled our ears. A hint of the futility of life came as he reached the cadence. My throat was full. I was tempted to speak, to cry aloud, when a tenor note rang out clear and strong, transporting us to a truer, better world. He played this part twice over and finished with a dying fall that was as sweet as sleep after nights of pain.

Perhaps it was a minute, perhaps it was an hour, before any one spoke. Time and space were eliminated from our consciousness. Juan, the Mexican, a glint of reverence in his eye, had edged close to the player. Macpherson sighed and turned away. Even Williams, the bullet head of the outfit, was visibly affected.

"Gentlemen," said Metcalf, calmly unscrewing the inspired instrument and stuffing it into his saddlebag, "that proves one-half of my contention, the other half can be as easily proved."

Macpherson plucked nervously at his tuft of a beard and in his blunt, honest fashion said, "I thought that was my own tune."

"I thought it was mine," remarked Williams, and there was in the sliding inflection of the last word the suggestion of a man always sure of himself discovering a hole in his armor.

"I had dreams of developing into a great composer on the strength of it," I confessed, and, try as I might, I could not repress a sigh. Juan echoed the sigh and turned quietly away.

Metcalf seemed to be oblivious of his triumph. The indifference that was in his eyes when he looked down the muzzles of the revolvers still lingered. "You are all wrong," he finally began. "A man of whom you know nothing wrote it. There was a time when the music stood well in the world's opinion. About the beginning of its vogue I came in contact with it, to my grievous injury.

"Of course there was a woman," he went on after a slight pause. "There always is. But she was such a woman as only poets know in their dreams. And by every right that springs from years of unflagging devotion and unselfish love she was mine.

"Then he came, the composer, with all his old world charm and his old world knowledge of the human heart. In something less than a month from the day I introduced him to her I learned that all my unflagging devotion and unselfish love could not tip the beam against the least of his smiles. This knowledge came during the performance of the music you claim individually and collectively as your own. As they sang I watched them— But why go on? The music was composed for her. The man's soul was in it.

"That was ten years ago. Occasionally the desire takes possession of me to learn if she still lives, if she is happy—with him, and I move in the track of men. Yesterday she seemed to draw me down that way." And he waved his hand toward the crowded east. We were hardly conscious that he had finished. His voice had fallen to a whisper.

Over us the sky hung fiery red. The desert wore a strange, pathetic look. The

HE PLAYED AS MAN NEVER PLAYED BEFORE.

blue veil shutting in the mountains swayed indolently. Not a twig or grain of sand moved. The wind was dead.

Metcalf quietly saddled his pony. We watched him with the sympathy we felt showing in our faces.

"Won't you play for us just a little?" said Macpherson hesitatingly.

For answer Metcalf drew forth the flute and, leaning against the pony, played as man never played before. He seemed to be something more than human and carried us with him into a world far beyond this.

Where he led us we were content to go. It was up, ever up, and the higher place was easy of attainment when he pointed the way. None of the cramping misery of the cities was in the life unfolded for us. The kisses of the kindly rain, the caresses of the splendid sun, the freedom of God's own smile were of it. The generous breath of the morning lulled us to sleep again, and the whisperings of the water brook came to our ears.

He was a mere speck against the sky line when Williams said: "Beautiful! Beautiful! Play it just once more."

Juan pressed my hand and was gone.

Macpherson looked with vacant eye after the Mexican, then arose and saddled up. He waved goodby to us as he went away.

Williams moved, and I put my hand on his arm. "They will not find him," I whispered hoarsely. "He will get behind the mist and be lost. Perhaps they will search for him forever."

"Perhaps, perhaps," said the bullet head, "but for that music I would search for him in hades." And he, too, rode off, leaving me alone on the desert, regretting the jot of reason that bade me stay.

Flow of Blood Stopped by Music.

Perhaps the strangest use to which music can be put is to stop the flow of blood from a wound. An army doctor noticed that when a wounded soldier was taken to within an easy hearing distance to music hemorrhage was greatly reduced or stopped. Neither he nor others who confirmed his observations, could understand how this phenomenon was brought about, but it is now believed that the vibration of the air produced by the music causes the patient to become faint, in which case the action of the heart is so considerably lessen that the overflow of blood is reduced.

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad

TO THE

WORLD'S FAIR.

VERY LOW RATES.

Various forms of excursion tickets to St. Louis via Baltimore & Ohio Railroad now on sale from Oakland as follows:

SEASON TICKETS, good to return until December 15, 1904, to be sold daily at rate of $28.80 round trip.

SIXTY DAY Excursion Tickets, final limit not later thsn December 15, 1904, to be sold daily at rate of $23.95 round trip.

FIFTEEN DAY Excursion Tickets, to be sold daily at rate of $19.95 round trip.

VARIABLE ROUTE EXCURSION TICKETS, either season or sixty day, will be sold going via one direct route and returning via another direct route, full information concerning which can be obtained from Ticket Agent.

STOP-OVERS not exceeding ten days at each point will be allowed at Washington, Deer Park, Mountain Lake Park, Oakland, Mitchell, Ind. (for French Lick and West Baden Springs), Cincinnati and Chicago within return limit, upon notice to conductor and deposit of ticket with Depot Ticket Agent immediately upon arrival.

STOP-OVERS not exceeding ten days will be allowed at St. Louis on all one-way (except Colonists' Tickets to the Pacific Coast) and round-trip tickets reading to points beyond St. Louis, upon deposit of ticket with Validating Agent and payment of fee of $1.00.

Three Solid Vestibuled trains are run daily from New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington via Parkersburg and Cincinnati to St. Louis.

Three Solid Vestibuled trains are run daily from Pittsburg, Wheeling and Columbus via Cincinnati to St. Louis.

Magnigcent coaches, sleeping cars, observation cars and unexcelled dining car service.

For illustrated folder, time table and full information, call at Ticket Office Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. tf.

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Term Commences, Thursday, September, 15.
Early application necessary for admittance.
R. W. SILVESTER, President.
College Park, Maryland.

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Mention this paper.

JOHN W. ASH,

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Center Street,
Keyser, W. Va.

PHONE 62.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber of Garrett county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

HENRY WEBER,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber on or before the 30th day of December next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under our hands this 30th day of June, 1904.

HENRY P. WEBER,
WILLIAM WEBER,
Administrators,
17-4t Oakland, Md.

Notice To Tax Payers.

OAKLAND, Md., June 21, 1904.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, either in person or by deputy, will be in each of the Election Districts in Garret county, Maryland, to collect and receive taxes at the time and place following:

July 11, McHenry, 9 to 12 a. m.
July 11, Sang Run, Cuppett & Lytle's store, 1 to 5 p. m.
July 12, Hoyes, W. A. Smith's, 9 a. m. to 3 p. m.
July 12, Elder, S. F. Cuppett's, 4 to 6 p. m.
July 13, Friendsville, Crawford Hotel.
July 14, Selbysport, B. R. Liston's store.
July 15, Accident, J. L. Englehart's store.
July 16, Cove, Joel Diehl's store, 9 a. m. to 3 p. m.
July 16, Keyser, Harry Leatham's store, 4 to 6 p. m.
July 18, Grantsville, Livengood Hotel.
July 19, Thomas H. Layman's residence.
July 20, Finzell, Postoffice.
July 21, Avilton, R. E. Garlitz's store.
July 22, Merrill, Postoffice.
July 23, New Germany, C. J. Otto's residence.
July 25, Jennings Hotel.
July 26, Bittinger, C. E. Ellithorp's store.
July 27, Office at Oakland.
July 28, Hutton, Carney and Pendergast's store.
July 29, Crellin, Company Store.
July 30, Red House, Postoffice.
August 1, Swanton, C. S. May's store.
August 2, Beckman, Postoffice.
August 3, Bond.
August 4, Gorman, Mrs. Browning's.
August 5, Kitzmillersville, J. H. Rafter's Store.
August 6, James Wilson's residence.
August 8, Bloomington, Moody's Store.
August 9, Deer Park, S. P. Specht's store.
August 10, Kearney, Postoffice.

Please bring your tax bill.

By an Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed at the January session, 1890, being Chapter 566, Section 45, it is provided that all county taxes shall be due and payable on the first day of September next succeeding the date of levy thereof; and on all county taxes paid on or before the said first day of September a discount of three per cent shall be allowed; and after the first day of January all taxes shall bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum until paid. The treasurer shall take the discount from and charge interest on the tax bills for county purposes regularly in the manner aforesaid and shall note the same upon his books and upon the receipt given for taxes so paid, but the discount allowed on county taxes by this section shall not be made to any person or corporate institution unless the whole amount of State and county taxes due by such person or corporate institution for the current year be paid when the same is made.

E. A. WEIMER,
Treasurer of Garrett County, Md.

ROAD PETITION.

Notice is hereby given that thirty days after the first publication hereof, the undersigned will petition the board of County Commissioners of Garrett county for the appointment of viewers to view and locate a road in Election District No. 4, beginning at or near the old mill race bridge, on the Bloomington and Westernport road, and running thence northwest through the lands of the Davis Coal and Coke Co., and to intersect the Michaels and Westernport road at a point known as Klight's water trough, and to discontinue the old road. The distance of the proposed relocation is about one mile.

GEORGE L. MICHAELS,
WILLIAM A. MICHAELS,
GEORGE WARNICK,
JOHN MILLER,
W. A. BRYDON,
WILLIAM MOODY,
G. C. PATTISON,
17-4t And others.

ORDER NISI.

Sloan & Hetzel vs. John H. Friend et al. No. 975 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett county.

Ordered, this 5th day of July, in the year nineteen hundred and four, by the Circuit Court for Garrett county, sitting in equity, that the sale made and reported in the above cause by Fred. A. Thayer and Edward H. Sincell, trustees, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 5th day of August, 1904; provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper published in Garrett county, once a week for three successive weeks before the 30th day of July, 1904.

The report states the amount of sale to be $750.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True copy—Test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber, of Garrett county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett county, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

CHARLES R. COOPER,

late of Garrett county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 30th day of December next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 30th day of June, 1904.

CHARLES E. HILLEARY,
Administrator,
17-4t Gormania, W. Va.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

This is to give notice, That the Subscriber, of Garrett county, Maryland, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

FRANCIS McKENZIE,

late of Garrett county, Maryland, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 16th day of December next; then may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 14th day of June, 1904.

MICHAEL NATHAN,
Administrator,
Grantsville, Md.

ORDER OF PUBLICATION.

No. 1279 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County, Maryland.

Franklin P. Stremmel, vs. Mildred E. Stremmel.

The object of this suit is to procure a decree of divorce of Franklin P. Stremmel from his wife, Mildred E. Stremmel, *a vinculo matrimonii.*

The bill states that on the 21st day of December, 1898, the plaintiff and defendant were married and lived together in Garrett county until December, 1903. That the said Mildred E. Stremmel on divers days and times since said marriage has committed the crime of adultery with certain men and that the plaintiff has not lived or cohabited with said defendant since he has become convinced of her adulterous acts.

The bill further alleges that the defendant is a non-resident of the State of Maryland, and prays for a divorce *a vinculo matrimonii,* and for an order of publication.

It is thereupon this 21st day of June, 1904, ordered by the Circuit Court of Garrett county, in Equity, that the plaintiff, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper, published in said Garrett county, in each of four successive weeks before the 22d day of July, 1904, give notice to the said absent defendant of the object and substance of this Bill, warning her to appear in this Court in person or by solicitor, on or before the 8th day of August next, to show cause, if any she has, why a decree ought not not to be passed as prayed.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True copy, test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk. 16-4t

L. E. HANSON,

Mountain Lake Park, - - Maryland.

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THE REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME 28. OAKLAND, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, AUGUST 4, 1904. NUMBER 22

OFFUTT'S.

HOUR SALE.

For One Week Only,

Commencing Monday, Aug. 1st.

MONDAY, from 2 to 4 o'clock—Silk Coats and Corset Jackets for $3.90. Same as we sold at $5.50

TUESDAY, 10 to 12—100 pairs King Quality Shoes, all styles. The $3.50 ones for $2.90.

WEDNESDAY, from 7.30 to 9.00 p. m.—500 yards Dress Ginghams, 12½, 10 and 9 cents, for 6c. yard.

THURSDAY—Men's Straw Hats one-half price.

FRIDAY, 10.00 to 11.00—Lion Coffee 10c. per pound, for 5 papers only.

SATURDAY, from 2.00 p. m. to 4.00 p. m.—100 yds. Calico at 4c. per yard.

AT OFFUTT'S.

ATE STOCK IN C. AND O. CANAL.

Offer Made for It By W. M. R. R. Company.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, against which the State of Maryland has claims estimated at about $30,000,000, comes into prominence again by a letter from Vice-President F. S. Landstreet, of the Western Maryland railroad, suggesting that his company might become a purchaser for the State's interest in the property. The Board of Public Works will consider the proposition of Mr. Landstreet at a meeting to be held on August 4. It came before a meeting at which were present Governor Warfield, Comptroller Gordon T. Atkinson and Treasurer Murray Vandiver, but was laid over until the next meeting for consideration.

The Chesapeake and Ohio canal is in a maize of litigation, and the purchaser of the State's interest would probably have a lawsuit when an attempt was made to get hold of the canal itself. But to the Western Maryland this ownerspip would give it such a position that it would be able to practically nullify the opposition of the trustees of the canal to the condemnation of a part of the canal for its Cumberland extension. This opposition, according to the threats of one of the trustees, will be carried to the United States Supreme Court. Ownership of the State's equity in the property would, it is believed, give the Western Maryland clear sailing in getting its rights of way at once and in ultimately beating out the Baltimore and Ohio for absolute posession of the canal.

Free Book Fund.

The annual distribution of the state fund for free school books to the schools of Baltimore city and the several counties of the state has been made by the state comptroller, as authorized by the acts of 1902, chapter 330. Allegany gets $7,058.42 and Garrett $3,624.43.

Seriously Ill.

Capt. J. M. Litzinger and daughter, Miss Tede, were called last evening to Farmington, to attend the bedside of Mrs. Annie Miles, eldest daughter of Capt. Litzinger, who is very critically ill at her home in that city. Although no definite statement has been made, Mrs. Miles is thought to be suffering with appendicitis, and surgeons from Wheeling will in all probability perform an operation for her relief this afternoon or evening.—Grafton Sentinel.

Mrs. Miles is a sister of Mr. J. M. Litzinger, formerly editor of the *Mountain Democrat*

WEST VIRGINIA MILITIA

Passed Through Oakland Yesterday Afternoon in Charge of Negro Prisoner.

Yesterday evening three cars and an engine, running as second section of train 55, and containing three companies of West Virginia State militia in charge of the negro Williams who was convicted at Charles Town, West Va., Tuesday of having committed an assault upon a white woman and sentenced to be hanged in the Moundsville penitentiary Sept. 9th, passed through Oakland on the way from Charlestown to Moundsville. The negro was securely ironed and was closely guarded by the soldiers and the sheriff of Berkely county.

The Governor of West Virginia fearing that an attempt would be made to lynch the negro when he was taken from Clarksburg to Charles Town for trial last Thursday, ordered the militia from Kingwood, Clarksburg and Grafton to accompany him.

Tuesday night a committee who voiced the sentiments of a mob of six hundred men gathered at Charles Town for the purpose of lynching Williams, approached the soldiers as they were guarding the prisoner and demanded admittance to the jail. The soldiers arrested nine of the committee and the following morning Judge Faulkner fined each of them $25 and costs.

BITTINGER AND VICINITY

Dr. Boyer, of Accident, is frequently seen in this section, as he has a growing practice among our people.

Some gentlemen from Meyersdale, Pa., came up last Monday to look at Mr. John B. Harmon's farm, with a view to buying or renting same.

Messrs. T. Jefferson Lohr and E. F. Durst were business visitors to Grantsville last Thursday.

Mr. Lichliter, of Salisbury, Pa., was in this section last week and bought up most of last season's crop of maple sugar, the price paid being six cents per pound.

News has reached us of the safe arrival of Rev. Stroup's family at their new home near Meyersdale Md.

Mr. Malone, of Elizabeth, Pa., is again recuperating in this section.

There is talk of a union picnic to be held by the Grantsville and Bittinger Lutheran congregations, and we trust the matter may take definite shape as such an event would afford a season of enjoyment to many.

THE dinner pail is never rusty except during a Democratic administration.

CHAUTAUQUA OPENS AT MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK

Twenty Second Annual Assembly Began Yesterday Most Auspiciously.

THE USUAL CROWD IN ATTENDANCE

Director Davidson Promises Great Things—An Address Delivered Last Night by Dr. C. W. Baldwin, President of the Association.

Yesterday the twenty second annual assembly of the Mountain Chautauqua opened at Mountain Lake Park and will continue in daily session until the 29th inst.

The night session last evening was opened by Dr. Chas. W. Baldwin, President of the Mountain Lake Park Association, who extended a hearty welcome on behalf of his associates and in the course of his remarks stated that the work would go on uninterruptedly, building better and greater each year. Superintendent Davidson followed Dr. Baldwin in his usual cheery manner, outlining the many improvements in view for the future and promising the audience a better program this year than in years past.

The Chatauqua program is very strong this year and will have a number of noted lecturers, well known men in several lecture courses. Biblical work, illustrated lectures on various interesting subjects, music of almost every kind, readings and impersonations, and entertainments galore from magicians to trained dogs, base ball games and fire works.

The summer school has been enlarged and offers about twenty-five courses of instruction in its various departments. In the School of Liberal Arts will be taught French, Spanish, Italian, German, Greek and Latin.

Many improvements may be noted since last year. New cottages have been erected and old ones renovated. A number of new rowboats have been placed on the lake, which has undergone extensive improvements at the dam, under the supervision of a civil engineer, and a beautiful steam power launch has been bought for those who prefer steam to rowing.

The work of the Chatauqua Literary and Scientific Circle will be conducted in the Hall of Philosophy, in the grove, and a number of Round Tables will be held during the ten days of the reunion and also Round Table art lectures will be delivered will be "Raphael," "Michael Angelo" and "The Sistine Chapel."

HOYES AND VICINITY.

There were missionary services at the M. E. church last Sunday, in which $36 was realized.

Prof. A. W. DeWitt is visiting relatives in this community.

Miss Florence Koontz returned to her home at Greensburg, Pa., Monday this week, after spending two weeks with her aunt, Mrs. Ella Lowdermilk.

Mrs. Grace Pope returned to her home at Dunbar last week, after spending several days with relatives and friends at this place.

Misses Olia and Bernadette Mattingly, Josie Browning and Mr. Arthur DeWitt were visitors of Mr. and Mrs Ham. Friend last Sunday.

Miss Mae DeWitt spent a few days last week with her sister, Mrs. Walter Meyers, at Sand Spring.

Mrs. Maud Ferguson, children and Miss Clara Cunningham all returned to Mountain Lake Park last Friday after spending a week in Hoves.

Dorsey Guard is getting along very nicely with his class in music, which numbers eleven.

Misses Clara, Ethel and Sadie DeWitt were guests of Miss Nettie Conway last Sunday.

Norris Welch met with quite a misfortune one day last week by cutting his foot on a piece of broken glass.

John Kirkpatrick spent several days the past week at Thayerville.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Mattingly spent last Sunday with Mr. Jno. Kitzmiller.

W. A. Smith and family spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Lowdermilk.

Lauren Custer and wife, of Connellsville, Pa., are guests of Mr. Frank Conway.

Died.

DURST—At his home near New Germany on last Friday, of heart disease, William F. Durst, aged 47 years. The deceased leaves a widow and several children.

NEW PHASE IN WATER WORKS QUESTION.

L. T. Yoder, of Mountain Lake Park, Now Wants Franchise

TO INSTALL SYSTEM IN OAKLAND.

Is Willing to Put Up a Bond for Faithful Performance of Contract—Matter Held Under Advisement Until August 15th.

Among the more important qeestions which came up at the regular monthly session of the City Council, held Monday night, was a proposition submitted in person by Mr. L. T. Yoder, of Mountain Lake Park, for the installation of a system of water works with sewerage for the entire town.

Mr. Yoder's proposition submitted orally by him to the members of the Council is a very favorable and rather liberal one and as now seems the case the best the Council can secure. He proposes to furnish from the stream and spring from which the source of supply is now drawn for Mountain Lake Park a sufficient quantity of pure water for commercial and household purposes and also for a specified number of fire plugs to be placed at points to be designated by the Council at and for a stipulated sum to be hereafter fixed, the sum for house service not exceeding that now charged in Pittsburg and in proportion for fire plugs and commercial purposes.

Mr. Yoder's proposition was discussed generally by Council and a resolution was adopted empowering that body to employ a competent hydraulic engineer to investigate Mr. Yoder's proposition, ascertain the quality and quantity of water he will be able to furnish from the fountain where it is proposed to secure it and also to ascertain what the town requires in the way of volume, size of reservoir, mains, etc., and to make a written report to Council at a special meeting to be held on the evening of August 15th, at which time further action will be taken on Mr. Yoder's proposition.

The matter is being taken up very energetically by the business men and property owners of the town and it is hoped that for the future welfare and good of the community from both a commercial and healthful standpoint, something of a definite character may be accomplished in this direction.

Other business transacted by Council was the following:

Bills for street work, advertising, electric lights, etc., for the month of July, amounting to $109.29 were passed and ordered paid.

Bill of J. Brock for caps, belts, etc., for policemen, amounting to $14, was ordered paid.

A permit was granted Mr. J. W. Hart and J. D. Hamill for the erection of a two-story frame building at the corner of Third and Alder streets.

Mr. A. D. Naylor appeared before Council and proposed that if an appropriation of $50 be made by that body for the repair of street between Pennington street and the corporate limits he would donate an amount equal to twenty-five per cent. for the same purpose, which was passed.

Councilman D. E. Bolden was instructed to draw plans and specifications for the erection of a sidewalk along Second street and also for elevated walk leading from Second street to Railroad street

A permit was granted Mr. Ered. T. Martin for the erection of a stable and a two-story dwelling on his lot corner Fourth and Oak streets.

Council adjourned to meet in special session August 15th.

Masons Feast.

Last Friday night after a special communication of Oakland Lodge No. 192, Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons, upon which occasion Dr. Benj. F. Selby was raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason and Mr. Julius C. Renninger was initiated as an Entered Apprentice, the lodge as a body, and also a number of visiting brethren, repaired to the Schley Hotel where a bountiful repast, consisting of all the deilcacies of the season, was partaken of.

Those present were Capt. J. M. Jarboe, Master; Benj. H. Sincell, Senior Warden; N. S. Heindel, Junior Warden; E. J. Fringer, Treasurer; A. D. Naylor, Junior Deacon; Thomas Little, Tyler; Messrs. B. F. Selby, J. C. Renninger, J. M. Orr, W. M. Sivey, Prof. Chez, J. M. Springer, Chas. J. Newman, R. E. Sliger.

Think It Over.

"Uneda" a Pair of Shoes; I Need the Money.

A fair exchange is no robbery. If your are not satisfied I am never short. Having been in the shoe business all my life I am familiar with every line handled in the country, and in my honest judgment I have selected from these lines the very best shoes manufactured in America to-day: **Walk-Over, Dorothy Dodd, Budd's Baby Shoe, the Drew line of Misses and Children's wear.**

We are carrying an Up-to-Date line of Gent's Furnishings. If you need a suit of clothes call and see me. I will give you a Tailor-made suit at the same price you pay for a "hand-me-down," and guarantee a perfect fit.

I Am the Head-to-Foot Outfitter.

Are you going to St. Louis; if so, call and get a suit case or steamer trunk. You will be surprised at the good quality and low prices.

Before you purchase anywhere else it will pay you to drop in the **NEW STORE** in the **NEW BANK BUILDING** and see my **NEW STOCK.**

ONE PRICE TO EVERYBOBY.

H. L. DAUGHERTY.

H. C. SINCELL & CO.

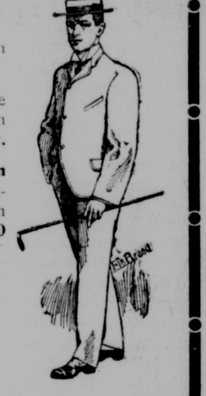
Great Bargains at Sincell's.

We Want You to See Them.

"Vast" begins to describe them—but doesn't even suggest the variety—the quality—value so conspicuously present in them all.

You must simply see them for yourself to realize the size and magnificence of our shirt waists which we are offering at 98 cents. They are winners and we have about ten dozens, all sizes, from 32 to 44. We invite you to call and look at them whether you care to buy or not.

Our Clotning Department,



In the careful choice of our selection lies much of its value to the buyer.

Constant touch with the centers of manufactnre and a carefully gleamed knowledge of what Fashion demands—these little things make our stocks strong.

The choicest line we have ever had to offer in Clothing we have now on display at prices astonishingly low. The prices in the ready-mades run from **$4.50 to $18.00**; made-to-measure **$15 to $50**

Come and See for Yourself.

The very newest styles in

Women's Tailor-Made Suits

One-Third Off.

We must close up our stock and offer

Great Bargains

To the Public.

H. C. SINCELL & CO.

ANOTHER MERCHANT ROBBED.

W. H. Bartlett, the Groceryman, Relieved of Sixty Dollars.

Another robbery of a merchant took place last Friday morning in Oakland which was similar in nearly every particular to the one occurring earlier in the week when Mr. W. A. Gonder was robbed of a considerable sum.

W. H. Bartlett, the groceryman, whose place of business is in the First National Bank building, was the victim of the thief on Friday at which time his pocketbook containing about $60 in currency and checks was picked up from the counter and carried off.

A few minutrs before the money was taken Mr. Bartlett had waited on a customer and had occasion to take his pocketbook from the cash register to make some change. Just then another customer entered and lying the book down on the shelf ledge Mr. Bartlett filled the order of the second patron. A few minutes afterwards he remembered his money and went to look for it but it had mysteriously disappeared and up to this time no trace has been discovered of its whereabouts

POLICEMAN BRODERICK NOT GUILTY

Justice Teats, Before Whom The Officer Was Tried, Released Him.

Last Thursday afternoon Policeman W. E. Broderick, who was arrested on a warrant sworn out by Henry Dickins, charging the officer with assault and battery, was tried before Justice Teats. A number of witnesses were examined on behalf of the State and at the conclusion of the testimony the Justice withheld his decision rendering the same on Monday when he found the officer not guilty.

Lutheran Church Services.

Services at St. Mark's Lutheran ch. as follows: Prayer service every Wednesday at 7.30 p. m.; Catechize every Saturday, 2.00 p. m; Sabbath School, 9.30 p. m.; Christian Endeavor, Sunday, 7.00 p. m.; Preaching services next Sabbath at 10:30 a. m., and 8:00 p. m.

Rev. Lewis C. Manges will preach in the evening.

Subscribe for THE REPUBLICAN.

THE REPUBLICAN.

BENJ. H. SINCELL, Editor and Proprietor

THE CANDIDATE OR THE PARTY

The Republican press of the country has been generous and even chivalrous in dealing with Judge Parker as a Presidential candidate. There has been no disposition to withhold whatever measure of personal credit was due him for either the manliness or the shrewdness of his telegram to the Democratic convention. There were three distinct facts back of the act which must inevitably affect any cool and dispassionate judgment upon it, and which might have been instantly pressed with greater force but they have not been crowded home with any persistency.

The first fact is that Judge Parker had twice voted for Mr. Bryan on the free silver issue. He had thus as a citizen gone as far as he could to establish the silver standard. Tens of thousands of patriots and High-minded Democrats had refused to acquiesce in that folly and peril and had joined not one of them. It is inconceivable that he could have believed in the Bryan madness, and the only conclusion is that even behind the veil and ermine of the bench he preferred to preserve his party regularity rather than unite in halting its dangerous wrong.

The second fact is that Judge Parker had been made a candidate for the Presidency on a silent money program. The New York State Democratic Convention was held in April. That convention formally presented his candidacy. Its platform was prepared under his immediate direction, and was universally understood to embody the treatment of public questions on which he wished his candidacy to rest. That platform, which was, so to speak, his prospectus, was as silent on the money question as the national platform. Yet for three months Judge Parker stood on it as his special creed while his friends were busy gathering delegates, and he felt no necessity to speak.

The third fact is that, which the act of the platform committee in expunging the money plank by a vote of 35 to 15 was taken at 5 o'clock on the morning of July 8, and was known all over the country during the forenoon of that day, Judge Parker did not send his telegram till 24 hours later. Meanwhile all of the great Democratic papers of New York which fall under his eye had treated the determination of silence as political suicide and as destroying any possible chance that the nominee of the convention might make even a respectable fight. It was in the light of that situation—30 hours after the suicide of the committee, 18 hours after the suicide of the convention, not less than four or five hours after the question of the suicide of the candidate was raised—that Judge Parker reached his commendable determination at least not to commit suicide and despatched his message.

We say that all of these facts might be urged with great cogency as bearing on the character of Judge Parker's course from the beginning, but we repeat that there has been no inclination to detract from the personal merit of his decision to extricate himself from what was confessedly a fatal situation. If it indicated manliness to speak when he had so long remained silent, if it indicated shrewdness to find a way out of difficulty, that was certainly far better than paralysis in the face of fatality. But we are not inclined unduly to disparage or unduly to magnify this individual act because it does not change the fundamental fact that it is the Democratic purpose, tendency and capacity for government which is on trial.

If Judge Parker was elected he would not control the Democratic party, but the Democratic party would control him. In 1896 and 1900 he made it plain that he would rather be regular than right. Regularity was his ruling note. Even his boasted telegram does not contravene this principle. His nomination having been fixed without inextricable confusion, he telegraphs the convention that he believes the gold standard settled and that the convention ought to know his view in order that, if not acceptable, might make another nomination. He would still be regular. The convention answers that the money standard not being a present issue, he is at liberty to believe about it as he pleases. What is there here beyond a declaration on the one side that it is not now pending? What if with Democratic success it were unsettled who would control—the regular Parker or the regular party.

Strayed or Stolen.

On July 5th from near Bittinger, Garrett county, a dark brown mare, with very little white in forehead, weighing about 1100 pounds. The animal had been recently shod, is clean limbed and paces a little when under the saddle. Direct any information to Jacob Fazenbaker, Bittinger, Md.

Subscribe for THE REPUBLICAN.

PLEASANT FIELDS OF HOLY WRIT

SAVE for my daily range
Among the pleasant fields of Holy Writ,
I might despair. —Tennyson.

The International Sunday School Lesson.

Third Quarter. Lesson VI. 1 Kings xvii, 1-16. August 7, 1904.

Copyright, Davis W. Clark.

God Taking Care of Elijah.

The camel of idolatry first got his head into the tent of Israel, and then in the shortest time possible he was all in, hump, hoof and tail. At first there was no notion of supplanting the worship of Jehovah. The golden calves were only set up as substitutes for the awe-inspiring furniture of the temple to which for political reasons the people were no longer to resort. "These represent thy God," was the language in which they were dedicated. They broke the second commandment in an effort to keep the first, making a graven image to remind them that they must have 'no other God but Jehovah. Thus idolatry began in the mildest form possible. But it was a start on a down-grade. Velocity augmented. A few decades, and the whole kingdom landed in total apostasy. Priests of God were in exile, and his prophets shut in caves. Under patronage of Jezebel, her ancestral worship was made the State religion. The cruel and lascivious worship of Baal and Astarte were substituted for the pure and elevating theism of the Old Covenant. On the very spot where Abraham had worshiped the invisible and Holy One, were now altars for human sacrifice and groves for the goddess of love. Such disease as this needed heroic treatment. The case brooked no delay. Elijah was a physician after the Lord's own heart. He was not lacking in nerve or skill. He consulted with the Lord only.

The accepted idea of a prophet is too mechanical. We have been accustomed to imagine one called to this office as so possessed by the Divine Spirit that his personal will and judgment are practically supplanted. He is moved like an automaton. A verse in St. James epistle turns a strong light upon the prophetic office, and corrects our misapprehension. "Elijah was a man of like nature as we are." In and out of his special function, he was a perfectly normal character. Over in Tishbe of Gilead he contemplated the disgrace and impending ruin over his country. His heart was stirred with patriotic feelings, as ours are by events now transpiring. Do not take Elijah out of the category of perfectly normal human life. St. James says his feelings and emotions were just such as ours would be under similar circumstances. In his distress he communed with God. Is the evil remediless? Can not the people be chastened? Will not drought and famine bring them to repentance? He believes so. He prays that it may not rain. Can he aspire to be Jehovah's ambassador to the Court of Ahab? If so, he places himself unreservedly at the disposal of the Almighty. So, of his own will, with use of his own judgment, in normal manner he becomes Israel's reformer. Some scholars have been annoyed at the abruptness of Elijah's appearance in the narratives. The Jerusalem Talmud fills in the apparent hiatus with an imaginary conversation between Elijah and Ahab. It is gratuitous. Abruptness is in appearence only. From St. James we know now a season of prayer prepared the prophet for his mission. The people would recognize him as Jehovah's messenger. Conscience would tell them why the scourge was sent.

Next this portrait of the prophet hangs that of the widow of Zarephath. Plague of famine has fallen upon her. She is gathering fuel to bake the last cake. A footstep! She looks up. A stranger; a Hebrew; a prophet. Possibly the prophet whose word has brought the famine. However, she recognizes in the alien a fellow-sufferer. He, too, is famine-stricken. Her benevolence rises to subdue her racial prejudice, and even the stronger passion, her religious prejudice. The prophet makes as great a requisition as was ever made upon himself. She honors it. So this heathen woman, whose faith excelled that of any woman of Israel, received a prophet, and with him a prophet's reward. It was no accident that Elijah was sent to her. She was worthy. Now she stands forever incensed with the Savior's commendation and hallowed with His praise.

The Teacher's Lantern.

The prophet needed no introduction. His very name, Elijah, "Jehovah is my God," is a rebuke to the current idolatry. To have given the pedigree of Elijah, would be merely to satisfy curiosity. It could not add to his worth. He could smile at the claims of long descent. Well does Tennyson sing:

"How'er it be, it seems to me
'T is only noble to be good;
Kind hearts are more than coronets,
And simple faith than Norman blood."

And Elijah had a kind heart spite of apparent severity. He burst through bounds of personal interest, stood alone in peril, all for the rescue of his fellow-countrymen. He was severe to the few, that he might be merciful to the many.

History does not afford a sublimer example of faith than in the man, who, single-handed, repaired the desecrated altar in Carmel, and in presence of an apostate king and people competed with four hundred and fifty priests, deliberately giving them every advantage. Well may Mendelssohn's immortal oratorio reach its most realistic and thrilling strain when it points the frenzy of the priests and the calm assurance of the prophet!

"He repaired the altar of the Lord that was broken down." The act was Elijah's whole work in epitome. No Scripture more graphically shows the completeness with which a devine religion is put under control of human will. The altar, in spite of the fact that it was the Lord's, was yet broken down, and that by human hands. A consecrated human hand was also privileged to restore it. The same is true to this day in the Church.

The Lord has his prophets yet. Who see the evil. Whose hearts are stirred. Who put themselves at disposal of heaven for reformation of the evil.

Two portraits appear upon the same page. Women, contemporaries, same race, worshipers of same gods. Here resemblance ceases. One is a queen, ambitious, cruel, intolerant, licentious. Other a widow, on whom and her dying son the plague has fallen with all its weight. Her benevolence and faith outshine the queen's jewels.

No accident these two portraits appear together. Bible teaches by example. Each character stands for an opposite principle of life. In Jezebel it was love of self. In the widow it was love of others.

Outcome of the two lives was what might have been expected. Jezebel dies a violent death at hands of traitorous menials. Whether it be true or not that the widow's son became the prophet Jonah, at any rate she received commendation of the Prophet of prophets.

The Newspaper Man.

The following article which sums up the qualities of the newspaper man is from the Pittsburg *Dispatch:*

"There are so many, many people in the world, intelligent people at that, who have such an utterly warped impression of the newspaper man that it is only fair to that servant of the public to tell of a few of the things he sometimes does for the good of the public. He is the man in the world who is expected to work all of the time that he is awake, be an absolete machine, be at the same time an intelligent being, with a fair knowledge of almost everything that has ever transpired, be polite, patient, entirely impersonal and fair, be energetic and up to date, enthusiastic and a little more ambitious than his fellows, must get all of the news for his own paper first and at the same time be storehouse for the secrets and confidence of some of the leading men of the country.

"His ear must always be patient, his hand steady and his eye lighted to catch a glance of everything that goes on. In addition he must know news when he sees it, dig out the libel without question, expurgate that portion which will give offense, and do it all in the twinkling of an eye. If one were to pick out a big steel manfacturer, a wealthy banker and tell those things about him he would be regarded as a remarkable man, but in the case of the newspaper man, it is expected of him. And how many people think of this when they endeavor to snub or ignore?"

Subscribe for The Republican

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R.

POPULAR SEASHORE EXCURSIONS.

Atlantic City,

Cape May, Ocean City, Sea Island City, N. J., Ocean City, Md., and Rehoboth Beach, Del.,

July 16 and 28, August 11 and 25, and September 8.

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Only $8.50 Round Trip, tickets good in coaches only.

Only $10.50 Round Trip, tickets good in Pullman cars when accompanied by regular Pullman ticket.

All tickets good returning 16 days, including date of sale.

Stop-overs allowed on return trip at Philadelphia and Washington.

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Office hours, 8 to 10 a. m., 2 to 3 p. m., 8 to 10 p. m.; from June to October and from October to June, 7 to 8.30 p. m.

DR. J. E. LEGGE,
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Offers his Services to the citizens of Oakland and vicinity.
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Special attention given to bridge and crown work.

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Will visit regularly through Garrett county Md., and offers his services to those wishing Dental Treatment. Charges moderate.
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Will practice inthe Courts of Garrett and Allegany counties, the Court of Appeals of Maryland, and the adjoining counties of West Virginia.

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STATE'S ATTORNEY FOR GARRETT COUNTY.
Office in First National Bank Building.
Will be assisted in all important cases by Benj. A. Richmond of the Cumberland bar.

WEST VIRGINIA CENTRAL AND PITTSBURG RAILWAY CO.
IN EFFECT NOV. 29, 1903.

SOUTHWARD No. 3	SOUTHWARD No. 1	STATIONS	NORTHWARD No. 2	NORTHWARD No. 4
P. M.	A. M.		NOON	P. M.
3 15	7 00† lv	Cumberland ar	†12 00	†7 15
3 44	7 29	Rawlings	11 31	6 43
4 07	7 52	Keyser	11 08	6 20
4 22	8 05	Westernport	10 58	6 08
4 29	8 09	W. Va. C. Junc	10 51	6 01
4 47	8 27	Barnum	10 39	5 45
4 54	8 35	Shaw	10 28	5 37
5 10	8 55	Blaine	10 11	5 19
5 15	9 00	Harrison	10 06	5 15
6 00*	9 50† lv	Elk Garden	*8 10	*4 25
5 49†	9 35† lv	Gorman	†9 35	†4 43
5 55	9 42	Bayard	9 28	4 37
6 06	9 54	Dobbin	9 17	4 27
6 10	9 58	Henry	9 13	4 23
6 38†	10 25†	Thomas	*8 88	*3 53
7 10	10 55† ar	Davis	*8 05	*3 15
6 50	10 37 lv	Douglas	8 33	3 48
7 16	11 01	Hendricks	8 09	3 15
7 19	11 04	Hambleton	7 57	3 12
7 22	11 07	Bretz	7 52	3 07
7 25	11 10	Parsons	7 50	3 05
7 59	11 44	Kerens	7 16	2 31*
8 15†	12 00† ar	Elkins	1v †7 00	2 15

No. 25	No. 3	No. 1		No. 2	No. 4	No. 26
P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	NOON	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
3 30‡	6 30†	2 30† lv	Elkins ar	*8 20	12 30	8 15
3 45	6 47	3 47	R.C. Jct	8 03	12 13	9 00
3 48	6 51	2 51	Harding	7 59	12 09	8 57
4 01	7 04	3 04	Junior	7 45	11 55	8 44
4 10‡	7 15†	3 15 ar	Bel'g'n lv	*7 35	11 45†	*8 35
					A. M.	

P. M.	P. M.		P. M.	P. M.
*8 30	12 25† lv	Elkins ar	*9 55	*2 00
8 46	12 52	Beverly	9 39	1 44
9 10*	1 15† ar	Hutt'e ar	†9 15	1 20

No. 27.		No. 28.
A. M.		P. M.
8 00* lv	Elkins	ar *4 45
8 58	Fishing Hawk	3 46
9 22	Glady	3 22
10 08	Burner	2 37
10 30* ar	Durbin	lv *2 15
A. M.		P. M.

† Daily * Daily except Sunday. s Sundays only.

H. G. CLARK, Manager. F. M. HOWELL, Gen. Pas. Agent.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R. TIME TABLE IN EFFECT Nov. 1st, 1903.

The following time table on the B. & O. went into effect on Sunday, May 15, 1904. Trains now leave Oakland as follows:

GOING WEST.

No. 7.—Daily ..... 1.54 A. M
No. 3—Daily ..... 7.17 A. M
No. 71—Daily except Sunday ..... 9.26 A. M
No. 55—Daily ..... 4.53 P. M
No. 1—Daily ..... 10.26 P. M

GOING EAST.

No. 4—Daily ..... 12.27 A. M
No. *8—Daily ..... 6.04 A. M
No. 2—Daily ..... 6.31 A. M
No. 72—Accom daily except Sun ..... 5.12 P. M
No. 46—Express, daily ..... 4.34 P. M
No. 12—Daily ..... 8.32 P. M

*No. 8 stops at Oakland only to let off passengers from points west of Grafton.

GEO. L. POTTER, General Manager
D. B. MARTIN, Manager Passenger Traffic.
V. V. WASHBURNE, Agent.

THE
Percheron Stallion

BLACK BRILLIANT

Will stand for the season of 1904 as follows:

Monday and Tuesday of each week at the Stable of P. F. Mellinger, Beckman.

Balance of week at the Stable of Amos H. Reckner, near Bittinger.

BLACK BRILLIANT is registered in the Percheron Stud-book of America, his number being 19238.

He is black with a few white hairs on forehead.

PEDIGREE:—Foaled May 22, 1895; bred and owned by Bond Bros. of Sugar Hill, Pa.; got by Fra Diavolo 10282, he by Fra Diavolo 5717 (2889), he by Brilliant 710, he by Brilliant 1899 (756), he by Coco II. (714), he by Vieux-Chaslin (513), he by Coco (712) he by Mignon (715), he by Jean-le-Blanc 739. Dam, Flora 18610 by Black Prince 1609.

Terms:—For Insurance, $10; $15 ten days on foot.

-2m **AMOS H. RECKNER & CO**

In purchasing a Writing Machine when you buy the New Model

WELLINGTON.

A practical business-like Typewriter at a reasonale price.

$60.00.

A strictly high-grade, up-to-date machine, combining all the best features of other Typewriters with many vital advantages of its own. The writing is always in sight, the alignment is always perfect, they are built for hard work and plenty of it; are simple in construction and are very rapid. Do not buy a TypeBriter of any kind until you investigate the WELLINGTON.

N. S. HEINDEL, Agent,
OAKLAND, = MD.

BAUMGARTNER'S BIG BARGAINS!

5C SUGAR BOWLS,
CREAM PITCHERS,
THREE PAPERS PINS,
½ GAL. TIN BUCKETS,
CAKE PLATES,
AND LOTS MORE.
Come around and see what 5 and 10c will do. 5C

THE LITTLE MAN.

Muco-Solvent is an indispensible household remedy because it is a preventive as well as a cure, and because it arrests development of all contageous germs and bacterial diseases. It cures croup, colds, tonsilitis with its associated ills and all inflamed and catarrhal conditions of the mucous surface. It is a harmless vegetable preparation that may safely be administered to the tenderest babe. If not for sale in your neighborhood, write to

THE PIEDMONT SUPPLY CO.,
Sole Agents for Muco-Solvent. Piedmont, W. Va.

Oakland Model Steam Bakery

The Place to Buy the Best Bread Cakes and Pies.

Our aim is to make Bread "As Good as Mother made it," and we have been successful and have stopped all the drudgery of home baking with the use of Modern Machinery. Have you ever experienced as the following reads:

Your wife has gone out in the country;
You're left alone; what a pity,
With nothing to do but to ponder
And read out aloud to the kitty.

You run out of bread in the morning;
But knowing 'tis easy to make it,
You swiftly adjourn to the kitchen
And silently start in to bake it.

Take two coffee cups full of flour,
And water sufficient to "dough" it;
A thimble of salt for the "season,"
Then roll it, and poke it, and blow it.

And blow it, and poke it, and roll it,
And pinch it, and push it, and flop it,
And punch it, and pound it, and pull it,
And monkey around till you drop it.

Then clean it off nice with a towel,
And sock in a yeast cake to "raise" it;
Now drop in some soda to "short" it,
And smear on some butter to "glaze" it.

Then place it 'way back in the oven,
(That is if you've moulded and "set" it);
Close up all the doors of the kitchen,
Go in and sit down and forget it.

Go set yourself down in the parlor,
And read from "The Science of Baking;"
Read on till you smell something burning,
Then think of the bread you are making.

Now hop, skip snd jump to the kitchen,
And as you hop nigher and nigher,
You know by the smoke in the hallway
The blooming old bread is on fire.

Then hustle it out in the alley,
Juggle it, fumble it, slide it;
Then gently dig up a nickel
And go to the baker's and buy it.

Special Sales of Cakes Saturday.

Special Prices on All Cakes.

Ice Cream Delivered on Sunday. Leave Orders Saturday.

Our first sale of Cakes was a tremendous sucecss.

DOWN IN THE HAYFIELD

By JAMES NORFLEET

Copyright, 1903, by T. C. McClure

The Widow Ray was tired of being a widow. For seven years she had been left to run the farm with the help of a red man. The time had come when she longed to shift the burdens on the shoulders of a man. Not that she couldn't have married within a year or two after the lamented Ray fell off a haystack and broke his neck, but she had ideals. She had turned to poetry in the first six months of her bereavement, and she felt her soul soaring above the hickory shirts and stogy boots of the average farmer. If she married again the standard must be higher.

In the years that followed men of higher standard came into her life, but matrimony did not follow. There was a windmill man who hung about for a month and sighed and bragged by turns, but just as he was about to propose marriage the widow discovered that he had two or three wives elsewhere. There was a lightning rod man who wrote poetry and talked of the whippoorwills and nightingales, but he was arrested and carted off to jail before he could ask her to be his. A piano man with ideals as high as her own came within an ace of asking for her heart and hand, but was interrupted by a case of jumping toothache. There were two or three others who might have won her heart, but didn't. And there was Deacon White. He lived on the next farm west and was a widower five years older than herself. He had been the first in the field. Fifteen months after her bereavement he had stood on the steps beside the kitchen door and said:

"Widder Ray, I'm a plain man and don't say nothin' but what I mean. If you'll marry me, I'll do my best to make you a good husband."

The widow was not for the widower, and she didn't make any bones of telling him so. He didn't get mad or commit suicide. He simply hung on and

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repeated his offer every three months. He had read that all things come to him who waits, and he waited.

He was waiting when an artist from the city put up with him for a few weeks to sketch some of the views in the neighborhood. The artist met the widow almost at once as he was sketching the ruins of an old cider mill, and fifteen minutes later she realized that her heart was beating at least one-fourth faster than usual. The artist did not even attempt a flirtation. He was pleasant and talkative and good company, but that was all. As the days passed he divided his time between the two farmhouses, and the thought that the Widow Ray might fall in love with him never crossed his mind. She did that very thing, however, and within a fortnight she was trying to make herself believe that her love was reciprocated and that every time he visited the house he had a proposal on the tip of his tongue.

The windmill and lightning rod and piano man had betrayed themselves within a fortnight. The widow gave the artist four weeks, and then she decided that something must be done. He lacked the cold nerve of the others, and opportunity must be made for him. Two girls or two married women will conspire together. A widow always conspires with herself alone, although the law says that it takes two to make a conspiracy. She rejected several plans before she struck the right one. On coming over to the house one evening to make his usual quarterly proposal of marriage Deacon White mentioned the fact that he had killed a rattlesnake in his meadow while mowing the grass in the fence corners. In a moment the widow's plan was formed and she had said no to the deacon and was perfecting it.

It was haying season. The artist wanted a sketch of a sturdy farmer swinging his old fashioned scythe in the meadow, and he set up his easel in the shade of a tree and the deacon sharpened his old scythe and bent his back. As the one mowed the other sketched, and as the mowing and sketching went on the Widow Ray had her own work cut out. She had lived among the daisies and buttercups all her life and cared no more for them than she did for dandelions, but on this summer morning she started out to cull a bouquet.

In due time she appeared in Deacon White's meadow. Both the deacon and the artist had their backs toward her as she approached them and were therefore ignorant of her presence. The widow looked to the right for daisies and to the left for buttercups and ahead and behind for rattlesnakes. All of a sudden the farmer was jumped a foot high and the artist off his camp stool by a long, shrill scream. They turned to find the woman in a heap on the grass with her hands over her face. She heard the rush of footsteps, and as some one seized her hands she gasped out:

"The snake! The snake! Oh, I have been bitten!"

"By gum, but is that so?" she heard a voice exclaim, and next moment she was picked up and thrown over a manly shoulder and was being borne toward her own house.

She didn't recognize the voice, but as the man bearing her reached the first fence and tried to climb it she identified the deacon's asthmatic wheeze. She at once wriggled out of his arms and pushed him away. Then she looked beyond him and saw the artist rolling on the ground with laughter. He hadn't rushed to the rescue. He hadn't declared his love.

"How dare you?" she exclaimed as she thought of the picture she must have presented as she lay across the deacon's shoulder like a bag of potatoes.

"Why, hain't you bin bitten by a snake?" he asked in reply.

"No, sir, of course not."

"But I thought you said you had?"

"I said I had twisted my ankle. What is that idiot laughing at over there?"

That evening the deacon showed up after his day's work to say that the artist was going away next morning. Much to his surprise, the widow turned on him with:

"Well, deacon, as you will keep on pestering me for the next five years if I don't say yes, I'm going to say it. But you just remember we ain't never to take no sapheaded artist to hang around and make fools of us."

"I—I don't understand," replied the deacon, with a puzzled look.

But she did, and that was enough.

He Got the Job.

"I was much amused the other day," said an uptown hardware dealer, "at a small boy who came around looking for a job. One of the clerks had dropped a lot of sharp pointed tacks into a drawer of brass screws and had given up the idea of taking them out.

"When the youngster turned up looking for a job we thought we would try him out by letting him sort the two articles. He went at it the same way we had begun, picking out the tacks with his fingers and getting the point of every third tack in the ball of his thumb.

"He had enough in about a minute, and he straightened up. We all began to smile, expecting him to give up the job. Instead of that he went over to the show case and picked out a horseshoe magnet. Then he came back to the box. In thirty seconds he had the tacks out, and the screws were still in the compartment. He knew that the magnet would attract iron and not brass, and in a jiffy he had accomplished what we had been trying to do all the morning.

"We didn't really need a boy, but this chap's smartness appealed to us, and we find him so handy to have around that next Saturday he gets a raise."—New York Press.

A Resourceful Woman.

"I think it is a foolish fashion that so many women indulge, that of telling their age wrongly," said the woman with the prematurely gray hair. "I can honestly say that I never practice it myself."

"No?" said her friend, with many meanings in the monosyllable.

"Well," said the first speaker, with a smile—she was a woman with a sense of humor—"the fact is I don't have to. I have a way of making myself out younger than I am if I wish to without telling a fib at all."

"Really?" inquired the other curiously. "In what way?"

"I put the burden of the fib all upon the questioner. You see, when one of my dear women friends—it is always women who are curious on this point—asks me how old I am I say: 'Oh, I'm a year or two older than you, you know, my dear—at least a year older. Let me see, now, how old are you?' And then she always knocks more off my age than I should ever have the nerve to do myself."

Extreme Absentmindedness.

"The queerest case of absentmindedness that I have ever known of," remarked the night clerk of a certain hotel, "was that which happened at this hotel early yesterday morning. Two fellow boarders, one Jones by name and the other whose name is Brown, occupied a room on the third floor.

"Well, Brown requested me to have him wakened at 3 o'clock so as to allow him to catch the 4 o'clock train. He was awakened at the requested time, and in his hurry to dress himself he put on Jones' clothes by mistake. He did not discover his mistake until he reached the depot, and would you believe it"—here the speaker paused—"when he found out that he was wearing some one else's clothes he immediately returned to the hotel and went right to bed"—

"I don't see any absentmindedness about that," broke in one of the listeners.

"You don't? Why, he thought that I had awakened the wrong man."—Philadelphia Press.

When Divorce Is Justifiable

By Mrs. FRANK LESLIE

TWO persons marry. Perhaps they are in the first flush of youth, with all sorts of rose colored ideals confidently set before their eyes, or perhaps they are older, and, having already known sorrow and disappointment and disillusionment, fancy they have at last found a companion whose sympathy and comradeship are to make up for a great deal of what is forever lost. In either case the contract, at least on the woman's part, is made with full intention of fulfilling its obligations.

And the man, if he be a true and honorable man, as he turns from the altar tells himself that in this hour a new life must begin for him, the old follies and vices must be forsworn, the old companions forgotten, the old crooked ways be made straight and clean.

OUT OF THIS GREAT MASS OF MANKIND THERE ARE A FEW, A VERY FEW, MARRIED COUPLES WHO DO REALLY FULFILL THEIR IDEALS AND FIND LIFE JUST WHAT THEY HAD HOPED, JUST WHAT THEY HAD PLANNED. They are fully satisfied and go about the world gloating over their own happiness and flaunting it in the faces of other people in a fashion that would be exasperating if it were not so pathetic.

Now, this class of persons look upon DIVORCE as NEAR AKIN TO MURDER OR SACRILEGE OR MADNESS. They cannot in the least understand how anybody, once admitted to the paradise of matrimony, could ever wish to leave it or to drive their other self out of its dear inclosure. They speak with bated breath or with uplifted eyebrows and whispers of holy horror and dismay as they wonder what strange sort of beings those may be.

Returning to that great class of married people who just get on after a fashion, with a good deal of bickering and a good many spoken or unspoken doubts as to whether marriage is worth while or not, we find them also opposed to divorce, but from a different standpoint from the little clique of paradisians just described. They thoroughly recognize why some people wish to be divorced. They are more or less frankly conscious of occasionally wishing to be so themselves, but they have never said so aloud, and the bitterness of their opposition to this mode of relief is that they do not care to see others rid themselves of a burden which they have made up their minds to bear. IT IS JUST THE DOG IN THE MANGER OVER AGAIN.

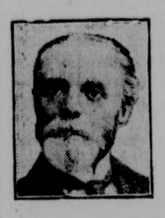
TO WIVES OF THIS CLASS I SAY: STAY WHERE YOU ARE. BE SATISFIED WITH THE FRYING PAN AND DON'T JUMP INTO THE FIRE. BEAR THE ILLS YOU HAVE AND DO ALL THAT YOU CAN TO ALLEVIATE THEM. ABOVE ALL, IF YOU HAVE CHILDREN, SACRIFICE YOUR OWN WORN AND WEARY LIFE TO THEIR FRESH YOUNG PROMISE.

BUT THERE IS STILL ANOTHER CLASS, AND A LARGE ONE, TO WHOM I WOULD NOT PROFFER THIS ADVICE, TO WHOM I WOULD RATHER SAY "SAVE YOURSELVES WHILE YOU CAN"—women without children and without obligations except the marriage vows which have been flung back upon them, shattered and soiled by him who had sworn to hold them sacred and inviolate "so long as ye both shall live." When this day comes to any wife, the day when she finds her home ruined, her womanhood insulted, her self respect outraged; when she finds her petitions, her tears, her arguments and her warnings alike are scoffed and disregarded; when she sees that she can do nothing to elevate the man who persistently degrades himself and drags her down with him; when she fears that blow may be added to cursing and coarseness, then my advice to that woman is, APPEAL TO THE LAW FOR A RELEASE FROM A UNION WHICH HAS BECOME A SLAVERY; ANNUL THE CONTRACT BROKEN AND DESPISED BY THE OTHER CONTRACTING PARTY; BE FREE.

Keep Politics Out of the Schools

By WHITELAW REID, Editor, Chancellor of the Board of Regents, University of the State of New York

LET us see to it that all our educational work, and ESPECIALLY THE WORK OF THE COMMON SCHOOLS, is done on the basis of absolute fairness to all the people. You carefully keep a saloon a certain number of yards away from a schoolhouse or a church. You are even more particular about other sources of possible contamination. But there is one thing not enumerated in the law which would damage the acceptable working of your common school system almost as much as these abhorrent and forbidden influences.



Far be it from me to disparage politicians; no man can be a good citizen without being a politician. But, whatever party he belongs to, it is reasonably certain that, half the time nearly, or more than half, the people having an equal interest with himself in the common schools will be opposed to his party.

POLITICS AND POLITICAL AIMS THEN CAN HAVE NO MORE BUSINESS IN THE SCHOOLROOM OR IN THE SCHOOL DIRECTION THAN THEY HAVE IN THE CHURCH.

The Use and Abuse of Wealth

By President GEORGE HARRIS of Amherst College

THE fashionable society of our cities is a society of the wealthy. The rich vie with one another in the expensiveness of food, drinks, clothes and decorations. THEIR MORAL STANDARDS ARE LOW. Divorce does not read a rich man or woman out of fashionable society. They are the degenerates of the cities. But not all the wealthy rush into this silly scramble of vulgarity and sensuousness. THERE ARE MANY WHO USE WEALTH TO SECURE HIGHER VALUES. How otherwise could there be culture, science, art, music, philanthropy, colleges, schools and churches?

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. **and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.**

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE **CASTORIA** ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

Carey's Magnesia Flexible Cement Roofing for Flat or Steep Surfaces

Is suitable for all classes of buildings as it affords thorough fire protection and is a non-conductor of heat and cold. It will last the lifetime of the roofboards. It is fire-proof and is rated the same as metal or slate roofs. Call or write for samples and prices.

A. D. NAYLOR & CO.,

Agents for Garrett County, Oakland, Md.

First National Bank

OF GRANTSVILLE, MD

Now Open for Business.

EQUIPPED WITH A

Modern Fire and Burglar Proof Safe and Vault.

Offers to its patrons every advantage consistent with sound banking.

Deposits by mail and all correspondence given prompt attention.

We Solicit Your Account.

Paid-up Capital, - - $25,000
Liability of Stockholders, 25,000
Total Liability, - $50,000

PAYS 3 PER CENT.

on time deposits. Interest computed and paid semi-annually.

DIRECTORS.

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U. M. STANTON,
G. C. KELLER,
ELI STANTON,
W. A. HITCHINS,
J. S. HERSHBERGER,
FRANK WATTS

OFFICERS.

C. H. JENNINGS, - President.
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The Up-to-Date Grocery,

First National Bank Building, Oakland, Md.

Exclusively a Grocery Store.

CASH OR PRODUSE—One price to everybody and that the lowest consistent with a complete line of High-Grade Groceries.

Everything New, Clean and First-Class.

Fresh Vegetables on THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS.
Largest Line of CRACKERS in Oakland—Fresh Every Week.

W. H. BARTLETT.

THOS. LITTLE.

This is the season of year to make changes, and I will make a GREAT REDUCTION in the prices of

China and Porcelain Ware.

I have a large stock of this goods and they must go at the remarkably low price of 10c each. Many of these pieces are cheap at 25c. But I have concluded to sell all at the low price of 10c each.

They consist of Decorated, Gold Trimmed Meat Plates, large and small, Bakers, Nappies, Pitchers, Bowls, Cups and Saucers, large and small plates, just the thing for every day use.

Also a Fine Line of Imported China at Less than Cost.

Come Early and get the Choice Pieces.

THOS. LITTLE.

DOWN IN THE HAYFIELD

By JAMES NORFLEET

Copyright, 1903, by T. C. McClure

The Widow Ray was tired of being a widow. For seven years she had been left to run the farm with the help of a red man. The time had come when she longed to shift the burdens on the shoulders of a man. Not that she couldn't have married within a year or two after the lamented Ray fell off a haystack and broke his neck, but she had ideals. She had turned to poetry in the first six months of her bereavement, and she felt her soul soaring above the hickory shirts and stogas boots of the average farmer. If she married again the standard must be higher.

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"I said I had twisted my ankle. What is that idiot laughing at over there?"

That evening the deacon showed up after his day's work to say that the artist was going away next morning. Much to his surprise, the widow turned on him with:

"Well, deacon, as you will keep on pestering me for the next five years if I don't say yes, I'm going to say it. But you just remember we ain't never to take no sapheaded artist to hang around and make fools of us."

"I—I don't understand," replied the deacon, with a puzzled look.

But she did, and that was enough.

He Got the Job.

"I was much amused the other day," said an uptown hardware dealer, "at a small boy who came around looking for a job. One of the clerks had dropped a lot of sharp pointed tacks into a drawer of brass screws and had given up the idea of taking them out.

"When the youngster turned up looking for a job we thought we would try him out by letting him sort the two articles. He went at it the same way we had begun, picking out the tacks with his fingers and getting the point of every third tack in the ball of his thumb.

"He had enough in about a minute, and he straightened up. We all began to smile, expecting him to give up the job. Instead of that he went over to the show case and picked out a horseshoe magnet. Then he came back to the box. In thirty seconds he had the tacks out, and the screws were still in the compartment. He knew that the magnet would attract iron and not brass, and in a jiffy he had accomplished what we had been trying to do all the morning.

"We didn't really need a boy, but this chap's smartness appealed to us, and we find him so handy to have around that next Saturday he gets a raise."—New York Press.

A Resourceful Woman.

"I think it is a foolish fashion that so many women indulge, that of telling their age wrongly," said the woman with the prematurely gray hair. "I can honestly say that I never practice it myself."

"No?" said her friend, with many meanings in the monosyllable.

"Well," said the first speaker, with a smile—she was a woman with a sense of humor—"the fact is I don't have to. I have a way of making myself out younger than I am if I wish to without telling a fib at all."

"Really?" inquired the other curiously. "In what way?"

"I put the burden of the fib all upon the questioner. You see, when one of my dear women friends—it is always women who are curious on this point—asks me how old I am I say: 'Oh, I'm a year or two older than you, you know, my dear—at least a year older. Let me see, now, how old are you?' And then she always knocks more off my age than I should ever have the nerve to do myself."

Extreme Absentmindedness.

"The queerest case of absentmindedness that I have ever known of," remarked the night clerk of a certain hotel, "was that which happened at this hotel early yesterday morning. Two fellow boarders, one Jones by name and the other whose name is Brown, occupied a room on the third floor.

"Well, Brown requested me to have him wakened at 3 o'clock so as to allow him to catch the 4 o'clock train. He was awakened at the requested time, and in his hurry to dress himself he put on Jones' clothes by mistake. He did not discover his mistake until he reached the depot, and would you believe it"—here the speaker paused—"when he found out that he was wearing some one else's clothes he immediately returned to the hotel and went right to bed"—

"I don't see any absentmindedness about that," broke in one of the listeners.

"You don't? Why, he thought that I had awakened the wrong man."—Philadelphia Press.

When Divorce Is Justifiable

By Mrs. FRANK LESLIE

TWO persons marry. Perhaps they are in the first flush of youth, with all sorts of rose colored ideals confidently set before their eyes, or perhaps they are older, and, having already known sorrow and disappointment and disillusionment, fancy they have at last found a companion whose sympathy and comradeship are to make up for a great deal of what is forever lost. In either case the contract, at least on the woman's part, is made with full intention of fulfilling its obligations.

And the man, if he be a true and honorable man, as he turns from the altar tells himself that in this hour a new life must begin for him, the old follies and vices must be forsworn, the old companions forgotten, the old crooked ways be made straight and clean.

OUT OF THIS GREAT MASS OF MANKIND THERE ARE A FEW, A VERY FEW, MARRIED COUPLES WHO DO REALLY FULFILL THEIR IDEALS AND FIND LIFE JUST WHAT THEY HAD HOPED, JUST WHAT THEY HAD PLANNED. They are fully satisfied and go about the world gloating over their own happiness and flaunting it in the faces of other people in a fashion that would be exasperating if it were not so pathetic.

Now, this class of persons look upon DIVORCE as NEAR AKIN TO MURDER OR SACRILEGE OR MADNESS. They cannot in the least understand how anybody, once admitted to the paradise of matrimony, could ever wish to leave it or to drive their other self out of its dear inclosure. They speak with bated breath or with uplifted eyebrows and whispers of holy horror and dismay as they wonder what strange sort of beings those may be.

Returning to that great class of married people who just get on after a fashion, with a good deal of bickering and a good many spoken or unspoken doubts as to whether marriage is worth while or not, we find them also opposed to divorce, but from a different standpoint from the little clique of paradisians just described. They thoroughly recognize why some people wish to be divorced. They are more or less frankly conscious of occasionally wishing to be so themselves, but they have never said so aloud, and the bitterness of their opposition to this mode of relief is that they do not care to see others rid themselves of a burden which they have made up their minds to bear. IT IS JUST THE DOG IN THE MANGER OVER AGAIN.

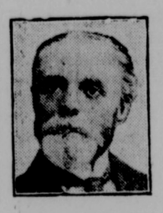
TO WIVES OF THIS CLASS I SAY: STAY WHERE YOU ARE. BE SATISFIED WITH THE FRYING PAN AND DON'T JUMP INTO THE FIRE. BEAR THE ILLS YOU HAVE AND DO ALL THAT YOU CAN TO ALLEVIATE THEM. ABOVE ALL, IF YOU HAVE CHILDREN, SACRIFICE YOUR OWN WORN AND WEARY LIFE TO THEIR FRESH YOUNG PROMISE.

BUT THERE IS STILL ANOTHER CLASS, AND A LARGE ONE, TO WHOM I WOULD NOT PROFFER THIS ADVICE, TO WHOM I WOULD RATHER SAY "SAVE YOURSELVES WHILE YOU CAN"—women without children and without obligations except the marriage vows which have been flung back upon them, shattered and soiled by him who had sworn to hold them sacred and inviolate "so long as ye both shall live." When this day comes to any wife, the day when she finds her home ruined, her womanhood insulted, her self respect outraged; when she finds her petitions, her tears, her arguments and her warnings alike are scoffed and disregarded; when she sees that she can do nothing to elevate the man who persistently degrades himself and drags her down with him; when she fears that blow may be added to cursing and coarseness, then my advice to that woman is, APPEAL TO THE LAW FOR A RELEASE FROM A UNION WHICH HAS BECOME A SLAVERY; ANNUL THE CONTRACT BROKEN AND DESPISED BY THE OTHER CONTRACTING PARTY; BE FREE.

Keep Politics Out of the Schools

By WHITELAW REID, Editor, Chancellor of the Board of Regents, University of the State of New York

LET us see to it that all our educational work, and ESPECIALLY THE WORK OF THE COMMON SCHOOLS, is done on the basis of absolute fairness to all the people. You carefully keep a saloon a certain number of yards away from a schoolhouse or a church. You are even more particular about other sources of possible contamination. But there is one thing not enumerated in the law which would damage the acceptable working of your common school system almost as much as these abhorrent and forbidden influences.



Far be it from me to disparage politicians; no man can be a good citizen without being a politician. But, whatever party he belongs to, it is reasonably certain that, half the time nearly, or more than half, the people having an equal interest with himself in the common schools will be opposed to his party.

POLITICS AND POLITICAL AIMS THEN CAN HAVE NO MORE BUSINESS IN THE SCHOOLROOM OR IN THE SCHOOL DIRECTION THAN THEY HAVE IN THE CHURCH.

The Use and Abuse of Wealth

By President GEORGE HARRIS of Amherst College

THE fashionable society of our cities is a society of the wealthy. The rich vie with one another in the expensiveness of food, drinks, clothes and decorations. THEIR MORAL STANDARDS ARE LOW. Divorce does not read a rich man or woman out of fashionable society. They are the degenerates of the cities. But not all the wealthy rush into this silly scramble of vulgarity and sensuousness. THERE ARE MANY WHO USE WEALTH TO SECURE HIGHER VALUES. How otherwise could there be culture, science, art, music, philanthropy, colleges, schools and churches?

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Oakland, Md.

THURSDAY, AUG. 11, 1904.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS:

GEORGE A. PEARRE,

of Allegany County.

"TAMMANY extends her hands to the Democratic candidate," says Bourke Cockran. Tammany always extends her hands palms up.

SILENCE NOT A PLEDGE.

In his role of advisor emeritus of the Democratic party, Mr. Grover Cleveland has been discussing the action of the St. Louis convention. Referring to the money question he says that he does not "overlook the fact that two clear and unimpeached verdicts of the people stand recorded in favor of the gold standard, and that its perpetuity has been secured by Federal enactments." Then, the distinguished ex-President goes on to argue that the telegram of Judge Parker to the convention supplies a "plank in a disabled platform," and pledges the Democratic party to the maintenance of the gold standard.

With all deference to the opinion of Mr. Cleveland, who is offering a mitigating circumstance in behalf of a client who has already pleaded guilty, the Parker telegram does nothing of the kind. The money question was ignored in the St. Louis platform because the delegates in favor of the Republican system of sound money did not dare force their demands. The Bryan followers, wedded to free silver and fiat money, were too strong to be turned down and the convention compromised its differences on the question by a cowardly dodge. So far as the Democratic party is concerned, and it must be judged by its platform utterances, the money planks of 1896 and 1900 stand, and they must stand, as tenets of the Democratic creed until changed by a vote of the Democratic party in convention assembled.

The tariff question is also a "Federal enactment," as Mr. Cleveland would say. It would be just as logical as Mr. Cleveland's argument to insist that the omission of the tariff plank from the Republican platform would remove the issue from the field of politics. The money question is just as much an issue as the tariff and must continue to be so long as the stability of our currency is opposed by probably a majority of the Democratic party.

THE Democrats are looking for a new party emblem, the only requirement being that it be made large enough to conceal a knife.

THE MAN WHO WHITTLES.

Every community knows the man who sits on a storebox and whittles, finds fault with his neighbor and brags how much better he could do it than his neighbor, yet who never goes out and does anything right himself. We have all seen that fellow.

He is the prototype of the Democratic party, in politics. It has been so for forty years, hand running and now is starting on a new lap. The platform of the Democratic party, adopted at St. Louis, shows conclusively that the party is not ready to do anything; it is sitting on the storebox abusing the other fellow and bragging about what it would do if it had a chance.

The Republican party began "doing things" in 1861. Every step of progress this country has made since then has been under Republican administration and Republican laws. The party in 1897 had to go back and do them over again, after a brief Democratic administration had undone the laborof years.

The Republican party in its platform tells in plain language what it intends to do. The Democratic party is not specific, but intimates that it will work wonders.

Now, if you had a job of important work you wanted attended to would you give it to the fellow who has been sitting on the storebox for forty years, whittling, bragging and faultfinding, or would you entrust it to the other fell who has been "doing things," and doing them right, notwithstanding the faultfinding and nagging of the chap on the storebox.

The American people demand results, not talk. They like the man who delivers the goods. The Republican party is the party of action; it delivers the goods.

The bill- of-lading of the Republicon National convention specifies the kind and quality of goods to be delivered in good order and without shortage or breakage.

And the man on the storebox will sit and whittle and scold and brag for another spell.

THE Republican candidates are running on a gold platform; the Democratic on a gold telegram.

THE Philadelphia *North American* of the 25th inst prints a dispatch from New York giving the reason why Senator Gorman drew out of the contest for the Democratic Presidential nomination, absented himself from the St. Louis convention and refused to permit his name to be considered for the National chairmanship. The explanation is that if he allowed his name to go before the convention his enemies would expose his political history and that this threat was so intimidating in its effect on him that he decided to remain at home, and told the delegate who had prepared a speech, commanding him to tear it up. The story continues: It was agreed that it would be a political crime to permit Gorman's candidacy to contaminate a party which seeking, and was about to profess, regeneration. The whole ground was gone over,and a speech was prepared laying bare the odious record Gorman has written in the politics of Marvland and the Nation. A young lawyer was chosen to deliver this speech before the convention. He was not a delegate to the convention, but the Parker management being informed of the project, agreed to furnish him with a proxy which would entitle him to claim the floor and be heard. The speech has been used in these latter days as an argument against contaminating Parker's candidacy, and the threat has been made that if Gorman should be chosen chairman his record in Maryland would be laid before the country as it was to be laid before the convention. Advised of this, Gorman has refused the chairmanship and will, it is believed, decline a reelection as minority leader in the Senate, his one desire now being to placate by his self effacement the enemies who have forced him to a complete abandonment of all his ambitions. Beside the original of the address it was proposed to present to the St. Louis convention, there is but one copy. That copy has fallen into the hands of your correspondent. Following is an extract: "Here, then, in the face of this convention, with no other motive before God than the protection of my party from disaster and shame, I indict Arthur P. Gorman of a hundred violations of public law and order; of thrice and fourfold as many violations of his public and official obligations; of the barter and sale of offices, legislation and political influence; of corrupting and debauching the politics and public service of the country; of treason to the Democratic party; of perfidy and treachery to all its politics; of disloyalty to its greatest leaders and its highest hopes; of being 'steeped'—to use terms which are commonplace in their application to him in Maryland—of being steeped in corruption and saturated with official perjury from the crown of his head to the soles of his feet."

THE GOOD ROADS MOVEMENT.

More convincing argument is found in favor of the expediency of building first-class roads, in a single practical example where good results have been obtained, than in any amount of discussion where actual results are often exaggerated, finally retard the promotion of model highways. The advantages offered to the counties of Maryland by the recently enacted law for state aid to road-building, are inclining county official and residents to avail themselves of the offer and the mention of one object-lesson in the town of Cambridge, demonstrating the greater satisfaction of macadan roads over other materials will show how unwise it will be to allow the opportunity to secure these state funds to pass unappreciated.

Street-building and repairing in Cambridge had become a more expensive item every year, until finally the lately retired Board of Commissioners after considering many plans of street-building, decided to put down a macadam road on the most frequented street of the town. They considered that to meet the situation in this way would mean a greater initial expense but would be cheaper in the end, besides giving much greater satisfaction to traffic. The results have fully justified their determination. In this work the commissioners received free of cost the assistance of Mr. A. N. Johnson, highway engineer of the Maryland Geological Survey, and were able to put down a road which so far has every requirement and is a great improvement over the shell road which it replaced. There is now about six feet more of carriage room than in the old street, the road drains perfectly, it has a firmer resisting surface, it dries out more quickly after a rain, and it is less expensive when its lasting qualities are considered. In speaking of the great improvement made by the road, the *Democrat and News* of Cambridge says:

"The Board decided to build a modern road although each member knew there was some opposition to the new method. Its expense was pointed out its lasting qualities were doubted. Fortunately, the Board did not allow this opposition, which was by no means insignificant, to deter it from going to the bottom of the plan and now the town is better off by reason of the courageof the old board. The street-building and repairing was becoming a more expensive item every year, and the Board decided to try to meet the situation in a method more expensive in the first cost, but cheaper in the end. All of which goes to show that the first step made by the Board in the direction of modern road-building was a step in the right direction and further progress in this direction will result in the betterment of the streets of the town and a decrease in the expense of the building and repairing streets.

"It is well to remark here however that the work could have been done better if the country had been equipped a steam-roller to pack the material. As it turned out, it had to be left to passing teams to pack the road and in order to hold the material in place, a great deal of fine stuff had to be put on, rendering the road dustier than would have been necessary if a steam-roller had been available. In the course of time, however the fine stuff will pack and disappear as the road becomes more used. It is also said that the cost of the road need not have been as great as it proved as certain items of expense which may be curtailed in the future were unnecessarily undergone.

THE Democratic party professes to be ardently in favor of education, but it wants an expurgated edition of its party history.

EVERY vote for Parker and Davis is an attempt to change the hands on the dial and block the wheels that move forward.

MARRIAGE LICENSES FOR JULY.

List of Matrimonial Attachments Issued by Clerk Tower Last Month.

Leroy Richards and Cosby Ethel Cumberledge, both of Doddridge county, West Va.

Benjamin Ellsworth Franklin Buckalew, of Rodamers, W. Va., and Lulu V. Lodgsdon, of Terra Alta.

Edward A. Morgan and Winnia A. Bunner, both of Marion county W. Va.

James E. Bailey and Laura Catharine Paugh, both of Garrett county.

Gideon Reitz and Daisy Ellen Wilt, both of Garrett county.

Silas O. Wiley, of Bittinger, and Lavinia Holiday, of Somerset county, Pa.

Morgan Snider and Laura Williams, both of Marion county, West Va.

Charlie McKinney and Nora May Born, both of Preston county, W. Va.

Carl Fletcher, of Briston, W. Va., and Maud Adaline Dowden, of Grafton, West Va.

Joseph Lemuel Fisher and Mary Martha Morris, both of Grafton, W. Va.

James Bazil Cunningham and Dessie Hustead, both of Harrison county, W. Va.

Sanford Sites and Mary C. Kesner, both of Mineral county, W. Va.

Charles Morgan and Claudia Rebrook, both of Clarksburg, W. Va.

Artie Rowan and Maria Banks, both of Clarksburg, W. Va.

David William McVicker and Grace Lee Case, both of Rowlesburg, W. Va.

Dorsey Leo Moreland and Ina Catharine Tompson, both of Garrett county.

Maurice Hall Broadwater and Pearl V. Doak, both of Salem, W. Va.

Claude Dale Jackson Loughry and Maggie Angline, both of Crellin, Md.

George Thomas Mongold and Daisy Rebecca Shuttlesworth, both of Tunnelton, W. Va.

Thomas Robinson, of Garrett county, and Ida Mayhew, of Alleghany county.

Monzell Thompson and Minnie Heatherly, both of Philippi, W. Va.

John McRobie and Emma Collins, both of Sang Run.

Alexander Darley Prunty and Grace Phillippi Sigler, both of Pennsboro, West Va.

James Warren Goss and Rosa Duffield, both of Johnstown, Pa.

William C. Walker, of Morgantown, W. Va., Gertrude Duffield, of Kingwood, W. Va.,

Clarence Elmer Fike and Lauva Humbertson, both of Garrett county.

Fred Andrew Seckman and Lille Smith, both of Akron, W. Va.

Grant Moore and Mamie Preston, both of Bridgeport, W. Va.

Frank Asbury Worthen and Julia V. Blaine, both of Clarksburg, W. Va.

Samuel Mills and Nettie Pifer, both of Garrett county.

Lee Earl Butcher and Alma L. Hull, both of Lewis county, W. Va.

Two were marked "don't publish."

BURGLAR WILFONG HAS A CHECKERED CAREER

West Virginian Boasts That No Jail Is Strong Enough to Holg Him.

IS VERY FOND OF EATING SOAP

His Career After Having Broken Jail in Oakland—Was Robbed In Baltimore of $50 Which Made The Prisoner feel Badly.

J. F. Wilfong, whose escape from the Oakland jail occurred about a year ago when he with two or three others prisoners dug through the partition wall between the jail proper and the sheriff's residence, is again in the toils, this time at Elkins W. Va., to which place he was taken a few days ago after having been captured at Baltimore on the charge of being implicated in the robbery of a store at Hendericks, West Va.

Wilfong's doings from the time he was first arrested up to the present is told in a special dispatch from Elkins to the Baltimore Herald of Mondav. The story is interesting and is reproduced below:

Elkins, W. Va. July 31.—Could the checkered criminal career of J. F. Wilfong, the Randolph county burglar who was caught in Baltimore this week, be put on paper it would read like a romance. Educated in crime, his whole life has been a series of intenseiy interesting chapters of reckless robberies and thrilling escapes from penitentiaries and jails, one of his boasts being that no jail, big enough and strong enough to hold him had ever been built. Whether his claims in this case will hold true remains yet to be seen.

Wilfong's latest crime was the theft of twenty-seven watches from the store of J. E. Poling & Co., at Hendricks, Tucker county, on Thursday night, July 14. He was last week arrested in Baltimore while attempting to dispose of part of his plunder. He was yesterday brought from Baltimore by J. E. Poling and Zach Ryan, members of the company which had been robbed and who were specially deputized to go to Baltimere and bring Wilfong back to the scene of his crime to answer therefor. He was placed in the Tucker county jail to await the action of the grand jury at the next session of the Circuit Court, when he will be tried, unless his old time luck and genius for jail-breaking forsake him.

J. F. Wilfong is now 24 years old. His criminal career began eleven years ago with petty thefts from his neighbors in the mountains, which he conducted with much success for many years.

In 1902 Wilfong and his brother Abel were sentenced to seven and five years respectively in the state penitentiary at Moundsville for robbing a store at Harman, this county. Their trial attracted a good deal of attention because of the fact that the entire summer was spent in rehearsing their testimony to each other in the Beverly jail. They were often overheard reciting their testimony to each other, J. F. having fixed up a very probable story for himself and Abel to tell when the time for their trial should arrive. On one occasion, Abel having gotten tangled up in his tale, J. F. jumped upon him and administered a sound thrashing. When they were brought up for trial J. F. gave his testimony in an impressive manner,but Abel'strouncing had done him little good and his evidence was recited much after the manner of a country schoolboy at a Friday afternoon entertainment. Both were found guilty and sentenced accordingly. But fortune favored J. P. He ate soap excessively in order to produce a consumptive appearance, and an application for pardon was indorsed by the state board of pardons and Gov. Albert B. White granted a conditional pardon on March 19, 1903, before he had served a year of his sentence.

Several months elapsed before James F. was heard from. Letters to Abel signed "C. E. Dawson" attractattracted Warden Haddox's attention, besause the initials were the same as his own, while Dawson was captain of the guards. In one of these letters the writer told of his great love for a woman in Garrett county, Md., and of his impatience to get rich quick, which had prompted him to steal two horses from a farmer in that county, and for which crime he had been arrested and lodged in the Garrett county jail. The absence of the object of his devotions causing him to be lonesome he had testified falsely against the woman, causing her also to be arrested and confined in the same jail. After the woman's incarceration her sister had aided both to escape, and "C. E. Dawson" went to Pittsburg, Pa., where he joined the United States Army, from which he within a few weeks deserted going to Philadelphia and enlisting in the United States Navy, being transferred to Brooklyn, N. Y. All his letters to Abel describing his escapades were signed "C. E. Dawson."

Warden Haddox took the matter up with Governor White, with the result that the Garrett county authorities were notified of Wilfong's whereabouts, and the sheriff of that county was sent to Brooklyn to arrest him and bring him back to stand trial for horse stealing. Upon the arrival of the sheriff at Brooklyn he was informed that Wilfong had deserted the navy on August 21, 1903, just two days before the arrival of the officer.

Going from Brooklyn to Baltimore he caught a cattle steamer and sailed to Liverpool, going thence to London, where he enlisted in the British Army; of this, however, he soon tired and again resumed his consumptive color and deep sunken eyes by a few days excessive soap eating, and was discharged. So much of this commodity has he used internally that Wilfong has really developed a taste for it.

Coming back from Great Britian Wilfong was next heard from in Preston county, where he attempted to rob the store of W. W. Shoch, at Rowlesburg, but was caught by a complete burglar alarm system which Mr. Shoch had installed for his protection, his store having been looted on many occasions previous to this. On one night in November 1903, Mr. Shoch's alarm was set off, and donning his bullet-proof suit and all the pistols he could carry, aroused a number of his neighbors and surrounded the store. Through an open window a man was soon seen to appear. He saw that resistance would be futile and surrendered. It was J. F. Wilfong, loaded down with watches, cutlery, jewelry, &c.

Wilfong was indicted, confessed and sentenced to five years in the penitentiary, all within thirty-six hours from the time of his capture. Fortune was still with him, and before he could be conducted to the penitentiary he broke jail and disappeared as completely as though the earth had swallowed him up.

Nothing was heard of Wilfong until his arrest in Baltimore. In the meantime he had "bummed" about various cities gambling and engaging in other shady methods of obtaining a sustenance. Since the harvesting of the Delaware peach crop began he had been engaged in picking peaches, until an overpowering inclination to visit the scenes of his old-time depredations brought him to the green mountains in Tucker county, where he spent two days gambling with the woodsmen, his stay netting him $80 in profits. At Thomas, however, a few nights later, he lost his entire assets and again started to Green mountain lumber woods, but hunger prompted him to break into the store of J. E. Poling, at Hendricks, where he stole the watches for which he was arrested in Baltimore. Prisoner Wilfong said yesterday that when he saw the watches his sensation of hunger vanished, and he stole them and boarded a northbound freight train going to Thomas. At Thomas and Cumberland he disposed of a number of watches, securing enough money to take him to Washington, where others were sold. He then went to Baltimore.

Wilfong says that while in Baltimore he was robbed of $50 by a woman whose place he visited. The woman was arrested and the money found concealed on her person. Wilfong says it was the first time he has ever been robbed and so badly did it make him feel that had he been robbed earlier in life he would never have traveled the crooked path he has followed for so many years.

Congressional Committee Meeting.

The Congressional Committee of the adjoining counties of West Virginia will hold a meeting at the Mountain Lake Park Hotel this evening at which will be present Congressman Dayton and a large number of prominent party workers. Our friend Mr. James S. Lakin, of Terra Alta, is one of the committee and is enthusiastic in the belief that West Virginia will give her usual Republican majority notwithstanding the fact that Mr. Davis is a candidate on the opposition ticket.

A Straw Stack,

Jacob Fazenbaker, of Bittinger, who advertised in these columns last week for a horse which strayed or was stolen, recovered the animal near Sang Run Monday.

Schools Will Open Sept. 12th.

The public schools of Garrett county will open on Monday, Sept. 12th, for a term of seven and one-half months.

Disease takes no summer vacation.
If you need flesh and strength use
Scott's Emulsion
summer as in winter.
Send for free sample.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists,
409-415 Pearl Street, New York.
50c. and $1.00; all druggists.

STRIKING PASSAGES

From Theodore Roosevelt's Speech Accepting the Republican Nomination for President.

Three years ago I became President because of the death of my lamented predecessor. I then stated that it was my purpose to carry out his principals and policies for the honor and the interest of the country. To the best of my ability I have kept the promise thus made. If next November my countrymen confirm at the poles the action of the convention you represent, I shall, under Providence, continue to work with an eye single to the welfare of all our people.

We who have been intrusted with power as public servants during the past seven years of administration and legislation now come before the people content to be judged by our record of achievement. In the years that has gone by we have made the deed square with the word; and if we are continued in power we shall unswervingly follow out the great lines of public policy which the Republican party has already laid down; a public policy to which we are giving and shall give, a united, and therefore an efficient, support.

In all of this we are more fortunate than our opponents, who now appeal for confidence on the ground, which some express and some seek to have confidentially understood, that if triumphant they may be trusted to prove false to every principle which in the last eight years they have laid down as vital, and to leave undisturbed those very acts of the administration because of which they ask that the administration itself be driven from power.

Seemingly their present attitude as to their past record is that some of them were mistaken and others insincere.

Our opponents, either openly or secretly, according to their several temperments, now ask the people to trust their present promises in consideration of the fact that they intend to treat their past promises as null and void. We know our own minds and we have kept of the same mind for a sufficient length of time to give to our policy coherence and sanity.

In dealing with the great organizations known as trusts, we do not have to explain why the laws were not enforced, but to point out that the actually have been enforced and tha legislation has been enacted to increase the effectiveness of their enforcement. We do not have to propose to "turn the rascals out," for we have shown in very deed that whenever by diligent investigation a public official can be found who has betrayed his trust he will be punished to the full extent of the law without regard to whether he was apppointed under a Republican or Democratic administration.

We know what we mean when we speak of an honest and stable currency. We mean the same thing from year to year. We do not have to avoid a definite and conclusive committal on the most important issue which has recently been before the people, and which may at any time in the near future be before them again.

Upon the principles which underlie this issue the convictions of half of our number do not clash with those of the other half. So long as the Republican party is in power the gold standard is settled, not as a matter of temporary political expediency,not because of shifting conditions in the production of gold in certain mining centers, but in accordance with what we regard as the fundamental principles of national morality and wisdom.

In the fiscal year that has just closed the excess of income over the ordinary expenditures was nine millions of dollars. This does not take account of the fifty millions expended out of the accumulated surplus for the purchase of the Isthmian Canal. It is an extraordinary proof of the sound financial condition of the nation that instead of following the usual course in such matters and throwing the burden upon posterity by an issue of bonds, we were able to make the payment outright and yet after it to have in the Treasury a surplus of one hundred and sixty-one millions. Moreover, we were able to pay this fifty millions of dollars out of hand without causing the slightest disturbance to business conditions.

Change in Firm.

The firm of S. L. Townshend & Son, general merchants of Oakland, composed of Mrs. E. R. Townshend and her son Arthur, will be dissolved on August 15th, at which time Mrs. Townshend will retire from the business which will be continued by her son under the old firm name.

COL. BRYAN is still the skipper in the Parker cheese.

The Garrett National Bank

OAKLAND, MD.

Pays 3 Per Cent. Interest on Time Deposits.

D. E. OFFUTT, President.
G. S. HAMILL, Vice-President.
S. T. JONES, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:
DANIEL E. OFFUTT,
GILMOR S. HAMILL,
JOHN M. DAVIS,
GEORGE W. LEGGE,
JOHN T. MITCHELL.
WILLIAM R. STULL,
SCOTT T. JONES.

Capital paid in, - $50,000.00
Surplus and Profits, - 15,000.00

Milk Makes Money.

That's because GILT EDGE BUTTER BRINGS A HIGH PRICE—and because warm new skimmed milk, with a little oil meal, raises just as good calves as whole new milk.

TUBULAR SEPARATORS

Ges all the cream—get it just right for making the finest butter—leave the skimmed milk just right for the calves. Let me show you the only up-to-date separator. Get the booklet called Business Dairying.

J. E. GNAGEY, Accident, Md.

The Boy Makes the Mule Go,
And the Mule Makes the Cart Go.

WITH OUR NEW PROCESS

We Make the Bread Go!

Because It Is Best.

A Trial Will Convince You.

OAKLAND MODEL STEAM BAKERY,
HENRY LAUER, Proprietor.

LOCAL AND OTHERWISE

Incidents and Events at Home and Nearby—Personal Mention, Etc.

See Duck Brothers at the Opera House tonight.

Dr. Russel Boyer, of Accident, was in Oakland yesterday.

Ray White went to St. Louis Saturday night for an indefinite stay.

Mr. Charles H. Sweitzer, of near Floyd, was an Oakland visitor last Saturday.

Deputy Circuit Clerk John C. Dunham is incapacited from work by an attack of illness.

'Squire William D. Hoye, of Deer Park, visited Oakland yesterday on professional business.

Mr. Wm. C. Kidd, of Baltimore, was in Oakland two or three days this week on business.

Dr. Hattie B. Jones, of Wheeling, is the guest of her brother Mr. Scott T. Jones, in Oakland.

County Commissioner Jacob Stump, of Bloomington, was in Oakland last Monday on business.

Mr. O. C. Crane, cashier of the Terra Alta Bank, was a business visitor to Oakland Saturday evening.

Mr. James S. Lakin of Terra Alta, was the guest Tuesday of Mr. and Mrs. D. E. Offutt in Oakland.

Capt. R. H. Gordon, of Cumberland, was in Oakland Saturday and Monday where he was engaged professionally.

Dr. and Mrs. W. M. Sivey, of Morgantown, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Orr at their residence on First street.

Postmaster W. M. Thayer, of Thayerville, was a business visitor to Oakland Monday and made this office a brief visit.

Mr. Singleton Deffinbaugh, of Washington, is here visiting Mr. and Mrs. Chas. A. Deffinbaugh at their home on Third street.

Mrs. S. F. Herr, of the Schley Hotel who visited her parents at Leisenring, Pa., several days last week, returned to Oakland Saturday.

Mr. William Crim, who has been residing in Cincinnatti for a number of years, is in Oakland visiting his father and other relatives.

While the present summer has been somewhat peculiar the crops as a rule have been abundant and there will be a great amount of fruit.

For a barrel of fun attend the Duck Bros. show at the opera house tonight.

See Ugean Rhodes, the champion buck and wing dancer at the opera house tonight.

Mrs. Margaret Smith, of Fairmont, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Naylor at their home on Crook's Crest.

Cliff White returned to Oakland yesterday morning from a ten days' visit to Atlantic City and other eastern points.

Mr. W. A. Brydon, of Bloomington, was in Oakland yesterday in company with Attorney William E. Walsh, of Cumberland.

Rev. and Mrs. Lewis C. Manges, of Hummelstown, Pa., are the guests of the parents of the former, Rev. and Mrs. E. Manges.

Messrs. George and Judson Loar and their sister Grace, who spent ten days at the Fair in St. Louis, returned home Saturday night.

Miss Grace McConner, of Baltimore, will arrive here this evening to remain an indefinite time as the guest of her sister, Mrs. N. S. Heindel.

John Compton and family have removed from Oakland to Kingwood, West Va., where Mr. Compton will engage in the tinning and plumbing business.

Miss Alice Worthington, of Leisenring, Pa., who was the guest for several weeks of her sister, Mrs. S. F. Herr, returned to her home last Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank E. Harne and children, of New Martinsville, West Va., are here on a visit to the family of Mr. J. A. Harne at his home on Fourth street.

The ladies of St. Matthew's P. E. church are arranging to hold a fair for the sale of fancy articles on August 25th in the grounds of the Oakland Hotel.

Mr. Alvin F. Getty, of Cumberland, was in Oakland Sunday where he visited Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Kepner. Mrs. Getty has been the guest of her parents for a week or two.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Ravenscraft, of Ridgway, Pa., who visited Dr. and Mrs. W. H. Ravenscraft in Oakland a few days last week, returned to their home Saturday morning.

During the month of July Circuit Court Clerk Tower issued thirtythree marriage licenses to as many couples. The major portion of those who entered matrimony upon authority to do so by Clerk Tower, hailed from West Virginia.

Mrs. Lou Thayer Waters' who spent a week with relatives as Thomas, W. Va., returned home today.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Allen Ison and daughter went up to Hutton this morning where they will be the guests today of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. F. White.

A lawn fete will be held at New Germany on the evening of August 13th for the benefit of Mount Beulah M. E. church, to which all are cordially invited.

Col. and Mrs. J. E. Wood, who spent the winter and spring months in Baltimore, arrived in Oakland last Friday evening and are domiciled at the Rest for the summer.

A number of the yougsters of town will present at the opera house tonight the farce "Peck's Bad Boy." All who attend may expect a rich treat. Street parade today at noon.

Mr. Thomas H. Bittinger, of Grantsville, was in Oakland yesterday, being en route to a point east of Mountain Lake Park where he will erect a monument to the memory of Mr. S. A. Winters.

Mr. George D. White, who has for several months been employed in the Custom House at Baltimore, came up to Oakland Saturday night and remained here until Monday evening visiting his family.

Monday three parties of automobilists from New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore en route to St. Louis over the old National Road, passing through Grantsville, where a short stop was made for slight repairs to one or two of the machines when the journey was resumed.

Messrs. Chas. Blamble and J. S. McCardle passed through Oakland this morning with five very fine horses which they bought down near Accident for the Wildell Lumber Company's operations at Wildell, W. Va. The animals are Garrett county bred and are fine as any horses ever seen in this community.

Messrs. John W. Davis and family and Mr. and Mrs. Luther J. Brown, of Oakland, with all the necessary requisites for a camp in the woods, left Oakland Monday morning for the Cheat River, south of Aurora, where they will go into camp for a week or ten days.

The Mayor and Council by advertisement which will be found elsewhere in this issue of The Republican, requests sealed proposals for the erection of two sidewalks in Oakland, one fronting the opera house block and the other leading from Second street to Railroad street.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Pope Theodoroff and Mr. and Mrs. Samuels left today for Mountain Lake Park to spend the rest of the summer with Mrs. Theodoroff's father, Dr. Samuels. Mr. Theodoroff will return to this city each week to look after his law business.—Morgantown Dominion.

Mr. J. L. Richter, of Accident, came up to Oakland yesterday accompanied by his daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. John Miller, of Westernport, who were on their way home after having spent a week or two with Mr. and Mrs. Richter and other relatives at Accident.

Dr. D. O. McKinley lies critically ill at his home on Union street. Mr. McKinley has been suffering from stomach trouble for some time, and we understand that his ailment, which has been pronounced cancer of the stomach, is growing worse.—Meyersdale Commercial.

Messrs. Alfred Friend, of Sang Run, and David H. Friend, of Friendsville, were in Oakland yesterday. The latter gentleman is just recovering from an injury to his arm sustained several weeks ago in an argument with one of his neighbors over a line fence which was being erected.

County Treasurer E. A. Weimer, who has been out in the several districts collecting taxes, since early in July, will complete his itinerary next week, when he will thereaftar be found at his office in Oakland. Mr. Weimer has collected during his trip a large amount of funds.

The creditors of the Commonwealth Tanning Company received Tuesday checks in full for the claims they held against the corporation, the same being issued by Messrs. Fred. A. Thayer, G. S. Hamill and Davisson Armstrong, trustees, appointed for the purpose by the United States District Court.

Capt. James W. White, one of the old vets who look upon the sunny side of life although on the down grade, was in Oakland Tuesday morning and dropped in to see The Republican. He is enthusiastic in his support of the proposed issue of bonds with which to erect new county buildings and has promised to contribute an article on the subject to these columns.

The first excursion of the season to the Mountain Chatauqua at Mountain Lake Park will be given on Tuesday, August 9th. A rich program has been prepared by Dr. Davidson for the occasion. Among other distinguished men who will be present is Hon. H. G. Davis, Democratic nominee for the vice presidency. There will be a great gathering there for the occasion.

The program for the Teachers' Institute to be held in the school building at Oakland September 26-30, is now in the hands of the printer and will shortly be issued. The program contains many interesting features and prominent speakers and lecturers will be present at one or more sessions. The night sessions of the institute will be held in the opera house.

This office acknowledges a very pleasant visit from Merchant W. C. Jones, of Deer Park, on Tuesday afternoon. His son Ray, who was taken ill while pursuing his studies at Buckhannon, West Va., is now at home and rapidly recovering. His elder son, Charles A., is expected home this week from a visit to relatives in Fayette county, Penna., the young man going and returning via the National Road on his bicycle.

Mr. J. B. Emory, of Bittinger, a valued contributor to these columns and a most estimable young man of more than ordinary ability, was on last Thursday appointed Justice of the peace for District No. 12 by Governor Warfield. Mr. Emory will fill the unexpired term of George Ralston, lately deceased. The appointment of Mr. Emory by the Governor gives satisfaction to almost every one.

The merchants and other business men along the two blocks of Second street between Alder street and Lauer's bakery formed themselves into an impromptu street cleaning brigade yesterday morning and within half an hour after the work was started the pavements and roadway were as clear of dust and dirt as brooms and muscle could make them. This commendable movement could well be imitated in other portions of the town and thus keep the streets looking tidy and neat at all times.

Mr. H. Allan Ison, an employee of the Pension Office at Washington, D. C., who with his mother, wife and family is spending his vacation at Oakland, is in the city to-day, shaking hands with many of his old friends whom he knew before removing from Oakland to Washington. Mr. Ison is the youngest son of the late Rev. Benjamin Ison, D. D., who was well and appreciatively known by many Graftonians. After spending the day in the city Mr. Ison leaves on train No. 55 for Parkersburg, where he will pay a short visit to an uncle.—Grafton Sentinel.

Mr. H. L. Grant, of Grafton, came down to Oakland Monday and rented for the balance of the season the Turley property between Oakland and Mountain Lake Park and which will be occupied after tomorrow by Mrs. Grant and children. Mr. Grant expects to receive an appointment as photographer by the Panama Canal Commission and in case this is done he will leave this section sometime early in the fall for Colon where he will be attached to the engineer corps having charge of the preliminary work on the canal.

In the Democratic Congressional Convention held at Fairmont Monday the name of Mr. Fred. T. Martin was put in nomination for the honor but later withdrawn. Mr. Martin has for a year or more been considered a citizen of Oakland, although he has not declared his intention in this respect. He is erecting a very handsome dwelling on Oak street which when completed will be occupied by himself and family and then it is hoped by his many friends here that he will become permanently identified with the town. He is a good citizen, energetic, with the "get there" characteristic of the average West Virginian of the present day.

Church Fair and Lawn Fete.

Under the auspices of the Ladies Guild of St. Mathew's P. E. church a fair and lawn fete will be held in the Oakland Hotel grounds on August 25th, from 3 until 11 o'clock p. m.

There will be a number of booths erected in the grounds and will contain for sale fancy articles, refreshments, etc. A special booth will be erected in which will be enthroned a fortune teller.

During the afternoon and evening concerts will be given by professional and local talent and there is a probability that the Naval Academy band from Deer Park hotel will be present.

No Principal Chosen.

The board of trustees of the Oakland public school, composed of Messrs. Daniel Hinebaugh, John W. Hart and Joseph E. Harned, held a meeting Monday at which time the resignation of Prof. A. W. DeWitt for several years principal of the Oakland schools, was received and accepted.

The board also opened and are holding under advisement two applications for the place made vacant by the resignation of Prof. DeWitt, the same being submitted by Mr. J. I. Sollars, of near Oakland, and J. H. Rohrbaugh, of Belington, West Va. Definite action will not be taken upon either of these applications until August 15th, and in the meantime the board invites others to file their applications for the position.

Mr. N. U. Bond, of Bond, this county, spent Sunday evening in Oakland with friends.

Dixon & Kelso

Will have a Mid-summer

Clearance Sale

Commencing July 30th,

FOR ONE WEEK.

Men's Pat. Oxfords (Crossett's Make) worth		$4.00, at	$3.25
" " " " " "		3.50, "	3.00
" " " " " "		3.00, "	2.69
" " " " " "		2.50, "	2.24
Ladies' " "	Plain Toe, "	3.00, "	1.99
" " "	" " "	2.50, "	1.75
" " "	" and Tap Toe, "	2.25, "	1.75
" " "	"	2.00, "	1.49
" " "	"	1.75, "	1.25
" " "	"	1.50, "	.99
Misses' and Children's Oxfords, worth $1.00,		1.25, "	.85

All Others at Reduced Rate.

All Lawns, Organdies, Dimities and Summer Goods at Cost.

Fine Selection of Parasols at cost. All shades Wash Silk, worth 75c., at 48c. Best quality Rustle Silk, yard wide, $1.25. Just received 1,500 yards Lace, choice, 5c. yd. No. 40 Tafetta Ribbon, worth 18c, at 12½c. A full line Ladies' Underwear at reduced rate. All Dry Goods at reduced rate.

Yours, to please,

DIXON & KELSO.

P. S.—Best Quality Binder Twine, 11c. cash.

L. A. RUDISILL,

REAL ESTATE, LOANS, INSURANCE,

Mountain Lake Park, Md.

LIFE, ACCIDENT, HEALTH AND FIRE INSURANCE.

I sell Farms, Dwelling and Business Houses, Hotels, Lots, Coal, Timber and Oil Lands anywhere in Garrett county, Maryland.

Special attention given to Renting and Selling Mountain Lake Park, Loch Lynn and Oakland property.

I have some attractive Bargains in Houses and Lots in Loch Lynn.

OFFICE IN THE NEWS BUILDING.

Baptist Church Services.

Rev. W. H. Faust of Deer Park, will preach in the Thayerville Baptist church Sunday morning, August 7th, at 11 o'clock, his subject being "The Way to Destruction." In the evening he will preach at Deer Park, his subject to be "Soul Famine." All are cordially invited to attend these services.

Call for Your Letters

Mrs. Kate Browning, Mrs. Margaret Barnes, Mrs. Pelka, Miss Sue Baldwin, Mr. John A. McClure, Mr. Will Gusing, Mr. Robert Friend, Mr. Thos. Butcher (3).

Bargains at Cheap John's.

He is selling out his whole stock at cost to take charge of a store east. Croquets sets, base ball goods, toys of all kinds, etc. 1t.

For Sale.

A cottage at Mountain Lake Park, Md.; 12 rooms, kitchen and attic; is used as a boarding house, and has good patronage; splendid location, near Auditorium. Also, 10 acres of good land one-half mile south of Mt. Lake Park, all cleared except 1½ acres. For further particulars address or call on F. P. ARNOLD, Mt. Lake Park, Garrett county, Md. 49-26t

INDIGESTION

"I was troubled with stomach trouble. Thedford's Black-Draught did me more good in one week than all the doctor's medicine I took in a year."—MRS. SARAH E. SHIRFIELD, Ellettsville, Ind.

Thedford's Black Draught quickly invigorates the action of the stomach and cures even chronic cases of indigestion. If you will take a small dose of Thedford's Black Draught occasionally you will keep your stomach and liver in perfect condition.

THEDFORD'S
BLACK-DRAUGHT

More sickness is caused by constipation than by any other disease. Thedford's Black-Draught not only relieves constipation but cures diarrhœa and dysentery and keeps the bowels regular.

All druggists sell 25-cent packages.

"Thedford's Black-Draught is the best medicine to regulate the bowels I have ever used."—MRS. A. M. GRANT, Sneads Ferry, N. C.

CONSTIPATION

Lot $3 and $3.50 pants for $2.25.

Lot Clothing cut to half price.

Lot Straw Hats, your choice for 25 and 40c.

$1.50 Lace Curtains, 90c.

50c Lace Curtains, 35c.

Lot 50c Caps, 25c.

Lot 25c Caps, 15c.

50c Shirt Waists, 40c.

Lot Women's Shoes, 75c.

Lot Oxfords, 50c.

WATCH OUR WINDOWS NEXT WEEK.

AT TOWNSHEND'S.

Burnt Wood

Lessons Given in Burnt Wood,

either in private or in class.

Apply to

EFFIE E. MEALY,
Cor. Alder and Fifth Sts.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD

CHEAP EXCURSIONS
TO THE
St. Louis World's Fair,
July 21, 28.

Only $14.50 Round Trip from OAKLAND.

Tickets will be good going in coaches only on specified trains.

Returning, tickets will be good in coaches only on regular trains, leaving St. Louis not later than ten days, including date of sale.

Call on Ticket Agent for time of train and full information.

Frederick's Labors

By SIDNEY HODGES COLE

Copyright, 1904, by M. Wood

Mr. Frederick Brigham leaned forward in his chair, his brows drawn in a frown of perplexed anxiety.

"Surely, Ethel," he said in his deliberate drawl, "my ears have deceived me."

The girl's eyes met his own squarely. Her face expressed very plainly her disapproval.

"I think you have no cause to complain of defective hearing," she said stiffly.

"You don't mean what you have just said?" he asserted.

"I most certainly do mean it," she averred.

"I never doubted for a moment you would marry me," said he. "I always supposed"—

"Suppositions are not sureties," she informed him.

"Ethel," he said coaxingly, "this has gone far enough as a joke. It's getting to the point where it hurts."

"I'm sorry it hurts, but it isn't a joke, Frederick," she said.

He stared at her in amazement and rumpled his hair thoughtfully with one hand.

"I'm a pretty steady going sort," he said, half to himself. "Don't drink to excess, allow myself but three cigars a day and never play over a ten cent limit. It can't be money, either"—

"FREDERICK!" SHE SAID AND HURRIED FROM THE KITCHEN.

"No; it's not money," she said.

"Must be I'm stupid, then."

"If you were stupid," she said, "I think perhaps I might forgive you."

"I confess I'm in the dark," he said. "Kindly show me the vulnerable point in my armor of virtue."

"You have everything in the world to live for," she said severely. "You start life with a big handicap in your favor, but all your qualities are negative. You don't do anything."

"Pretty clever with a boat," he reminded her. "Play a fair game of polo"—

"Anything useful?" she hastened to amend.

"I see," he said and for several moments gazed abstractedly at the ceiling. "I'd like to take exceptions to your last statement," he said at length. "It seems to me I am doing the most useful thing in the world for a man in my position. I have plenty of money, and instead of crowding out some poor duffer who really needs that commodity I keep out of it and give him a show."

Her eyes flashed. "What a lame excuse," she said.

"May be a trifle spavined," he agreed cheerfully.

"I was going to say it was cowardly," she said.

"Oh, well, if it's that I'll join the 'doers' at once," he drawled. "Let's see; law is what I was trained for, but I fear my legal ability has a fine coat of rust by this time."

"There are other fields," she reminded him.

He rose and stood before her, looking down at her flushed face.

"If I do something useful—something really useful—do I win?" he said tensely.

"Yes," she said, studying the toe of her shoe.

"Very well, then," he affirmed. "You'd better decide whether it's Italy or southern California. Goodby."

A moment later the outer door banged, and the usefulness of Frederick had begun.

He did not come to see her the following day nor the next. In fact, a week passed before she saw him again, and then it was quite by accident. She was walking down the avenue one morning and when she had reached Dr. Lawrence's house a well known voice called, "Hello, Ethel!"

She turned, but he was not behind her. Then she looked up and beheld him standing on the ledge outside a second story window. He was clad in faded blue overalls, and in one hand was a sponge, while the other held a polishing cloth.

"Begun at the bottom of the ladder, you see!" he called down cheerfully. "Doc says if I'm faithful to the windows and the brass knobs I may rise to be gardener. You'll kindly observe my occupation is useful."

She made no reply, but walked down the avenue, the angry color mounting her cheeks. That evening she received a note:

Dear Ethel—I've thrown up my job. You didn't seem to favor it. I shall try another useful one. Yours, F. B.

The nature of the new job disclosed itself two mornings later. Ethel was in the kitchen giving some instructions to the cook, when who should appear at the back door but Brigham, white frocked, a delivery basket on his arm and whistling irrepressibly.

"Good morning," he said. "This is perhaps somewhat more useful than window cleaning. People must eat, you know."

"Doubtless," said Ethel coldly.

"Not so bad either," he went on recklessly. "Meet lots of nice girls. The Bentons' cook—she's quite a stunner—flirted with me desperately this morning."

"Frederick!" she said and hurried from the kitchen.

Another note appeared that evening.

"I have resigned from butcherdom," it read, "but will persevere elsewhere."

Some days later she encountered him again. She had been out to the Country club with young Martin that afternoon, and it was dusk when they alighted from the suburban train. As they hurried along the platform a familiar voice said, "Kerridge, mum?"

It was Frederick, decked in the livery of old Sam, the Brighams' coachman.

"Made $4.75 today," he chuckled gleefully.

Her face grew tense.

"When is this ridiculous burlesque to end?" she inquired in a strained voice, and without waiting for his reply she hurried after Martin.

The climax came one late February afternoon. Ethel had left the cross town car at the corner and was hurrying up the avenue. When she reached St. Botolph's she saw quite a crowd standing on the sidewalk staring upward. She, too, looked up. A lightning rod ran up the brownstone spire, and on the lightning rod, slowly, painfully working his way upward, was a man. She turned away with a little shiver of horror, but as she did so a well dressed man beside her cried excitedly:

"By George! It's Brigham—Freddy Brigham."

She stopped, sick with dread, yet she could not keep her eyes from that black dot on the spire. She saw him creep up to the very apex; saw him climb the rod that supported the weather vane. There he drew from somewhere a hammer, cleared the snow from the vane and with several blows of the hammer set it free to swing to the wind. Then he came down the rod to the bell deck and disappeared through a trapdoor while the crowd cheered.

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"Hello!" called the former, catching sight of her. "It was really useful—vane snowed up, you know, and people in the vicinity couldn't tell which way the wind was blowing. Did you want to see the sexton?" he added pointedly, whereat that functionary discreetly took his leave.

Frederick Brigham!" she began bravely, but suddenly the tears came, and she began to sob. He watched her covertly for a moment and finally decided to risk an arm about her.

"Perhaps I'm useful, after all," he suggested.

"You are! Oh, you are!" she said wildly.

"To you?" he hinted.

"Of course," she said, clinging to him.

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"It was poor shootin'—mighty poor. It was such shootin' as any man of us would be ashamed to tell of. But Tom felt that he must git even or bust. I was behind the bar in my Red Dog saloon, and business was goin' with a rush, when Tom comes in. He was breathin' hard and lookin' anxious.

"'What's yer drink?' says I as I leans over the bar.

"'I'll take a bar'l o' justice,' says he as he pounds on the board.

"'What's wrong?'

"'I've been robbed.'

"Then this court has to put aside bizness and sit down and inquire all about it and issue a warrant for Joe Hazzard. It was not until Joe was arrested that the true facts in the case leaked out.

"It appears that while he had an old pistol with him, it was out of repair and unloaded. All the shootin' was done by Tom, and outside of losin' the bag of flour he wasted ten cartridges. He didn't even make Joe's hair curl. This court spent two hours makin' an investigation, and he found the facts as related. The statoos of Wyoming don't say nothin' to guide a jestice of the peace in a case like this. The statoos don't reckon on no such cases bein' pulled off, or if they are that the jestice will know enough to handle them accordin' to Hoyle.

"I'm feelin' sorry for poor Tom MacLarney in a way. He ain't to blame for his squint. He wouldn't have had it if he had been given a choice in the matter. What I do blame him for, however, is luggin' around a gun and thinkin' he could use it as well as anybody else. He orter have known better. He orter have tried shootin' at a tree, and thrown away his gun for a club. And this court can't possibly excuse the fact that arter his shootin' had proved a failure Tom comes gallopin' down from Injun Hill and hollers for jestice and makes out that he has bin robbed of his bag of flour.

"I don't need to reserve decision for a week to study up the law on the case. I'm goin' to say to Tom right here and now that he can't git out of this court room and this town of Sandy Bend any too soon. He can't stay away too long. He can't give us any too little of his future society. I don't want it to go forth to the world that a knock kneed, lop shouldered or cross eyed man can't get a fair show in this community, but I'm bound that no such critter shall come in here and dim the prestige of our forefathers.

"It is reckoned that Tom can be a mile away at the end of the next fifteen minutes if he gets the right sort of a hump on him, and if he is wise he will now hump."

Mr. MacLarney lost no time. He seemed to realize the enormity of his offense to the full, and he upset two Chinamen and a dog as he left the courtroom. When he had disappeared his honor drew a long breath and resumed:

"As Tom didn't have any money, and as it is known that Joe has $3, the costs will be assessed on the defendant. I ain't sayin' that the supreme court might not overturn my decision, but I'm basin' it on two things.

"In the fust place, he hadn't orter kept on runnin' and let that flour dribble out, and in the next he orter have brought the bag to me to be kept for the owner. Bags of flour belong to somebody, and even if lost by a Chinaman there is a law in the case.

"Joe, you may go, but in future you look out a little. This court has its eye on you, and if you make another false move the law will step in in its majesty and tie you up in hard knots.

"That's all today, and, bein' that jestice is righted and dignity satisfied, we'll adjourn court and resume the business of pushin' progress up hill."

M. QUAD.

Hot Weather Yarn.

"There I was a mile from the camp, my rifle useless, the giant bear behind me and the field of ice ahead."

"Naturally you ran."

"I did. Across the slippery ice I dashed, the bear gaining on me at every stride. I felt its hot breath on my neck. I felt its great paw upon my shoulder. Suddenly I came to the edge of the ice pack. Ten feet out from the edge was a floating cake."

"You jumped!"

"For my life. I gained the ice cake safely. I turned around. The bear had stepped back. With a running start it leapt across the open water, and we were, bear and man, adrift on a ten foot ice floe in the middle of the Arctic ocean. I had no weapon, not even a penknife. The savage animal came on, its eyes flashing, its growls shaking the air like thunder. Just then"—

"Just then?"

"The bear froze to death."—Baltimore American.

A Case of Necessity.

"My son," said the parson to a small boy who was digging, "don't you know that it is a sin to dig on Sunday except in case of necessity?"

"Yes, sir," replied the youngster.

"Then why don't you stop it?" asked the good man.

"'Cause this is a case of necessity," replied the young philosopher; "a feller can't fish without bait."—Baltimore World.

Naturally.

"What happened to your brother, who fell in love with that girl with the wasplike waist?"

"Stung."—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Wronged.

"I suppose you were terribly shocked when you heard your son was engaged to your husband's stenographer?"

"Oh, no. You see, I couldn't get William to discharge her and hire a man, so really the news that she's been in love with Clarence all this time is quite a relief."—Chicago Record-Herald.

A Drastic Cure.

"Some of the necessaries of life are exorbitantly high these days."

"Yes. I wish they'd raise the prices still higher."

"What?"

"Yes; I wish they'd get high enough to scare me, so I'd quit needing them."—Philadelphia Ledger.

The Cat Ate the Pie.

Marshall P. Wilder tells the story of a wife who told her husband that the cat had eaten the pie that she had baked for him.

"Never mind, my dear," replied the husband. "I will get you another cat."—New York Times.

A Touching Farewell.

Goodby, summer shirt, forever;
I must send thee to be tubbed,
To be rent and torn a-sever
When the laundryman has scrubbed,
Where to pulpy shapes and flaccid
Fiends will rip you with a scream,
When they've sprinkled you with acid
And have wrung you out by steam.

They will tear you in your anguish
Through a cloth destroying press,
Gummed with starch and left to languish
In unmerited distress
Till your fabric, ripped and rotten,
Shrinks obedient to their skill,
And you're left as one forgotten
(But remembered in the bill).

Time there was when grandpa's daughter,
Ignorant of cleansing dope,
Put her simple faith in water
Highly fortified with soap—
Shirt's Elysium, vainly pondered!
Soap is vanished, hope is squashed,
In an age where shirts are "laundered"
In the place of being washed.
—Wallace Irwin in New York Globe.

Further Instruction.

HE entered the department store
And asked that he be shown
The route to reach the clothing floor,
Then he would go alone.
The courteous floorwalker then said:
"Three aisles across, then down
Four aisles, you then keep straight ahead—"
The man began to frown.

"You take the elevator then,"
The floor man next observed.
"Get off the car at Number Ten."
(The man was quite unnerved.)
"Across four aisles, and then you turn
Six counters to your right;
Look to the left and you'll discern
A distant ruby light.

"Pass under that, and then you're near
The clothing stock you wish—"
The man cried out: "I cannot hear!
You gabble like a fish.
I never heard such silly talk;
You're having sport with me.
Your jocular designs I'll balk—
I'll make complaint. You'll see!"

The courteous floorwalker bowed
And said: "Turn to the right.
Go down the aisle until the shroud
Department comes in sight;
From there just thirteen aisles you trace
Until you reach the paints—
Beside them is a desk—the place
Where you may make complaints."
—W. D. Nesbit in New York Life.

How She Was Trapped.

Benevolent Looking Elderly Party—Do you like children, miss?

Superior Governess—Oh, I don't mind them.

Elderly Party—No; so I see!—Punch.

Not Guilty.

"Look here," said the irate man who had purchased a lot, "sight unseen," in Frogmore, the newest residence suburb, "I've been swindled, and I'll have the law on you."

"What now?" asked the imperturbable boomer.

"There isn't a house within a mile of the lot I bought!"

"Well, who said there was?"

"You, sir—you did!"

"Why, my dear sir, you must be dreaming. I said nothing of the sort."

"Didn't I ask you if there were any residences close by?"

"I believe you did."

"And didn't you answer 'Just lots?'"

"Yes."

"Well, don't you call that a misrepresentation?"

"Certainly not. Isn't that what you found around there—'just lots?'"—Baltimore American.

Judging From the Sample.

A congressman who thought that one of the great national parties was trying too hard to find an issue when there was no issue in sight rebuked his opponents by telling this story:

"A client of mine has a large family, and accordingly is rather pressed for money. He came to me joyfully one day, declaring that he had found oil flowing from a spring on his land and bringing me a sample.

"The bottle he brought was one which he had picked up in a hurry somewhere about the house. I forwarded it to an expert chemist, and my client and I waited with a good deal of interest for his report of the analysis. In a day or two we got this telegram:

"'Find no trace of oil. Your friend has struck paregoric.'"

Apt Simile.

"I slept with Jigley last night," said Towne, who was stopping at the crowded seashore resort, "and I didn't get a wink."

"Why he told me he slept like a top," replied Browne.

"That just about expresses it. He was forever twisting around."—Philadelphia Press.

The Safest.

"Wot kinder dorgs d'youse like best, Grouchy?"

"Dead dorgs!"—New York American.

The Real Reason.

Teacher—Now, who can tell me why the Puritans came to this country?

Small Member of History Class—I can, teacher. They came to purify their blood.—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

Announcements of Reduced Fares Authorized via B. & O. R. R., Summer Season—1904.

ATLANTIC CITY AND SEASHORE: Special Low Rate Excursions from all points east of the Ohio River on June 30th, July 14th and 18th, August 11th and 25th, and September 8th.

BOSTON, MASS.: National Encampment, G. A. R., August 15-20. One fare for the round trip. Tickets on sale August 13th to 15th, good returning August 20th, inclusive.

LOUISVILLE, KY.: Knights of Pythias, Biennial Encampment, August 16-19. One fare plus $1.00 for the round trip. Tickets on sale August 12th, 13th, 14th and 15th, good returning until August 31st, inclusive.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.: Triennial Conclave, Knights Templar. September 5-9. One fare for the round trip to Chicago or St. Louis added to fares tendered therefrom (Chicago $50.00; St. Louis $47.50). Dates of sale to be announced later.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.: Sovereign Grand Lodge, I. O. O. F. September 19-25. One fare for the round trip to Chicago or St. Louis added to fares tendered therefrom (Chicago $50.00; St. Louis $47.50). Dates of sale to be announced later.

TORONTO, ONT.: Friends' General Conference, August 10-19. One fare plus $2.00 for the round trip. Tickets on sale August 9th to 11th, good returning until August 31st, inclusive.

For additional information concerning rates, routes, time of trains, etc., call on or address ticket agents Baltimore & Ohio R. R.

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The "Nation's Highway" and "SHORTEST ROUTE" TO THE

WORLD'S FAIR, ST. LOUIS.

Three THROUGH Trains DAILY

Vestibuled throughout with Pullman Sleeping Cars, Observation Cars and Dining Cars, VIA CINCINNATI.

SEASON, SIXTY-DAY and FIFTEEN DAY EXCURSION TICKETS ON SALE AT VERY LOW RATES.

CHEAP COACH EXCURSIONS

From all Stations Announced From Time to Time.

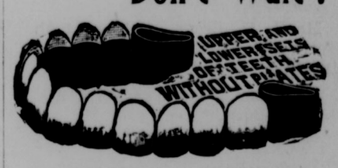
Ask ticket agents for descript. World's Fair folder, boarding-hou and hotel booklet, guide maps at full information. tf.

GRANULATED Fertilizer Lime! FOR FARMERS.

THIS LIME is especially prepared to be drilled in with the crop the same as phosphate. Lump lime can also be had the year around. Write for circulars giving full information. Kilns located 3 miles from Grantsville. Shipping station, Niverton, on the B. & O. R. R.

C. J. YODER, Grantsville, Maryland.
Successor to R. M. Beachy. 7—21t

Now is the Time! Don't Wait!



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Rubber Plate and Bridge Work A SPECIALTY.

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Teeth Extracted and plates put in same day.

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Frederick's Labors

By SIDNEY HODGES COLE

Copyright, 1904, by M. Wood

Mr. Frederick Brigham leaned forward in his chair, his brows drawn in a frown of perplexed anxiety.

"Surely, Ethel," he said in his deliberate drawl, "my ears have deceived me."

The girl's eyes met his own squarely. Her face expressed very plainly her disapproval.

"I think you have no cause to complain of defective hearing," she said stiffly.

"You don't mean what you have just said?" he asserted.

"I most certainly do mean it," she averred.

"I never doubted for a moment you would marry me," said he. "I always supposed"—

"Suppositions are not sureties," she informed him.

"Ethel," he said coaxingly, "this has gone far enough as a joke. It's getting to the point where it hurts."

"I'm sorry it hurts, but it isn't a joke, Frederick," she said.

He stared at her in amazement and rumpled his hair thoughtfully with one hand.

"I'm a pretty steady going sort," he said, half to himself. "Don't drink to excess, allow myself but three cigars a day and never play over a ten cent limit. It can't be money, either"—

"FREDERICK!" SHE SAID AND HURRIED FROM THE KITCHEN.

"No; it's not money," she said.

"Must be I'm stupid, then."

"If you were stupid," she said, "I think perhaps I might forgive you."

"I confess I'm in the dark," he said. "Kindly show me the vulnerable point in my armor of virtue."

"You have everything in the world to live for," she said severely. "You start life with a big handicap in your favor, but all your qualities are negative. You don't do anything."

"Pretty clever with a boat," he reminded her. "Play a fair game of polo"—

"Anything useful?" she hastened to amend.

"I see," he said and for several moments gazed abstractedly at the ceiling. "I'd like to take exceptions to your last statement," he said at length. "It seems to me I am doing the most useful thing in the world for a man in my position. I have plenty of money, and instead of crowding out some poor duffer who really needs that commodity I keep out of it and give him a show."

Her eyes flashed. "What a lame excuse," she said.

"May be a trifle spavined," he agreed cheerfully.

"I was going to say it was cowardly," she said.

"Oh, well, if it's that I'll join the 'doers' at once," he drawled. "Let's see; law is what I was trained for, but I fear my legal ability has a fine coat of rust by this time."

"There are other fields," she reminded him.

He rose and stood before her, looking down at her flushed face.

"If I do something useful—something really useful—do I win?" he said tensely.

"Yes," she said, studying the toe of her shoe.

"Very well, then," he affirmed. "You'd better decide whether it's Italy or southern California. Goodby."

A moment later the outer door banged, and the usefulness of Frederick had begun.

He did not come to see her the following day nor the next. In fact, a week passed before she saw him again, and then it was quite by accident. She was walking down the avenue one morning and when she had reached Dr. Lawrence's house a well known voice called, "Hello, Ethel!"

She turned, but he was not behind her. Then she looked up and beheld him standing on the ledge outside a second story window. He was clad in faded blue overalls, and in one hand was a sponge, while the other held a polishing cloth.

"Begun at the bottom of the ladder, you see!" he called down cheerfully. "Doc says if I'm faithful to the windows and the brass knobs I may rise to be gardener. You'll kindly observe my occupation is useful."

She made no reply, but walked down the avenue, the angry color mounting her cheeks. That evening she received a note:

Dear Ethel—I've thrown up my job. You didn't seem to favor it. I shall try another useful one. Yours, F. B.

The nature of the new job disclosed itself two mornings later. Ethel was in the kitchen giving some instructions to the cook, when who should appear at the back door but Brigham, white frocked, a delivery basket on his arm and whistling irrepressibly.

"Good morning," he said. "This is perhaps somewhat more useful than window cleaning. People must eat, you know."

"Doubtless," said Ethel coldly.

"Not so bad either," he went on recklessly. "Meet lots of nice girls. The Bentons' cook—she's quite a stunner—flirted with me desperately this morning."

"Frederick!" she said and hurried from the kitchen.

Another note appeared that evening. "I have resigned from butcherdom," it read, "but will persevere elsewhere."

Some days later she encountered him again. She had been out to the Country club with young Martin that afternoon, and it was dusk when they alighted from the suburban train. As they hurried along the platform a familiar voice said, "Kerridge, mum?"

It was Frederick, decked in the livery of old Sam, the Brighams' coachman.

"Made $4.75 today," he chuckled gleefully.

Her face grew tense.

"When is this ridiculous burlesque to end?" she inquired in a strained voice, and without waiting for his reply she hurried after Martin.

The climax came one late February afternoon. Ethel had left the cross-town car at the corner and was hurrying up the avenue. When she reached St. Botolph's she saw quite a crowd standing on the sidewalk staring upward. She, too, looked up. A lightning rod ran up the brownstone spire, and on the lightning rod, slowly, painfully working his way upward, was a man. She turned away with a little shiver of horror, but as she did so a well dressed man beside her cried excitedly:

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"Of course," she said, clinging to him.

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"'What's wrong?'

"'I've been robbed.'

"Then this court has to put aside bizness and sit down and inquire all about it and issue a warrant for Joe Hazzard. It was not until Joe was arrested that the true facts in the case leaked out.

"It appears that while he had an old pistol with him, it was out of repair and unloaded. All the shootin' was done by Tom, and outside of losin' the bag of flour he wasted ten cartridges. He didn't even make Joe's hair curl. This court spent two hours makin' an investigation, and he found the facts as related. The statoos of Wyoming don't say nothin' to guide a jestice of the peace in a case like this. The statoos don't reckon on no such cases bein' pulled off, or if they are that the jestice will know enough to handle them accordin' to Hoyle.

"I'm feelin' sorry for poor Tom MacLarney in a way. He ain't to blame for his squint. He wouldn't have had it if he had been given a choice in the matter. What I do blame him for, however, is luggin' around a gun and thinkin' he could use it as well as anybody else. He orter have known better. He orter have tried shootin' at a tree, and thrown away his gun for a club. And this court can't possibly excuse the fact that arter his shootin' had proved a failure Tom comes gallopin' down from Injun Hill and hollers for jestice and makes out that he has bin robbed of his bag of flour.

"I don't need to reserve decision for a week to study up the law on the case. I'm goin' to say to Tom right here and now that he can't git out of this court room and this town of Sandy Bend any too soon. He can't stay away too long. He can't give us any too little of his future society. I don't want it to go forth to the world that a knock kneed, lop shouldered or cross eyed man can't get a fair show in this community, but I'm bound that no such critter shall come in here and dim the prestige of our forefathers.

"It is reckoned that Tom can be a mile away at the end of the next fifteen minutes if he gets the right sort of a hump on him, and if he is wise he will now hump."

Mr. MacLarney lost no time. He seemed to realize the enormity of his offense to the full, and he upset two Chinamen and a dog as he left the courtroom. When he had disappeared his honor drew a long breath and resumed:

"As Tom didn't have any money, and as it is known that Joe has $3, the costs will be assessed on the defendant. I ain't sayin' that the supreme court might not overturn my decision, but I'm basin' it on two things.

"In the fust place, he hadn't orter kept on runnin' and let that flour dribble out, and in the next he orter have brought the bag to me to be kept for the owner. Bags of flour belong to somebody, and even if lost by a Chinaman there is a law in the case.

"Joe, you may go, but in future you look out a little. This court has its eye on you, and if you make another false move the law will step in in its majesty and tie you up in hard knots.

"That's all today, and, bein' that jestice is righted and dignity satisfied, we'll adjourn court and resume the business of pushin' progress up hill."

M. QUAD.

Hot Weather Yarn.

"There I was a mile from the camp, my rifle useless, the giant bear behind me and the field of ice ahead."

"Naturally you ran."

"I did. Across the slippery ice I dashed, the bear gaining on me at every stride. I felt its hot breath on my neck. I felt its great paw upon my shoulder. Suddenly I came to the edge of the ice pack. Ten feet out from the edge was a floating cake."

"You jumped!"

"For my life. I gained the ice cake safely. I turned around. The bear had stepped back. With a running start it leapt across the open water, and we were, bear and man, adrift on a ten foot ice floe in the middle of the Arctic ocean. I had no weapon, not even a penknife. The savage animal came on, its eyes flashing, its growls shaking the air like thunder. Just then"—

"Just then?"

"The bear froze to death."—Baltimore American.

A Case of Necessity.

"My son," said the parson to a small boy who was digging, "don't you know that it is a sin to dig on Sunday except in case of necessity?"

"Yes, sir," replied the youngster.

"Then why don't you stop it?" asked the good man.

"'Cause this is a case of necessity," replied the young philosopher; "a feller can't fish without bait."—Baltimore World.

Naturally.

"What happened to your brother, who fell in love with that girl with the wasplike waist?"

"Stung."—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Wronged.

"I suppose you were terribly shocked when you heard your son was engaged to your husband's stenographer?"

"Oh, no. You see, I couldn't get William to discharge her and hire a man, so really the news that she's been in love with Clarence all this time is quite a relief."—Chicago Record-Herald.

A Drastic Cure.

"Some of the necessaries of life are exorbitantly high these days."

"Yes. I wish they'd raise the prices still higher."

"What?"

"Yes; I wish they'd get high enough to scare me, so I'd quit needing them."—Philadelphia Ledger.

The Cat Ate the Pie.

Marshall P. Wilder tells the story of a wife who told her husband that the cat had eaten the pie that she had baked for him.

"Never mind, my dear," replied the husband. "I will get you another cat."—New York Times.

A Touching Farewell.

Goodby, summer shirt, forever;
I must send thee to be tubbed,
To be rent and torn a-sever
When the laundryman has scrubbed,
Where to pulpy shapes and flaccid
Fiends will rip you with a scream,
When they've sprinkled you with acid
And have wrung you out by steam.

They will tear you in your anguish
Through a cloth destroying press,
Gummed with starch and left to languish
In unmerited distress
Till your fabric, ripped and rotten,
Shrinks obedient to their skill,
And you're left as one forgotten
(But remembered in the bill).

Time there was when grandpa's daughter,
Ignorant of cleansing dope,
Put her simple faith in water
Highly fortified with soap—
Shirt's Elysium, vainly pondered!
Soap is vanished, hope is squashed,
In an age where shirts are "laundered"
In the place of being washed.
—Wallace Irwin in New York Globe.

Further Instruction.

HE entered the department store
And asked that he be shown
The route to reach the clothing floor,
Then he would go alone.
The courteous floorwalker then said:
"Three aisles across, then down
Four aisles, you then keep straight ahead—"
The man began to frown.

"You take the elevator then,"
The floor man next observed.
"Get off the car at Number Ten."
(The man was quite unnerved.)
"Across four aisles, and then you turn
Six counters to your right;
Look to the left and you'll discern
A distant ruby light.

"Pass under that, and then you're near
The clothing stock you wish—"
The man cried out: "I cannot hear!
You gabble like a fish.
I never heard such silly talk;
You're having sport with me.
Your jocular designs I'll balk—
I'll make complaint. You'll see!"

The courteous floorwalker bowed
And said: "Turn to the right.
Go down the aisle until the shroud
Department comes in sight;
From there just thirteen aisles you trace
Until you reach the paints—
Beside them is a desk—the place
Where you may make complaints."
—W. D. Nesbit in New York Life.

How She Was Trapped.

Benevolent Looking Elderly Party—Do you like children, miss?

Superior Governess—Oh, I don't mind them.

Elderly Party—No; so I see!—Punch.

Not Guilty.

"Look here," said the irate man who had purchased a lot, "sight unseen," in Frogmore, the newest residence suburb. "I've been swindled, and I'll have the law on you."

"What now?" asked the imperturbable boomer.

"There isn't a house within a mile of the lot I bought!"

"Well, who said there was?"

"You, sir—you did!"

"Why, my dear sir, you must be dreaming. I said nothing of the sort."

"Didn't I ask you if there were any residences close by?"

"I believe you did."

"And didn't you answer 'Just lots?'"

"Yes."

"Well, don't you call that a misrepresentation?"

"Certainly not. Isn't that what you found around there—'just lots?'"—Baltimore American.

Judging From the Sample.

A congressman who thought that one of the great national parties was trying too hard to find an issue when there was no issue in sight rebuked his opponents by telling this story:

"A client of mine has a large family, and accordingly is rather pressed for money. He came to me joyfully one day, declaring that he had found oil flowing from a spring on his land and bringing me a sample.

"The bottle he brought was one which he had picked up in a hurry somewhere about the house. I forwarded it to an expert chemist, and my client and I waited with a good deal of interest for his report of the analysis. In a day or two we got this telegram:

"'Find no trace of oil. Your friend has struck paregoric.'"

Apt Simile.

"I slept with Jigley last night," said Towne, who was stopping at the crowded seashore resort, "and I didn't get a wink."

"Why he told me he slept like a top," replied Browne.

"That just about expresses it. He was forever twisting around."—Philadelphia Press.

The Safest.

"Wot kinder dorgs d'youse like best, Grouchy?"

"Dead dorgs!"—New York American.

The Real Reason.

Teacher—Now, who can tell me why the Puritans came to this country?

Small Member of History Class—I can, teacher. They came to purify their blood.—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

Announcements of Reduced Fares Authorized via B. & O. R. R., Summer Season—1904.

ATLANTIC CITY AND SEASHORE: Special Low Rate Excursions from all points east of the Ohio River on June 30th, July 14th and 18th, August 11th and 25th, and September 8th.

BOSTON, MASS.: National Encampment, G. A. R., August 15-20. One fare for the round trip. Tickets on sale August 13th to 15th, good returning August 20th, inclusive.

LOUISVILLE, KY.: Knights of Pythias, Biennial Encampment, August 16-19. One fare plus $1.00 for the round trip. Tickets on sale August 12th, 13th, 14th and 15th, good returning until August 31st, inclusive.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.: Triennial Conclave, Knights Templar. September 5-9. One fare for the round trip to Chicago or St. Louis added to fares tendered therefrom (Chicago $50.00; St. Louis $47.50). Dates of sale to be announced later.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.: Sovereign Grand Lodge, I. O. O. F. September 19-25. One fare for the round trip to Chicago or St. Louis added to fares tendered therefrom (Chicago $50.00; St. Louis $47.50). Dates of sale to be announced later.

TORONTO, ONT.: Friends' General Conference, August 10-19. One fare plus $2.00 for the round trip. Tickets on sale August 9th to 11th, good returning until August 31st, inclusive.

For additional information concerning rates, routes, time of trains, etc., call on or address ticket agents Baltimore & Ohio R. R.

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Hancock In His Last Battle

A FORTIETH ANNIVERSARY WAR STORY

August 25, 1864

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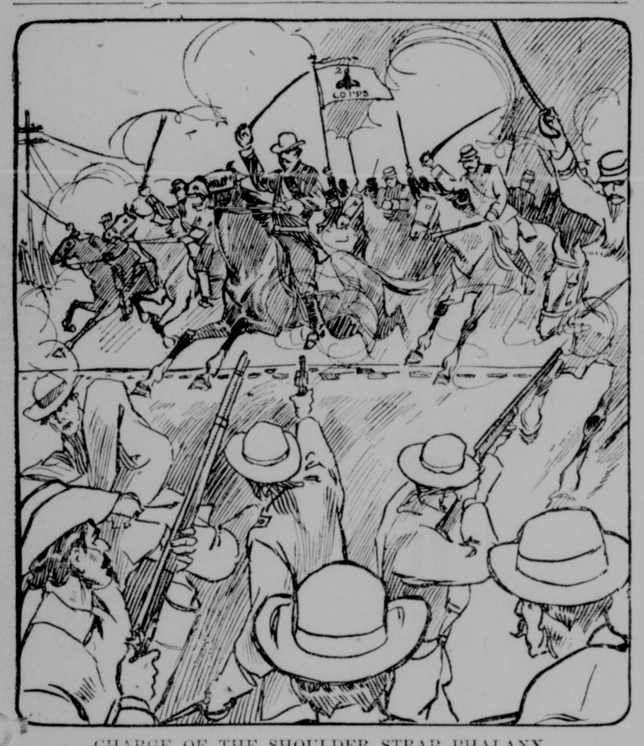
REAM'S STATION, on the Weldon railroad, south of Petersburg, Va., gave its name to a battle fought there Aug. 25, 1864. The action lasted but a couple of hours, yet during that short time, on a very narrow field, the drama of war in its most terrible as well as most picturesque features was unrolled. For the first hero, Hancock, "The Superb;" for the second, Brigadier General Nelson A. Miles.

The Weldon road, running from North Carolina into the besieged city of Petersburg, served Lee's intrenched army as a line of supply, and after the great siege had fairly begun it became a necessity for Grant to break up the line. A few miles of track close to Petersburg were destroyed, but the zealous Confederates simply bridged the awkward gap by wagoning their freight across it to the Petersburg camps. Finally General Hancock was sent out with an expedition to extend the break farther south. He marched down the track on Aug. 24 at the head of two divisions of his famous Second corps, supported by General D. McA. Gregg's division of cavalry. The command halted at Ream's Station, which was then but four miles off the left flank of the army of the Potomac.



CHARGE OF THE SHOULDER STRAP PHALANX.

Some weeks before Hancock's march to Ream's Station the cavalry of General James H. Wilson had paid it a brief visit, one which incidentally led to the battle of Aug. 25. Wilson chanced upon Ream's Station while returning from a raid of railroad destruction far within the enemy's lines. Being headed off there by Fitz Lee's Confederate troopers, Wilson threw up a line of light intrenchments covering a small section of the track from the north, south and west.

Early on the 25th Gregg's troopers stirred up the enemy just outside of camp, but found them indisposed for battle. Hancock had received notice that 8,000 or 10,000 Confederates had left the Petersburg intrenchments in pursuit of his column. In spite of this warning, the plucky soldier set one division under General Gibbon to work tearing up the track and held General Miles' division in the trenches. Gibbon's force was soon driven from the work of destruction and formed line in the trenches, with Gregg's troopers covering the flank. In places the parapets were so close that the enemy's fire would pass over and strike the defenders of the opposite side of the narrow field in the rear.

Hancock expected help from the main army in front of Petersburg and gave to Miles the task of holding the road open. Miles was first attacked by Confederates marching boldly from the shelter of some woods into open ground swept by Federal fire. The guns of three batteries aided Miles' riflemen in repelling this attack, and the enemy soon recoiled, doubtless surprised at their warm reception.

Finding the enemy ready to fight outside his intrenchments, Hancock determined to favor him and prepared for a stubborn battle, well knowing that he had to deal with 15,000 of Lee's choicest troops. There were 20,000 Federal troops lying idle within four miles of Ream's Station, and the general in chief knew that the Confederates were watching a chance to pounce upon Hancock while he was separated from the main army. It was not Hancock's way to back out, and he set the cavalry to building rail breastworks across the open end of the field and posted guns to rake the railway track which traversed his line on the left.

After tasting the fire of Miles' line the enemy came on with a fresh division supported by eight guns. Again the southern infantry recoiled, but the artillery opened a galling fire that passed over Miles' trenches into Gibbon's line, which was facing the other way to stand off Hampton's Confederate cavalry. Hancock's batteries replied, shelling the woods where the enemy's infantry lay. Suddenly a column in gray, comprising five brigades, made a bold dash across the open space swept by Hancock's guns. For a moment it looked as though the rash assailants would be destroyed, but at the supreme moment a provisional brigade of Federals ran away from the works and allowed the enemy to enter at a critical point between two of Hancock's advanced batteries.

Hancock saw the break in the line and hastened to call up a brigade lying as a reserve to the cowardly one which had run away. These men refused to move and hugged the ground like partridges. Miles saw the plight of his chief and quickly joined him, although he had at his back nothing more than his headquarters staff and guard, the main body of his troops being hard at work buffeting the enemy. With his handful the gallant leader charged the swarming ranks of the Confederates who had crossed the railway track, hoping by their example to shame the cowards of the field into action.

The Confederates made the most of their chance and rushed up and down the works. The cannoneers of Sleeper's Tenth Massachusetts battery fought until their captain and many comrades and all the horses had been shot down, then retreated to the railway embankment. Turning the other way, the victorious Confederates ran over Dauchy's Twelfth Massachusetts battery, but not until the commander and all the cannoneers had fallen beside their guns. Cowardice and stampede had simply maddened the real heroes of the field. Miles rode into the ranks of his own regiment, the Sixty-first New York, lying just on the edge of the breach, and ordered them to form at right angles across the breastworks. Placing himself in front, he led the way down the line to Dauchy's silent guns, recapturing the breastworks and three of the pieces.

The astonished Confederates gave way before Miles' fierce assault. But the hero did not stop at that. Gathering new men as fast as his little band of 200 was depleted, he crossed to the outside of the breastworks. At this point Hancock joined him, accompanied by the Second corps battleflag, which was a conspicuous target for the enemy's fire. It had already been pierced with bullets, and the staff was in splinters. While Hancock was riding forward to reach Miles his bridle rein was twice cut by bullets and his horse killed under him.

The original gap in the angle of Miles' works still lay open to the Confederates, and at this Hancock and Miles drove full tilt, followed by a unique shoulder strap phalanx composed of brigade and regimental officers and aids-de-camp, less than 100 in all. Again Hancock appealed to the demoralized men in the rear to rally and defend the angle which was once more in their grasp. But they still refused to stir from their tracks.

Hancock was in despair at last. Hampton's troopers were crowding Gregg's in the rear. The line was almost surrounded and no help in sight. Already shattered with many wounds, the hero felt that his warrior strength, his career, his fame, likewise his grand old corps, until that day invincible in battle, were going to pieces. Placing his hand upon the shoulder of one of his staff, he exclaimed, "Colonel, I do not want to die, but I pray God that I may never leave this field!"

Miles' indomitable soldiers and the few guns they had saved kept open the road back to Petersburg, and after nightfall the corps marched from Hancock's last battlefield to the sheltering lines of the main army.

GEORGE L. KILMER.

Colonel Bunker

He Would Have Been Born a De Soto if He Had Been Born Soon Enough.

IT was midafternoon, and Colonel Bunker had just emerged from a corner drug store when he ran up against Squire Dawson and exclaimed:

"'Deed, squar', but I am happy to see yo'—mo' than happy, suh."

"Same to yo', colonel," replied the squire as he extended his hand for a shake. "Yo' are looking so-so."

"I'm about the same, squar'—about the same. Hope none of yo'r family are ailing?"

"None, thankee. One of my working mewls is off his feed, and I was going into the stoh for powders.

THE JUDGE TOOK OCCASION TO SAY, "I MIGHT HAVE BEEN A DE SOTO."

Didn't I hear something about yo'r having a case in cote the other day?"

"Yo' probably did, suh, and we might step inside while I tell yo' about it. Yo' know, squar', that since I went out of politics I've returned to my old profession—the law?"

"I've heard so, colonel."

"But I've met with nothing but envy and jealousy on every hand, though everybody knows what part I took in the late wah. They don't want me to build up a practice here, and they've thrown me down whenever the occasion offered. They tried it again the other day, suh. Yes, suh, the enemy moved down on my works again and just reckoned to wipe me off the face of the earth. This county has made up her mind that I must go, and mebbe I'll have to, but I'm gwine to die powerful hard, squar'—powerful hard."

"What happened this time, colonel?" queried the squire as he cut a piece off his plug of tobacco and passed the plug to his friend, but carefully remembered to get it back again.

"Squar' Dawson, yo' run mostly to co'n and mewls and are a busy man."

"Yes, colonel."

"But yo' ain't too busy to remember that De Soto discovered the Mississippi river about a hundred and seventy years ago. Yo've read that in history."

"Yes; reckon I have, colonel, but I didn't charge my memory with it in particular. Name was De Soto, was it? Live anywhere around here?"

"Not exactly, suh. This county wasn't heard of till long after his time. He was a Spaniard, Squar' Dawson, and he came over to this country with a crowd behind him to make new discoveries, pick a fuss and run things to suit himself. It was while wandering over the country to find something worth stealing that he discovered the big river."

"Shoo! Just broke right out of the woods and discovered her, eh?"

"That was the way of it, squar'. Now, then, last Saturday I went into cote for Tom Jackson. Tom's dawg bit the ear off of Jim Forbishes' yaller mewl, and Jim sued fur $50 damages. I was for the defense. I not only had an alibi for the dawg, but I had seventeen witnesses on hand to swear that he was too dodgasted lazy to chase and bite anything. Besides that, I had the canine right in the cote-room that I might show the jury he had but two teeth left and couldn't nip a baby's finger. It was a legal and military defense combined, suh, and it looked to be impregnable."

"And of co'se yo' won, colonel—of co'se yo' did?" observed the squire.

"Did I? Yo' jest wait! I stood to win it, of co'se, and I'll leave it to the bar of the state, but yo' forget that my enemies were in ambush and waiting for me. They were afraid that I was coming out on top, and the fiat went forth that I was to be thrown down, no matter how strong my defense. Yo' know what a fiat is, don't yo', squar'?"

"Well, not jest this afternoon, as I'm not feelin' any too peart. But go on with yo'r story."

"I had the neatest, slickest case yo' ever did see, but the aforesaid fiat had gone forth, and judge and jury had to obey. They just knocked me out all around and brought in a verdict of $20 and costs. How was that for a conspiracy, squar'?"

"Shoo! Shoo! But it don't seem possible."

"No mistake, Squar' Dawson. They not only threw me down in the verdict, but the judge took occasion to say that if I hadn't fooled away my time and let my ambition run to weeds I might have been a De Soto. Yes, suh, he said them very words right to my face."

"I can't skassly believe it, colonel—not skassly."

"Squar' Dawson, are yo' looking at me?" queried the colonel as he faced the other.

"I shorely am, colonel."

"Then let me ask yo' if Colonel Bunker is a Spaniard?"

"Of co'se not."

"Then how could I be a De Soto? I'm blamed by these jealous minded people because I'm not as big a man as he was, and yet he was dead and buried a hundred years befo' my American grandfather was bo'n into the world. How could I discover the Mississippi river befo' I was bo'n? How could I be a great man a century and a half befo' I opened my eyes on this sinful world? Answer me that, suh—answer me that?"

"Yo' couldn't do it, colonel—yo' couldn't possibly do it!" answered the squire.

"Shorely I couldn't, and yet the people of this county are throwing me down whenever the opportunity comes. They probably reckon that this last turn will drive me out, but I can tell yo' that they will be disappointed. I can be thrown down, but the grass don't hold me long. It's like fighting the wah over again, though I do believe the Yankees gave me a better show than I'm getting now. I'm keeping quiet for a day or two, but the enemy may prepare for a surprise pretty quick."

"Got an idea, colonel?"

"I have, squar'. Do yo' know that there are 2,149,628,498 grasshoppers in this country? Do yo' know that ever' last hopper is on the jump for fo'teen hours a day? Do yo' know that it takes as much power for a grasshopper to jump as for a man to raise a shovel? What if that power could be caught and stored up to run the machinery of the country? What if Colonel Bunker was the man to do it?"

"Do yo' mean it, colonel?" asked the squire in a whisper of awe.

"As suah's yo'r bo'n, suh, and now, being yo' have kindly asked me what I'll take, I don't care if I do step around to Joe's place with yo' and wet my mouth with whisky—jest dampen it, yo' know, to keep the cotton out."

M. QUAD.

Santa Fe the Source of Knowledge.

A chaplain assigned to a remote army post in New Mexico organized a Sunday school for the children of the soldiers. Until the catechisms came he had to ask his own questions. He decided to begin with the Lord's Prayer.

"How many," he inquired the first morning, "know the Lord's Prayer?"

A prolonged silence. Then one little girl timidly raised her hand.

"Only one who knows it!" exclaimed the chaplain, in genuine surprise. "You may repeat it, Anna."

Anna repeated it quietly and correctly.

"That was very nicely done. Where did you learn it?"

"In Sante Fe."

"Very good. Now, Margaret," to the next little girl, "can't you say the Lord's Prayer?"

"No, Mr. Gardiner."

"Twelve years old and don't know the Lord's Prayer!"

"Oh, but Mr. Gardiner," said the child, eager to set herself right, "I have never been in Santa Fe."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Very Serious.

Old Cashly—Are you sure this engagement to my daughter is a serious matter?

Cholly Noscadds—Serious? Why, it's a case of eating with me!—Boston Journal.

A Minor Consideration.

"So you have found a new servant," said Mrs. Bliggins.

"Yes," answered her husband proudly. "I don't know yet how much salary she wants."

"Never mind about the salary. Find out how many people there are in her family and whether they have large appetites."—Washington Star.

She Was Lucky.

"Did Miss Gillington's wedding to Count Graft de Swag turn out to be a happy one?"

"Yes, old Gillington said it turned out better than any other marriage of an American heiress and a foreign nobleman he had heard about. The count deserted her the day after the wedding.—Baltimore World.

"Yennie Dear."

Vy yu mak my heart to yump,
Yennie dear?
Ay ban yust a fulish chump,
Yennie dear.
Yu ban sveet lak summer rose,
Lak a qveen from head to toes,
Ay ant fit for you, Ay s'pose,
Yennie dear.

Yu ban gude the whole day long,
Yennie dear;
Yu ant never du no wrong,
Yennie dear.
Ay ban tuff old lumberyack,
Taking drenk yust ven Ay lak,
Getting slugged and slugging back,
Yennie dear.

But ven Ay ban tenk of yu,
Yennie dear,
Ay ban all made over new,
Yennie dear.
Ef Ay have yu at my side,
Ef yu ban my little bride,
Ay skol let dese fallers slide,
Yennie dear.

Oh, Ay need yu in my life,
Yennie dear;
Ef Ay have an anyel vife,
Yennie dear,
Maybe Ay can learn to be
Part lak anyel tu, yu see—
But it ban big yob for me,
Yennie dear.

—Milwaukee Sentinel.

An Old Favorite

ONWARD, CHRISTIAN SOLDIERS

By Rev. Sabine Baring-Gould

THE Rev. Sabine Baring-Gould, author and traveler (born 1834), holds high rank among popular living English writers. The list of his books in prose and verse contains more than eighty titles and covers a wide variety of religious and secular topics. The hymn given below is one of a large number written by Mr. Baring-Gould and has been exceedingly popular as a marching song for religious bodies.

ONWARD, Christian soldiers,
Marching as to war,
With the cross of Jesus
Going on before.
Christ, the royal master,
Leads against the foe;
Forward into battle,
See, his banners go.

Like a mighty army
Moves the Church of God;
Brothers, we are treading
Where the saints have trod;
We are not divided—
All one body we;
One in hope and doctrine,
One in charity.

Crowns and thrones may perish,
Kingdoms rise and wane,
But the Church of Jesus
Constant will remain;
Gates of hell can never
'Gainst that Church prevail;
We have Christ's own promise,
And that cannot fail.

Onward, then, ye people;
Join our happy throng;
Blend with ours your voices,
In triumphant song—
Glory, laud, and honor
Unto Christ the King,
This through countless ages
Men and angels sing.

An Old Favorite

HANDS ALL ROUND

By Lord Tennyson

FIRST drink a health, this solemn night,
A health to England, every guest;
That man's the best cosmopolite
Who loves his native country best.
May Freedom's oak for ever live
With stronger life from day to day;
That man's the best Conservative
Who lops the mouldered branch away.
Hands all round!
God the tyrant's hope confound!
To this great cause of Freedom drink, my friends,
And the great name of England, round and round.

A health to Europe's honest men!
Heaven guard them from her tyrants' jails!
From wronged Poerio's noisome den,
From iron limbs and tortured nails!
We curse the crimes of Southern kings,
The Russian whips and Austrian rods—
We likewise have our evil things;
Too much we make our Ledgers, Gods.
Yet hands all round!
God the tyrant's cause confound!
To Europe's better health we drink, my friends,
And the great name of England, round and round!

What health to France, if France be she,
Whom martial progress only charms?
Yet tell her—better to be free
Than vanquish all the world in arms.
Her frantic city's flashing heats
But fire, to blast, the hopes of men.
Why change the titles of your streets?
You fools, you'll want them all again.
Hands all round!
God the tyrant's cause confound!
To France, the wiser France, we drink, my friends,
And the great name of England, round and round.

Gigantic daughter of the West,
We drink to thee across the flood,
We know thee most, we love thee best,
For art thou not of British blood?
Should war's mad blast again be blown,
Permit not thou the tyrant powers
To fight thy mother here alone,
But let thy broadsides roar with ours.
Hands all round!
God the tyrant's cause confound!
To our great kinsman of the West, my friends,
And the great name of England, round and round.

O rise, our strong Atlantic sons,
When war against our freedom springs!
O speak to Europe through your guns!
They can be understood by kings.
You must not mix our Queen with those
That wish to keep their people fools;
Our freedom's foemen are her foes,
She comprehends the race she rules.
Hands all round!
God the tyrant's cause confound!
To our dear kinsman of the West, my friends,
And the great name of England, round and round.

An Old Favorite

THERE'S NOT A JOY

By Lord Byron

THERE'S not a joy the world can give like that it takes away,
When the glow of early thought declines in feeling's dull decay;
'Tis not on youth's smooth cheek the blush alone which fades so fast,
But the tender bloom of heart is gone, ere youth itself be past.

Then the few whose spirits float above the wreck of happiness
Are driven o'er the shoals of guilt or ocean of excess:
The magnet of their course is gone, or only points in vain
The shore to which their shivered sail shall never stretch again.

Then the mortal coldness of the soul like death itself comes down;
It cannot feel for others' woes, it dare not dream its own;
That heavy chill has frozen o'er the fountain of our tears,
And though the eye may sparkle still, 'tis where the ice appears.

Though wit may flash from fluent lips, and mirth distract the breast,
Through midnight hours that yield no more their former hope of rest;
'Tis but as ivy leaves around the ruined turret wreath,
All green and wildly fresh without, but worn and gray beneath.

Oh, could I feel as I have felt—or be what I have been,
Or weep as I could once have wept o'er many a vanished scene;
As springs in deserts found seem sweet, all brackish though they be,
So, midst the withered waste of life, those tears would flow to me.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD

CHEAP EXCERSIONS

TO THE

St. Louis World's Fair

EVERY WEDNESDAY IN

AUGUST, SEPTEMBER and OCTOBER.

Only $14.50 Round Trip from OAKLAND.

Tickets will be good going in coaches only on Specified Trains.

Returning, tickets will be good in coaches only on all regular trains leaving St. Louis not later than ten days, including date of sale.

Call on Ticket Agent for time of train and full information.

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH PENNYROYAL PILLS

Beware of Counterfeits. Refuse all Substitutes.

Safe. Always reliable. **Ladies,** ask Druggist for **CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH** in **Red** and **Gold** metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. **Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations.** Buy of your Druggist, or send **4c.** in stamps for **Particulars, Testimonials** and **"Relief for Ladies,"** *in letter,* by **return Mail. 10,000** Testimonials. Sold by all Druggists.

CHICHESTER CHEMICAL CO.
2100 Madison Square, PHILA., PA.
Mention this paper.

COAL.

I am prepared to furnish and deliver to the citizens of Oakland, an excellent quality of

Bituminous Coal,

mined from my mine west of town.

Consumers are well pleased with the Heating Qualities of the product.

Orders left at the store of Thomas Little will be promptly filled.

E. Z. TOWER.

The Man Who Makes A STUDY OF HIS APPEARANCE

Is the man who best appreciates the detail of the tailoring we turn out. The workmanship passes without a question, the fit is naturally a matter of course, but the shape we mould into the garments give them a character that finishes them off and makes the satisfaction of the owner complete.

All this is a bid for your next tailoring order. We know we can make you the best clothes you ever wore. We want you to know it. That order is the best and only sure way to settle the question.

JAMES BROCK,
Dixon Building.
Oakland, Maryland.

THE

SECOND NATIONAL BANK

of CUMBERLAND, MD

Designated United States Depository

SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS.
BOXES FREE TO CUSTOMERS.

This Bank Pays Three Per Cent. Interest on Time Deposits.

Capital	$100,000
Surplus and Other Undivided Profits	250,000
Liability of Shareholders	100,000
Additional Security to Depositors	$450,000

LLOYD LOWNDES, President.
D. ANNAN, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

Lloyd Lowndes, James Clark, R. R. Henderson, O. C. Gephart, L. M. Shepherd, J. Philip Roman, M. L. Fesenmeyer.

Baltimore & Ohio R. R.

The "Nation's Highway" and "SHORTEST ROUTE"

TO THE

World's Fair, ST. LOUIS.

Three Through Trains Daily,

Vestibuled Throughout With Pullman Sleeping Cars, Observation Cars and Dining Cars VIA CINCINNATI.

Season, Sixty-Day and Fifteen-Day

Excursion Tickets ON SALE.

Cheap Coach Excursions

Every Tuesday in June AT

Very Low Rates.

Ask ticket agents for Descriptive World's Fair folder, boarding house and hotel booklet, guide maps and full information.

DEER PARK JOTTINGS.

Again we are in our sanctum after a few weeks of silence owing to sickness and some official duties, scribbling to the readers of THE REPUBLICAN, noping the editor will pardon the silence and remember sickness comes to all of us sooner or later.

We were pleased to meet and greet our old friend of years past, Mr. Lloyd H. McRobie, of North Glade, and found him the same warm hearted friend as of old. Old Father Time has dealt kindly with him, for he looks as youthful as he did twenty years ago. In the language of Rip Van Winkle, "I hope he may live long and prosper."

Mr. and Mrs. Menke, of near Kurtz chapel, south of Deer Park, spent Sabbath with friends and attended both the Lutheran and Baptist services, listening to our good pastor, Rev. Manges in the morning, and the talented young Georgian, Rev. Faust at night.

Our young friend Charles A. Jones is on his wheel meandering through the mountains and hills of Garrett and Fayette county, Pennsylvania, to the home of his grandmother near Uniontown, Pa. We wish our friend pleasure in his much needed recreation after his close application to studies and more recent care of a sick brother, and we are glad to say, his brother Ray is recovering rapidly.

Our friend and close neighbor, the venerable Rev. Wm. E. George is in feeble health at this writing. Although in his 84th year, when feeling well is as lively as a boy and happy all day long, and now as we write on this 2d day of August at 5:30 a. m., we miss hearing him singing his favorite hymns; and we pause and think will we again hear this God-fearing, grand old man, sit on his porch (opposite our sanctum) and sing with the birds at 5 o'clock in the mornings. We hope he may be spared many years, but if not, we feel assured he will sing with the Angelic Hosts in a fairer Land than this.

Mr. Wm. B. Miller contractor and builder of this place, has just finished the "Swiss Cottage," of Mr. Walter Engle and in justice to Mr. Miller must say that he has proven himself a workman "that need not be ashamed," and has turned over the key to the owner with proud assurance that he has finished up complete in all of the appointments of this cottage a first-class job—far in advance of the contract, and we feel assured will stand as a monument to Mr. Miller's workmanship.

Our genial real estate dealer, Mr. Clary, has made some land sales the past few days, and been negotiating, with every prospect of success the sale of some valuable town property. He sold to Mr. John R. Male a valuable farm some two miles north of town and a lot and two houses in town to Mr. Wayne; and with every prospect of another sale of a house and lot in Speicher's addition to Deer Park. Dr. J. W. Laughlin having placed all of his property including a farm near "Upland," in the hands of this trusted and energetic real estate agent we wish him abundent success and if the Democratic headquarters comes to the old summer home of the candidate for Vice President we feel sure our little town will take on a boom such as it never has had and in this connection surrounded as we are with land monopolies we look to our worthy Mayor to place on the market valuable lots and sites for villas and suburban homes of which he is the owner and thus show a public spiritedness that will add so much to the prosperity of our people.

Mr. Editor, I feel you will again give me space to mention some familiar scenes. In a ramble with my friend, the efficent manager of the Altamont Springs Farm, Mr. W. H. Chadderton, the sight that met my gaze on every side was like that which I loved to look upon in the beautiful Shenendoah Valley of Virginia, and that of the South Branch Valley of West Va., in the years that have passed. I find that Col. George Truesdell, who is now in Dresden, Germany, will have his heart gladdened to know what flourishing crops are growing on the Heights by virtue of his systematic and up to date farming. As we walked over this magnificant farm I found Mr. Chadderton harvesting over three hundred acres of clover, all new land cleared the past winter, and finer clover never grew out of the ground; also over six acres of new timothy meadow, reaching up to your chin; four acres of rye, ten acres of oats, ten acres of potatoes, five acres of cabbage, seven acres of turnips, twenty acres of cow peas (this for fertilizer to plow under), two acres alfafa six acres corn, eight acres rape, beside one of the finest gardens in Garrett county even eclipsing J. Swan Frick's famous garden that has been the admiration of so many when the gallant General Vic Baughman loved to gaze on his visits to Hunting Ridge,—in reminder of his own beautiful home and garden in Frederick County. But I degress, all these products will be fed on the farm besides many tons of grain, as Mr. Chadderton informed me. He purchases cracked corn, wheat bran and oil cake in five ton lots. The force of employes that it requires to work this farm in all the varied branches is sixteen men, four boys and four teams. There is also 25 acres of land just cleared this spring, some in buckwheat and is looking fine and the aroma of the honey that is wafted on the breeze makes you feel (as you look at the fine Jersey) you are in the land of "Milk and Honey." The force of employes above does not include the shepherd Gallant Hugh. Besides all this the manager has some time since harvested six acres of crimson clover, and the field is now sown in rape which gives two large crops this year. It would be an incentive for some of our Garrett county farmers to visit this model farm, and be assured that evey kindness and courtesy will be shown by God's noble men, Messers. Chadderton, manager, and Mr. Hugh Chadderton, shepherd, the *Highland Chief* of this mountain top, the trusted one who will take several car loads of his best herd to Ohio state fair on the 26th of this month and from there back to Wheeling to the West Va., State fair and then in two weeks come home and start with his famous herd the Registered Rambouillett sheep (the finest in the world) to the Worlds Fair at St. Louis. Col. Truesdell as stated, is in Europe with a sick wife and the trusted Hugh will be chief Mogul and we bespeak for him many worthy prizes for the Colonel on his return before the autumn breezes fan the Mountain Peak.

Our sympathies go out to Mr. Nugent, of Friendsville, in his sad bereavment in the death of his bright baby child, which was laid to rest beside its young mother who died but a few months ago and rests in our little cemetery among eelatives that have gone before, leaving a devoted husband and father; with but one child, a small girl of six or seven summers to console him in his sad loss. But let him be consoled. This little jewel is gone to join her mother and be a star that will guide him and the one that is left to a better land than this.

Mrs. John Bartley, of Bayard, W. Va., is visiting her sister, Mrs. Etta Lashorn on Church street. On Saturday after her arrival her youngest daughter was taken ill. Being in delicate health, the ride across the country from Bayard was too fatiguing. Her life was despaired of on Sunday and her father and brother Frank, of Cumberland were telegraphed for. She rallied from the spasm on Monday and at this writing hopes are entertained for her recovery. Mrs. Bartley is a sister of the Thrasher brothers of this place, one of whom is our efficient postmaster.

Mr. John Felty, Jr., accompanied by his wife and daughter, the petite Miss Miriam, and Miss Nellie Hoye, of your city, paid relatives a visit on Sunday and as usual Miriam was the center of attraction. Miss Nellie remained and will spend some weeks among associations of her childhood days, where she is pleasantly remembered by many true friends in the years that have passed and where relatives and friends open wide their hearts and homes to this orphaned child, bereft of father and mother just as she was budding into young womanhood. But let her remember devoted as she was to her invalid mother she has, and will ever in God's providence be cared for by those who love her as their own.

Mr. Editor other thoughts flit and flash through memory's storehouse but I can't intrude on your space farther. And as I am reliably informed that your paper is crossing the blue Atlantic to a friend on a foreign shore, I hope the scratch I contribute will not be criticised by readers either in France, Germany or Switzerland.

With best wishes I sign my nondeplume and say

MORE ANON.

BLOOMINGTON.

Mr. John Rowland formerly a well known resident of this place, now of Arden, West Va., will move his family and take up his residence at Westernport, Md.

Commissioner Stump and Mr. Russell Miller of this place, are engaged at present in painting a new county bridge near Oakland.

Work at the mines in this vicinity still continues slack, with no prospect of a revival until after Parker, Davis & Co. are annihilated and Teddy for the second time made master of the situation.

Mr. Thos. Berisford, a well known preacher and for many years past a prominent and influential business man of Piedmont, died at his home in that city on last Sunday night. His business in the future will be conducted by his two sons Mr. William and Thos. Berisford.

Miss Alice Lakel, of Pittsburg, accompanied by her cousin Miss Florence Reed, of Cumberland, spent Sunday and part of last week with relatives in this place.

The retirement of Mr. John Green from the management of the Highlanders and the reorganization of the team with the addition of new players and plenty of good substantial backing has very materially increased the interest in the club and added much to the strength of the nine.

Mr. William Mickey train master for the W. Va. C. & P. R. R. at the West Va. Junction, accompanied by Lisson, has been doing the St Louis exposition for the past ten days. During his absence Mr. Alfred Brown, is a charge.

Sixty cases of typhoid fever are reported at Mount Savage due to contaminated water supply. The new county road from Crabtree to Bloomington is about completed and will in a few days be ready for travel.

Mr. Henry Paugh, of near Frankville was in town Saturday and disposed of a wagon load of produce at a good figure.

Mrs. Kemp, widow of the late E. Kemp and mother of Dr. H. M. Kemp, lies sick at her home in this place and is in a very critical condition Her illness dates back to the week before Christmas, when she suffered a stroke of paralysis from which she has never fully recovered.

Efforts for a second time are being made to start another saloon in town.

Mr. Charles Brendlin, Jr., while wrestling with a companion last Saturday evening was thrown and sustained a dislocation of the left elbow.

The bridge over the Potomac river between Bloomington and Buxton Dump to be built conjointly by the counties of Garrett and Mineral, W. Va., is reported as an assured fact and will be in course of constuction in the next few weeks.

The intensely hot weather of Monday was broken by a terrific storm late in the afternoon. It was reported in the evening that Cumberland had been visited by a terrible cyclone attended by a great loss of life and destruction of valuable property and that the storm was traveling westward in our direction. We prepared ourselves externally and internally and when a dark cloud appeared on the eastern horizon about 7 p. m., we commenced to wonder what would become of us eternally if things turned out half as bad as reported. Fortunately, however the fury of the storm had been appeased when it reached this vicinity and outside of a few broken down corn stalks and muddy streets and roads, no damage was inflicted.

Senator Ravenscroft Recovering.

The many friends of ex-Senator Ravenscroft, of Accident, who was stricken with typhoid fever while in the discharge of his duties as Suvreyor of the Port at Baltimore, several weeks ago, will be glad to learn that he is rapidly recovering, being able to sit up several hours each day. Immediately after he was taken ill Senator Ravenscroft was taken to the Maryland General Hospital in Baltimore where he was treated.

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad

TO THE

WORLD'S FAIR.

VERY LOW RATES.

Various forms of excursion tickets to St. Louis via Baltimore & Ohio Railroal now on sale from Oakland as follows:

SEASON TICKETS, good to return until December 15, 1904, to be sold daily at rate of $28.80 round trip.

SIXTY DAY Excursion Tickets, final limit not later thsn December 15, 1904, to be sold daily at rate of $23.95 round trip.

FIFTEEN DAY Excursion Tickets, to be sold daily at rate of $19.95 round trip.

VARIABLE ROUTE EXCURSION TICKETS, either season or sixty day, will be sold going via one direct route and returning via another direct route, full information concerning which can be obtained from Ticket Agent.

STOP-OVERS not exceeding ten days at each point will be allowed at Washington, Deer Park, Mountain Lake Park, Oakland, Mitchell, Ind. (for French Lick and West Baden Springs), Cincinnati and Chicago within return limit, upon notice to conductor and deposit of ticket with Depot Ticket Agent immediately upon arrival.

STOP-OVERS not exceeding ten days will be allowed at St. Louis on all one-way (except Colonists' Tickets to the Pacific Coast) and round-trip tickets reading to points beyond St. Louis, upon deposit of ticket with Validating Agent and payment of fee of $1.00.

Three Solid Vestibuled trains are run daily from New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington via Parkersburg and Cincinnati to St. Louis.

Three Solid Vestibuled trains are run daily from Pittsburg, Wheeling and Columbus via Cincinnati to St. Louis.

Magnigcent coaches, sleeping cars, observation cars and unexcelled dining car service.

For illustrated folder, time table and full information, call at Ticket Office Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. tf.

M. C. HINEBAUGH, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
OAKLAND, MD.

Office and residence, Alder St., east of post office.

Wanted No Perquisites.

Richard Cobden was a striking illustration of a man who refused to take from his government perquisites that might well have been his.

When Cobden went to Paris in 1859 to negotiate the commercial treaty with France the government hired for him an elegant mansion. During the negotiations he lived in state, with carriages at his disposal.

The moment the treaty was signed at the Quai d'Orsay Cobden regarded his errand and his services as ended. He returned to his official headquarters and wrote to the Anglo-Parisian banker with whom a credit had been opened for him that the treaty had been signed, and his account with her majesty's government should be closed immediately.

He sent the letter, called a cab and drove, with his trunk, from his mansion to a hotel, where he slept that night as a private citizen in a room "two pair back."

Why a Boiled Lobster Is Red.

In all crustaceans, as indeed in almost everything in nature, there is a certain per cent of iron. Upon boiling the lobster is oxidized. The effect is largely due also to the percentage of muriatic acid which exists naturally in the shell. The chemical change which takes place here is almost similar to that which occurs in the burning of a brick. In boiling a lobster its coat ceases to be a living substance, and to a certain extent it takes a new character.

It is as a brick would be after burning. This effect can also be produced by the sun, but necessarily not so rapid, as the heat of that luminary, although more intense, is not concentrated sufficiently to produce the result. The sun also exercises a bleaching influence which consumes the oxide almost as fast as it is formed, leaving the shell white or nearly pure lime.

A Poor Dancer.

She—Let's walk a little while.

He—Funny all the girls I've danced with tonight seem to be so very fond of walking.—Chicago American.

Not "Busted."

Bill—I hear Willie had his picture taken in his automobile.

Jill—Is that so? Was it a bust picture?

"No; they hadn't started up the motor yet."—Yonkers Statesman.

Flow of Blood Stopped by Music.

Perhaps the strangest use to which music can be put is to stop the flow of blood from a wound. An army doctor noticed that when a wounded soldier was taken to within an easy hearing distance to music hemorrhage was greatly reduced or stopped. Neither he nor others who confirmed his observations, could understand how this phenomenon was brought about, but it is now believed that the vibration of the air produced by the music causes the patient to become faint, in which case the action of the heart is so considerably lessen that the overflow of blood is reduced.

ROAD PETITION.

Notice is hereby given that thirty days after the first insertion of this notice in one of the county papers of Garrett county, application will be made by the undersigned to the County Commissioners of said Garrett county for the appointment of viewers to view and lay out a public county road beginning at or near Forty Water Station on the B. & O. R. R., in District No. 1, and running thence through the lands of Thomas Nines, C. H. Sweitzer, Levi Sweitzer, Frank Sweitzer, Jerry Sweitzer, Simon Sweitzer and others, and to intersect the County road leading from Swanton to Beckman at or near the top of the hill near the place of J. D. Ashenfelter, a distance of about one mile.

CHAS. H. SWEITZER,
A. F. SWEITZER, SR.,
C. E. SWEITZER,
BENJAMIN SWEITZER, JR.

Proposals for Building Sidewalks

Sealed proposals will be received by the Mayor and Town Council of Oakland, Maryland, for the erection of a sidewalk fronting the opera house block in Oakland, beginning at the corner of Green and Second streets and ending at the north property line of H. Lauer and extending from the property line along said block to the wood curbing.

Proposals will also be received for the erection of a walk from Second street to Railroad street walk.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the store of D. E. Bolden & Co., Second street, Oakland.

Proposals must be on file with the clerk of said Mayor and Council not later than six o'clock August 15th, 1904, and endorsed on the back "Proposal for erecting sidewalks."

By order of the Mayor and Council of Oakland.

J. C. DUNHAM, Clerk.

JOHN W. ASH,

Plumbing, Gas Fitting, Steam and Hot Water Heating.

Center Street,
Keyser, W. Va.

PHONE 62.

The Keyser Preparatory Branch

OF THE WEST VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY.

Next Term Begins Sept. 14, 1904.

Classical and Engineering Preparatory Courses for Students intending to enter College.

A Commercial Department in which Students are thoroughly fitted to fill responsible positions. A special Course for Teachers of Commercial Branches.

Special instruction for public School Teachers.

Instruction in Music.

A Splendid New Building Provided by the State.

A Beautiful Location. Healthful Surroundings. Enthusiastic Teachers.

Free Tuition to West Virginia Students in all courses except Music.

No Tuition in Commercial Department.

Small Tuition charged Students from other States.

Library, Literary Societies, Gymnasium, Athletic Teams.

Accommodations for Students at moderate cost. Open to both sexes.

For free catalogue of the school and announcement of the Commercial Department, address the Principal.

L. L. FRIEND,
Keyser, W. Va.

The Maryland Agricultural College

COLLEGE PARK, MARYLAND.

MARYLAND'S SCHOOL OF TECHNOLOGY.
THREE COURCES OF INSTRUCTION.
AGRICULTURAL. MECHANICAL. SCIENTIFIC.

Each Department supplied with the most modern and approved apparatus. Practical work emphasized in all Departments. Graduates qualified to enter at once upon life's work. Boarding Department supplied with all modern improvements: bath-rooms, closets, steam heat and gas.

New buildings with every modern improvement, and old buildings thoroughly renovated by opening of first session. Tuition, Books, Heat, Light, Washing, Board and Medical Attendance, with annual deposit, ($150) one hundred and fifty nine dollars, for scholastic year. Daily visit by physician to College. Catalog giving full particulars sent on application. Attention is called to the Short Course of ten weeks in Agriculture. Write for particulars.

Term Commences, Thursday, September, 15.

Early application necessary for admittance.

R. W. SILVESTER, President,
College Park, Maryland.

The Maryland School for the Deaf,

37TH SESSION,

Reopens September 14th, 1904.

Non-Sectarian. For the deaf and dumb and those whose hearing is too defective for attendance on public school. Speech and lip-reading taught, as well as grammar school and academic studies.

Location very healthful. Board and Tuition free to residents of Maryland.

Apply to
CHAS. W. ELY, Principal,
Frederick, Md.

ONLY $4.00 TO WASHINGTON AND RETURN,

ONLY $4.00 TO BALTIMORE AND RETURN,

Saturday Night, August 20th, via BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD,

Special train will leave OAKLAND at 12.00 night, affording an opportunity to spend all day Sunday among the attractions of either the Capital or Monumental City.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R. CO.

TO THE

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS BIENNIAL ENCAMPMENT,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

VERY LOW RATES

For the Round Trip.

TICKETS ON SALE August 12, 13, 14, 15,

good returning leaving Louisville not later than August 31st, 1904.

Stop-overs allowed at specified points in each direction.

Get details from Ticket Agent.

Notice To Tax Payers.

OAKLAND, Md., June 21, 1904.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, either in person or by deputy, will be in each of the Election Districts in Garret county, Maryland, to collect and receive taxes at the time and place following:

July 11, McHenry, 9 to 12 a. m.
July 11, Sang Run, Cuppett & Lytle's store, 1 to 5 p. m.
July 12, Hoyes, W. A. Smith's, 9 a. m. to 3 p. m.
July 12, Elder, S. F. Cuppett's, 4 to 6 p. m.
July 13, Friendsville, Crawford Hotel.
July 14, Selbysport, R. R. Liston's store.
July 15, Accident, J. L. Englehart's store.
July 16, Cove, Joel Diehl's store, 9 a. m. to 3 p. m.
July 16, Keyser, Harry Leatham's store, 4 to 6 p. m.
July 18, Grantsville, Livengood Hotel.
July 19, Thomas H. Layman's residence.
July 20, Finzell, Postoffice.
July 21, Avilton, R. E. Garlitz's store.
July 22, Merrill, Postoffice.
July 23, New Germany, C. J. Otto's residence.
July 25, Jennings Hotel.
July 26, Bittinger, C. E. Ellithorp's store.
July 27, Office at Oakland.
July 28, Hutton, Carney and Pendergast's store.
July 29, Crellin, Company Store.
July 30, Red House, Postoffice.
August 1, Swanton, C. S. May's store.
August 2, Beckman, Postoffice.
August 3, Bond.
August 4, Gorman, Mrs. Browning's.
August 5, Kitzmillersville, J. H. Ratter's Store.
August 6, James Wilson's residence.
August 8, Bloomington, Moody's Store.
August 9, Deer Park, S. P. Specht's store.
August 10, Kearney, Postoffice.

Please bring your tax bill.

By an Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed at the January session, 1900, being Chapter 596, Section 45, it is provided that all county taxes shall be due and payable on the first day of September next succeeding the date of levy thereof; and on all county taxes paid on or before the said first day of September a discount of three per cent shall be allowed; and after the first day of January all taxes shall bear interest at the rate of six per cent, per annum until paid. The treasurer shall take the discount from and charge interest on the tax bills for county purposes regularly in the manner aforesaid and shall note the same upon books and upon the receipt given for taxes so paid, but the discount allowed on county taxes by this section shall not be made to any person or corporate institution unless the whole amount of State and county taxes due by such person or corporate institution for the current year be paid when the same is made.

E. A. WEIMER,
Treasurer of Garrett County, Md.

L. E. HANSON,
Mountain Lake Park, - - Maryland

PLUMBING, GAS FITTING,

Steam and Hot Water Heating.

ESTIMATES FURNISHED.

All work done at reasonable prices.

THE REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME 28. OAKLAND, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, AUGUST 11, 1904. NUMBER 23

OFFUTT'S.

HOUR SALE.

For One Week Only,

Commencing Monday, Aug. 1st.

MONDAY, from 2 to 4 o'clock—Silk Coats and Corset Jackets for $3.90. Same as we sold at $5.50

TUESDAY, 10 to 12—100 pairs King Quality Shoes, all styles. The $3.50 ones for $2.90.

WEDNESDAY, from 7.30 to 9.00 p. m.—500 yards Dress Ginghams, 12½, 10 and 9 cents, for 6c. yard.

THURSDAY—Men's Straw Hats one-half price.

FRIDAY, 10.00 to 11.00—Lion Coffee 10c. per pound, for 5 papers only.

SATURDAY, from 2.00 p. m. to 4.00 p. m.—100 yds. Calico at 4c. per yard.

AT OFFUTT'S.

BISHOP POTTER ROASTED.

Col. George W. Bain, of Kentucky, Pays His Respects to the Divine.

In his sermon delivered Sunday morning to the Chautauqua audience at Mountain Lake Park, Col. George W. Bain, the noted temperence lecturer and brilliant talker, took as his text "Render Unto Cæsar that Which is Cæsar's and Unto God that Which is God's". During the course of his remarks, which were of a high standard, he naturally drifted upon the subject of the liquor traffic and the spectacle presented by Bishop Potter who officiated at the opening of the sub-way saloon in New York a few days ago. Holding Bishop Potter up before his audience as a man who should know better than to participate in such an affair Mr. Bain said in part:

"It is no new thing to try to elevate the liquor tarffic or to draw its fangs so far as possible by removing it from the field of private profit. The so-called Gothenburg ssytem and other systems involving a monopoly by the State have familiarized us with the idea of reducing drunkenness by striking at the treating habit and discouraging promiscuous tipping over a bar, The new model saloon in New York, however, which has been opened under Bishop Potter's patronage, seems to be a copy of the Earl Gray inns in England.

"Left solely to the selfish commercial exploitation of the ordinary saloonkeeping class, the public drinking-place for the masses easily becomes what it has long been known to be—a nursery of crime and social depravity. The State places more or less restrictions around it with the object of maintainidg order and diminishing drunkenness, but the question arises whether the saloon should be left entirely to the mercy of the commercial instincts of men who aim to get rich out of it Granted that in such a city as New York the saloon is a fixture, in our time at least, ought the best elements of society abandon [illegible] people, who have no concern for the betterment of society as a whole? This is the question it is probable that has troubled Bishop Potter and citizens of his way of thinking."

Estray Notice.

There came to my place sometime in May a small pig. Owner will please come forward pay all costs and damages and take the animal away. prove property,

MRS. ELIZA FUNDENBERG,
Deer Park, Md.

Subscribe for THE REPUBLICAN.

REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN CLUB.

Call for Meeting to Form Such Organization Friday Night.

The Republican voters, both young and old, of Garrett county are cordially invited to attend a meeting to be held in the opera house on Friday night for the purpose of forming a Republican Campaign Club of Garrett county.

Voters from all sections of the county are invited to attend and assist in the organization of the club.

The campaign is now well under way and it is incumbent upon all party workers to assist in every way possible to further the interests of the great Republican party.

EXCURSIONISTS MADE IT WARM

For a Coterie of Three Shell Game Artists on Cumberland Train Sunday.

According to a report of the occurrence given by an eye-witness, parties on the excursion train from this city to Cumberland last Sunday morning, made it mighty hot for a coterie of three-shell gamblers who had boarded the train with a view to fleecing the excursionists. The artists worked their game in the cars when the conductor, brakemen and guards were not on the lookout, and when the train arrived at Altamont a slight freight wreck held the excursion train a short while, and the shell-men immediately opened business on the embankment along the railroad track. Of course, a good sized crowd was at once attracted and the shell artists had lifted nearly half a hundred plunks from the jeans of the male passengers when a strapping big fellow walked up, laid down his seven dollars on a guess and of course when the shell was lifted the ball was under the other one. The loser didn't wait to bandy words but instantaneously his fist shot through the air and caught the manipulator of the shells a two-bagger under the ear, and he followed it up with several home-run punches that put the umpire of the shells out of the game in a hurry. Two or three "capper" assistants of the shell-artist, hurried to his aid, but as they stepped up they received like treatment from the hands of the big man, and in about a pair of minutes the whole coterie of gamblers were badly used up. When the train started a short time later the passengers who had lost their "mon" to the shell artists wouldn't let them get aboard and despite of the efforts of the conductor and train force the party was left along side the track to practice its wiles on the natives who should by chance be enjoying a stroll down the grade.

ENTHUSIASTIC CROWD GREETED SEN. DAVIS

Vice Presidential Nominee Spoke to About 2500 at Mountain Lake Tuesday.

INTRODUCED CAPT. R. P. HOBSON

Who Lectured on the "Mighty Mission of America." Mr. Davis Showered With Many Beautiful Flowers and Much Affected at the Reception.

Tuesday afternoon ex-Senator Henry Gassaway Davis, of Elkins, West Va., Democratic candidate for Vice President, was the centre of attraction to the crowd estimated at twenty-five hundred who gathered at Mountain Lake Park for the purpose of seeing him and hearing him introduce to the assemblage in the Auditorium Capt. Richmond Pearson Hobson, who delivered an address on the "Mighty Mission of America."

Mr. Davis was the guest Monday night of Col. John T. McGraw at Deer Park, who now owns the Davis home at that place, and was driven to the Park in Mr. McGraw's carriage.

In making the address introducing Mr. Davis, Superintendent Davidson of the Chautauqua, stated that it was not in the interest of any political party that Mr. Davis appeared upon the platform, but "we honor one of us; one who laid out Deer Park, who has won the regard and esteem of all for his many benevolent traits and as a magnificent Christian gentleman."

Mr. Davis upon approaching the front of the platform was greeted with the Chautauqua salute and almost overwhelmed with hundreds of the most magnificent flowers from the Weber gardens. The outburst was so sudden and enthusiastic that the speaker was unable to proceed with his remarks for several minutes. In the meantime three lusty cheers were given him by the audience, being led by Capt. Hobson. While the crowd present was not in accord with the political creed represented by Mr. Davis, but he being a resident of the county for so many years and being so well known by hundreds present, it seemed proper that he should be thus honored.

Mr. Davis was very much affected with the reception given him and his remarks, given in full below, eschewed politics. Mr. Davis said:

"I can't help wiping my eyes. This is my old home and I have seen many familiar faces here to-day. I think my stay of fifteen or twenty years on the mountains has helped to prolong my life and keep my health. This Association is working great good all over this great land and I am glad to see that the people are becoming educated. Education and religion are the principles that underlie good citizenship. The great Creator said 'let there be light, and there was light.' Religion and education are a part of this light. All should give special attention to them for wherever they are found they lead on to good. Did you ever think of the uneducated. Think of the African, Hottentot and other nations where they live from hand to mouth. We hope to give them eventually both religion and learning. We have advanced further in spreading to the world education and religion than any other nation. To the teachers and educators I say go on with your good work; it will bring good results. I did not come before you to make a speech but to say only a few words of encouragement, and I thank you."

Mr. Davis then introduced Capt. Hobson who spoke for two hours to his interested listeners. During his address Capt. Hobson's patriotism was as apparent to his auditors as his eloquence and graphic presentation of thought and deduction.

Not only does Capt. Hobson place the United States as foremost in the council of nations, but credits the destiny of the world with being under the espionage of our republic. He declares that our commercial supremacy is recognized by the world, that our government typifies liberty in the most exalted sense, that our measure of happiness and contentment is without parallel, and that our progress in the path of Christian civilization has been more pronounced within the past seventy-five years than in the previous fifteen centuries.

Capt. Hobson declared that the United States would eventually possess the power and influence to found an era of universal peace and brotherhood, when the vast standing armies of Europe would be disbanded, and arbitration would succeed war as the international agent of settlement. The magnanimous course pursued by the United States in dealing with other nations has had an incalculably beneficial effect in promoting peace.

During the course of his discourse occasional reference was made to the late Spanish war, notably the naval engagement at Santiago, but there was no mention of the valorous achievment of the speaker himself in sinking the Merrimac, his subsequent capture by the enemy and incarceration in the prison at Morro Castle. His observations, drawn from an eighteen years service in the navy, during which he visited all the civilized countries of the world, and being a careful and comparative student of events and conditions, were most entertainingly presented and his audience pleased beyond expression.

William Francis Durst.

William Francis Durst died suddenly at his home in New Germany, in this county, on the 28th day of July, 1904, of heart failure, of which he had been a sufferer for some years. His age was 45 years and something over. He leaves a widow, Alice Durst, and six living children. She was a daughter of Mr. John Bancord, of New Germany, one of Garrett county's most esteemed citizens. She and her worthy children are sharing the sympathy of the whole community.

The deceased was the youngest child of William Durst, who died near the birth time of the son mentioned William was a son of Daniel Durst, and he a son of old John Durst, and the latter a son of Casper Durst, the remote ancestor of the whole Durst race of the county, with an exception or two, the most numerous of the county. It now reaches down to the seventh generation.

The subject of this little tribute lived all his life at or near the New Germany settlement. Was a most excellent citizen in all the relations of a good life, honest, reliable, industrious and faithful. A good and kind husband to a worthy wife. An excellent parent in everyway which is shown by his six worthy children. He was a strict and faithful member of the M. E. Church and one of its chief workers. His remains were tenderly intered at the New Germany church cemetery. The attendance at the funeral was the largest remembered for years. This was an indication, and indeed, proof of the high esteem in which he was held by the many who know him. He will be much missed, not only by near friends, but by the whole community of which he was long a worthy and useful member.

NEIGHBOR.

New Germany, August 5, 1904.

Mrs. Mary Ann Drane.

Mary Ann Drane, widow of the late Mariene Drane, of near McHenry, departed this life on July 11th, 1904, of diseases incident to old age. The deceased was a daughter of William Chambers and resided near Oakland more than seventy-five years ago where her father operated the old Shaffer carding mill and was one of the founders of the M. E. Sunday school, the seventy-fifth anniversary of which was only recently celebrated.

Mrs. Drane was one of the original scholars of the school, having been converted and joined the church while residing here with her parents. She was married on October 26th, 1848, her husband preceding her to the grave many years ago. She was the mother of four daughters and one son, two daughters, Misses Mary and Belle and William R., the son, surviving her, they residing near McHenry with whom the deceased made her home. Mrs. Drane, a number of years ago, changed her church relation, joining the United Brethren congregation at McHenry.

Her funeral was conducted on July 13th, ay Rev. J. E. Johnson, her pastor, at McHenry. The interment was made in the cemetery. Mrs. Drane's age eighty-three years.

Witzenbacher Not a Candidate.

Former Judge William J. Witzenbacher, of Hagerstown, who has been urged by the Democrats of the Sixth district to take the nomination for Congress, states that he was not an aspirant for the nomination, and that his personal engagements preclude him at this time from considering the matter whatever.

Call for Your Letters

Mrs. Sallie Bowser, Mrs. J. L. Johnston, Mrs. John H. Young, Miss Laura Fetz, Miss Bertha Smith, Mr. John L. McGarvey, N. B. Herr, Dominic J. Mattingly.

Think It Over.

"Uneda" a Pair of Shoes; I Need the Money.

A fair exchange is no robbery. If your are not satisfied I am never short. Having been in the shoe business all my life I am familiar with every line handled in the country, and in my honest judgment I have selected from these lines the very best shoes manufactured in America to-day: **Walk-Over, Dorothy Dodd, Budd's Baby Shoe, the Drew line of Misses and Children's wear.**

We are carrying an Up-to-Date line of Gent's Furnishings. If you need a suit of clothes call and see me. I will give you a Tailor-made suit at the same price you pay for a "hand-me-down," and guarantee a perfect fit.

I Am the Head-to-Foot Outfitter.

Are you going to St. Louis; if so, call and get a suit case or steamer trunk. You will be surprised at the good quality and low prices.

Before you purchase anywhere else it will pay you to drop in the NEW STORE in the NEW BANK BUILDING and see my NEW STOCK.

ONE PRICE TO EVERYBOBY.

H. L. DAUGHERTY.

H. C. SINCELL & CO.

Great Bargains at Sincell's.

We Want You to See Them.

"Vast" begins to describe them—but doesn't even suggest the variety—the quality—value so conspicuously present in them all.

You must simply see them for yourself to realize the size and magnificence of our shirt waists which we are offering at 98 cents. They are winners and we have about ten dozens, all sizes, from 32 to 44. We invite you to call and look at them whether you care to buy or not.

Our Clotning Department,

In the careful choice of our selection lies much of its value to the buyer.

Constant touch with the centers of manufactnre and a carefully gleamed knowledge of what Fashion demands—these little things make our stocks strong.

The choicest line we have ever had to offer in Clothing we have now on display at prices astonishingly low. The prices in the ready-mades run from **$4.50 to $18.00**; made-to-measure **$15 to $50**

Come and See for Yourself.

The very newest styles in

Women's Tailor-Made Suits

One-Third Off.

We must close up our stock and offer

Great Bargains

To the Public.

H. C. SINCELL & CO.

ELECTRIC PLANT AT THE PARK

Badly Damaged by Some Unknown Miscreant Tuesday Afternoon.

The electric lighting plant which furnishes light to the Auditorium, streets, business houses and dwellings at the Park, was damaged to such an extent Tuesday afternoon by some unknown miscreant that as a result the machinery could not be operated that evening nor last night, with the probabilities that it will be several days before the necessary repairs can be made and the current again turned on.

Those in charge of the power house declare that the wires entering the armiture had been severed and when the dynamo was started Tuesday evening a short circuit occured which completely burned out the machine, rendering it useless. Another report is in circulation that a nail or some other metal had been inserted in the dynamo and caused the damage.

Miss Ona Chapman, of Huntington, West Va., is in Oakland visiting Miss Gertrude Scott.

HIS LEG CUT OFF.

Oscar Sanner, Attempting to Board a Train Saturday, Met With Serious Accident.

Oscar Sanner, of Cumberland, who until a few weeks ago was employed as a brakeman on the Pittsburg Division of the Baltimore and Ohio Ralroad, when he came to Oakland accompanied by his wife and two children, met with a very serious accident near the station here last Friday afternoon about six o'clook, by attempting to board a west bound freight train, when he missed his footing and fell under the wheels of a car composing the train, which passed over his leg below the knee, producing such injuries as so necessitate the amputation of the leg near the knee. The operation was performed at the McComas Sanitarium by Drs. McComas and Legge, where Mr. Sanner is still an imate and doing as well as can be expected.

He is a son of Prof. R. R. Sanner well known throughout Garrett county and portions of Pennsylvania as an educator of more than ordinary ability.

THE REPUBLICAN.

BENJ. H. SINCELL, Editor and Proprietor

JUDGE PARKER, KNOWN AND UNKNOWN

The country has learned something of Judge Parker, but it has much more yet to learn. Until his nomination for President he was practically an unknown quantity. He was chief judge of the Appellate Court of New York, a clean man, a good citizen, an agreeable friend, a jurist of respectable attainments. But what was really known of him as a fit leader to guide the affairs of this great Republic more than of a thousand other men on the edge of public life?

What were his views and prepossessions on the public questions of the day? Was he a man who would simply tread his party pathway or would he exercise independent judgment? What kind of counsellors would he call about him, and would he be likely to yield to their advice? Would he be a leader or rather a plastic follower? Had he the capacity and aptitude for statecraft, and could he without any administrative training of any kind or any experience in national matters, take and successfully conduct the affairs of a great nation?

On these questions which must enter into any intelligent judgment the country had nothing to guide it. Judge Parker's life and career had not been of a character to throw any light on them. He had been simply the quiet judge following the round of his judicial duties, with never any part in legislative or executive service, and with nothing to mark his individuality. Since his nomination some thing has been done to illuminate these points, but not much. The Sheehan telegram was a good indication as far as it went. It helped to lift him out of the level and to stamp his personality. The fact that it was delayed for 24 hours and sent only after the united declaration of the papers that something of the kind was indispensable even to the semblance of a fight detracts from its value as an index; but the fact that it was at all is worth something.

The only other thing that has thrown light on Judge Parker's quality and tendency is the character of the conferences he has held since his nomination, and the selection for chairman of the national committee. The choice of Tom Taggart is clearly not up to the plan of the Sheehan telegram. It is on a low level both politically and morally. It may be true that the range of choice was limited because everybody else declined, but there was just the time for the assertion of commanding power.

Acquiescence in such an apparent constraint was no confirmation of the heroic quality imputed to the Sheehan telegram. As to the visitors and conferences they have substantially all been of one character. They have been the Sheehans, the Hills, the Belmonts, the McCarrens, the Murphys, the Taggarts, simply the machine managers of the party. Certainly it would be unreasonable to complain of Judge Parker for planning with the managers of the party to whom he must look for success; but if that is what is expected to bring success then we know the kind of success it will bring. These conferences have revealed Judge Parker as the politician, and they have added something to the understanding of him.

But much more remains to be disclosed and this will be disclosed in part in his speech and letter of acceptance. In them he must say something. The silence which has so long been maintained must be cast aside. He must speak out on the tariff, on the trusts, on expansion and other questions, and his utterances will do much to indicate the man. They will present his real test.

A TRUE TALE.

The other day in the city of Des Moines an old gentleman, member of the Presbyterian Church, after a few days of illness, died.

His next door neighbor on one side was a Hebrew, on the other side a member of the Methodist Church, and the neighbor a second door away a Catholic.

During his illness the neighbors took turn about in caring for the old man, whose wife was a semi-invalid. There was no help in the household save that rendered alternately by the Jew, the Catholic and the Methodist. They took splendid care of the aged Presbyterian and his wife.

While the old man was dying there was no minister present, and the wife asked if some one could not offer a prayer. The Catholic repeated reverently the Lord's Prayer, and the others reverently joined.

Together the Methodist and the Jew and the Catholic prepared for the funeral. A Presbyterian clergyman read the service.

There was but one relative—a daughter living in Chicago—and the funeral cortege consisted of the daughter and the families of the Catholic, the Jew and the Methodist.

Surely the world grows better and more charitable and kinder.

PLEASANT FIELDS OF HOLY WRIT

SAVE for my daily range
Among the pleasant fields of Holy Writ,
I might despair. —Tennyson.

The International Sunday School Lesson.

Third Quarter. Lesson VI. 1 Kings xvii, 1-16. August 7, 1904.

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Obadiah and Elijah.

For sheer courage Elijah is unsurpassed. Among the ever-living heroes he stands the peer of any for interpidity, "Go!" "And he went!" is the brief record, but how much must be read in between the lines. He was commanded to go into the teeth of a raging lion. Ahab felt that the prestige of his kingship had been humiliated in the eyes of his subjects and neighboring monarchs. His wife, inflamed with religious zeal, goaded him on to revenge. Every circumstance, personal, domestic, and national, conspired to make him the implacable foe of the prophet who had brought this withering woe upon the nation. Under the circumstances like these the preemptory command came, "Go, show thyself to Ahab!" Without remonstrance or hesitation, taking his very life in his hand, the prophet stated. The annals of war, exploration, or rescue do not contain an instance which surpasses this in cool and dauntless courage.

The abject terror of Obadiah at sight of Elijah presents a marked contrast to the fearlessness of the latter. Ahab's lord high chamberlain is, at the king's command, searching the drought-stricken land for the last bit of pasture for the royal horses and mules, when he meets the swarthy, sheep-skin-clad prophet in the highway. After the salutations are exchanged, Elijah commands him, "Tell thy lord, 'Behold, Elijah!'" Obadiah's answer not only reveals his apprehension of personal harm, but also the assiduity with which the king had sought the prophet in every kingdom and nation.

Obadiah's plea is pitiful. He deprecates the danger in which the prophet places him. If Elijah does not make good his promise to appear at court, then the king, in the rage of his disappointment, would kill Obadiah. He feels that he does not deserve such a cruel fate. He even recites the things which he has done which would indicate that he ought not to suffer so ignominiously. Prominent among these services was the hiding of the hundred prophets. When that first systematic religious persecution of history broke out, Obadiah, as mayor of the palace, knowing it was impending, hurried all the members of the prophetic fraternity he could gather up to a couple of caverns in the hill country, and secretly provided for their sustenance—of course at peril of his own life. For this deed he felt that he should not now be put again in jeopardy.

With a solemn oath Elijah assures Obadiah that he will not disappoint him. "As the Lord of host liveth, before whom I stand, I will surely show myself unto Him today!"

This is one in a series of "moving pictures" made three millenniums before the modern mechanical device was dreamed of. Nothing in literature surpasses in pictorialness this ancient record. The characters live and move and have a being before one's very eyes. Their black and hideous vices, their radiant virtues, their hopes and fears—all are exposed.

That is a crude and hasty judgment which relegates this incident to the category of mere Old Testament story—and to a far-away land. It really is a cross-section of human life. It shows its motives—fair and foul, its sufferings and successes, and possibilities. Elijah and Obadiah, Ahab and Jezebel, are alive today, and will reappear in every age. They are human types, and as such are "the chief study of mankind."

The Teacher's Lantern.

Three distinct types of character appear. Ahab had abjectly surrendered to idolatry and to his idolatrous queen. He may have had amiable impulses, but these were rapidly exchanged for cruel purposes. He became an apostate and a persecutor. He was obdurate and unreformed. He was a blusterer, shouting to the prophet on first sight of him, "Art thou he that troubleth Israel!" As might have been expected he met a violent death, killed in battle at Ramoth by a certain man who drew a bow at a venture, and the dogs licked up his blood as a servant washed his chariot. Ahab is a type of the positively evil.

Obadiah's position, if not his character, was equivocal. He was outwardly complacent under the dominance of idolatry, but inwardly protesting. He accepted service under a wicked sovereign. He did not reform Ahab. Ahab did not corrupt him. With wickedness on every side, he "still feared Jehovah greatly." In a clandestine manner he was willing to hide prophets, but he was afraid to openly announce the approach of a prophet. Obadiah is a type of the opportunist.

Elijah is an outspoken advocate of truth and righteousness. He is a synonym of courage. Prompt obedience to God, regardless of all risks, is his characteristic. He undertook without hesitation as perilous a mission as was ever given to any one. It was hard for Obadiah to believe that Elijay intended to meet his mortal foe face to face until the prophet had reassured him by a solemn oath.

Obadiah in Ahab's employ illustrates the fact that religion can be maintained in spite of an unfriendly environment. There were also saints in Cæsar's household.

Elijah was awe-inspiring in his very person. At sight of him Obadiah fell upon his face before him, and addressed him in regal form. He was the representative of the Eternal and the wielder of his power.

Waiting is a form of service. Elijah waited three years in the seclusion of a mountain cavern and a widow's hut. He bided God's time and order. For one of his temperament it was more exacting than active service.

It is just as imperative to come out of seclusion when the time is ripe, as to go into seclusion before. In neither instance did Elijah hesitate.

Punishment is not designed to destory, but to reform. The famine was not a day longer than it needed to be.

The "prophets of the Lord" here mentioned formed probably a species of lay fraternity. They were not of necessity foretellers of events, but were holy youths attached to the schools over which the prophets presided, and were in training for a life of preaching and teaching.

Der German Cobbler

He Makes an Empty Barrel and a Sign a Source of Profit.

DOT little tailor comes in to see me der odder day, und vhen I says I don't haf no shoes to repair for three days he shrugs his shoulders und replies:

"Vhell, if you don't haf some brains in your head, how can I help it?"

"But vhy don't I haf some brains?" I says.

"I can't say. I guess you vhas porn dot vhay. I tell you more ash one hoonered times dot you don't understand der peoples of America. If you did, you shall haf plenty of work. Look at my case. I pegin peesness mit a cent, und I can now draw a check for ten t'ousand dollar. It vhas pecause I understand der peoples. I know how to draw 'em to my place. It vhas better if you go und work in a coal yard. If I haf your cobbler shop one day I bet I bring in ten pairs of shoes to be fixed oop. Poor Hans! Vhy do you effer leaf Germany?"

Dot night my wife cries, und I sit down by der stove und think und

"I VHAS NO MAN MIT CURIOSITY, BUT I LIKE TO LOOK INTO DOT BARREL."

think. Maype it vhas two hours, und den I vhas all right. In der morning I put an empty barrel in my shop window, und on it I hang a sign dot reads, "Dis Barrel Vhas Empty." It don't seem to be over ten minutes pefore a man comes in und says:

"Cobbler, you may fix oop my heel vhile I wait, but don't be too long about her."

He looks around vhile I work, und pooty queek he smiles und says:

"I vhas no man mit curiosity, but I like to look into dot barrel."

"All right."

He looks in and sees nottings, und he laughs und says:

"Vhell, dot vhas a pretty good joke—pretty good. It shows you vhas a smart man, und after this you shall haf all my work. Yes, it vhas a good joke. Ah, ha, ha!"

I don't see where some joke comes in, but I laugh und wink at him, und his heel vhas fixed, he pays me a quarter und pats me on der back. He vhas hardly oudt doors pefore a woman comes in mit some children's shoes. She vhas a womans who always goes by a dago cobbler, but she talks mit me about der weather und vhas werry sof[illegible] says:

"... now, I like you to speak to me in confidence, und I don't gif it avhay. Vhas it some rats in dot barrel?"

"Oh, no."

"Vhas it a goat?"

"No."

"Vhas it a fox or wolf?"

"No."

"Come, now, please be a dear good mans und tell me how it vhas. I pledge you my word I don't speak to some living soul about her."

"You may look in."

She goes oafer on tiptoe und looks in und don't see nottings. She looks mad at first, but den she laughs und says:

"Vhell, dot vhas der best joke for a year. If anybody takes you for a fool he gets left. From now on you shall fix oop all der shoes in my family, und I vhill send you all der customers I can. Ha, ha, ha!"

I laugh, too, but I don't know vhat I laugh at, und in a leetle time a man stands pefore my shop und looks into der window for ten minutes. He can't make dot barrel oudt. He shakes his head und talks to himself, und by und by he comes in und says:

"Cobbler, I guess you may put a cement patch on my toe for feefteen cents. I vhas going to run for office next spring mebbe, und it vhas a good thing to keep my shoes in repair."

"I begin to fix his shoe right avhay, und he speaks of der price of coal und politics und den says:

"Cobbler, do you know I haf met ten t'ousand liars on my time? Yes, sir, I haf met ten t'ousand mans who lie to me like Texas.

"Dot vhas bad," I says.

"I meet so many liars dot I don't pelief nobody no more. If a man tells me he runs oafer a street car I know he vhas a liar, und I like to bang him in der eye. I see you haf a barrel in your window."

"Yes."

"Dere vhas a sign dot says she vhas empty."

"Yes."

"Vhell, I vhas going to look in, but I know you vhas a liar."

He looks in und finds nottings, und he shakes his head und sits down to think it oafer. After fife minutes he holds oudt his hand to me, und dere vhas some tears in his eyes ash he says:

"Cobbler, I haf found one man in dis wide world who vhas not a liar. Dot barrel vhas empty. In one hour I shall send my boy mit all my shoes to be fixed oop, und you can charge your own price. Keep right on telling der truth und you shall haf a funeral two miles long vhen you die."

Der next person to come in vhas a womans. I see her looking at dot barrel through the window, und she goes home und gets a pair of shoes und comes back to say:

"You may fix dese oop if you will. How much vhas potatoes a barrel?"

"I don't know," I says.

"How much vhas apples?"

"I don't know."

"If you haf some alligator in dot barrel he don't get out sometimes?"

"He vhas no alligator."

"Den he vhas some chickens."

"No; he vhas only nottings."

Dot womans winks at me und looks in der barrel. Vhen she sees dot emptiness she keeps still for two minutes und den laughs und says:

"I see how it vhas. Dere vhas some false bottoms to der barrel, und der poy gets oudt und hides down cellar if anypody looks in. Ha, ha, ha! I like a mans who can make jokes, und I shall gif you all my work to do. How long vhas you in dis shop?"

"More ash fife years."

"Und vhas you a joker all der time?"

"All der time, madam."

"Dear me, und I don't know aboudt him! How many good things I haf lost! Vhell, I shall come in now every week, und I like you to haf a new joke every time."

In three days more ash feefty peoples comes in my shop und brings me work und looks into dot barrel, und I haf work ahead for two weeks. Sometimes a man gets mad vhen he don't see nottings, but most of 'em says it vhas a good joke und I haf brains. Dot little tailor finally comes aroundt to see if I vhas in der poorhouse yet, und when I tells him how she vhas he goes oop by dot barrel und strikes her mit his fist und shouts:

"I tell you, Hans, you don't understand der American public. If you do you haf plenty of work."

"But I haf plenty of work now, und eaferypody says dot barrel vhas a joke."

"It makes no deeference. You vhas some pumpkin heads, der public vhas fools, und I vhill go right home und leave you to smell of your old wax und leather."

I guess dot little tailor vhas no joker und he vhas jealous of me.

M. QUAD.

Lovers' Quarrel.

"Mary's young man has left already, and Mary's just gone up to her room in tears," said Mary's mother. "I wonder what the trouble is."

"I know," chimed in Mary's little brother. "They had a scrap. I heard 'em. Sis said she was givin' him more kisses than he was a-givin' her, an' he said it wasn't so. Then they both got mad."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Go Ahead!

Go ahead and lay the land out—make the furrow long and straight!
Ain't no fish in any river's goin' to bite without the bait.
Don't you see the birds are buildin'? Nuthin' stops 'em low or high,
And the lizard's thrown his blanket on the old fence rail to dry!

Go ahead! The woods are bloomin', and the fields are waitin' sweet
For the wavin' of the corn blades and the ripple of the wheat!
War ain't stoppin' all creation—pretty soon the shadow fades.
Hooray for the old plantation and the field brigades!

—Frank L. Stanton in Atlanta Constitution.

Federal Control Of Railroads

By J. M. BECK, Ex-Assistant Attorney General of the United States

FEW if any cases since the Dred Scott decision have excited greater interest than that of the Northern Securities merger, but this interest is more due to the MAGNITUDE OF THE MONEY INTERESTS involved than to any novel principle of jurisprudence thereby declared.

THE UNDERLYING QUESTION, HOWEVER, IS AS TO WHETHER COMPETITION BETWEEN RAILWAYS IS LONGER EITHER PRACTICABLE OR DESIRABLE.

Other nations have reached the conclusion that the consolidation of railways into a few and even into one system is of greater benefit to the public than a number of SEPARATE SYSTEMS. But it must be remembered that in most of these countries the question is solved by the merger of the railroads into the government, which owns and operates them.

Whether in the absence of state ownership the consolidation of transportation companies is desirable is a question about which men may reasonably differ, and no question should receive earlier and more earnest consideration at the hands of congress.

The Northern Securities decision is also of interest as indicating a future retreat by a majority of the court from the extreme position of the joint traffic cases that the Sherman antitrust law FORBADE ALL RESTRAINTS OF TRADE. At common law the courts reserved the right to determine whether under the circumstances of a particular case a contract in restraint of trade was reasonable or unreasonable, and unquestionably the increasing tendency of the courts has been to regard such restraints, except in EXTREME cases, as reasonable.

As to ordinary contracts between man and man, this does not impose an excessive burden upon the judiciary, but as to the grave and vital questions which underlie railroad management I believe that it would be most unfortunate to cast upon the judiciary the burden of determining when a railroad consolidation was reasonable or unreasonable.

Such contracts between transportation companies are not analogous to ordinary contracts. The courts are already overburdened with questions that are semijudicial, and UPON CONGRESS, as the representative of the American people, should rest the responsibility of determining by a well conceived law the extent, if any, to which the consolidation of competing carriers should be permitted.

In this connection the question suggests itself as to whether all interstate carriers should not be required to operate UNDER A FEDERAL CHARTER. It would not subject them to any great extent to federal power, which is already plenary, but it would enable the federal government to deal with them in a less indirect manner.

The difficulty, however, with a federal charter is that its authority is necessarily limited to interstate trade and can confer none to operate wholly within the borders of a state. This would subject the average railroad to the necessity of two charters, and thus make confusion worse confounded.

In view of the centralizing tendencies of steam and electricity, our country will eventually consider the propriety of such an amendment to the constitution as will grant to transportation companies the right to transact their business THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY under the protection of a federal charter.

SUCH A LAW WOULD UNQUESTIONABLY GO FAR TO OBLITERATE STATE LINES AND CREATE A GOVERNMENT MORE STRONGLY CENTRALIZED THAN THE WILDEST DREAM OF ALEXANDER HAMILTON. BUT NEITHER HAMILTON NOR JEFFERSON EVER CONCEIVED THE POSSIBILITY OF THE RAILROAD OR THE TELEGRAPH.

YOU SAVE $40

In purchasing a Writing Machine when you buy the New Model

WELLINGTON.

A practical business-like Typewriter at a reasonale price.

$60.00.

A strictly high-grade, up-to-date machine, combining all the best features of other Typewriters with many vital advantages of its own. The writing is always in sight, the alignment is always perfect, they are built for hard work and plenty of it; are simple in construction and are very rapid. Do not buy a TypeBriter of any kind until you investigate the WELLINGTON.

N. S. HEINDEL, Agent,
OAKLAND, - MD.

Muco-Solvent is an indispensible household remedy because it is a preventive as well as a cure, and because it arrests development of all contageous germs and bacterial diseases. It cures croup, colds, tonsilitis with its associated ills and all inflamed and catarrhal conditions of the mucous surface. It is a harmless vegetable preparation that may safely be administered to the tenderest babe. If not for sale in your neighborhood, write to

THE PIEDMONT SUPPLY CO.,
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The Working Out of Ireland's Salvation

GILBERT PARKER, Novelist, ... and Dramatist

WITHIN THE LAST DECADE IN IRELAND POLITICS HAS SHOWN AN INCLINATION TO BE PRACTICAL, RELIGION HAS BECOME MORE TOLERANT, THE QUESTION OF EDUCATION IS AT LAST BEING SERIOUSLY AND ANXIOUSLY GRAPPLED WITH, AND A NEW SENSE OF THE INTERDEPENDENCE OF ALL SECTIONS, CREEDS, INTERESTS AND PARTIES IN IRELAND IS BY WAY OF BEING EVOLVED.

Nevertheless to a detached observer it could not but be plain that politics, religion and the various systems of education in their respective influences upon the people had missed to a large extent the effect upon character which it was their national office to produce. SOMETHING NEW AND DIFFERENT WAS PALPABLY REQUIRED, not to act independently of other forces, but to concentrate and supplement them, and it was in the deep conviction that the Irish character only needed the right appeal in order to put forth a great recuperative vitality that some fifteen years ago Sir Horace Plunkett launched his movement of organized self help entitled the Irish Agricultural Organization society.

That society has grown until it now embraces over 8,000 branches and nearly half a million persons; its co-operative creameries, dairies, poultry societies, agricultural banks and home industries societies have spread all over the island. With the admirable assistance and stimulus of the Gaelic league IT HAS TOUCHED THE SECRET CHORD OF IRISH NATIONALITY, STRENGTHENED THE BACKBONE AND INCREASED THE PROSPERITY OF THE IRISH PEASANT; it is inculcating thrift, responsibility and businesslike habits; it is founding libraries, reviving the rural arts and handicrafts and bringing back to the countryside something of the old Irish joyousness; its success and Sir Horace Plunkett's determination led to the recess committee and the creation of the new government department of agriculture and technical instruction, and by mitigating the asperities of politics it fostered that spirit of moderation and compromise that alone made the land act possible.

WHAT IS THE SECRET OF ITS SUCCESS? IT WILL BE FOUND TO LIE IN ITS HAPPY CONJUNCTION OF ECONOMIC FACT AND NATIONAL SENTIMENT.

The form the new movement should take was from its beginning prescribed by that characteristic of the Irish people which he was the first not merely to appreciate, but to utilize—their clannishness.

The Irish have the associative qualities; then, said Sir Horace Plunkett in effect, let them associate. The Irish problem is primarily an agricultural problem; then let them associate in agriculture—the sphere of all others, as Italy, Denmark and, indeed, most European countries have shown, where the co-operative principle is of peculiar value.

Such was the central idea of the reformer's policy—profound in its practical simplicity, and, above all, in its consonance with the inherited traditions of the people. Once let this idea fill the national mind and THE CENTER OF IRISH INTERESTS IS INSENSIBLY SHIFTED FROM WESTMINSTER TO IRELAND, for the self help movement opens up outside of religion and politics a sphere of action where the country may exercise a new independence.

It is an effort to expand the sentiment of nationality outside the domain of party controversies, a conscious attempt of the Irish to develop a civilization of their own.

It places, literally as well as figuratively, the recreation of Ireland in Irish hands. Overriding sectional, religious and political divisions, it makes for unity in the solution of problems in which all Irishmen will in time realize that they have a common interest. Constructive, human and patriotic, it is the happiest omen which this generation has witnessed of an Ireland that all true unionists desire, an Ireland responsible and enterprising, occupied less with the abstractions and more with the humdrum realities of existence.

IN SHORT, WE DESIRE A PROSPEROUS BUT NONE THE LESS A DISTINCTIVELY IRISH IRELAND.

Russia Is the Under Dog

By Baron VON HESSE-WARTEGG, German Commissioner to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition

AMERICAN people seem to sympathize with Japan because they look upon that nation as the under dog in the fight, but that is not true. RUSSIA IS THE UNDER DOG AS FAR AS THE WAR IN MANCHURIA IS CONCERNED. Japan is right at home, while there are but two small steel rails between Russia's fighting force and her supplies, thousands of miles distant.

But Russia will never lose this war, never! It may lose every battle on land or sea, it may be defeated time and again, but IT WILL NEVER GIVE UP UNTIL IT HAS BEEN VICTORIOUS AND SECURES A SEAPORT FOR ITS COMMERCE.

THIS IS AN AGE of "GRAFT"

By Judge NATHANIEL EWING, President of the Pennsylvania Bar Association

GREAT questions confront us. Corporations and trusts are to be regulated and controlled. Polygamy and easy divorce are undermining the homes. Capital and labor are antagonistic. The masses are unquiet. Socialism is spreading. Anarchists are threatening. Judge Lynch would usurp the courts' functions. CORPORATE WEALTH AND GREAT PRIVATE FORTUNES ARE CORRUPTING THE BODY POLITIC. MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT IS TAINTED. ELECTIONS ARE BY DOLLARS, NOT BY BALLOTS. IT IS AN AGE OF "GRAFT."

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signatnre of Chas. H. Fletcher. and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS
Bears the Signature of
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The Kind You Have Always Bought
In Use For Over 30 Years.
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

Carey's Magnesia Flexible Cement Roofing for Flat or Steep Surfaces

Is suitable for all classes of buildings as it affords thorough fire protection and is a non-conductor of heat and cold. It will last the lifetime of the roof-boards. It is fire-proof and is rated the same as metal or slate roofs. Call or write for samples and prices.

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Agents for Garrett County, Oakland, Md.

First National Bank
OF GRANTSVILLE, MD
Now Open for Business.
EQUIPPED WITH A
Modern Fire and Burglar Proof Safe and Vault.
Offers to its patrons every advantage consistent with sound banking.
Deposits by mail and all correspondence given prompt attention.
We Solicit Your Account.

Paid-up Capital, - - $25,000
Liability of Stockholders, 25,000
Total Liability, - $50,000
PAYS 3 PER CENT.
on time deposits. Interest computed and paid semi-annually.
DIRECTORS.
C. H. JENNINGS, U. M. STANTON, G. C. KELLER, ELI STANTON, W. A. HITCHINS, J. S. HERSHBERGER, FRANK WATTS
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The Up-to-Date Grocery,
First National Bank Building, Oakland, Md.
Exclusively a Grocery Store.
CASH OR PRODUSE—One price to everybody and that the lowest consistent with a complete line of High-Grade Groceries.
Everything New, Clean and First-Class.
Fresh Vegetables on THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS.
Largest Line of CRACKERS in Oakland—Fresh Every Week.
W. H. BARTLETT.

THOS. LITTLE.
This is the season of year to make changes, and I will make a GREAT REDUCTION in the prices of
China and Porcelain Ware.
I have a large stock of this goods and they must go at the remarkably low price of 10c each. Many of these pieces are cheap at 25c. But I have concluded to sell all at the low price of 10c each.
They consist of Decorated, Gold Trimmed Meat Plates, large and small, Bakers, Nappies, Pitchers, Bowls, Cups and Saucers, large and small plates, just the thing for every day use.
Also a Fine Line of Imported China at Less than Cost.
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The Working Out of Ireland's Salvation

ROBERT PARKER, Novelist, ... and Dramatist

WITHIN THE LAST DECADE IN IRELAND POLITICS HAS SHOWN AN INCLINATION TO BE PRACTICAL, RELIGION HAS BECOME MORE TOLERANT, THE QUESTION OF EDUCATION IS AT LAST BEING SERIOUSLY AND ANXIOUSLY GRAPPLED WITH, AND A NEW SENSE OF THE INTERDEPENDENCE OF ALL SECTIONS, CREEDS, INTERESTS AND PARTIES IN IRELAND IS BY WAY OF BEING EVOLVED.

Nevertheless to a detached observer it could not but be plain that politics, religion and the various systems of education in their respective influences upon the people had missed to a large extent the effect upon character which it was their national office to produce. SOMETHING NEW AND DIFFERENT WAS PALPABLY REQUIRED, not to act independently of other forces, but to concentrate and supplement them, and it was in the deep conviction that the Irish character only needed the right appeal in order to put forth a great recuperative vitality that some fifteen years ago Sir Horace Plunkett launched his movement of organized self help entitled the Irish Agricultural Organization society.

That society has grown until it now embraces over 8,000 branches and nearly half a million persons; its co-operative creameries, dairies, poultry societies, agricultural banks and home industries societies have spread all over the island. With the admirable assistance and stimulus of the Gaelic league IT HAS TOUCHED THE SECRET CHORD OF IRISH NATIONALITY, STRENGTHENED THE BACKBONE AND INCREASED THE PROSPERITY OF THE IRISH PEASANT; it is inculcating thrift, responsibility and businesslike habits; it is founding libraries, reviving the rural arts and handicrafts and bringing back to the countryside something of the old Irish joyousness; its success and Sir Horace Plunkett's determination led to the recess committee and the creation of the new government department of agriculture and technical instruction, and by mitigating the asperities of politics it fostered that spirit of moderation and compromise that alone made the land act possible.

WHAT IS THE SECRET OF ITS SUCCESS? IT WILL BE FOUND TO LIE IN ITS HAPPY CONJUNCTION OF ECONOMIC FACT AND NATIONAL SENTIMENT.

The form the new movement should take was from its beginning prescribed by that characteristic of the Irish people which he was the first not merely to appreciate, but to utilize—their clannishness.

The Irish have the associative qualities; then, said Sir Horace Plunkett in effect, let them associate. The Irish problem is primarily an agricultural problem; then let them associate in agriculture—the sphere of all others, as Italy, Denmark and, indeed, most European countries have shown, where the co-operative principle is of peculiar value.

Such was the central idea of the reformer's policy—profound in its practical simplicity, and, above all, in its consonance with the inherited traditions of the people. Once let this idea fill the national mind and THE CENTER OF IRISH INTERESTS IS INSENSIBLY SHIFTED FROM WESTMINSTER TO IRELAND, for the self help movement opens up outside of religion and politics a sphere of action where the country may exercise a new independence.

It is an effort to expand the sentiment of nationality outside the domain of party controversies, a conscious attempt of the Irish to develop a civilization of their own.

It places, literally as well as figuratively, the recreation of Ireland in Irish hands. Overriding sectional, religious and political divisions, it makes for unity in the solution of problems in which all Irishmen will in time realize that they have a common interest. Constructive, human and patriotic, it is the happiest omen which this generation has witnessed of an Ireland that all true unionists desire, an Ireland responsible and enterprising, occupied less with the abstractions and more with the humdrum realities of existence.

IN SHORT, WE DESIRE A PROSPEROUS BUT NONE THE LESS A DISTINCTIVELY IRISH IRELAND.

Russia Is the Under Dog

By Baron VON HESSE-WARTEGG, German Commissioner to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition

AMERICAN people seem to sympathize with Japan because they look upon that nation as the under dog in the fight, but that is not true. RUSSIA IS THE UNDER DOG AS FAR AS THE WAR IN MANCHURIA IS CONCERNED. Japan is right at home, while there are but two small steel rails between Russia's fighting force and her supplies, thousands of miles distant.

But Russia will never lose this war, never! It may lose every battle on land or sea, it may be defeated time and again, but IT WILL NEVER GIVE UP UNTIL IT HAS BEEN VICTORIOUS AND SECURES A SEAPORT FOR ITS COMMERCE.

THIS IS AN AGE of "GRAFT"

By Judge NATHANIEL EWING, President of the Pennsylvania Bar Association

GREAT questions confront us. Corporations and trusts are to be regulated and controlled. Polygamy and easy divorce are undermining the homes. Capital and labor are antagonistic. The masses are unquiet. Socialism is spreading. Anarchists are threatening. Judge Lynch would usurp the courts' functions. CORPORATE WEALTH AND GREAT PRIVATE FORTUNES ARE CORRUPTING THE BODY POLITIC. MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT IS TAINTED. ELECTIONS ARE BY DOLLARS, NOT BY BALLOTS. IT IS AN AGE OF "GRAFT."

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This is the season of year to make changes, and I will make a GREAT REDUCTION in the prices of
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They consist of Decorated, Gold Trimmed Meat Plates, large and small, Bakers, Nappies, Pitchers, Bowls, Cups and Saucers, large and small plates, just the thing for every day use.
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Oakland, Md.

THURSDAY, AUG. 11, 1904.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS:

GEORGE A. PEARRE,

of Allegany County.

JUSTICE for labor and capital is a corner stone of Republicanism.

SPEAKER CANON says the Republican motto is "We move on," and he might have added that the Democratic motto is "We follow."

WHAT WOULD PARKER DO?

Ex-President Cleveland praises Judge Parker for his courage in declaring his position in favor of the gold standard, but the ex-President goes much further than the candidate. There has never been any question as to Mr. Cleveland's position, for he did not vote for Bryan in 1896 and 1900. He refused to support the silver heresy because his party had adopted it, and Judge Parker was not one of Mr. Cleveland's associates in that refusal to compromise with wrong because his party did. Judge Parker supported Mr. Bryan and all his issues in two campaigns. He has said nothing so far to repudiate the views he then must have held to vote for Mr. Bryan. He has said he would recognize the gold standard as fixed by law and that he must do until Congress repeals that law.

But suppose a Democratic Congress should be elected and that Congress should enact a free silver law, what would Judge Parker do if President? Would he veto the bill or sign it or allow it to become a law without his signature?

The Democratic party has not confessed that the demand for free coinage, eight years ago, was an error. The most radical expression in favor of the gold standard in the St. Louis Convention was not an admission that the law was right but that the question had been settled by a higher law than that of Congress, by the enormous production of gold to make unnecessary the demand for free silver.

It will not be difficult for the Democrats to take up the silver issue again whenever there is a chance to do so with effect. A Democratic Congress would produce a free coinage bill. A free coinage bill before a Democeatic Congress would have a good chance to become a law. It would present such a threat to the business of the country that there would be a check if not a panic.

CANDIDATES should be judged by the platforms upon which they stand and not by their personal views upon questions which concern the people.

AN APPEAL TO THE RECORD.

The history of financial legislation in America can be summarized into the very brief statement that the Republicans have advocated and the Democrats opposed every act of legislation calculated to perfect the system which now obtains. The consensus of mature Republican judgment has been right. The consensus of opinion of the Democratic party has been wrong, usually. The Republican party has made mistakes and rectified them. The Democratic party has made mistakes and insisted upon repeating them.

The national banking act was a Republican measure, calculated to redeem the country from the evils of wildcat banking. The measure was opposed by 90 per cent. of the Democrats in Congress and is today opposed by a very large number of them, in spite of the time test of its merits. In 1896 the Demoratic platform declared the issue of national bank notes unconstitutional and so recently as 1900 the platform demanded the substitution of Government notes or silver certificates for bank notes as rapidly as possible.

Every Republican in Congress voted for the resumption of specie payments and every Democrat against it; and a Democratic House, in 1877, passed a bill for the repeal of the resumption act. A majority of the Democrats voted against the bill to repeal the silver purchase act, and only 12 Democrats voted for the establishment of the gold standard, while 178 voted against it. The Republicans in 1896 and 1900 and 1904 declared for free gold standard, in their party platforms. The Democrats declared for the free and unlimited coinage of silver in 1896 and in 1900 and remained silent on the subject in their platform of 1904.

That, in brief, is the record and yet the Democratic party comes up and asks the voters of the country to entrust the destinies of the nation to its unsafe hands and its uncertain policies on a question that concerns the welfare of every American. It is like asking the owners of a vessel, freighted with valuable cargo, steaming strong in a known current with a trained pilot, to surrender it to an unskilled pilot and an untried crew.

THE pith of President Roosevelt's speech of acceptance is found in the sentence: "We know our own minds and have kept of the same mind a sufficient length of time to give our policy coherence and sanity." There is no answer to that statement.

"THE WISDOM OF PROTECTION IN THE UNITED STATES."

Extracts from reply of Hon. JAMES G. BLAINE, of Maine, to Hon. Wm. E. Gladstone, published in North American Review of January 1890, *and printed in daily Congressional Record, June* 8, 1896.

Measuring from 1812, when a protective tariff was enacted to give strength and stability to the Government in the approaching war with Great Britain, to 1891, when a protective tariff was enacted to give strength and stability to the Government in the impending revolt of the Southern States, we have fifty years of suggestive experience in the history of the Republic. *During this long period freetrade tariffs were thrice followed by industrial stagnation*, financial embarassment, by distress among all classes dependent for subsistence upon their own labor. Thrice were these burdens removed by the enactment of a protective tariff. Thrice the protective tariff promptly led to industrial activity, to financial ease, to prosperity among the people. And this happy condition lasted in each case, with no diminution of its beneficient influence, until illegitimate political combinations, having their origin in personal and sectional aims, precipitated another era of free trade. A perfectly impartial man, unswerved by the excitement which this question engenders in popular discussion, might safely be asked if the half century's experience, with its three trials of both systems, did not establish the wisdom of protection in the United States. * * * As an offset to the charge that free-trade tariffs have always ended in panics and long periods of financial, distress the advocates of free-trade point to the fact that a financial panic of great severity fell upon the country in 1873, when the protective tariff of 1861 was in full force, and that, therefore, panic and distress follow periods of protection as well as periods of free-trade. * * * The panic of 1873 was widely different in its true origin from those which I have been exposing. The civil war, which closed in 1865, had sacrificed on both sides a vast amount of property. * * * A half million men had been killed. A million more had been disabled. * * * The public debt, that must be funded, reached nearly three thousand millions. * * * The country was on a basis of paper money, and all gold payments added a heavy premium to the weight of the obligation. The situation was about parallel. * * * Notwithstanding the evil prophecies on both sides, the panic did not come until eight and a half years after the firing of the last gun in the civil war. Nor did it come until after the two great calamities in the years immediately preceding had caused the expenditure of more than two hundred million dollars, suddenly withdrawn from the ordinary channels of business. The rapid and extensive rebuilding in Chicago and Boston after the destructive fires of 1871 and 1872 had a closer connection with the panic of 1873 than is commonly thought. Still further, the six years' depression, from 1873 to 1879, involved individual suffering rather than general distress. The country as a whole never advanced in wealth more rapidly than during that period. The entire experience strengthened the belief that the war for the Union could not have been maintained upon a free-trade basis, and that the panic of 1873 only proved the strength of the safeguard which protection supplies to a people surrounded by such multiform embarrassments as were the people of the United States during the few years immediately following the war. And, strongest of all points, the financial distress was relieved and prosperity restored under protection, whereas the ruinous effects of panics under free trade have never been removed except by a resort to protection.

NO Republican convention has ever found it necessary to revise its platform. The Republican platform to comply with a telegram of instructions.

HERE is what President Roosevelt says about the farmer, as taken from his several speeches of recent date:

It remains true now as it always has been, that in the last resort the country districts are those in which we are surest to find the old American spirit, the old American habits of thought and ways of living. Conditions have changed in the country far less than they have changed in the cities, and in consequence there has been little breaking away from the methods of life which have produced the great majority of the leaders of the Republic in the past. Almost all of our great Presidents have been brought up in the country, and most of them worked hard on the farms in their youth and got their early mental training in the healthy democracy of farm life. (Speech at Bangor, Me., August 27, 1902.)

The countryman—the man on the farm, more than any other of our citizens today, is called upon continually to exercise the qualities which we like to think of as typical of the United States throughout its history—the qualities of rugged independence, masterful resolution, and individual energy and resourcefulness. He works hard (for which no man is to be pitied); and often he lives hard (which may not be pleasant); but his life is passed in healthy surroundings which tend to develop a fine type of citizenship. In the country, moreover, the conditions are fortunately such as to allow a closer touch between man and man than, too often, we find to be the case in the city. Men feel more vividly the underlying sense of brotherhood, of community of interest. (Bangor, Me., August 27, 1902.)

The man who tills his own farm, whether on the prairie or in the woodland, the man who grows what we eat and the raw material which worked up into what we wear, still exists more nearly under the conditions which obtained when the "embattled farmers" of '76 made this country a nation than is true of any others of our people. (Sioux Falls, S. Dak., April 6, 1903).

The true welfare of the nation is indissolubly bound up with the welfare of the farmer and the wage-worker— of the man who tills the soil, and the mechanic, the handicraftsman, the laborer. If we can insure the prosperity of these two classes we need not trouble ourselves about the prosperity of the rest, for that will folow as a matter of course. (Speech at the opening of the Pan-American Exposition, May [20, 1901.

The success of the capitalist, and especially of the banker, is conditioned upon the prosperity of both workingman and farmer. (The Law of Civilization and Decay—American Ideals, p. 367.)

In a country like ours it is fundamentally true that the wellbeing of the tiller of the soil and the wage-worker is the well-being of the State. (Sioux Falls, S. Dak., April 6, 1903.

MR. JOHN SHARP WILLIAMS says he does not know whether the Democratic double standard notion "is a corpse or in a trance." It is a corpse in the East but very much alive in the West, and some sections of the South.

THERE is nothing involved in the tariff problem, as Democrats would have the voters believe. The hub of the proposition is that whenever the protection is removed from an American industry the employment incident to that industry is simply transferred from American workmen to foreign workmen.

THE Democratic platform of 1900 said: "We are unalterably opposed to monometallism." That declaration has not been changed by the action of the party in national convention.

"OUR policy is continuous," said President Roosevelt in his speech of acceptance. The Democrats follow the plan of the vaudeville managers and present a new policy at each appearance.

IT REQUIRED a display of moral courage for a Democrat to declare for sound money in 1896 and 1900. Judge Parker supported the free silver candidate in those years.

VICE Presidential Candidate Davis is much incensed over the campaign stories that are being told about him. He will lose timidity of that kind when he gets older and more seasoned to the penalties of political life.

THE largest item in our gain of gold imports last year came from Japan's purchases in this country. The Republican party insists upon the open door for American trade. The Democratic policy would make the open door useless by tinkering with the tariff and keeping us out of foreign markets.

Lawn Fete.

There wi'l be held on the Trinity Reformed church lawn in New Germany on Saturday evening, August 20th, a lawn fete, the proceeds of which will be used for the benefit of the church. All are cordially invited to attend.

MARYLAND AT ST. LOUIS FAIR.

State Building, Geological Display and Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 4.—There are three things at St. Louis to excite more especially the pride of Marylanders. These are the Marvland Building, the geological exhibit, and the Baltimore and Ohio railroad company.

Considering the limited sum of exhibit money at their disposal and the short time in which the work had to bedone, the result accomplished by the Maryland Fair Commission is really remarkable, and the commission, of which Gen. L. Victor Baughman is president is entitled to the thanks of the people of the state. The site awarded to Maryland is one of the most attractive in the avenue of states. The building in appearence, is a handsome private residence of Colonial architecture. It is surrounded by a pretty grass plot and a number of stately oaks. The arrangement of the interior is admirable and the furniture and pictures handsome and appropriate. Mrs. Park Fisher and Mr. Albert Jones have been in charge the former the hostess at a number of delightful entertainments and receptions. General Baughman has been in St. Louis a great deal, and has been unremitting in his work as a member of the commission. As a result, the Maryland Building has attracted wide attention, and the receptions have been attended by many ladies of the exclusive social set of St. Louis, and by men and women of many states whose names are familiar throughout the land. It has also been a refuge and resting place for Marylanders who have visited the Fair.

The display of the mines and quarries of Maryland is pronounced by experts to be the finest of the kind at the Fair. It shows constant industry in gathering it and skill in its preparation and arrangement. It is the work of the Maryland Geological Survey, of which Prof. William Bullock Clark, of the Hopkins, is chief. Nothing at the Fair more thoroughly and satisfactorily advertises the natural wealth of Maryland than this exhibit.

The exhibit made by the Baltimore and Ohio railroad company occupies a large and conspicuous place in the great Transportation Building. This exhibit, which was gathered under direction of Major Pangborn, illustrates the history of the railroad, and the Baltimore and Ohio being the first road in operation in this country and almost the first in the whole world for the transportation of passengers and merchandise, its history illustrates the history of railroading. In the construction and operation of modern railroads the best the engineer or manager can hope to accomplish is to make some improvements on existing methods. But in the construction of the Baltimore and Ohio from Baltimore to the Point of Rocks, there was no model for a guide no experience which could be used. The men who built that road invented many of the appliances which are now in common use. Among the men conspicuous in this great pioneer work were Ross Winans, who improved locomotives, and John Elgar, who invented switches, turntables, chill bearings, plate wheels, etc. Of these men and those associated with them the American Railway Journal of 1895 said that "their reports have gone forth as a text-book, and their road and workshops have been a lecture-room to thousands who are now practicing and improving upon their exprience. This country owes to the enterprise, public spirit and perseverance of the citizens of Baltimore a debt of gratitude of no ordinary magnitude."

The charter of the road, which was formulated by the great Maryland lawyer, John V. L. McMahon, is still the charter of the company, and although it was the first railroad charter ever drafted in America it is still the working model for the railroad lawyers of the present day.

Not only was every kind of rail and support for the rails tested in building this road, but its history tells of the evolution of railroad motive power. For more than three years after the company was organized and one year after the first division of the road was opened to travel there was no settled mode of propulsion on railroads fixed upon. The Baltimore and Ohio tried many experiments and each one of these attracted visitors from every part of the country, as well as from Europe.

On January 14, 1831, Mr. P. E. Thomas, president of the company, published an advertisement offering to pay $4,000 for the most approved engine to be delivered for trial by the following June and $3,500 for the next best. Among the specifications were the following:

The engine must burn coal or coke and must consume its own smoke. It must not weigh more than three and one-half tons and must be capable of hauling on a level road 15 tons, including the weight of the wagons, 15 miles per hour.

Three locomotives were produced in response to this advertisement, and the company has them at St. Louis on exhibition. Never were there quainter or cruder machines, and their construction shows that no mind had at that time conceived the idea of the modern locomotive. One of them communicated the power to the whee's by means of a "walking beam," such as is used on sidewheel steamers. Only one of the three was found available. It was made by Phineas Davis, at York, Pa. It employed the combined cylindrical and conical car wheels," invented by Mr. Knight, the chief engineer of the company, and which facilitate the turning of curves. Motion was communicated by gearings, with a spurwheel and pinion on the axles of the road wheels. This engine was used between Baltimore and Ellicotts Mills and was the beginning of the Baltimore and Ohio as a steam road.

On exhibition, in marvelous contrast with the crude locomotive of 75 years ago, is a great modern freight locomotive, the largest owned by the Baltimore and Ohio company. It weighs 334,000 pounds and the tender when filled with 7,000 gallons of water and 13 tons of coal weighs 143,000 pounds more. Contrasted with the 15 tons, including the weight of the wagons," which the locomotives of 1831 were required to haul, the performance of this giant is equally marvelous. It can haul more than 50 coal hoppers, each carrying 50 tons of coal —more than 170 times the strength of the old locomotive. It does not count the weight of the cars and can pull this train up grade.

Not far from the Baltimore and Ohio exhibit in the Transportation Building is that of the Pennsylvania railroad. This, too, is a wonderful exhibit. It contains types of locomotives, a model of the West Philadelphia terminals, a model of the station and underground terminals, in New York city and a section of one of the steel tubes which will constitute the tunnels under North and East rivers and New York city. In this section of the tunnel there is the section of a passenger car of full size.

Retiring The Engines.

On account of the falling off of business the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, says the Baltimore Sun, has retired about 90 of its locomotives from service until there is enough traffic for them to haul. This is said to be a feature of economy in operation practiced by all railroads. The method is to retire motive power proportionate to the decrease in tonnage. These engines are put in repair, covered with white lead and left standing out of service until needed. Officials of the Baltimore and Ohio look for an improvement of business next fall that will necessitate putting the engines back in commission. Tonnage of railroads is said to be off from 5 to 15 per cent., and hence the retirement of motive power. This let up in traffic has one advantage, which is that the badly overworked and damaged engines on the trunk lines can be put in thorough repair this summer, so that last winter's damage will not become permanent.

GOIN' FISHING

If you're waking in the morning, call me early, mother, dear,
For Peanuts Fink and Spider Brown and Bricktop will be here,
And we know where the fishes swim and where the shade is cool
And where's a dandy diving place beside the swimming pool.

I've brung the kindlings in, mother, you wanted me to chop;
I've filled the woodbox till the wood is spilling o'er the top;
I've curried all the horses as my father bade me do;
I've milked the cow and slopped the pigs and fed the chickens, too.

I've weeded out the onion bed and banked the celery,
And I've transplanted cabbage plants and propped an apple tree,
And I have salted all the sheep and fixed the chicken coop,
And run all the errands, mother till I felt no spirit droop.

So, if you're waking early, call me early mother, dear,
For I know where the grayl'gs play and where the pools are clear,
And I've dug all the worms I want and cut me an alder pole,
And corks will bob tomorrow morn in that old fishin' hole.

BOY KILLED BY A MULE.

Tragic Fate of Robert McMillan, of near Lonaconing, Tuesday.

Robert McMillan, aged sixteen years, son of Hugh McMillan, of District No. 11, this county, and nephew of Orphans' Court Judge George B. McMillan, of Garrett county, was killed Tuesday afternoon by being dragged by a runaway mule. He was a driver in the American Coal Company's Jackson mine, and having finished work was returning his mule to the stable when the animal became frightened and ran away. Young McMillan became tangled in the harness and was dragged to death, life being extinct when the body was picked up. His body was badly torn and mangled and nearly every bone was broken.

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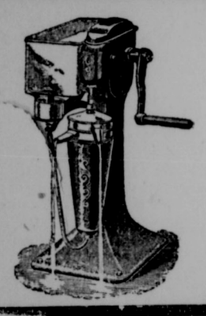

A New Thought

FOR SEPARATOR BUYERS.

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The undersigned hereby gives notice to the general public not to trust or harbor my wife, Mary Ann Bittner, who left my bed and board without just cause or provocation, nor my three minor children, who accompanied her, they being Jonas, Henry and Clara B. Bittner, as I will not be responsible for any debts she, the said Mary Ann Bittner, nor they, the said Jonas, Henry and Clara B. Bittner, may contract in my name.

JEREMIAH BITTNER.

Friendsville, Md., August 5th, 1904. 23-3t

Disease takes no summer vacation.
If you need flesh and strength use
Scott's Emulsion
summer as in winter.
Send for free sample.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists,
409-415 Pearl Street, New York.
50c. and $1.00; all druggists.

Dixon & Kelso

Will have a Mid-summer

Clearance Sale

Commencing July 30th,

FOR ONE WEEK.

Men's Pat. Oxfords	(Crossett's	Make)	worth	$4.00,	at	$3.25
" " "	"	"	"	3.50,	"	3.00
" " "	"	"	"	3.00,	"	2.69
" " "	"	"	"	2.50,	"	2.24
Ladies' " "	Plain Toe,		"	3.00,	"	1.99
" " "	"	"	"	2.50,	"	1.75
" " "	" and Tap Toe,		"	2.25,	"	1.75
" " "			"	2.00,	"	1.49
" " "			"	1.75,	"	1.25
" " "			"	1.50,	"	.99
Misses' and Children's Oxfords,			worth	$1.00,	1.25,	"	.85

All Others at Reduced Rate.

All Lawns, Organdies, Dimities and Summer Goods at Cost.

Fine Selection of Parasols at cost. All shades Wash Silk, worth 75c., at 48c. Best quality Rustle Silk, yard wide, $1.25. Just received 1,500 yards Lace, choice, 5c. yd. No. 40 Tafetta Ribbon, worth 18c, at 12½c. A full line Ladies' Underwear at reduced rate. All Dry Goods at reduced rate.

Yours, to please,

DIXON & KELSO.

P. S.—Best Quality Binder Twine, 11c, cash.

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REAL ESTATE, LOANS, INSURANCE,

Mountain Lake Park, Md.

LIFE, ACCIDENT, HEALTH AND FIRE INSURANCE.

I sell Farms, Dwelling and Business Houses, Hotels, Lots, Coal, Timber and Oil Lands anywhere in Garrett county, Maryland. - - - -

Special attention given to Renting and Selling Mountain Lake Park, Loch Lynn and Oakland property.
I have some attractive Bargains in Houses and Lots in Loch Lynn.

OFFICE IN THE NEWS BUILDING.

BAUMGARTNER'S BIG BARGAINS!

5C SUGAR BOWLS, CREAM PITCHERS, THREE PAPERS PINS, ½ GAL. TIN BUCKETS, CAKE PLATES, AND LOTS MORE. 5C

Come around and see what 5 and 10c will do.

THE LITTLE MAN.

INDIGESTION

"I was troubled with stomach trouble. Thedford's Black-Draught did me more good in one week than all the doctor's medicine I took in a year."—MRS. SARAH E. SHIRFIELD, Ellettsville, Ind.

Thedford's Black Draught quickly invigorates the action of the stomach and cures even chronic cases of indigestion. If you will take a small dose of Thedford's Black Draught occasionally you will keep your stomach and liver in perfect condition.

THEDFORD'S
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More sickness is caused by constipation than by any other disease. Thedford's Black-Draught not only relieves constipation but cures diarrhœa and dysentery and keeps the bowels regular.

All druggists sell 25-cent packages.

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CONSTIPATION

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PLUMBING, GAS FITTING,

Steam and Hot Water Heating.

ESTIMATES FURNISHED.
All work done at reasonable prices.

Lot $3 and $3.50 pants for $2.25.

Lot Clothing cut to half price.

Lot Straw Hats, your choice for 25 and 40c.

$1.50 Lace Curtains, 90c.

50c Lace Curtains, 35c.

Lot 50c Caps, 25c.

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50c Shirt Waists, 40c.

Lot Women's Shoes, 75c.

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JOS. E. HARNED, Proprietor.

Drugs, Chemicals, Stationery, Cigars Cameras and Photo Supplies

The Garrett National Bank

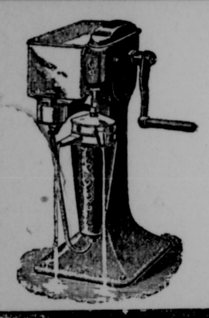
OAKLAND, MD.

Pays 3 Per Cent. Interest on Time Deposits.

D. E. OFFUTT, President.
G. S. HAMILL, Vice-President.
S. T. JONES, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:
DANIEL E. OFFUTT,
GILMOR S. HAMILL,
JOHN M. DAVIS,
GEORGE W. LEGGE,
JOHN T. MITCHELL,
WILLIAM R. STULL,
SCOTT T. JONES.

Capital paid in, - $50,000.00
Surplus and Profits, - 15,000.00



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409-415 Pearl Street, New York.
50c. and $1.00; all druggists.

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FOR ONE WEEK.

Men's Pat. Oxfords	(Crossett's Make)				worth	$4.00, at	$3.25
" " "	"	"	"		"	3.50, "	3.00
" " "	"	"	"		"	3.00, "	2.69
" " "	"	"	"		"	2.50, "	2.24
Ladies' "	"	Plain Toe,			"	3.00, "	1.99
" " "	"	"			"	2.50, "	1.75
" " "	"	and Tap Toe,			"	2.25, "	1.75
" " "					"	2.00, "	1.49
" " "					"	1.75, "	1.25
" " "					"	1.50, "	.99
Misses' and Children's Oxfords,					worth	$1.00, 1.25, "	.85

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All Lawns, Organdies, Dimities and Summer Goods at Cost.

Fine Selection of Parasols at cost. All shades Wash Silk, worth 75c., at 48c. Best quality Rustle Silk, yard wide, $1.25. Just received 1,500 yards Lace, choice, 5c. yd. No. 40 Tafetta Ribbon, worth 18c, at 12½c. A full line Ladies' Underwear at reduced rate. All Dry Goods at reduced rate.

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P. S.—Best Quality Binder Twine, 11c, cash.

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LIFE, ACCIDENT, HEALTH AND FIRE INSURANCE.
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Special attention given to Renting and Selling Mountain Lake Park, Loch Lynn and Oakland property.
I have some attractive Bargains in Houses and Lots in Loch Lynn.
OFFICE IN THE NEWS BUILDING.

BAUMGARTNER'S BIG BARGAINS!

5c SUGAR BOWLS, CREAM PITCHERS, THREE PAPERS PINS, ½ GAL. TIN BUCKETS, CAKE PLATES, AND LOTS MORE. 5c

Come around and see what 5 and 10c will do.

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INDIGESTION

"I was troubled with stomach trouble. Thedford's Black-Draught did me more good in one week than all the doctor's medicine I took in a year."—MRS. SARAH E. SHIRFIELD, Ellettsville, Ind.

Thedford's Black Draught quickly invigorates the action of the stomach and cures even chronic cases of indigestion. If you will take a small dose of Thedford's Black Draught occasionally you will keep your stomach and liver in perfect condition.

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More sickness is caused by constipation than by any other disease. Thedford's Black-Draught not only relieves constipation but cures diarrhœa and dysentery and keeps the bowels regular.

All druggists sell 25-cent packages.

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Lot Clothing cut to half price.

Lot Straw Hats, your choice for 25 and 40c.

$1.50 Lace Curtains, 90c.

50c Lace Curtains, 35c.

Lot 50c Caps, 25c.

Lot 25c Caps, 15c.

50c Shirt Waists, 40c.

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Bowser Tries Playwriting

He Returns to the Old Subject With New Hopes and Ambitions, Even Though Mrs. B. Gives Him No Encouragement.

[Copyright, 1904, by C. B. Lewis.]

AFTER one glance at Mr. Bowser's face Mrs. Bowser had no doubt that he had something on his mind to bother him, but whether he was trying to figure out a new flying machine or seeking to find out how long it would take a bear running at twenty miles an hour to catch a boy running at eighteen she couldn't say. As he was quiet and good natured over it, she let him figure away, and it was half an hour after dinner before he finally said:

"Look here, now, but I'd like to have a talk with you—a real sensible talk. I'll agree not to get mad, and you must agree to say nothing sarcastic."

"I'll talk, of course, and be glad to," she replied. "What is it that's bothering you?"

"Well, you know I belong to the Primrose Dramatic club. I haven't attended but two or three meetings, and they are pushing me to show up. In fact, they want me to write a play to be produced two weeks hence."

"Well?"

"I want to oblige them, of course, and I want the honor and prestige of the play, but can I write one? That's what I want to talk to you about. Don't jump on me with both feet, as you generally do, and cry 'fad,' but give me a candid opinion."

"Mr. Bowser, how many times in your life have you been to the theater?" she asked as she laid aside her book.

"As many as five or six."

"And did you pay the least attention to what is called the action of the play—to the construction—to the situations—to the stage craft?"

"I—I don't know that I did, but what has that to do with it? Some of the plays written by people who were never inside a theater have been the most successful."

"Whoever has told you that has told you nonsense. You can't learn to be an actor by looking at a drug store nor

"I SAID THERE WAS TO BE NO SARCASM," PROTESTED MR. BOWSER.

a lawyer by walking around a courthouse. I should say that you might as well try to cure a patient of typhoid fever as to expect to produce a play for the stage."

"But, you see, you start in prejudiced against me. I wrote a play last winter, and we had a little scrap over it, and so you are naturally down on me."

"Yes, you wrote a play. Do you remember where the scene was laid?"

"In Bagdad."

"Yes, in Bagdad, and for no other reason than that you wanted to show as many Bagdad curtains as possible. Are you thinking of laying this one in Arabia, so as to get as many dates into it as you can?"

"But Bagdad curtains are not dates, Mrs. Bowser."

"No, and dates are not California prunes. Why not lay it in California? However, we won't dispute about that. What is your plot?"

"A young man loves a young girl."

"That's nothing startling."

"He is poor, but proud."

"He generally is."

"Her father is a rich old skinflint and would sell her to an old chap of the same ilk for $50,000. The young man asks for her hand, and of course he gets the bounce. Right there, when he throws his hat down and jumps on it and says he will defeat the father's villainous machinations or perish, is a chance for some of the strongest acting on the American stage. It makes my hair curl to think of it. Adolphus stands like this, and gestures like this, and hurls his words"—

It was the cat. He had been sitting up and listening to every word and wondering when Mr. Bowser would begin to get red in the face and yell out, and his attitude and gestures struck terror to his heart, and he uttered a howl and dived under the lounge.

"By thunder, but that infernal old feline shan't live another day!" he exclaimed as he located the interruption.

"Never mind the cat," replied Mrs. Bowser, "and you needn't go on with what Adolphus says either. There is no originality about that. All poor and proud young men get off the same expressions when told to go forth and hoe potatoes at 50 cents a day. How does your hero finally get the girl?"

"He bears her away at midnight after she has put a dose of chloral in her father's gin and water."

"That's very fair. But how much does she weigh?"

"How much? How much? Why, what odds does that make? Whoever heard of weighing the characters of a play?"

"It makes just this difference, Mr. Bowser. If your heroine weighs 160 pounds and your hero only 140 the audience won't be prepared to see him throw her over his shoulder and trot across a grapevine bridge and up the side of a steep mountain. However, you can have her take antifat and feed him upon corned beef at the same time and thus get the right proportions. He bears her off at midnight, but where to?"

"I said there was to be no sarcasm," protested Mr. Bowser.

"And there is none. I am just making friendly comments. Does he bear her to a depot, a ferryboat or where?"

"He bears her to the mountains, of course. I want mountains in for scenic effect. He bears her to a cave in the mountains. Her father discovers her flight next morning, and he raises a force of fifty men and starts in pursuit. He swears that he will have her back dead or alive and that he will kill Adolphus or put him to the torture. Right there again is a chance for a Booth or Barrett. Imagine the scene. The fifty men are drawn upon a bridge over a gulf. The old man stands confronting them. Suddenly he raises his right hand and"—

The cat had come out, thinking the performance had closed, but when Mr. Bowser's right hand went up he realized the peril of the situation and made a second scramble for life.

"Never mind," consolingly observed Mrs. Bowser as the hand fell.

"But I will mind," he savagely retorted. "Do you think I'm going to have one of the best plays of the century knocked out by a cross eyed, double jointed old spotted tomcat!"

He spent five minutes freezing the cat's soul with terror by words and glares and then gave it up, and Mrs. Bowser said:

"Well, Adolphus gets the heroine to a cave, and they have a picked up breakfast of johnnycake and bologna sausage, and then what happens?"

"Who said they had any such breakfast?"

"Then they couldn't have had any at all. That isn't so material to the play, however. The father and his fifty men follow on, of course?"

"Of course. What are they there for?"

"But you should have the villain guide them. You have a villain, haven't you?"

"Y-e-s—that is, I'm going to have. There's no particular hurry about the villain butting in. He will naturally lead the crowd when he does come in."

"Well, the villain, the father and the fifty armed men set off up the mountain, and then what happens?"

"They are overwhelmed," replied Mr. Bowser.

"By a snowslide?"

"Yes, by a snowslide started by Adolphus. He sees them coming. He sees a snowslide just ready to slide. He would spare the father in order to have a father-in-law, but he cannot. He swings his hat. He calls out. He warns them to return before it is too late. He stands thus, and—and"—

And Mr. Bowser looked around for the cat. The feline had his head out from under the lounge, and the two stood glaring at each other till Mrs. Bowser had to laugh in their faces.

"Thanks for the insult," stiffly replied Mr. Bowser.

"But it is no insult. Please go on with the plot."

"Not another word, madam. I was an ass to have told you as much as I did. It is evident to me that you are far more interested in an infernal old cat than in my play, and you and the cat can go to Ballyhack!"

He thereupon walked down the hall and put on his hat and overcoat and walked over to the drug store. He knew the druggist to be an old theater goer, and after a bit he queried of him:

"What would you say if I told you I was writing a four act comedy?"

"I should say that you were the biggest jackass in town!" was the prompt reply.

Mr. Bowser looked at him for a moment with sudden death in each eye and then passed out into the night. And the gas lamps flared, the shadows danced as he wandered to and fro and felt that of all the living, breathing human beings on earth he was the only one who couldn't write a play and get a snowslide started at the proper moment.

M. QUAD.

Youthful Wisdom.

"Oh, mamma," she said, with a little burst of girlish confidence, "what do you think? Mr. Iddyot proposed last night."

"Ah, did he, my dear? And what did my little girl say?"

"Oh, I told him that an engagement was too solemn and sacred a thing for me to enter into without serious thought and consideration and that I would give him my answer in a week. And now, mamma mine, we must go to work and find out if he really and truly has a thousand a year."

"You dear, wise little girl!" cried the fond mother, folding her child to her bosom and weeping softly over her.

A Sinister Suggestion.

"Bliggins and his wife must get on very happily," said the gossip. "She says she never scolds him."

"That doesn't indicate happiness," answered Miss Cayenne. "It is sad. It shows that she considers him beyond hope."—Washington Star.

As Each Viewed It.

"He isn't in our social set any more."

"So I understand."

"Yes, he dropped out some time ago."

"Why, he gave me to understand he had climbed out."—Philadelphia Press.

ONE HUNDRED PERISH

Passenger Train Goes Through Bridge Across Swollen Colorado Stream.

THREE COACHES SWEPT AWAY

Only Three Occupants Live to Tell Tale of Their Experience—Pullman Cars Stop on Brink of Abyss—Seventy-Six Bodies Recovered.

Pueblo, Col., Aug. 9.—The wreck of the world's fair flyer, on the Denver and Rio Grande railroad, near Eden, seven miles north of Pueblo, proves to have been one of the greatest railroad disasters in the history of the country. Two crowded passengers cars and a baggage car were engulfed in the torrent that tore out a trestle spanning Steele's hollow, otherwise known as Dry creek, and as far as known only three of the occupants of these cars escaped death. Two sleeping cars and a diner remained on the tracks at the edge of the abyss and none of their occupants were killed or injured.

How many perished probably never will be definitely ascertained, for the treacherous sands are drifting over the bodies. Searching for the dead is in progress. All corpses found were brought to Pueblo and placed in four morgues here. At 8 o'clock last night 76 bodies had been recovered, and of these 50 had been indentified. During the day bodies were recovered all the way along Fountain river, from the scene of the wreck to this city. Two bodies were taken from the stream at First street, Pueblo, more than eight miles from the point where the disaster occurred, and it is probable that some may even be recovered further down the stream.

Engineer Feared Accident.

On the outlook for danger, warned by the squally clouds and heavy rains to the north, Engineer Charles Hindman was running cautiously, about 15 miles an hour, as he approached the arroyo, which was spanned by a bridge 96 feet in length. The condition of the bridge was not known until the locomotive, one of the monster passenger type, had nearly crossed. Fireman Mayfield, with a torch that the engineer and the fireman had burning to ascertain the condition of the track, was in the gangway. When Engineer Hindman felt the tremor in the great machine and caught a glimmer on the water he shouted his last words:

"Put out that torch," evidently thinking that in the accident he felt certain was coming, the flames would serve to spread fire. But beyond Mayfield could obey, while the words were still on the lips of the doomed man, and his hand seeking the mechanism controlling the air, the bridge gave way as though it had been a stack of kindling wood and the locomotive dropped 30 feet to the bottom of the arroyo.

The baggage car, smoking car, and chair car followed the locomotive into the stream and were swept away. All the occupants of these cars except three men perished, and had not the roof of the chair car burst asunder, none would have escaped. The fireman, as the locomotive went over, was thrown out and managing to grasp a piece of wreckage from the bridge floated to the bank. He ran toward Eden, meeting on the way operator F. M. Jones and his wife, who already had started up the track.

Victims Died Quickly.

"Notify Pueblo," came the voice of the running man, "the train's gone down and everybody is killed."

Even as he spoke, relates the operator, there were cries coming from the distance. The two men ran to where the bridge had been to search for victims of the disaster. When they reached the spot all cries had ceased.

Relief trains with physicians, wreck and pile driving outfits and scores of workmen were hurried from the city. The first train from the wreck came in shortly after midnight. [illegible] I. M. Killin, of Pueblo; H. S. [illegible], Tony Fisher and Fireman Mayfield. These were four men in the midst of the wreck who escaped.

When dawn came the wonder grew that four had been permitted to emerge from the raging torrent with breath still in their bodies. The end of the Pullman car Wyuta extended four feet over the brink, while broken timbers and twisted rails hung still further over. The arroyo had been widened for more than a hundred feet at the point where the bridge had been. The water tore a zigzag course across the prairie to a depth of 30 feet in several places. There was little left of the baggage car, a few rods, a truck or so, dimly seen in the muddy water, and a half buried iron safe. The great locomotive, the boiler free of the trucks, the cab and tank gone, lies where it fell.

Debris Along the Stream.

A quarter of a mile to the east, where this gorge of death debouched into the Fountain, lay the chair car, windows gone, three-fourths filled with mud and sand. A hundred feet farther on was the smoker, bottom up against a sandbar. A hundred and fifty feet farther on, in the bed of the river, was the tender of the engine, and from that point on for four or five miles vestiges of the coaches, the engine and tender stuck up from the bed of the stream or lay along the shore or in the islands.

Bits of clothing, coats, skirts and women's hats were found in the brush along the shore. Masses of earth had caved in from the high sides of the river at many places and searchers passed these with fear that bodies were buried under them which they were helpless to reach.

The first of the corpses recovered were those of Miss Irene Wright and little Dorothy Johnson, sister-in-law and daughter respectively of Harry Johnson of Pueblo. An unknown woman lay beside them. Engineer Hindman was found with his watch still running a few feet further down the stream. All day long stretchers with dripping burdens were carried to the railroad tracks, where the death train awaited them. While it was still dark axes had been used on the half-buried cars at the junction of the creek with the Fountain and at daylight this work was resumed on the smoking car, which lay out in the Fountain, where men were compelled to wade almost to their waists to reach it.

Drowned Like Rats in a Trap.

A second party further down the river found several persons entangled in a mass of debris, thought to have been part of the baggage car, which was literally torn to pieces. In a short time a large number of bodies were dug out of the sand here. Some bodies were found lodged in the shrubbery along the banks, other in the wreckage in midstream and many half buried with only an arm or a bit of clothing to reveal their whereabouts.

Without doubt the great majority drowned like rats in a trap when the cars plunged into the water.

When brought ashore the bodies were placed on the ground and covered. A baggage car was kept running between the city and the wreck, bringing in those who were found. A number of wagons finally were pressed into service to haul the bodies to the tracks, leaving the searchers free to continue the hunt for others. Some searchers worked all night and all day without food or rest. Persons were constantly arriving and anxiously inquiring for lost ones known to have been on the train. By 9 o'clock in the morning the plains were dotted with vehicles, each with its load of anxious seekers or the morbidly curious.

Were Returning from the Fair.

Bodies recovered were identified very slowly because many of them were those of strangers here who had been to the fair at St. Louis and other eastern points.

Fountain river still rushes with the impetus of the flood and the arroyo has a clear, tiny stream trickling along where the fatal mass of water rushed a few hours before. The earth on either side is swept clean

The walls of the so-called Dry creek are rugged, irregular, caving and widened, but still so narrow that it is almost impossible to understand how the great coaches, the baggage car and tender could have been swept so far without becoming lodged against the sides. Most of the bed of the creek is now visible, with little streams weaving about the strips of sand, forming islands of mud and sand, which are being searched for bodies that may lie buried in them.

Pullman Porter Plays Hero.

W. Vance, porter on the forward sleeping car Wyuta, was one of the heroes of the disaster. To him and his nerve and braverv the persons on that car owe their lives. Vance was standing near the front end of the car when the crash came and with rare presence of mind rushed to the hand brake on the front of the car and began tightening the brakes on the wheels. His car was slipping forward from the momentum and from the terrible drag in front, caused by the forward cars falling into the stream. Vance held on to the brake like grim death. His hands clenched the wheel until his fingers almost bled, but he held on until his tight grip stopped the car. The forward cars broke from the sleeper and fell into the water, while the car which Vance had held with the brake stopped one-third of the way on the brink of the chasm overhanging the gulch below. The forward trucks had left the track and gone down, but the remainder of the coach stayed on the tracks and the lives of the passengers were saved.

It required two engines and nearly a half hour's work to pull this sleeper back from the brink of the chasm. Nothing but Vance's cool and brave work at the brakes kept the car from plunging into the stream.

DROWNED DURING SQUALL.

Father, Son and Another Lose Lives Near Old Point Comfort.

Richmond, Va., Aug. 9.—John D. Armstrong of the firm of John D. Armstrong & Co. of Norfolk, Va., oyster packers and his 17-year-old son, together with a third person, not yet known, were drowned at Little bay, opposite Old Point Comfort.

Armstrong was sailing his boat not far from his summer home on Little bay, when a sudden squall threw him into the water. The father and son drowned together and the other lost his life by jumping into the water to rescue the others.

Akron Company Absorbed.

Albany, N. Y., Aug. 9.—A certificate of merger of the Akron Telephone company with the Bell Telephone company of Buffalo has been filed.

Reyes Succeeds Marroquin.

Bogoto, Colombia, Aug. 9.—General Rafael Reyes has assumed office as president of Colombia, succeeding Senor Marroquin.

STOESSEL A SUICIDE

Commander at Port Arthur Reported to Have Killed Himself.

FORT IS IN DESPERATE STRAITS

Japanese Asked to Take Away Some of the Sick and Wounded—St. Petersburg Populace Anxious About Liaoyang and Gen. Kuropatkin.

London, Aug. 9.—According to the correspondent of the Morning Post at Shanghai, it is reported there that there are 10,000 sick and wounded persons at Port Arthur and that the Russians are negotiating with the Japanese to send the hospital ship Mongolia away full of sick.

It is reported, the correspondent says, that Lieutenant General Stoessel, in command of the military force at Port Arthur, has committed suicide and that panic prevails there.

GENERAL ANATOL M. STOESSEL.

Marquis Oyama, commander-in-chief of the Japanese forces in Manchuria, has proceeded north and expects to attack Liaoyang Aug. 10.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 9.—There is increasing impatience among all classes for decisive news from Liaoyang. Lieutenant General Sakharoff's report that there has been no change in the Manchurian army's sphere of operations merely adds to the tension which possibly will continue for some time.

There is no telling how much time the notoriously slow and methodical preparations of the Japanese may consume before they feel ready to advance on General Kuropatkin's strong positions. Every day's delay gives the Russian commander greater opportunity to fortify or to get away in case he decides to avoid a big battle, though it is not generally thought here that there is much likelihood of his retreating without a decisive fight.

Viceroy Alexieff's dispatch from Mukden communicating official messages from Port Arthur bears out the reported loss of the Japanese protected cruisers Itsukushima and Chiyoda and indicates considerable activity on the part of the Port Arthur squadron. The care exercised in sending a dredger fleet ahead of the squadron, both in relieving and returning to the harbor, is amply vindicated by the loss of one of the pilot boats and is also taken as a guarantee that there will be no further damage to the Russian warships by Japanese mines.

The city is full of wild rumors that Port Arthur has fallen, due to reports from Chefoo of another assault in which the fortress was taken by the combined land and sea forces, though the Japanese lost three warships, including the protected cruisers Chiyoda and Itsukushima. It is believed that the Japanese are still unable to capture the outer works, much less the fortress itself.

Viceroy Alexieff reports that in the engagement which took place July 26 off Port Arthur between the Japanese and Russian squadrons three Japanese ships, including a gunboat, were damaged.

LAND CLAIMS ARE FILED.

Winners in South Dakota Homestead Lottery Take Their Choice.

Bonesteel, S. D., Aug. 9.—The first of the filings under the Rosebud land drawings have been made here. William McCormick, who won the first prize, selected a quarter section adjoining the new town of Burke, and Talus Rugge of Lead, S. D., winner of No. 2, filed on a quarter adjoining McCormick's.

About a thousand persons are on the reservation making selections. The town is quiet and orderly.

Murdered by Chicken Thieves.

Philadelphia, Aug. 9.—Constable Daniel O'Brien was killed and his father, John O'Brien, was probably mortally wounded, near Hillside station, a suburb, by two chicken thieves.

Run on Wilkesbarre Bank.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Aug. 9.—Through an idle rumor the Wilkesbarre Deposit and Savings bank was subjected to a run by foreign depositors.

Xenia Distillery Burns.

Xenia, O., Aug. 9.—Fire destroyed the main building of the Colonial distillery and the large dry houses at Trebeins, near here; loss $240,000.

Announcements of Reduced Fares Authorized via B. & O. R. R., Summer Season—1904.

ATLANTIC CITY AND SEASHORE: Special Low Rate Excursions from all points east of the Ohio River on June 30th, July 14th and 18th, August 11th and 25th, and September 8th.

BOSTON, MASS.: National Encampment, G. A. R., August 15-20. One fare for the round trip. Tickets on sale August 13th to 15th, good returning August 20th, inclusive.

LOUISVILLE, KY.: Knights of Pythias, Biennial Encampment, August 16-19. One fare plus $1.00 for the round trip. Tickets on sale August 12th, 13th, 14th and 15th, good returning until August 31st, inclusive.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.: Triennial Conclave, Knights Templar, September 5-9. One fare for the round trip to Chicago or St. Louis added to fares tendered therefrom (Chicago $50.00; St. Louis $47.50). Dates of sale to be announced later.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.: Sovereign Grand Lodge, I. O. O. F., September 19-25. One fare for the round trip to Chicago or St. Louis added to fares tendered therefrom (Chicago $50.00; St. Louis $47.50). Dates of sale to be announced later.

TORONTO, ONT.: Friends' General Conference, August 10-19. One fare plus $2.00 for the round trip. Tickets on sale August 9th to 11th, good returning until August 31st, inclusive.

For additioual information concerning rates, routes, time of trains, etc., call on or address ticket agents Baltimore & Ohio R. R.

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C. J. YODER, Grantsville, Maryland
Successor to R. M. Beachy. 7—2

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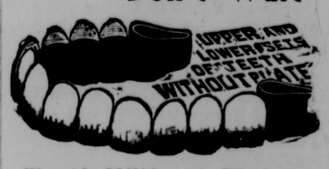

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The Final Blow at Atlanta

A FORTIETH ANNIVERSARY WAR STORY

September 1, 1864

[Copyright, 1904, by G. L. Kilmer.]

BY the end of August, 1864, Sherman had fought his way step by step to the very gates of Atlanta. He did not attempt to take the works by storm, but established the Twentieth corps under General W. H. Slocum in the trenches he had built in front of the city and launched forth with the main part of his army to cut the communications of his opponent on the south.

The Confederate commander at Atlanta, General J. B. Hood, was a brave but impetuous soldier and had depleted his fighting strength in heroic efforts to loosen Sherman's grip by desperate attacks in open field. Even when virtually surrounded he still clung to the citadel. It was said that he believed that Sherman's supplies were exhausted and that the Federal army was at the point of abandoning the siege. From this dream he was suddenly awakened by the appearance of an immense army of foes southwest of Atlanta, close to the railroads from the south which brought supplies to his camps. Still determined to fight to the last, he dispatched General Hardee with his own corps and that led by General S. D. Lee to defend the railroads and remained in the Atlanta trenches with the rest of his force.

The march of Hardee's column southward was led by the intrepid Pat Cleburne, the "Stonewall of the West," who could always find an enemy and stir up a fight, even though the chances were against him. Cleburne struck out for the extreme flank of Sherman's moving column, intending to march till he reached it, then double it up by a vigorous attack, like his prototype at Chancellorsville. He had the victim of Chancellorsville, General O. O. Howard, to deal with, but Howard was alert and had already seized the road ahead of Cleburne.

It was an accident which took Howard so far south that Cleburne was headed off and the Confederate plan of campaign changed. Howard discovered that there was no water at the place where Sherman had ordered him to halt and pushed on to Flint river. There he intrenched a position, having learned that the enemy was in force at Jonesboro, a point near by and only fifteen miles from Atlanta, with rail communications still open. During the night Howard heard the trains moving southward from Atlanta and sent word to Sherman, who was following in his wake with the army of the Cumberland, under sturdy "Pap" Thomas, that the enemy was not to be caught napping.

There were rare fighting spirits gathering around the wayside halting place that August afternoon. "Black Jack" Logan was in line along Howard's front and was soon pounced upon by the indomitable Hardee. The Confederates did not fight with their old time vigor, and Logan held his ground. Meanwhile the restless Cleburne came thundering along in Howard's rear, making a two sided fight of it. But Howard was not alone in his wrestle with Hardee. General Schofield's Federal corps, having taken a wider sweep to the west than Howard, came in between Jonesboro and Atlanta and cut the railroad, heading off a train which sped back to Atlanta with the news that Sherman's army was marching on the city from the south. Hood attempted to recall Lee's corps from Hardee's line at Jonesboro to defend Atlanta, but it was too late. Sherman ordered Slocum to push things on the northern side of the beleaguered city and if possible drive Hood from the trenches.

In order to strengthen Howard, Sherman brought forward Thomas' Cumberland army, a move which led to the hard fight at Jonesboro on Sept. 1, settling the fate of Atlanta. Up to this point Sherman was simply getting his forces into position to control the railroad and be ready to fight Hood somewhere south of Atlanta as soon as the severing of railway communications forced him to evacuate that stronghold. But the Federal scouts picked up the news that Hood had sent word to Hardee to return S. D. Lee's corps to him at Atlanta. Thinking that the loss of Lee's help would place Hardee at the mercy of his army, Sherman determined to close in and capture Jonesboro, Hardee and all.

Now, when Hardee took up his position at Jonesboro he expected to deal only with Howard's column, coming against him from the west. The right or northern flank of his line was held by Cleburne's division, and this flank was struck by Thomas' advance corps under General Jeff C. Davis. Three divisions of Davis' column formed in front of Cleburne, and the brigade of United States regulars led by Colonel Edie sallied out to reconnoiter and see what Cleburne had in front. Driving the men in gray from a ridge they occupied as an outpost after a brisk skirmish, Edie planted his flag and discovered that his line extended beyond the salient angle of the enemy, the key to the position. Two divisions of Davis' corps rallied around Edie, and a battery was hauled up the ridge which enfiladed part of Cleburne's line and disabled a number of the Confederate guns.

Finally all was ready for an assault, Sherman being on the ground and impatient of delay. The divisions of Carlin and Morgan charged forward in two lines, Edie's regulars having the lead and carrying the enemy's salient at the first rush. In this charge the famous Eighteenth United States infantry won new laurels. The commander of the Eighteenth, Captain L. M. Kellogg, rode out in front of the colors, picking his way through a dense undergrowth for 400 yards, to the edge of an open field. Reforming their line, the regulars dashed on a distance of 800 yards, all the way under fire. On reaching the breastworks, filled with Cleburne's Tennesseeans, Captain Kellogg spurred his horse over the parapet to inspire his men with bravery. The gallant soldier was hit by a bullet and a fragment of shell at the same time, but continued to urge on his followers until they were inside the works.

The sudden blow of the regulars surprised the Confederates in Cleburne's front line, but a second Confederate line lay in hiding in the woods beyond, with an unobstructed range of the ground captured by the daring assailants. The regulars held their ground for a time, suffering heavily, and, not being supported in the attack, were finally driven out by a rush of Cleburne's men.

The point in dispute was only a trifling height, defended by three worn down brigades of Tennesseeans, but the fate of Hardee's line at Jonesboro was at stake and after that the fate of Hood at Atlanta. If Jonesboro fell, the whole Confederate rear lay at the mercy of Sherman, and Atlanta could not be held. While the regulars were heroically fighting to break through the salient Thomas had been away hurrying up another division to support the attack. He reached the front at 5 o'clock, and Colonel Estes' volunteer brigade moved slowly through the tangled undergrowth to the field in front of the works where Edie had fought so well only to be driven out. Estes' men were not behind Edie's in courage and dash and took the salient in a few minutes, losing one-third of their number, but holding on to the prize. In the Thirty-eighth Ohio 150 men fell, the highest loss of the day.

While Estes clung to the salient the companion brigades of Carlin's division swept in from the left and Morgan's division from the right, completely enveloping the angle which had cost so

CAPTAIN KELLOGG LEADING THE REGULARS AT JONESBORO.

much brave blood. Cleburne's advance brigade was captured almost entire, with its leader, General Govan, and two batteries of artillery. After the loss of the salient Cleburne drew back his two brigades under Lewis and Granberry, forming a new salient, and stood ready for another assault, but darkness ended the conflict and the fighting for Atlanta.

When news reached Hood in Atlanta of the doings of Sherman at Jonesboro he knew that the Federals were neither hard up for rations, as originally supposed, nor moving north to inclose the city. Two corps of troops remained with him there, and these he set in motion the night of the 1st to pass around Sherman's flank and join Hardee and Lee, ten miles southeast of Jonesboro. Hardee at the same time withdrew from the lines so bravely defended by Cleburne.

About midnight of the 1st the Federals in Slocum's camps on the north side of Atlanta heard explosions in the direction of the city, and at daylight couriers brought word to headquarters that the place had been abandoned and the military stores destroyed by powder and flames. Slocum appeared before the city early on the 2d of September and received its surrender by the mayor. Sherman soon got word and telegraphed to Washington, "Atlanta is ours and fairly won."

The Confederates were highly elated over the escape of Hood from the limits of Atlanta while Sherman was south of him with an immense force. In point of fact Sherman was bent upon smashing the railroads and the half of the Confederate army with Hardee at Jonesboro.

GEORGE L. KILMER.

An Old Favorite

THE TAX ON OLD BACHELORS

By Seba Smith

THIS poem has been ascribed to Lucretia Maria Davidson, the literary prodigy (born 1808, died 1825), but Stedman and Hutchinson's "Library of American Literature" says it came from the pen of Seba Smith, the humorist, who used the pen name of Major Jack Downing. Smith, who was a journalist by profession, was born in 1792 and died in 1868. Some of his work was declared "among the most successful adaptations of the Yankee dialect to the purposes of humorous writing."

I DREAMED a dream in the midst of my slumbers,
And, as fast as I dreamed, it was coined into numbers;
My thoughts ran along in such beautiful meter,
I'm sure I ne'er saw any poetry sweeter.
It seemed that a law had been recently made,
That a tax on old bachelors' pates should be laid;
And in order to make them all willing to marry,
The tax was as large as a man could well carry.
The Bachelors grumbled, and said 'twas no use,
'Twas cruel injustice and horrid abuse,
And declared that, to save their own heart's blood from spilling,
Of such a vile tax they would ne'er pay a shilling.
But the Rulers determined their scheme to pursue,
So they set all the bachelors up at vendue.
A crier was sent thro' the town to and fro,
To rattle his bell, and his trumpet to blow,
And to bawl out at all he might meet in the way,
"Ho! forty old bachelors sold here today."
And presently all the old maids in the town,
Each one in her very best bonnet and gown,
From thirty to sixty, fair, plain, red and pale,
Of every description, all flocked to the sale.
The auctioneer then in his labors began,
And called out aloud, as he held up a man,
"How much for a bachelor? who wants to buy?"
In a twink every maiden responded—"I—I."
In short, at a hugely extravagant price,
The bachelors all were sold off in a trice;
And forty old maidens, some younger, some older,
Each lugged an old bachelor home on her shoulder.

An Old Favorite

PARADISE

By Frederick William Faber

FREDERICK WILLIAM FABER, clergyman, priest and hymn writer, was born in Calverley, Yorkshire, England, in 1814 and died in Brompton, England, in 1863. He was ordained in the Anglican church, but left it for the Roman Catholic communion. Besides other poems Faber wrote many hymns that have gained widespread favor by their sweetness and spirituality.

O PARADISE, O Paradise,
Who doth not crave for rest?
Who would not seek the happy land
Where they that loved are blest?
Where loyal hearts and true
Stand ever in the light,
All rapture through and through,
In God's most holy sight.

O Paradise, O Paradise,
The world is growing old;
Who would not be at rest and free
Where love is never cold?
Where loyal hearts and true
Stand ever in the light,
All rapture through and through,
In God's most holy sight.

O Paradise, O Paradise,
Where they shall sin no more,
Who strive to be as pure on earth
As on thy spotless shore;
Where loyal hearts and true
Stand ever in the light
All rapture through and through,
In God's most holy sight.

O Paradise, O Paradise,
I greatly long to see
The heavenly place my dearest Lord
Is destining for me;
Where loyal hearts and true
Stand ever in the light,
All rapture through and through,
In God's most holy sight.

O Paradise, O Paradise,
I feel 'twill not be long;
Patience! I almost think I hear
Faint fragments of thy song:
Where loyal hearts and true
Stand ever in the light,
All rapture through and through,
In God's most holy sight.

An Old Favorite

THE RAIL

By George Hunt Clark

GEORGE HUNT CLARK, poet, was born in Northampton, Mass., in 1809 and died in Hartford, Conn., in 1881. He was a frequent contributor to Putnam's, the Knickerbocker and other magazines, and some of his numerous and sentimental verses are still remembered by older readers. He was an iron manufacturer by trade.

I MET him in the cars,
Where resignedly he sat;
His hair was full of dust,
And so was his cravat;
He was furthermore embellished
By a ticket in his hat.

The conductor touched his arm
And awoke him from a nap;
When he gave the feeding flies
An admonitory slap,
And his ticket to the man
In the yellow-lettered cap.

So, launching into talk,
We rattled on our way,
With allusions to the crops
That along the meadows lay—
Whereupon his eyes were lit
With a speculative ray.

The heads of many men
Were bobbing as in sleep,
And many babies lifted
Their voices up to weep;
While the coal dust darkly fell
On bonnets in a heap.

All the while the swaying cars
Kept rumbling o'er the rail,
And the frequent whistle sent
Shrieks of anguish to the gale,
And the cinders pattered down
On the grimy floor like hail.

When suddenly a jar,
And a thrice-repeated bump,
Made the people in alarm
From their easy cushions jump,
For they deemed the sounds to be
The inevitable Trump.

A splintering crash below,
A doom-foreboding twitch,
As the tender gave a lurch
And a mangled mass of men
Lay writhing in a ditch
Beyond the flying switch—

With palpitating heart
My friend essayed to rise;
There were bruises on his limbs
And stars before his eyes,
And his face was of the hue
Of the dolphin when it dies.

I was very well content
In escaping with my life;
But my mutilated friend
Commenced a legal strife—
Being thereunto incited
By his lawyer and his wife.

And he writes me the result,
In his quiet way as follows:
That his case came up before
A bench of legal scholars,
Who awarded him his claim
Of fifteen hundred dollars.

BOYCOTT IS DECLARED.

Chicago Strikers Use New Weapon In Fight Against Packers.

Chicago, Aug. 9.—The union teamsters are to be the principal weapon which the labor leaders propose to use to win the stockyards strike. Orders have been issued to drivers of ice wagons to deliver no more ice to butchers who buy of the big packers or to any of the branch houses of the packing plants where the men are now on strike. A list of more than 200 retail dealers who have been buying meat from the so-called trust packers and hauling it away with their own wagons has been compiled and, according to the claims of the strike leaders, the ice supply will be cut off from every one of these today. Arrangements have been made to have pickets stationed at all the retail markets which have been placed under the ban of the unions to see that the boycott is enforced to the limit.

The order is a duplication of the one issued last week but which was never enforced because it had not been sanctioned by the international officers of the teamsters' union. At Cincinnati, where the International Brotherhood of Teamsters was in session, the necessary indorsement of the proposed boycott was given and the belated order will be put in force.

All the packing plants began operations with slightly increased forces of workmen, nearly 200 additional employes having been secured over Sunday. Nearly all the new men who left the yards Saturday night to spend Sunday at their homes returned to work. Among those who reported for duty were a considerable number of the strikers, who, according to the packers, had become tired of being idle and made application for the places they held prior to the strike.

Cannot Identify Assassin.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 9.—Members of the secret police of Odessa, Warsaw, Kieff and other centers who were summoned here have failed to identify the assassin of M. Von Plehve, the late minister of the interior. The assassin and his suspected accomplices are incarcerated in the St. Peter and St. Paul fortress.

Arrested for Soldier's Murder.

New York, Aug. 9.—Arthur B. Fink, proprietor of a saloon near Fort Schuyler, and Christian Acker, a private in the Eighteenth artillery, were arrested charged with the murder of J. P. Hammett, an artilleryman.

NATIONAL AND AMERICAN GAMES

National League Standing.

Club	W.	L.	Pct	Club	W.	L.	Pct
New York	66	25	.725	St. Louis	49	46	.516
Chicago	56	38	.639	Boston	36	61	.371
Cincinnati	57	39	.594	Brooklyn	32	63	.337
Pittsburg	52	38	.578	Phila	26	66	.283

National League Monday.

Philadelphia 15, Pittsburg 5; New York 4, St. Louis 3; Boston 1, Cincinnati 4; Brooklyn 1, Chicago 4.

American League Standing.

Club	W.	L.	Pct	Club	W.	L.	Pct
New York	55	35	.611	Cleveland	49	40	.551
Boston	56	36	.609	St. Louis	35	51	.407
Chicago	58	38	.604	Detroit	36	54	.400
Phila	52	39	.571	Washington	21	69	.233

American League Monday.

Cleveland 9, New York 1; Detroit 2, Boston 0; Chicago 5, Philadelphia 6; St. Louis 1, Washington 9.

WEATHER FORECAST.

Ohio and Western Pennsylvania—Fair Tuesday and Wednesday; winds shifting to fresh southeast.

West Virginia—Fair Tuesday and Wednesday; warmer Wednesday.

CHICAGO GRAIN MARKET.

Chicago, Aug. 8.—On a wildly excited market, with sensational reports pouring in regarding damage from rust in the northwest, wheat today made a net gain of 3⅝@3¾. Closing prices were: Wheat, $1.01; corn, 53¾; oats, 33⅛@33¼.

PITTSBURG MARKETS.

Aug. 8, 1904.

CORN—No. 2 yellow shelled, 57@57½c; No. 2 yellow ear, 59@60c.

OATS—No. 2 white, 46@46½c; No. 3, 45@45½c; No. 4, 43@44c.

HAY—No. 1 timothy, $14.50@15; No. 1 clover, $11@11.50; No. 1 mixed, $11.50@12; No. 2 timothy, $13@13.50; packing, $9@9.50.

EGGS—Select, 19½@20c; firsts, 18@19c.

BUTTER—Elgin prints, 20@20½c; small tub, 19@20c; large, 19@19½c; firsts, 16½c; country butter, 12@13c; low grades, 9@10c.

CHEESE—New York, 9½@10c; Ohio cream, 9@9½c; Wisconsin Swiss, block, 13@14c; imported Swiss, 27@32c; limburger, 11@12c; brickstein, 12½c.

CATTLE—Prime to fancy, fat, smooth steers, $5.85@6; green, coarse and rough, fat steers, $4@5; fat, smooth, dry-fed, light steers, $4.75@5.15; choice milch cows, $35@45; medium to good milch cows, $25@35; good, fat, smooth, handy butchers' bulls, $3.50@4; feeding steers, good style, weight and extra quality, $3.75@4; feed steers, common to good quality, $3@3.75; fair to choice stockers, $2.75@3.

CALVES—Veals, good to choice, $5.75@6.50; heavy and thin, $3.50@4.50.

HOGS—Good to prime heavy, $5.70@5.75; heavy mediums, $6@6.10; light mediums, $6.20@6.30; best heavy yorkers, $6.20@6.25; good light yorkers, $6.20@6.25; pigs, good to prime, $6.20@6.25.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Prime wethers, $4.30@4.40; good to choice mixed, $3.75@4.25; fair to good mixed, $3@3.50; culls and common, $1@2.50; lambs, spring, $3@6.25.

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IN EFFECT NOV. 29, 1903.

SOUTHWARD No. 3	SOUTHWARD No. 1	STATIONS	NORTHWARD No. 2	NORTHWARD No. 4
P. M.	A. M.		NOON	P. M.
3 15	7 00 lv	Cumberland ar	12 00	4 15
3 44	7 29	Rawlings	11 31	6 43
4 07	7 52	Keyser	11 08	6 20
4 22	8 05	Westernport	10 58	6 08
4 29	8 09	W. Va. C. Junc	10 51	6 01
4 47	8 27	Barnum	10 36	5 45
4 54	8 35	Shaw	10 28	5 37
5 10	8 55	Blaine	10 11	5 19
5 15	9 00	Harrison	10 06	5 15
6 00	9 50 lv	Elk Garden	8 10	4 25
5 49	9 35 lv	Gorman	9 35	4 43
5 55	9 42	Bayard	9 28	4 37
6 06	9 54	Dobbin	9 17	4 27
6 10	9 58	Henry	9 13	4 23
6 38	10 27	Thomas	8 38	3 53
7 10	10 55 ar	Davis	8 05	3 15
6 50	10 37 lv	Douglas	8 33	3 48
7 16	11 01	Hendricks	8 00	3 15
7 19	11 04	Hambleton	7 57	3 12
7 22	11 07	Bretz	7 52	3 07
7 25	11 10	Parsons	7 50	3 05
7 59	11 44	Kerens	7 16	2 31
8 15	12 00 ar	Elkins	7 00 lv	2 15

No. 25 P. M.	No. 3 A. M.	No. 1 P. M.		No. 2 P. M.	No. 4 P. M.	No. 26 P. M.
		NOON				
3 08	6 30	2 30	lv Elkins ar	8 20	12 30	8 15
3 45	6 47	3 47	R.C. Jct	8 03	12 13	9 00
3 48	6 51	2 51	Harding	7 59	12 09	8 57
4 01	7 04	3 04	Junior	7 45	11 55	8 44
4 08	7 15	3 15	ar Bel'g'n	7 35	11 45	8 35
			lv		A. M.	
	P. M.	P. M.		P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
	8 30	12 35	lv Elkins ar	9 55	2 00	
	8 46	12 52	Beverly	9 39	1 44	
	9 10	1 15	ar Hutt'e ar	9 15	1 20	

No. 27. A. M.		No. 28. P. M.
8 00	lv Elkins	ar 4 45
8 58	Fishing Hawk	3 46
9 22	Glady	3 22
10 08	Burner	2 37
10 30	ar Durbin	lv 2 15
A. M.		P. M.

† Daily * Daily except Sunday. s Sundays only.

H. G. CLARK, Manager. F. M. HOWELL, Gen. Pas. Agent.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R. TIME TABLE IN EFFECT Nov. 19, 1903.

The following time table on the B. & O. went into effect on Sunday, May 15, 1904. Trains now leave Oakland as follows:

GOING WEST.

No. 7.—Daily ..... 1.54 A. M
No. 3—Daily ..... 7.17 A. M
No. 71—Daily except Sunday ..... 9.26 A. M
No. 95—Daily ..... 4.59 P. M
No. 1—Daily ..... 10.26 P. M

GOING EAST.

No. 4—Daily ..... 12.27 A. M
No. *8—Daily ..... 6.04 A. M
No. 2—Daily ..... 6.31 A. M
No. 72—Accom daily except Sun ..... 5.12 P. M
No. 46—Express, daily ..... 4.34 P. M
No. 12—Daily ..... 8.32 P. M

* No. 8 stops at Oakland only to let off passengers from points west of Grafton.

GEO. L. POTTER, General Manager
D. B. MARTIN, Manager Passenger Traffic.
V. V. WASHBURNE, Agent.

THE
Percheron Stallion

BLACK BRILLIANT

Will stand for the season of 1904 as follows:

Monday and Tuesday of each week at the Stable of P. F. Mellinger, Beckman.

Balance of week at the Stable of Amos H. Reckner, near Bittinger.

BLACK BRILLIANT is registered in the Percheron Stud-book of America, his number being 19258.

He is black with a few white hairs on forehead.

PEDIGREE:—Foaled May 22, 1895; bred and owned by Bond Bros. of Sugar Hill, Pa.; got by Fra Diavolo 16082, he by Fra Diavolo 5717 (2869), he by Brilliant 710, he by Brilliant 1899 (756), he by Coco II. (714), he by Vieux-Chaslin (513), he by Coco (712) he by Mignon (715), he by Jean-le-Blanc 739. Dam, Flora 18610 by Black Prince 1009.

Terms:—For Insurance, $10; $15 ten days on foot.

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Surplus and Other Undivided Profits	250,000
Liability of Shareholders	100,000
Additional Security to Depositors	$450,000

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BLOOMINGTON.

It does seem queer. A "nigger" begins to get white just as soon as he votes the democratic ticket, but as long as he continues to vote the republican ticket he is blacker than the cinders of the lower regions.

About twenty hobos are summering at the W. Va. Junction. When the weather is disagreeable they occupy the sand house and the broken down cars backed off in the yard for repairs. Of late they have commenced to commit depredations on the neighboring gardens by digging up potatoes and helping themselves to cabbages or any other vegetables their appetites may crave. In a number of instances some of them have been bolder and entered the kitchens of people who were away from home and carried away tinware, butter, lard, bread or anything loose that suited their wants. Mr. James La Rew, of Buxton Dump, was prepared for them on last Saturday evening and extended a warm reception to three of them whom he caught in his garden digging up potatoes. He exploded a double-barreled shot gun three times at the intruders and feels positive from their hurried exit that they will not forget his potato patch for some time to come.

Bring on the corkscrew and let's open the campaign.

Mr. George Graham, a prominent and wealthy business man of Crawfordsville, Ind., in company with his brother, Mr. D. F. Graham, the prosperous Lake merchant, was in town last Monday, the first time in thirty-two years, shaking hands with friends of former days and reviewing and noting the changes that have occurred since he left his native town. Fortune has been kind to George in his Western home as he is proprietor and owner of a large and extensive carpet store employing about seventy people.

State Senator Cornwell, of Romney, Hampshire county, W. Va., the democratic nominee for Governor of West Virginia, in company with his colleague, State Senator C. W. Osenton, of Fayette county, en route to Charleston, to take part in the extra session of the legislature, spent Sunday evening in town with relatives and friends.

Miss Nan Hepburn, the lady lawyer of Piedmont, was in town on business Tuesday.

Mr. Jacob Tusing, of Seldom Seen, moved his family to Elk Garden on Monday, where he has obtained employment in mine No. 20.

Report came to town on Tuesday that Mr. William Ball, of this place, working in the N. Y. mine at Blaine, had been caught under a heavy fall of slate and sustained such injuries about the head and body that he could not live. Later on he was reported dead. Much to the surprise of friends and relatives when the evening train arrived Will stepped off with no marks of disfigurement except a patch of sticking plaster on his chin about as large as a quarter.

Mrs. Robert Hines and children, of this place, sailed from New York on Saturday to visit relatives in England.

Mr. Carl V. Drake, of Harrisburg, Pa., reader, reciter and impersonater, gave two entertainments this week in the M. E. church.

The democrats had to have a Western Union telegram pasted on the bottom of their platform to make it complete.

Mr. James Cross, of Tunnelton, is here visiting friends.

Edward McRobie is home from Fairmont nursing an injured hand.

Mrs. S. A. Dellinger, of Bond, visited our town for the first time on Tuesday.

The Ladies' Aid Society of the M. E. church will hold a festival next Saturday evening.

Miss Nellie Hyde, eldest daughter of the late P. S. Hyde, of Piedmont, was in town Tuesday on business.

SELBYSPORT.

We have been having fine weather for the past month and hope that it will continue so.

The farmers in this section have nearly all their grain harvested and report good crops all along the line.

I am glad to be able to note that A. J. Frazee, of Frazee Ridge, is able to be out again without the aid of crutches.

Mr. Doc Frazee, one of our most popular young men, has accepted a position with a Pittsburg firm.

Our old friend, Mr. Danks, formerly of Selbysport, but now residing in Zion City, Ill., is ill in that city suffering with smallpox.

Mr. and Mrs Jackson J. Fike arrived here from Pittsburg on last Sunday where they took dinner with Mrs. A. J. Fike. Mr. Fike returned to Pittsburg Sunday evening. His wife will remain with friends here for a week or two.

The many friends of Misses Florence Frazee and Myrtle Hanley, of Pittsburg, were surprised as well as gratified to see them alight at the station here on Tuesday to visit friends for a few days.

GRANTSVILLE.

The lawn fete held by the Lutheran people Saturday evening was a grand success. The proceeds, which amounted to about one hundred dollars, will be used for repairing the church, which is very badly needed.

Mrs. Rush Montgomery, of Cumberland, spent a few days with her mother, Mrs. Henry Winterberg.

Thos. H. Bittinger was at Mt. Lake last week putting up a monument for Mrs. Winters.

Miss Sadie Durst, of New Germany, was a visitor at this place Monday.

Orvel Folk and Savanah Pressler attended church on the mountain Sunday.

Mrs. Harry Ambell and little son, of Pittsburg, are visiting Mrs. Ambell's aunt, Miss Louisa Kurtz.

Rev. Ward held communion services at the M. E. church Sunday.

Dr. G. C. Keller went to Accident Monday to do some dental work.

The First National Bank building is undergoing a new coat of paint.

Mrs. Baker Johnson, of Frostburg, has moved back to this place.

Mrs. E. E. Compton and children were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Beachy Sunday.

Dr. Louderbaugh and S. O. Bender are making new pavements. The ladies of this place hope some of the other people will follow their example, as it is very embarassing to catch their feet in a loose board and fall while out strolling with their best fellow.

Mrs. Dr. Bruce Lichty, of Meyersdale is the guest of her sister, Mrs. G. C. Keller.

Nellie Broadwater, who has been ill for some time, is convalescing.

C. A. Bender sold his planing mill and cider press to Jacob P. Zook.

Eli Stanton & Son are putting new machinery in the mill which will enable them to do better work.

Miss Emma Cochran is visiting Mr. and Mrs. S. O. Bender.

Mr. Henry Smouse has left this place and will make his home as Elk Lick, Pa.

J. S. Broadwater finished painting the M. E. church.

Henry H. Baker, clerk at the First National Bank, was the guest of Miss Laura Durst over Sunday.

Meil Yutzy, of Pocahontas, is staying with her sister, Mrs. C. D. Hershberger.

Mr. Jacob Brown, of Cumberland, was in town Saturday.

Dr. Lee Beachy and wife are spending the season with Dr. Beachy's parents.

There will be communion services at the Lutheran church Augnst 14.

Harry Bevans and L. Blocher were at Avilton Monday putting in telephones.

Mr. Frank Bill and daughter, of Lonaconing, are the guests of Chas. Bill.

Ward Beachy is repairing the German Reform church.

Mr. Fazenbaker is laying the foundation for Chas. Younkin's new house.

Sam Brenneman, of Bittinger, was in town Tuesday.

PRIMROSE.

BITTINGER.

A family party consisting of some prominent citizens of Myersdale and California, Pa., passed through here last week enroute for Mt. Lake Park, where they will spend a few days. The party was entertained over night at the Ellithorpe hostelry.

Mr. Weekland and wife, of Meyersdale, Pa., were in this section last Wednesday, and while here Mr. Weekland purchased a fine Hamiltonian horse three years old, of Mr. Clarence Brennemen, at a cash price of $195.

Mr. Harry Lethaun of Keyser, Md., was canvassing this territory last week, introducing a novel and convenient repair outfit, for use in mending all manner of leather articles.

Mr. G. W. Engle, of Baltimore, came home last Saturday night for a few days with his family.

Miss Ida Ralston went to Barton and vicinity last Friday, for a visit with friends.

Miss Gertrude Clark, of Barton, Md., is visiting the Misses Ralston west of town.

Mr. Joseph Buckle was kicked in the side and chest by a horse and so seriously hurt that he has been unable to be about his work for some days.

The huckleberry season is now open and wonderful snake stories will soon be forthcoming.

Mr. Jeff. Lohr hauled the remnant of his sugar crop to Salisbury, Pa., last Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. S. O. Wiley were calling on Mr. and Mrs. Simon Brenneman last Sunday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. John Stark were visiting at the home of Mr. H. Legeers last Sunday.

Born unto Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Bittinger, on Monday Aug. 1st, a daughter.

Subscribe for The Republican

HORSE SHIELD AT A SNAKE

Prof. George M. Perdew Had a Thrilling Experience.

For some days past Prof. George M. Perdew, the capable principal of Central Street public school, has been noticed limping about the streets and to all inquiries as to why he "limped" the Professor would reply "rheumatism."

Today the real cause of the rheumatism eked out. Prof. Perdew each summer spent a portion of his vacation in Garrett county. He had just completed this season's outing in that section and was on his way from Sang Run to take a train at Friendsville for home when he met with an experie which was so thrilling that it is little wonder that he was lame when he got to Cumberland. He started from Sang Run in a one-horse conveyance, used in carrying the mail between the two points. The driver of the horse was a youth, who was just boasting to the professor about the large number of snakes he had killed during his daily trips through the mountain wilds, when the animal he was driving shield at a monster snake stretched across the road in front of him. Seeing a chance to add another reptile to the number already slain, the youth leaped from the buggy, leaving Prof. Perdew seated in the same. The latter, however, didn't remain seated very long, as the boy had scarcely reached the ground before the horse came to the conclusion that it was really frightened and made a leap that threw Prof. Perdew headlong headlong between the shalves, the wheel of the vehicle striking him in the back and whirled him to the ground. That is he struck the ground after the "wheel" got through "whirling" him but the whirling process continued some seconds. At one moment Prof. Perdew was sweeping mother earth with his coat tails and the next seemed to be up among the tree tops.

Finally, however the professor found himself lying flat upon his back in the road, with his ribs bruised and the fibula bone of his leg broken.

The youth who had innocently been the cause of Prof. Perdew's trouble, didn't know whether to laugh or cry but the former made the latter believe that he wasn't hurt and then the boy helped himself to a good laugh, after which he finished killing the snake and then started after the horse.

The animal was finally overtaken, but before that feat was performed the buggy had been so completely wrecked that much trouble was experienced before the trip to Friendsville could be concluded.

Prof. Perdew come on home that afternoon sought the aid of a physician and is now able to walk without experiencing much pain. He tried to keep his accident out of the papers and succeeded pretty well until today when a friend gave the story away, innocently, however, just as the driver "innocently caused the same." —Cumberland Times.

CRELLIN.

Mr. George M. Brown is entertaining his mother and brother of Wilkes-Barre, Penna.

Miss Maize C. Prevost has returned home after a ten weeks' visit to Cape May and cities in Pennsylvania. She was accompanied home by Mrs. Minnie Browning, Mrs. Lizzie Wind and Mrs Kate Prevost, of Washington, D. C.

Mr. M. R. Frantz, of Gipsy, is home on his vacation.

Mrs. B. F. Schuck left Saturday for Williamsport to attend the funeral of her mother.

Miss Rose Janoski has accepted the principalship of the Crellin school.

Mrs. Jos. Tritchler and Louis L. Prevost are on the sick list.

Mr. Thomas Fulk is remodelling his home.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Ammerman, accompanied by their two children and Miss Annie Bittinger have left for a visit to Scranton.

Mr. W. L. Loomis has returned from the sanitarium at Oakland but will be unable to use his foot for some weeks.

Mr. Nicademus, of Piedmont, made Crellin a flying visit on Thursday.

We notice on Saturday evenings the ice cream parlors of Mrs. Dent and Miss Grace Kilmer are well patronized.

Harvey Mason had his hand badly hurt on the saw mill but under the treatment of Dr. Legge is improving.

Mr. Bert Ashby is building a cottage. It will be called "Ferndell".

Bargains at Cheap John's.

He is selling out his whole stock at cost to take charge of a store east. Croquets sets, base ball goods, toys of all kinds, etc. 1t.

For Sale.

A cottage at Mountain Lake Park, Md.; 12 rooms, kitchen and attic; is used as a boarding house, and has good patronage; splendid location, near Auditorium. Also, 10 acres of good land one-half mile south of Mt. Lake Park, all cleared except 1½ acres. For further particulars address or call on F. P. ARNOLD, Mt. Lake Park, Garrett county, Md. 49-26t

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad

TO THE

WORLD'S FAIR.

VERY LOW RATES.

Various forms of excursion tickets to St. Louis via Baltimore & Ohio Railroal now on sale from Oakland as follows:

SEASON TICKETS, good to return until December 15, 1904, to be sold daily at rate of $28.80 round trip.

SIXTY DAY Excursion Tickets, final limit not later thsn December 15, 1904, to be sold daily at rate of $23.95 round trip.

FIFTEEN DAY Excursion Tickets, to be sold daily at rate of $19.95 round trip.

VARIABLE ROUTE EXCURSION TICKETS, either season or sixty day, will be sold going via one direct route and returning via another direct route, full information concerning which can be obtained from Ticket Agent.

STOP-OVERS not exceeding ten days at each point will be allowed at Washington, Deer Park, Mountain Lake Park, Oakland, Mitchell, Ind. (for French Lick and West Baden Springs), Cincinnati and Chicago within return limit, upon notice to conductor and deposit of ticket with Depot Ticket Agent immediately upon arrival.

STOP-OVERS not exceeding ten days will be allowed at St. Louis on all one-way (except Colonists' Tickets to the Pacific Coast) and round-trip tickets reading to points beyond St. Louis, upon deposit of ticket with Validating Agent and payment of fee of $1.00.

Three Solid Vestibuled trains are run daily from New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington via Parkersburg and Cincinnati to St. Louis.

Three Solid Vestibuled trains are run daily from Pittsburg, Wheeling and Columbus via Cincinnati to St. Louis.

Magnigcent coaches, sleeping cars, observation cars and unexcelled dining car service.

For illustrated folder, time table and full information, call at Ticket Office Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. tf.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R.

POPULAR SEASHORE EXCURSIONS,

Atlantic City,

Cape May, Ocean City, Sea Island City, N. J., Ocean City, Md., and Rehoboth Beach, Del.,

July 16 and 28, August 11 and 25, and September 8.

At following very low rates from OAKLAND:

Only $8.50 Round Trip, tickets good in coaches only.

Only $10.50 Round Trip, tickets good in Pullman cars when accompanied by regular Pullman ticket.

All tickets good returning 16 days, including date of sale.

Stop-overs allowed on return trip at Philadelphia and Washington.

Sky Ticket Agents for pamphlet giving detailed information.

ROAD PETITION.

Notice is hereby given that thirty days after the first insertion of this notice in one of the county papers of Garrett county, application will be made by the undersigned to the County Commissioners of said Garrett county for the appointment of viewers to view and lay out a public county road beginning at or near Forty Water Station on the B. & O. R. R., in District No. 1, and running thence through the lands of Thomas Nines, C. H. Sweitzer, Levi Sweitzer, Frank Sweitzer, Jerry Sweitzer, Simon Sweitzer and others, and to intersect the County road leading from Swanton to Beckman at or near the top of the hill near the place of J. D. Ashenfelter, a distance of about one mile.

CHAS. H. SWEITZER,
A. F. SWEITZER, Sr.,
C. E. SWEITZER,
BENJAMIN SWEITZER, JR.

Proposals for Building Sidewalks

Sealed proposals will be received by the Mayor and Town Council of Oakland, Maryland, for the erection of a sidewalk fronting the opera house block in Oakland, beginning at the corner of Green and Second streets and ending at the north property line of H. Lauer and extending from the property line along said block to the wood curbing.

Proposals will also be received for the erection of a walk from Second street to Railroad street walk.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the store of D. E. Bolden & Co., Second street, Oakland.

Proposals must be on file with the clerk of said Mayor and Council not later than six o'clock August 15th, 1904, and endorsed on the back "Proposal for erecting sidewalks."

By order of the Mayor and Council of Oakland.

J. C. DUNHAM, Clerk.

JOHN W. ASH,

Plumbing, Gas Fitting, Steam and Hot Water Heating.

Center Street,
Keyser, W. Va.

PHONE 62.

ONLY $4.00 TO WASHINGTON AND RETURN,

ONLY $4.00 TO BALTIMORE AND RETURN,

Saturday Night, August 20th, via BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD,

Special train will leave OAKLAND at 12.00 night, affording an opportunity to spend all day Sunday among the attractions of either the Capital or Monumental City.

TRUSTEE'S SALE

OF VALUABLE

REAL ESTATE

In Garrett County, Md.

Under and by virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court for Garrett county, sitting in Equity, and paseed in a cause in said Court standing as No. 1233 Equity wherein David Sloan is plaintiff and Jefferson S. Green is defendant, the undersigned Trustee was duly authorized to make sale of the real estate mentioned, and I hereby give notice that on

MONDAY,

The 5th Day of September 1904

at the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., in front of the court house door in the town of Oakland, Garrett county, Maryland, I will offer at public auction to the highest bidder all the following described real estate situate, lying and being in Election District No. 11 of Garrett county, State of Maryland, aforesaid:

All that lot, piece or parcel of ground known as

Lot No. 11

in the sub-division of a tract of land called "Lochiel," and described as follows:

Beginning for the same at a stone pile standing at the end of 83 perches on the sixty seventh line of "Lochiel," said line being also the given line of a tract of land called "Savage Ridge," and running thence North 56½ degrees West, 76 perches to a bounded white oak tree standing on the west side of the Frostburg road, North 63½ degrees West, 114 8-10 perches to the middle of the Savage River, then down and with the meanders of said river South 36½ degrees West, 9 perches, South 2½ degrees West, 6½ perches, South 39½ degrees West, 26 perches, South 30½ degrees West, 19 perches, South 20½ degrees West, 21 perches, South 67½ degrees West, 30 perches, North 67 degrees West, 28 perches, South 32½ degrees West, 27 perches, South 14½ degrees East, 39 perches, South 34 degrees East, 30 perches, then leaving the river and running thence South 80 degrees East, 107 perches to a stake and stone pile on the North side of the Lonaconing road, then South 85 degrees East, 10 perches to the middle of the forks of the Lonaconing and Frostburg roads, then with said Lonaconing road South 6½ degrees East 19 perches, South 17 degrees East, 12 perches, South 4 degrees West, 10 perches, South 12 degrees West, 20 perches, then South 56½ degrees East, 41½ perches so a stone pile in the sixty-seventh line of "Lochiel," and with part of said line reversed North 33½ degrees East, 177 perches to the beginning, containing

Two Hundred and One-Fourth Acres,

more or less, it being the same property which was conveyed by Thomas E. Green and wife to Jefferson S. Green by deed dated the 17th day of August, 1865, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T. No. 22, folios 246, etc., one of the Land Records of said Garrett county, Maryland.

Terms of Sale, as prescribed by the decree —Cash on day of sale.

Conveyancing at cost of purchaser.

D. LINDLEY SLOAN,
Trustee.

The Keyser Preparatory Branch

OF THE WEST VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY.

Next Term Begins Sept. 14, 1904.

Classical and Engineering Preparatory Courses for Students intending to enter College.

A Commercial Department in which Students are thoroughly fitted to fill responsible positions. A special Course for Teachers of Commercial Branches.

Special instruction for public School Teachers.

Instruction in Music.

A Splendid New Building Provided by the State.

A Beautiful Location. Healthful Surroundings. Enthusiastic Teachers.

Free Tuition to West Virginia Students in all courses except Music.

No Tuition in Commercial Department.

Small Tuition charged Students from other States.

Library, Literary Societies, Gymnasium, Athletic Teams.

Accommodations for Students at moderate cost. Open to both sexes.

For free catalogue of the school and announcement of the Commercial Department, address the Principal.

L. L. FRIEND,
Keyser, W. Va.

The Maryland Agricultural College

COLLEGE PARK, MARYLAND.

MARYLAND'S SCHOOL OF TECHNOLOGY.
THREE COURCES OF INSTRUCTION.
AGRICULTURAL. MECHANICAL.
SCIENTIFIC.

Each Department supplied with the most modern and approved apparatus. Practical work emphasized in all Departments. Graduates qualified to enter at once upon life's work. Boarding Department supplied with all modern improvements: bath-rooms, closets, steam heat and gas.

New buildings with every modern improvement, and old buildings thoroughly renovated by opening of first session. Tuition, Books, Heat, Light, Washing, Board and Medical Attendance, with annual deposit, $156 one hundred and fifty nine dollars, for scholastic year. Daily visit by physician to College. Catalog giving full particulars sent on application. Attention is called to the Short Course of ten weeks in Agriculture. Write for particulars.

Term Commences, Thursday, September, 15.

Early application necessary for admittance.

R. W. SILVESTER, President,
College Park, Maryland.

The Maryland School for the Deaf,

37TH SESSION.

Reopens September 14th, 1904.

Non-Sectarian. For the deaf and dumb and those whose hearing is too defective for attendance on public school. Speech and lip-reading taught, as well as grammar school and academic studies.

Location very healthful. Board and Tuition free to residents of Maryland.

Apply to
CHAS. W. ELY, Principal,
Frederick, Md.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R. CO.

TO THE

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS

BIENNIAL ENCAMPMENT,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

VERY LOW RATES

For the Round Trip.

TICKETS ON SALE August 12, 13, 14, 15, good returning leaving Louisville not later than August 31st, 1904.

Stop-overs allowed at specified points in each direction.

Get details from Ticket Agent.

M. C. HINEBAUGH, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
OAKLAND, MD.

Office and residence, Alder St., east of post office.

THE REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME 28. OAKLAND, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, AUGUST 18, 1904. NUMBER 24

AT OFFUTT'S.

For one Week from Aug. 20th to Aug. 27th.

1 Lot—1,000 yds. Calico, 4c yd.

1 Lot—500 yds. Apron Ginghams, 4c. yd.

Just Opened==

Our Fall Line Men's Clothing, the Nobbiest and Latest Styles and Shapes. All the Latest Fancies, and Full Lines Black Goods, at the LOWEST PRICES.

Anything in Hammocks, Crouquet Sets, Swings and Mattings and all Summer Goods at COST.

OFFUTT'S.

A NARROW ESCAPE

From Death or Serious Injury Made by Party from Oakland.

That instant death or very serious injury was averted by a number of ladies and two gentlemen from Oakland last Monday morning was Providential there is little doubt.

The party composed of Prof. and Mrs. John G. Robinson, of Baltimore, their three daughters, Mrs. Dr. M. C. Hinebaugh, of Oakland, Mrs. Messersmith and Miss Grace Robinson and Mr. Howard Robinson, also of Baltimore, went to Conneway's Tower to spend the day and in descending the hill leading from the tower to Mr. Conneway's house the brake on the wagon slipped which allowed the vehicle to crowd the horses. The animals were unable to hold the wagon and as a consequence it gained considerable velocity. The driver, a young colored boy, did his best to control the team and when nearing the bottom of the hill the horses made a sharp turn and upset the conveyance, throwing the occupants out and injuring three of the ladies, two of them, Mrs. Robinson and Miss Grace Robinson suffering scalp wounds, and Mrs. Hinebaugh being somewhat injured in her side. They were brought to Oakland late in the afternoon and are now resting quite easy at the home of Dr. Hinebangh on Alder street..

ELECTION OFFICIALS.

Appointed at Meeting of the Election Supervisors Held Saturday.

Last Saturday the Board of Supervisors of Elections for Garrett county met at the office of the board in Oakland when Judges and Clerks of Election were appointed to serve at the November election. The list of appointments will be found in the advertising columns of this paper today.

The full board, composed of Messrs. Edmund Jamison, Charles M. Miller and Edward E. Sollars, and Clerk Chas. A. Deffinbaugh was present.

Mines to Re-open.

The mines at Schell have not been operated since the first of June, but Michael Cain, the superintendent, is now at work with a small force of men cleaning up the mines and making some needed repairs preparatory to an output of coal in the near future.

Car Load Corn

Received by Dixon & Kelso

SEPTEMBER TERM JURORS

Drawn Monday by Associate Judge Robert R. Henderson.

The jurors for service at the September term of the Circuit Court for Garrett county when drawn by Associate Judge Robert R. Henderson Monday as follows:

District No. 1—Wallace F. Holman.

Dist. No. 2—Davis S. Custer, Walter W. Riley, W. W. Schlossnagle, Henry Krug, John H. Cuppett, John H. Sterling.

District No. 3—Gideon J. Gnagy, Daniel Yomer, Charles A. Bender.

District No. 4—A Carroll Pattison, R. T. Nicholson.

District No. 5—William H. Gnagy, G. F. Kight, James W. Beeghley.

District No. 6—Elijah Friend of E., George W. Moon, William A. DeWit.

District No. 7—Alexander C. Mason, Arthur Townshend, Daniel T. Thayer, James O. Hinebaugh, Upton Cuppett.

District No. 8—William McCulloh Brown, Benj. F. Shaffer, Marcellus Wolf.

District No. 9—Thomas J. Johnson, Louis W. Turner, Marx W. Anderson.

District No. 10—Alexander C. George, James A. Baldwin.

District No. 11—Elias Merill, Henry C. Butler.

District No. 12—Augustus Durst, Chauncey E. Ellithorpe.

District No. 13—Samuel R. Harvey.

District No. 14—James W. Leathers, Louis C. Prevost, Samuel B. Lee, Louis Litman, James A. Delawder, Edward W. Helbig, Henry Grusendorf, Scott J. Jones, Charles H. Loar, Michael W. Pendergast.

Married.

RALEY-BARTLETT—Mr. John Raley, formerly first baseman of the Cumberland team, but now safeguarding the left garden for the Piedmont nine, was united in marriage to Miss Olive Elizabeth Bartlett, of Bloomington, Md., the wedding being solemnized at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Portmess, of Baltimore-ave, this city, yesterday evening at seven o'clock. But a small company of relatives and immediate friends were present. Rev. J. C. Jeter performed the ceremony and Mrs. Portmess presided at the piano in the rendition of the wedding march. Mr. and Mrs Raley left on Baltimore & Ohio passenger train No. 1 for Bloomington, where they will reside.—Cumberland News.

Call For Your Letters.

Mrs. Susie Miller, Mrs. Clara George, Miss Mary Elizabeth Miller, Mr. John Rehonls, Mr. Sponsler Camp, Ralph T. Browning, Mr. Robert Williams.

THE HISTORIC NATIONAL PIKE

The Venerable Jacob Brown Writes of the Famous Highway.

AS A VISITOR IN GARRETT COUNTY

He Notes the Prosperity of the Community.—Duriug His Stay He Was the Guest of Mr. Ross Compton Near Grantsville.

For many summer seasons in the past it has been my custom as well as pleasure to visit the mountain regions of Garrett county. The route has almost invariable been the old National (properly Cumberland) road. The month of July has usually been chosen for the ride while the scenery, foliage and bloom of that delightful region are yet at their best and this season they are exceptionally fine on account of the plentiful rains which in some respects have been quite excessive, yet the season in all has been a very favorable one, especially for those engaged in agricultural pursuits, which are in the lead here.

On July 30th, myself and little party boarded a trolley car at Cumberland for Frostburg and in one hour we were safely there, after a pleasant ride over the old historic road, which the trolley line follows on its bed. At the city of Frostburg, to which title for many reasons she has just claims, we were met by the same acceptable conveyance which has many times taken us to a coveted place of enjoyment and rest. The old pike, with its many marks and designations, and recollections, was the route; nothing new along the line, yet many things and places of historic interest, especially to one in that way inclined are to be seen. The road bed itself is in tolerably fair condition, but by no means like it was from about 1834 to 1854, when a writer remarked it was almost as fine as "The Avenue" in Washington. The old iron mile markers are nearly all in their places, somewhat marred, of course, as they have been standing about 70 years, giving voiceless instructions to those passing along. An old acquaintance could not help but give each one a gaze in passing by. One had a bullet hole from an unfriendly rifle. But the hotels and buildings along the line of the road have nearly all disappeared, and the "Shades of Death," are now entirely without the awful shades, with cultivated fields, and nice houses in their stead. A short distance beyond is the haunted house on Red Ridge, of which nothing but debris remains. It was burnt down several years ago by tramps, as supposed. Here once lived and acted Judge Isaac Beall, youngest son of Capt. Thomas Beall, of Samuel, the father of Cumberland; and later came Henry T. Beall, son of Isaac, who died in Nebraska, six months ago, nearly 80 years of age. Still this house, as its name signifies has an unsavory history. It is believed for many reasons, two murders were perpetrated there. The place looks desolate, indeed. But we passed on over Meadow Mountain, that beautiful range of many pleasant recollections of the "unliving past," and at its Western base a halt was made. This is the Little Meadow which received its name from no less a personage than Washington himself. It was a favorite place of his for rest, as well as safety. It is an historic spot, and deserves to be so regarded even at this late day. For a time, it was the most noted place on the old Braddock National road between Cumberland and Brownsville. It was a kind of midway point. After many previous ownerships this fine estate for some years has been the property of Mrs. David W. Kuykendall, and forms her summer residence, where she is now staying with a few of her chosen friends, in the full enjoyment of the season. Mr. Kuykendall is now the acceptable teller of the Second National Bank of Cumberland, which keeps him closely at a place of great trust and responsibility and he is only able to enjoy the pleasures of his country home about once a week for a short time.

This is certainly a most interesting place, not merely historically, but in many other ways and to none more so than to him who now endeavors to write briefly about it. It was at this kindly remembered spot in the very twilight of life he received the actual beginning of his education, such as it became in after years, now of the remote past. But with regrets, as on many similar occasions in past years, this favorite site is parted with by turning a right angle to the left; one mile over a country road brought us to the ancient Bruce Boucher homestead, how the residence of Mr. P. C. Boucher, who expects soon to raze the old house of many happy associations and erect upon its site a new suitable dwelling for himself and family. Thence an onward move of two miles through beautiful lands, grounds and shrubbery, brought us to our destination, "Hunter's Art," the very comfortable and hospitable home of Mr. Ross Compton, one of Garrett county's most prominent citizens. Here I have spent many happy and restful vacation times gone by and none have been more so the one now nearing the end. Not a final one, it is to be hoped.

I never saw vegetation in its many shapes and forms so beautiful and inviting to the eyes of observers. Decay or blight is not to be seen anywhere. Crops of all kinds are very fine, especially oats and hay. Hay making was somewhat delayed on account of the rains. Oat harvest is near at hand—crops large and prices good. In fact the farmers here are in good cheer and condition. They will have much of their products to sell for good prices. Besides the grain crops the fruit and berry crops are promising, especially apples which are now fit for use and many going to waste for the want of use or demand. They mature earlier this season than usual; even the nut crop is promising—chestnuts just beginning to burr, and the acorns beginning to show from the trees—good time coming for the squirrels, but they are few; pigeons, none for many years—exterminated or gone beyond the limits of the reach of information. But strange to say there are more of the songster birds than for many years, especially the musical and harmless robins. They sing early and late for grateful ears Someone has said he would rather listen to the notes of the robin than to the fancy tones of the prima donna, not a poor comparrison, this. But on the other hand the destructive varmints anciently so called foxes, polecats, minks and hawks are very numerous and destructive. Where I am staying the good lady of the mansion has lost her whole turkey crop except one by these pests. Still she is a scientist in the poultry production. But more or better inducements should be given for the destruction of these pestiferous little animals. They not only destroy domestic fowls, but the game animals and birds.

The people in this region of Garrett county are certainly in a prosperous condition. There is much evidence of it. No real poverty to be seen. One evidence of prosperity and enterprise is the telephone, which is to be seen and heard in almost every home. Its jingle in some houses is almost constant. Some nervous persons might think at somewhat annoying at times, but the yonng folks think it fine music. The cost is $3 per year. It has come to stay in this prosperous and happy community and appears to be a great convenience in many ways.

Among the pleasant resorts in this neighborhood is the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Swauger. They are hospitable, genial and friendly. They have a dam or fish pool stocked with fish, speckled trout, among the rest of which I had a toothful meal, they having been kept for some days on ice, storage, especially for the occasion. The delicious taste was not in any way impaired thereby.

J. B.

COMMUNICATED.

Deer Park, Md., Aug. 16, 1904.

To the Editor of The Republican:

In looking over the *Garrett Journal* last week I notice that the Democratic editor of that paper in his editorial columns says that "the presidential nominations have caused an immense revolution in the New York City newspapers." Then he gives us a list of papers that were against Bryan but are now for Parker, and says all of the New York papers "except the *Tribune*, *Press* and *Mail*, support Parker," and then we are given a list of the papers which "are now friendly to Parker" among which the *Sun* is named. We hope our friend the editor of the *Journal* will give us the facts straight in this campaign. It is true that we are a long way from New York and some of us never saw the city and others may never see it, but the people are not going to be fooled in this campaign even by Democratic editors of so called independent newspapers. Now, Mr. Editor, that the people may see how the New York *Sun* is supporting(?) Parker please print the enclosed clipping from a recent issue of that influential paper:

Two things might have happened to make the choice of 1904 a choice between individuals rather than between parties standing on their respective records. Neither of the two things has happened. The first opportunity was deliberately avoided by the compromising tricksters at St Louis. The second was deliberately thrown away at Rosemount. Barring Judge Parker's gold telegram of 1904, offsetting in some degree his two free silver votes for Bryan in 1896 and 1900, and barring a politic anti-second term pledge which might have been made, perhaps, more gracefully in an inaugural address after election nothing has come from Judge Parker's lips or pen to indicate that he possesses a single political idea marking him as a statesman of independent initative, of courage superior to the St. Louis brand, of stature to command and lead. With the two exceptions noted, he is an echo of the conventions, and naught beside. He is yet the unknown quantity that he was throughout the preliminary period of silence prescribed by judicial dignity. Instead of rising above the platform Judge Parker has crawled pretty ignominously beneath it, is our reluctantly expressed opinion. He himself has decreed that the choice of the independents shall be one of parties and records and principles, rather than of men.

To state the *Sun's* position and its reasons therefor requires no metaphysical subtlety of explanation. The main consideration is as broad as the nation's interests. As the case is now made up, we prefer the impulsive candidate of the party of conservatism to the mildly conservative, temporizing opportunist representative of the Hun vote in the background. We have more faith in the distinct promises of the Chicago platform, not ignoring the many serious defects of that document, than we have in the miserable hell-broth of dishwater and dynamite concocted at St. Louis a month ago by a party afraid to renounce its criminal follies, and tasted at Esopus by a respectable candidate who declares with gusto that its flavor is admirable!

We shall therefore advocate the election of Roosevelt and Fairbanks and advise the defeat of Parker and Davis; preserving our own absolute independance of organic control, and our freedom of judgment as to every specific question occurring. And may the Hon. Theodore Roosevelt's present mood continue, and if he is elected may the Discourager of Precipitancy stand always at his elbow!

If that is the kind of support Parker is to get from the New York papers which the *Journal* says are supporting him, he will no doubt before the campaign is over pray to be delivered from his friends. L. S.

Your Fall Clothing.

A practical representative of **THE KAHN-FEINBERG CO., 650 Broadway, New York,** will be at our store on

Monday and Tuesday, August 22nd and 23rd.

with their immense line of Fall and Winter **MERCHANT TAILORING WOOLENS.** You know the character of their work; if not, it will pay you to learn it. Be sure to see this expert concerning your Fall Clothes. He'll know how to fit you and give you satisfnction.

500 patterns of Suitings, Trouserings and Overcoatings to select from. Perfect fit guaranteed. The Newest and Richest Foreign and Domestic Fabrics.

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Great Bargains at Sincell's.

We Want You to See Them.

"Vast" begins to describe them—but doesn't even suggest the variety—the quality—value so conspicuously present in them all.

You must simply see them for yourself to realize the size and magnificence of our shirt waists which we are offering at 98 cents. They are winners and we have about ten dozens, all sizes, from 32 to 44. We invite you to call and look at them whether you care to buy or not.

Our Clotning Department,

In the careful choice of our selection lies much of its value to the buyer.

Constant touch with the centers of manufactnre and a carefully gleamed knowledge of what Fashion demands-these little things make our stocks strong.

The choicest line we have ever had to offer in Clothing we have now on display at prices astonishingly low. The prices in the ready-mades run from **$4.50 to $18.00**; made-to-measure **$15 to $50**

Come and See for Yourself.

The very newest styles in

Women's Tailor-Made Suits

One-Third Off.

We must close up our stock and offer

Great Bargains

To the Public.

H. C. SINCELL & CO.

THE REPUBLICAN.

BENJ. H. SINCELL, Editor and Proprietor

RECRUIT FOR MR. ROOSEVELT.

The esteemed New Nork *Sun* has just executed another of those feats of agility with wnich, during the past twenty-five years or more, it has so frequently astonished and delighted the country. After devoting itself for something like thirty months to the ridicule, disparagment, and denunciation of President Roosevelt, it now proclaims allegiance to his cause and, with a straight face which commands our admiration, advises the American voter to aid in his election.

When we review the *Sun's* record in respect to Mr. Roosevelt's public acts and private character, since the early days of 1902, it seems to us its ferocious pursuit of Grant, Cleveland, Henry Ward Beecher, and John A. Logan was the work of an immature novice in comparison. Mr. Roosevelt has been held up to public odium and execration. The *Sun* has charged him with folly, false pretense, lawlessness, and despotism. It has pictured him as a reckless mischief maker, a charlatan, the protagonism of social and industrial chaos. Yet now we have this same *Sun* recanting all its professions of the past three years and solemnly inviting the American public to accept its latest and most astounding somersault as a strictly and intellectual performance.

Acknowledging that the independent vote will decide this year's elections, it appeals to that vote in these remarkable terms:

"To state the *Sun's* position and its reasons therefor requires no metaphysical suptlety of explanation. The main consideration is as broad as the nation's interests. As the cause is now made up, we prefe. the impulsive candidate of the party of conservatism to the mildly conservative, temporizing opportunist representative of the Hun vote in the background. We have more faith in the distinct promises of the Chicago platform, not ignoring the many serious defects of that document, than we have in the miserable hell-broth of disaster and dynamite concocted at St. Louis a month ago by a party afraid to renounce its criminal follies, and tasted yesterday at Esopus by a respectable candidate, who declares with gusto that its flavor is admirable.

"We shall therefore advocate the election of Roosevelt and Fairbanks and advise the defeat of Parker and Davis."

And only last week the *Sun* was abroad with its lantern, looking for the absolute antithesis of Mr. Roosevelt as the ideal President!

Whether Mr. Roosevelt himself will relish this jaunty convert we have no means of knowing. That nobody of sane mind and tolerable principles will attach the smallest importance to its abominations, is of course. Mr. Roosevelt will probably be elected next November, but it will be in spite of and not because of the fresh remodeled activities of the New York *Sun*—Washington Post.

WITH an octogegenarian as candidate for Vice-Presidency on the Democratic ticket, we shall soon hear of the organization of Old Men's Democratic Clubs.

BOTH CLAIM $40,000 TAXES.

Arguments Heard on the Allegany-Garrett Boundary Dispute.

Chief Judge A. Hunter Boyd heard arguments Thursday in the suit to establish the boundary between Garrett and Allegany counties. About $40,000 taxes are involved. The dispute is as to whether what is known as the Chisholm line, surveyed in 1872, or the line relocated according to the act of the legislature of 1898 is the correct line. By the latter line, which was surveyed by L. A. Bauer, a strip of land heretofore on the Allegany side of the line, which averaged about 2000 feet for 18½ miles and consisted of about 6½ square miles of coal land, was thrown on the Garrett county side of the line. When, however, the Garrett county authorities attempted to collect the taxes on the land in dispute the Consolidation Coal Company through Allegany county, secured an injunction to prevent the payment of the taxes, which amounts to about $40,000, to Garrett county and the suit thus instituted was argued Thursday by Benjamin A. Richmond and Albert A. Doub on the part of Allegany county and Edward H. Sincell, of Oakland, on the part of Garrett county.

It was claimed that the Chisholm line was simply a trial line, Surveyor Bauercontending that when Chisholm made his return, the latter intended to run another line. It was shown that when the Chisholm line was located the Surveyors' returns were accepted and by a vote of the people the new county was formed. The line was relocated as the result of the representation of Hiram P. Tasker that there were a number of military lots, some in Garrett and some in Allegany county, that were not assessed. The case was held sub curia.

DAVIS' GRAND-DAUGHTER AS A DEER TAMER.

The Elkins, W. Va., correspondent of the New York *World*, says:

"Why is it that the people of Elkins say that your twelve-year old granddaughter Katharine Grace Brown is your favorite grandchild?" The *World* correspondent asked Henry Gassaway Davis, the Democratic candidate for Vice President.

Mr. Davis chuckled

"I suppose because she is the most like me," he answered. "You see, she is only one of my granddaughters who wishes that she had been born a boy."

To say that little Miss Brown is a "tomboy" is far from the truth. She is a pretty buoyant, athletic little girl with dark brown hair and brown eyes, and is entirely feminine in her appearance. But she plays outdoors ll day long at Graceland, the country home of her grandfather at Elkins, and the haymakers say that she is the best farmer in the town. She knows by kicking her little russet shoes among the drying hay just when it is ripe to be raked and cocked for the wagons. She knows when the corn is full in the ear and where the ripest strawberries grow.

But her most noted feat was the taming and training of the wild mountain deer in Mr. Davis' preserves. These deer are the common wild Virginia deer, very beauatiful and shy. They were caught on the hills and since being turned into the game ranges have increased and multiplyed till they are envy of every wealthy man who visits Graceland. But Shannon Hardman, the game-keeper, could do nothing with them. They ran into the jungle every time he approached to feed them, and visitors at Graceland could not get a sight of them.

"I can't tame them a mite," said Hardman, helplessly.

"Pooh! You don't go about it right!" said Miss Katharine. "I can tame anything. I tamed grandpa, and I guess I can tame the deer."

The next day she took a white silk handkerchief and a pail of bran and went up over the hill to the deer park. Sitting down in a hollow, she elevated the handkerchief on a stick and held the curious signal just where the mildeyed does and the antlered bucks could see it waving in the breeze Now, there is nothing in all the world so filled with curiosity as a deer, and some one had told Katharine this secret. The deer saw the white object and "edged" down for a better look. Nearer and nearer they came till they got a good look at the little girl—and then scampered away.

The next day she sprinkled bran near the hollow and again lifted her handkerchief. Again the deer folk crept down for a look and discovered the bran. They ate it timidly and scampered away. In a week the deer were coming to her when she held up the handkerchief and eating from the pail in hands. And before long they came running to meet her whenever she appeared. After a time she introduced them to Hardman and when they found he always had bran it was an easy matter to call them.

Miss Katharine—she insists on spelldg it with an "a"—is the oldest of the ex-senator's grandchildren and is a sort of little mother to them. "since my mamma died" she said to a *World* reporter "I have had to be a mother to myself and so I have got used to caring for little children."

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INDIGESTION

"I was troubled with stomach trouble. Thedford's Black-Draught did me more good in one week than all the doctor's medicine I took in a year."—MRS. SARAH E. SHIRFIELD, Ellettsville, Ind.

Thedford's Black Draught quickly invigorates the action of the stomach and cures even chronic cases of indigestion. If you will take a small dose of Thedford's Black Draught occasionally you will keep your stomach and liver in perfect condition.

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More sickness is caused by constipation than by any other disease. Thedford's Black-Draught not only relieves constipation but cures diarrhœa and dysentery and keeps the bowels regular.

All druggists sell 25-cent packages.

"Thedford's Black-Draught is the best medicine to regulate the bowels I have ever used."—MRS. A. M. GRANT, Sneads Ferry, N. C.

CONSTIPATION

PLEASANT FIELDS OF HOLY WRIT

SAVE for my daily range
Among the pleasant fields of Holy Writ,
I might despair. —Tennyson.

The International Sunday School Lesson.

Third Quarter. Lesson VIII. 1 Kings xviii, 30-46. August 21, 1904.

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Elijah on Mount Carmel.

Carmel has been call the Park of Palestine. It is fragrant and lovely. Its foliage is luxuriant. It commands a superb view of the mountain, sea, and plain. The battlefield of the Holy Land is at the foot of it. It is as if the names of Deborah, Barak, Gideon, and Saul were graven with an iron pen on the rocky side of the mountain. But a greater battle was fought on the heights than was ever waged upon the plain. It was a duel of gods—Jehovah and Baal.

Jezebel had paganized Israel. The very multitude of her priests proves it. Four hundred and fifty to the male god Baal and four hundred to the female Astarte. All Jehovah's priests had gone into exile and his prophets into the caves of the mountains. The lascivious Zidonian worship, like a poisonous weed, covered the whole land. It had the prestige of the court. The sensualism of its pompous ritual appealed to the Oriental mind. The chains of a hideous and polluted worship seemed riveted forever upon an apostate nation.

One heroic soul stood against the apparently irresistible stream. As Antony denounced the perfect of Alexandria, Athanasius seized the bridle of Constantine, Knox rebuked Mary, so Elijah, as if consciously under the shield of divinity, fearlessly rebuked king, queen, courtiers, and people. A sharp sword proceeded out of his mouth. The grandeur of his solitude is indescribably impressive.

All against his will Ahab issues a royal proclamation for the assembly of all Isreal. As if designed for the very purpose Carmel afforded a stage for a fascinating and awful drama, a trial of gods by fire. The dread scene is described in a magnificent narrative in every way worthy of it. It fairly lives again before the eyes of the reader.

The priests of Baal were devil-possessed. They did not sham. In their extremity the darkest sorceries of blood and self-mutilation were resorted to. As modern fakirs eat glass and bite living snakes, so these devil-dancers went through every conceivable contortion and fantastic gesture. No more vivid description of idolatrous customs exists in literature.

With a proverbial stoical patience of the Arab the people had been sitting hour after hour looking on as these spirited scenes were enacted. The denouement is at hand. The climax is reached. The conduct of Elijah is the best comment on that Scripture, "The righteous is as bold as a lion." With that absolute assurance which inspiration never fails to give, Elijah stepped to the fore. There is large significance in his smallest act or word. He mocked the prophets of Baal. It is one of the few examples of irony in the Bible. He is not frivolous in this. His object is to make idolatry contemptible, His sarcasm is pitying and withering. His words are addressed to the people rather than to the priests. He cries, "Make him attend! for he is the supreme god. He may happen to be giving an audience to some one. Make him know that everything is now at stake. If he has gone away call him back." A course meaning attaches to the phrase, "He is pursuing." The reference is to act of the toilet, and would not be tolerated in Western speech, but indicates vividly the lowest degree of contempt.

Just at the hour of the evening sacrifice under the Mosaic ritual, Elijah repairs to the old altar of Jehovah—previously existing on that spot. That marks him as the Restorer. He takes twelve stones. That is his protest against schism. The twelve tribes should be in one state and in one nation. Then comes that Divine bugle-call, "How long halt ye!" The awe-struck people maintain the silence of guilt to this lofty challenge. An ideal prayer follows, with its triune invocation of Jehovah's name and its seven rythmic lines.

The assembly of the nation is convinced beyond all cavil both of the impotence of Baal and the omnipotence of Jehovah. Allegiance to God is renewed by popular and unanimous voice. A death-blow is struck to foreign superstitions. The recovery from a postasy showed itself in the mind, affections, and conduct of the people.

The winding Kishon runs red with the blood of the fanatical priests, who joined to their idols miserably perish with them that very day. The self-indulgent nature of the king shows itself in that he gives himself up to the pleasures of a banquet. The heart-searching events of that memorable day seemed not to have touched the quick of his sluggish nature. But while the king ate, the prophet prayed. The prophet's servant, who may, as tradition says, have been the son of the Sareptan widow and also the Prophet Jonah, kept running to scan the horizon for signs of tain, and back to report to his master.

The whole spirited scene closes appropriately. The king rides in his chariot at top of speed to cross the water-brooks before they shall become foaming torrents. The victorious prophet patriotically condescends to be the defeated king's forerunner, As his herald he cries, "Prepare the way of the king!" No doubt his motive is the desire to strengthen Ahab's good resolves.

The Teacher's Lantern.

The lessons of Carmel are as clear-cut as the sky-line of the mountain itself.

Carmel matches Sinai. Elijah matches Moses.

The nonentity of an idol was never more strikingly illustrated. The scene on Carmel is a striking commentary on Paul's words, "An idol is nothing in the world". Not for six hours on the mountain had Baal been appealed to but probably for the whole three years of famine. Not a whisper came in response.

The moral courage and grandeur of Elijah challenges admiration. He was oblivious of self. The honor of Jehovah, the welfare of the people impelled him to fearless action.

The base character of Ahab presents a marked contrast. He was more concerned for the royal stud (horses and mules) than he was for the famine-stricken people. He attempted to "bulldoze" Elijah when he cried blusteringly, "Ah! at length I have found you, you troubler of Israel!" He complacently ate while his priests were being hacked to pieces. He went from the fire-crowned mountain and the discredited Baalism to be the truculent slave of his Baalite queen.

The lofty simplicity of Elijah's prayer is all the more marked when contrasted with the frantic cries of the Baalites.

Jehovah gave a sure sign to His doubting people, but he required a choice at their hands. He gives light, but in the ultimate analysis decision is with the individual.

It is still "do and know". If any man will do His will he shall know of the doctrine." Many are guilty of the impiety of asking for truth and yet withholding choice, asking for more light and yet not obedient to the light they already have. It has been aptly said. "Obedience will scatter more doubt than volumes of treatises."

The killing of the four hundred and fifty priests of Baal was a species of judicial murder. No one need be at pains to justify it. The deed must be judged by the standards which then maintained. If it was right, then the Inquisition finds in it a Scriptural proof and warrant.

Jesus abrogated the *lex talionis* when he says, "Ye have heard an eye for an eye, but I say love!"

Crude and wild conditions then maintained. Laws were imperfect; penalties unduly severe. They were times of ignorance at which God winked. This bloody deed must be measured by the standards then current, not by the principles of Christian ethics and modern humanities. Violence then as now was "hateful to the God of love."

Farrar compares the relation of Obadiah to Ahab to that which maintained between Sebastian and Diocletian. But the analogy fails at an important point. Obadiah avoided an issue with his royal master, while Sebastian confronted the emperor, reproached him for his impiety, and paid the forfeit with his life.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R.

POPULAR SEASHORE EXCURSIONS,

Atlantic City,

Cape May, Ocean City, Sea Island City, N. J., Ocean City, Md., and Rehoboth Beach, Del.,

July 16 and 28, August 11 and 25, and September 8.

At following very low rates from OAKLAND:

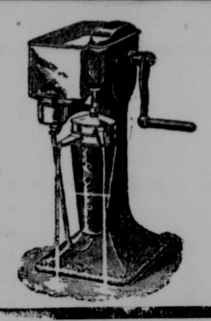
Only $8.50 Round Trip, tickets good in coaches only.

Only $10.50 Round Trip, tickets good in Pullman cars when accompanied by regular Pullman ticket.

All tickets good returning 16 days, including date of sale.

Stop-overs allowed on return trip at Philadelphia and Washington.

Sky Ticket Agents for pamphlet giving detailed information.



A New Thought

FOR SEPARATOR BUYERS.

A thoughtful dairyman recently remarked: "Two great inducements about the

TUBULAR SEPARATOR

are its **absolute safety** and the ease with which it is washed. **I don't have to worry** about injured children or an overworked wife. It's a machine I can honestly recommend." Examine it—get a catalog telling about it.

J. E GNAGEY, Accident, Md.

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I have some attractive Bargains in Houses and Lots in Loch Lynn.

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Come around and see what 5 and 10c will do.

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The Boy Makes the Mule Go,
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A Trial Will Convince You.

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A strictly high-grade, up-to-date machine, combining all the best features of other Typewriters with many vital advantages of its own. The writing is always in sight, the alignment is always perfect, they are built for hard work and plenty of it; are simple in construction and are very rapid. Do not buy a TypeBriter of any kind until you investigate the WELLINGTON.

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is an indispensible household remedy because it is a preventive as well as a cure, and because it arrests development of all contageous germs and bacterial diseases. It cures croup, colds, tonsilitis with its associated ills and all inflamed and catarrhal conditions of the mucous surface. It is a harmless vegetable preparation that may safely be administered to the tenderest babe. If not for sale in your neighborhood, write to

THE PIEDMONT SUPPLY CO.,
Sole Agents for Muco-Solvent. Piedmont, W. Va.

ANCESTRAL LIMITATIONS

By T. Blair Eaton

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Francis Norton looked at the pouting girl opposite him and smiled pleasantly. This was characteristic of Norton. When anything particularly displeased him, or when there was something unpleasant to be said, he invariably prefixed his utterances with this same misleading smile.

"Dolly," he said with much conviction, "you must admit that I have followed your whims with a fidelity deserving higher rewards than I have ever received. When you took up golf—and you took it up with undue seriousness, it seemed to me—kindly remember the patient afternoons I spent with you on the links. When you went in for slum work, you probably recall the rounds of calls I made with you on the McGinnisses and the Lampero-

"MY GREAT-GREAT-GREAT-GRANDFATHER WAS A THIEF."

nis and the Barofskis and the number of dirty children I held uncomplainingly on my knees and fed with candy. At the time your mind was bent on collecting old china you certainly haven't forgotten the trip to Maine I made in the dead of winter to get a 'state's pitcher.' And so on through the list—and it's a long list, Dolly. Don't you misunderstand me. I was glad to do anything, so long as it was in your service. But the point is just here—whenever I speak to you of marriage all these things seem to count for nothing in my favor. There is some new fad to be followed out, and when that is done another is brought to light. It seems to be an endless task, and that is why I am protesting against your present devotion to genealogy."

Dolly bit her lip and looked at Norton angrily.

"Genealogy is not a fad with me, permit me to explain," she said coldly. "I have taken it up as a serious work. Mr. McGregor of the Genealogical society says I have the true genealogical instinct requisite for such endeavor."

Norton sighed.

"There have been so many things taken up by you as 'serious works,' Dolly," he began suggestively.

She interrupted him with an imperious little gesture.

"And all this because I suggested a man should take some interest in his ancestors," she remarked.

"I do take an interest in my ancestors," said Norton, "so much interest, indeed, that I am willing to let their memories rest in peace; infinitely better it seems to me, than prying into their affairs."

Dolly sniffed scornfully.

"Your lack of family pride is positively shocking," she asserted.

Norton's face became quite grave.

"Dolly," he said slowly, "if it would hasten your answer to my eternal question I'd hunt my ancestry back to Adam."

Dolly's face brightened.

"I'll make a compact with you," she said. "If you'll hunt it up for ten generations back, I'll—I'll marry you, Frank."

"Dolly! Do you mean it?"

She nodded emphatically.

"I'll do it," he said with determination, "not because I want ancestors, but because I want you, Dolly."

For two weeks after the interview Dolly saw little of him. Then, one blustering February evening, he came, with a strange, preoccupied look and a meek humility of bearing that contrasted strangely with his usual brisk, determined air.

"It's all over, Dolly," he said, dropping into a chair near the fire.

"What's all over?" said Dolly.

"Everything," he announced ambiguously.

"I thought you'd find it difficult," she said knowingly.

He paid no attention, but stared at the crackling fire.

"It is discouraging at first," she persisted, "there are so many of them."

"So many of what?" he said, looking up.

"Ancestors," said she.

He grunted something unintelligible.

"Still, with time and patience you can trace them," she went on.

"I've found them too readily," he said gloomily. "I wish they all were untraceable."

"I'm afraid I don't understand," she said, eying him curiously.

"I wish I didn't either," he groaned.

"Perhaps you'll explain, anyway," she said.

"Dolly," he said, with much tragedy in his voice, "this is probably the last time I shall ever see you."

Dolly looked a trifle frightened.

"My veins are fairly bursting with criminal blood."

"What!" said Dolly, thoroughly alarmed.

"My ancestors, you know," he said.

"Goodness!" she exclaimed, with more or less relief.

"I'll tell you all about it," he said, "but first you'd better lock up the silver. My great-great-great-grandfather was a thief."

He paused.

"Well, go on," she said impatiently.

"And I know now why I detest the confinement of the office so," he said. "One of my—I don't know how many 'greats' there should be—grandfathers did ten years for arson."

"Oh!" said Dolly, beginning to understand.

"That isn't the worst of it," said he.

"No?" asked Dolly anxiously.

"I also know why it is my collar often feels tight," Norton rattled on.

"Why?" said she.

"One of my ancestors wore a rope collar."

"Well, that certainly isn't a crime," said she.

"Dolly," he said severely, "try to understand. He was hanged. He was a pirate. They strung him up to the yardarm."

"Gracious!" gasped Dolly.

"So I came to say goodby," he said wearily. "Of course in light of these discoveries I can't ask you to marry me."

"You idiot," said Dolly, "I'm not marrying your ancestors."

He came over to her chair, and, catching her face in his hands, he looked at her until she grew crimson to her little ears.

"You display a shocking lack of family pride," he said severely.

Dolly chuckled softly.

"All the same," she said, "I don't think I care as much for genealogy as I did."

A Quotation Well Used.

Few have ever forgotten the cyclone of cheers that burst over the Republican convention of 1880 as Conkling, tall, majestic, imperious in his bearing, strode upon the platform and faced that great audience of 20,000 souls. Conkling was there determined to secure the nomination of Ulysses S. Grant as president for a third term. It was fifteen minutes before he could be heard. The mighty thunder of those 20,000 throats, from friend and foe, rolled and crashed and rumbled on. At length Conkling, swinging his arms above him, brought them down, down, down, by graceful moves as if to soothe the tempest. He did this a dozen times. There was silence at last. In a voice broken by four days of battle in committee rooms and on the floor of the convention, yet sonorous in its very hoarseness, he began his speech by declaiming:

And when asked what state he hails from
our sole reply shall be,
He hails from Appomattox and its famous
apple tree.

No scene in any national convention of either party since has rivaled that which greeted Conkling's use of Miles O'Reilly's famous lines. It was half an hour before he could proceed, and through it all the mulfitude cheered and roared its interruptions.—Everybody's Magazine.

Wonders of Chess Combination.

To estimate the actual number of ways of playing even a very few moves in chess is beyond the power of calculation. At first both players have a choice of but twenty moves. The first player has an average of twenty-eight, thirty and thirty-three ways of playing the second, third and fourth moves respectively. On the hypothesis that the number of "replies" is always the same, no matter what the preceding move may have been, the number of ways of playing the first four moves on one side only would be 318,979,504,000. Let us assume for convenience of calculation that for the next six moves on each side after the first four there is a choice of thirty ways of playing. We thus get by combination with the result quoted above figures which prove that the number of ways of playing the first ten moves on each side is 169,518,829,100,544,000,000,000,000,000.

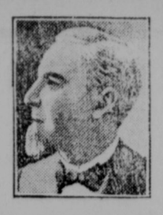
The above figures are quoted from an article on "The Inexhaustibility of Chess" by Edward Anthony, a noted British mathematician.

Strange Antipathies.

"One of my patients," said a physician, "faints at the smell of a rose. In studying her case I found that a number of persons of a certain nervous temperament have always fainted before odors that to the normal mind are pleasant. Cardinal Cardona fainted if he drew near heliotrope. Boyle fainted at the smell of honey. Others have fainted at the smell of thyme, of fish and of violets.

"A second patient of mine develops a rash whenever she eats crab meat. That is a strange case, but in the records there are stranger cases—a boy, for instance, whose lips grew sore and swollen if he ate an egg; an old man who would bleed at the nose if he ate an apple.

"But the most peculiar personal antipathy I know of is the case of a widow. She is healthy and of a calm, placid mind, yet the sound of a funeral bell invariably throws her into a deep and dangerous swoon."—New York Telegram.



What Should the Young Man Do to Succeed?

By THOMAS N. HART, Former Mayor of Boston

THE question of what a young man should do, what means he should take, in order that he may achieve success in life, DEPENDS ENTIRELY UPON THE YOUNG MAN HIMSELF.

The young man who wants to succeed, who is willing to take measures that will make him successful, is a success from the very first. In every establishment where a number of people are employed you will find that a certain number of the young men or boys who come in immediately make themselves useful, so useful, in fact, that they find that people cannot get along very well without them.

THESE ARE THE BOYS OR YOUNG MEN WHO ARE NOT CONSTANTLY LOOKING AT THE CLOCK TO SEE HOW SOON THEY CAN GET THE SHUTTERS UP AND GET HOME AND OUT TO "FUN," AS THEY CALL IT. WHEN THE YOUNG MAN'S ATTENTION IS DIVIDED BETWEEN CLOCK AND DUTY, THE CLOCK GAINS NOTHING BUT TIME, AND DUTY IS NOT DONE.

No, the young man who succeeds is he who is looking all the time to see if there is not something that he can do to make business go a little better than at the present time. And success, it seems to me, means that whole story through life from beginning to end.

If, on the contrary, the young man is not thus striving to do his best, if he is not endeavoring to find ways to make himself more and more useful to his employers or his superiors, then, the chances are, he remains a hewer of wood and a drawer of water all his life. And HE HONESTLY THINKS THAT THE FATES ARE AGAINST HIM, WHEN, AS WE CAN PLAINLY SEE, THERE IS NOTHING AGAINST HIM EXCEPT HIS OWN NEGLIGENCE.

But there is a good deal to be done by the young man besides merely attending to business in the store or factory or wherever he may be employed. One of the important things he should do is to select good books to read for a half hour each day. The right kind of books and a serious intention of learning will make him, at thirty, A FIRST RATE SCHOLAR, IF SUCH HE DESIRES TO BE.

Again, every day of his life he should make it in his way to talk with men of affairs. Let him get an idea from such men, and let him come to realize the fact that every morning when he arises he knows a little more than he knew on the previous morning.

THIS SCHEME OR PLAN OR PROGRAMME CARRIED OUT FOR BUT A FEW YEARS, AND THE SUCCESS OF THE YOUNG MAN OR BOY IS ASSURED. FROM THESE GENERAL RULES THE AMBITIOUS YOUNG MAN OR BOY CAN BUILD A PLAN OF HIS OWN. BUT THEY SHOULD BE A PART OF IT.

When Human Brotherhood Will Be Established

By the Rev. Dr. LYMAN ABBOTT, Editor of the Outlook

THE COURSE OF HISTORY HAS BEEN TOWARD SOCIALISM.

There was barter when one man found another could do better than he himself something which he desired. Then followed trade, commerce, manufactories. Later came the discovery that steam, electricity, powers of nature, God given, could do the drudgery if they could only be applied.

The moment these discoveries were made there came the demand for organization of capital or of that which man was able to save by his industry after satisfying the demands for the necessaries of life. As soon as manufactories are established you must organize hours of labor and conditions under which that labor is performed.

ORGANIZATION IS A RESULT OF CIVILIZATION. THE DAILY PAPERS ARE CONSTANTLY DISCUSSING THE QUESTION, "SHALL LABOR BE ORGANIZED?" AND THE QUESTION IS REALLY, "SHALL LABOR HAVE SOMETHING TO SAY ABOUT IT?"

I believe in democracy, I believe in my fellow man, in God as the father of all. Men must have something to say about their own destiny and their own lives. WE CANNOT HAVE A COUNTRY WHERE ALL THE QUESTIONS ARE SETTLED DEMOCRATICALLY AND THE LABOR QUESTION SETTLED AUTOCRATICALLY. We tried the autocratic system to labor in the south and the average age of the negro was seven years.

Wherever the organization is necessary there the voice of labor is heard. Organized capital and organized labor are developments of the century we cannot get rid of. The organization of capital and the organization of labor must be voluntary. Wherever there is a blow at the individual there is a blow at all organized labor and all freedom of industry.

THERE IS AT PRESENT A MOVEMENT TOWARD THE EQUITABLE DISTRIBUTION OF WEALTH. THE LABORER HAS CONFIDENCE IN HIS BROTHER LABORER, THE CAPITALIST IN HIS BROTHER CAPITALIST. WHEN EACH IS WILLING TO STEP OVER THE BARRIERS AND HAVE CONFIDENCE IN EACH OTHER, THEN WILL BE ESTABLISHED A BROTHERHOOD OF THE HUMAN RACE.

The Characteristic That Succeeds

By JAMES B. DILL, Lawyer, "The Father of Trusts"

ALTHOUGH combination is the fashion today, the only successful combination is the combination under the leadership of strong men. THE NEARER YOU GET TO THE TOP OF ANY COMBINATION OF MEN, MONEY OR INFLUENCE YOU WILL FIND THAT THE MEN IN CONTROL ARE INDIVIDUALLY CHARACTERISTIC. THEY MAY BE DIFFERENT, BUT THEY ARE STRONG IN INDIVIDUALISM.

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China and Porcelain Ware.
I have a large stock of this goods and they must go at the remarkably low price of 10c each. Many of these pieces are cheap at 25c. But I have concluded to sell all at the low price of 10c each.
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Oakland, Md.

THURSDAY, AUG. 18, 1904.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS:

GEORGE A. PEARRE,

of Allegany County.

DO YOU WANT A CHANGE?

Democratic campaign managers and orators are trying to convince the voters of the nation that the time is ripe for a "change." Every petty grievance against the party in power is magnified and every possible bugaboo concerning future developments is raised and waived in an effort to make the people believe that their interests and their welfare will be best subserved by abandoning Republican policies and adopting Democratic. The Democratic party completed a four years term of power in 1896 and it may interest the voter, who is thinking the country needs a "change" to contrast the business of the nation in 1896 with that of 1904. The figures quoted are for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904.

Merchandise exports in 1896 were $382,000,000 as against $1,460,000,000 in 1904. Do you want a change?

The favorable balance of trade in Democratic 1896 was $102,000,000 as against $470,000,000 in Republican 1904. Do you want a change?

We imported $33,000,000 in gold in 1896 as compared with $99,000,000 in 1904, and we exported $112,000,000 in 1896 as against $81,000,000 in 1904. Do you want a change?

Our total foreign commerce in Democratic 1896 was $1,661,006,000 as compared with $2,451,000,000 in Republican 1904. Do you want a change?

The bank deposits in December, 1896, amounted to $4,945,000,000 as compared with $9,530,000,000 in December, 1903. Do you want a change?

IF YOU believe the Democrats are in favor of the gold standard, call a roll of the Democratic State conventions that have so declared this year.

WHICH WAS RIGHT?

Charles W. Goodyear, of Buffalo, a man of whom Grover Cleveland spoke recently in the highest terms as an ideal Democrat candidate for Governor, said on August 5th, of a charge that he was not a Democrat in good and regular standing, became he had twice bolted Bryan:

I have never sought to conceal the fact that I voted against Mr. Bryan, and if I had it all to do over again I should vote against him.

I voted for Mr. McKinley for several reasons. I believed that some of the planks of the Chicago platform, if they should ever become effective, would be ruinous to the country, and that the best way to defeat Mr. Bryan and the principles he stood for was to vote for Mr. McKinley and I did it, and I don't want any misunderstanding about it, either.

If I should decide to become a candidate I'll make the hardest kind of a fight for the nomination that I know how to make, but I won't stand for any lying or concealment as to whom I have voted for or what principles I have been willing to accept as good American Democratic doctrines.

That is a manly and straightforward declaration, and it represents accurately the attitude of what is known as the Cleveland Democracy in the State of New York. How does it bear on Judge Parker's position in the past? Here is his definition of that position as he himself has written it down:

My Dear Danforth: It was entirely right for you to bring my attention the question which the sincere friends of Mr. Bryan are pressing upon you. I can say to you frankly and sincerely that you can assure them that I voted for the last national nominees of the Democratic party, as I have voted for all the regular Democratic nominees since I had a vote. Yours very sincerely, Alton B. Parker.

Sept. 22, 1897.

It is understood also that Parker voted for Bryan again in 1900. In fact he said nothing to indicate that he was not still faithful to Bryan and silver till he sent his telegram to the St. Louis convention, after he had been nominated. If Mr. Goodyear's position is manly and straightforward before he has received a nomination, if he was right from a Democratic point of view in bolting Bryan in 1896 and in 1900, what is to be said of Parker's acts in those years and of his conduct this year? Can Goodyear be praised without rebuking Parker? Would Parker, after Goodyear's statement, favor his nomination as the Democratic candidate for Governor? If not, why not?

THE President has shown that he is for the right. It makes no difference to him on whose side is the right. And the American people hate a coward.

ROOSEVELT AS A SAFE MAN.

Col. Charles J. Bonaparte, of Maryland, is a man of great influence in business and commercial circles. In seconding the nomination of Robert Garrett as Representative of the Second Congressional District of Maryland, Colonel Bonaparte said:

Some of our Democratic friends are much troubled just now because they think President Roosevelt "unsafe." He has had to deal, probably, with more grave and delicate problems, demanding for their solution tact, patience, self-control and sound judgment on his part, than any President since the close of reconstruction; and while in many cases he has done what many people thought he should not do, in nearly every instance he has surprised and disappointed his numerous critics by complete success. To note but a few illustrations: The pacification of the Philippines, success of self-government in Cuba, the settlement of the coal strike and the consummation of the Panama treaty, with its assurance of an isthmian canal. A man justified by the event in matters such as these is, I think, "safe" enough for another trial; and, at all events those so often mistaken in their prophecies of failure might show a little less assurance in calling him "unsafe." In truth, I doubt if we have ever had a President, and I, at least, have never seen a man more open to suggestion, advice or remonstrance than Theodore Roosevelt. He can not be cajoled, he can not be bullied, he can not be bought, either with money or anything else. If Democratic editors mean that these qualities render a President "unsafe," then they are quite right to prefer another candidate; and I venture to add that David B. Hill is remarkably well fitted to suggest a candidate to suit them.

It may be owned that whether Mr. Roosevelt be "safe" or not, certain classes of people would undoubtedly feel in greater safety were he out of the White House. "Grafters" who look to "pull" for immunity; men, whether rich or poor, few or many, in the North or in the South, who trespass on the constitutional rights of their fellows; rebels and conspirators in the Philippines; Moorish brigands who kidnap our citizens; South American adventurers who would "hold up" our canal—in short, criminals and lawbreakers of high and low degree in our midst, enemies of our country both at home and abroad, all these gentry agree in finding him too "strenuous" for their comfort, and would sleep better with a "safer" President at Washington. If the newspapers which declare him "unsafe" are the mouthpieces of one or more of these classes, I find no cause for wonder in their utterances; otherwise these seem surprising, except as showing that they have nothing more sensible to say.

COL. BRYAN says he will support Judge Parker after September 30. He figures, probably, that it will take him that long to get a proper edge on his hatchet.

A "JUST AND STRONG MAN."

The Boston *Pilot* one of the oldest and most influential organs of Catholic and Irish-American opinion in the United States, which has been uniformly Democratic for sixty years, is giving vigorous and unqualified support to the Republican national ticket. The *Pilot* seems to be moved mainly by its approval and admiration of President Roosevelt's public acts in his twenty years of public life. It declares that "no man can point to a single act of his, public or private, influenced by prejudice of race or creed or color except prejudice in favor of the poor, the oppressed or the despised."

The change in the party alignment of this influential Irish-American journal is significant. It is an instance and evidence of the change which has been going on for twenty years which has divided between the two great political parties the Irish Catholic vote, which formerly was almost solidly Democratic. The Democratic party was well served by the Know-Nothing craze which swept the country for a very brief period fifty years ago. This drove the foreign-born voters, the great majority of whom to the Democratic party because it was opposed to the Know-Nothings. When the organization and ideas of the latter disappeared from the face of the earth the Democratic party retained the advantage which it had gained, and new immigrants naturally joined the political organization to which their friends and the other members of their race belonged. A great many Irishmen broke away from their old moorings and voted for Blaine in 1884, and have remained with the Republican party ever since. These will vote for Roosevelt this year, and the Boston *Pilot* points out why other Irish-Americans should do the same thing.

The Irish as a race have flourished and grown strong in this country. They have improved their condition in many ways. They have gained wealth. They have displayed a genius for politics and have found here their opportunity to make the most of it. A generation ago they were making our railroads and doing the rough and heavy work of the country generally. Now immigrants from the south and east of Europe fill the role of day laborers for the most part, while the Irish are more likely to be found superintending the job. They have prospered and grown with the growth of the country, and as they perceive that this country has been for over forty years, excepting a very brief interval, under the sway and dominated by the policies of the Republican party it is not surprising that intelligent Irishmen are joining the party under whose rule they have profited so greatly.

There are many good reasons why Irishmen should vote the Republican national ticket. The *Pilot* however, lays most of its stress on one consideration, which is that the candidate of the Republican party, Theodore Roosevelt, "is no fair weather friend, no favorer of any class or creed or race, but a just man and a safe one to trust in storm or calm."

IT IS a little strange that Mr. Littleton, who placed Judge Parker in nomination at St. Louis, in a speech which was submitted in advance to Judge Parker, had nothing to say about his candidate's financial views. It would have been a courageous thing to have announced them at that time, but it would have undoubtedly resulted in the nomination of another candidate.

IT makes little difference whether the managers of the Democratic party are deliberately trying to deceive the public, or are deceiving themselves. They may think they have reorganized the party on a sane and safe basis. But Bryanism is still the dominant note of the St. Louis platform as Bryan was the dominant figure at the convention. In fact Mr. Bryan exerted more power at St. Louis in July than he did in Chicago in 1896 and at Kansas City in 1900. At Chicago he simply leaped to the crest of the silver wave and rode to the nomination. He exhibited the skill of a clever opportunist and with an eloquent and dramatic speech made himself the most conspicuous representative of the silver craze which had already possessed the convention. At Kansas City in 1900 Mr. Bryan had no opposition for the nomination, and he naturally dictated the platform, though the reaffirmation of the silver plank was granted grudgingly. The committee on platform gave him that reaffirmation by a majority of one and the one vote came from Hawaii, not then organized as a Territory. At St. Louis Mr. Bryan did not seek the nomination for himself, nor did he try to name the candidate. He had refused to express a preference. He opposed the nomination of Judge Parker, but not with another candidate and he lost that one point. It was the only point lost by Mr. Bryan at St. Louis. He dictated what should not go in the platform and what should go in. He had two-thirds of the Committee on Resolutions with him in refusing to admit a gold plank which was to be the one sure sign of a sane and safe Democracy lined up behind Judge Parker. He also had the committee with him in re writing the tariff plank, the trust plank, and the plank on imperialism. The platform represents Mr. Bryan more than it does Judge Parker or any of those who claim to have reorganized the party. Judge Parker is a candidate of the Bryan Democracy. It matters little what are the opinions of Judge Parker, the Democratic party has not changed, and should it secure control of Congress the legislation would be Democratic as to tariff and silver, imperialism and all the rest. Judge Parker would be only a figure head. Bryan will not be President, but Bryanism still rules the party and he is still its best exponent and defender.

SILENCE NOT A PLEDGE.

In his role of advisor emeritus of the Democratic party, Grover Cleveland has been discussing the action of the St. Louis convention. Referring to the money question he says that he does not overlook the fact that two clear and unimpeachable verdicts of the people stand recorded in favor of the gold standard, and that its perpetuity has been secured by Federal enactments. Then, the distinguished ex President goes on to argue that the telegram of Judge Parker to the convention supplies a "plank in a disabled platform," and pledges the Democratic party to the maintenance of the gold standard.

With all deference to the opinion of Cleveland, who is offering a mitigating circumstance in behalf of a client who has already pleaded guilty, the Parker telegram does nothing of the kind. The money question was ignored in the St. Louis platform because the delegates in favor of the Republican system of sound money did not dare force their demands. The Bryan followers, wedded to free silver and flat money, were too strong to be turned down and the convention compromised its differences on the question by a cowardly dodge. So far as the Democratic party is concerned, and it must be judged by its platform utterances, the money plank of 1896 and 1900 stand, and they must stand, as tenets of the Democratic creed until changed by a vote of the Democratic party in convention assembled.

The tariff question is also a "Federal enactment," as Cleveland would say. It would be just as logical as Cleveland's argument to insist that the omission of the tariff plank from the Republican platform would remove the issue from the field of politics. The money question is just as much an issue as the tariff and must continue to be so long as the stability of our currency is opposed by probably a majority of the Democratic party.

BITTINGER AND VICINITY

There's a terrible row down in Free Trade Alley. The Judge and his boodle burdened pard worked up a game of political bluff and wheedled a lot of town kids into the game, and after the two duffers got a boost and were landed on a time tattered platform with their pedal portions dangling over the weather beaten sides, they point the finger of scorn at the arena of American citizenship, and cry "Nigger, Nigger", 'cause the black fellers don't play their way. Go 'round to the brown stone where the twain are lodged, and I'll swar

Thar's nigger in de dinin'-room,
Thar's nigger in de kitchen,
An' when de Judge am drivin' out,
Dat nigger do de switchin.'

De Cun'el he am berry grand,
His boodle cuts de figger;
But when he joines ole Gabriel's band,
He'll muzzle ebery nigger.

Mr. G. W. Engle returned to Baltimore last Friday, taking with him Miss Mollie Selders who will be treated by a specialist for defective hearing.

Mrs. Jonas Schrock died suddenly at her home near this place on Saturday morning, Aug. 13. The deceased was buried with her infant child on Sunday afternoon.

Mr. C. A. Port and family of Connellsville, Pa., who spent a portion of the summer at Mr. Silas Beachy's, returned to the city last week.

Mr. Earl Stanton, of Grantsville, was here on one of his periodical visits, last Sunday.

Mr. Jonas Beachy, of near Grantsville, passed through this village last Monday afternoon.

Contractor Simon J. Brenneman and his big four left last Monday for Pennsylvania, where they will erect a barn for Mr. Yoder.

HOYES AND VICINITY.

There were services at St. Dominick's church Tuesday this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Shepp, of Pasadena, California, are visiting their many friends in this community. We were very glad to see them as they were former residents of this place.

Misses Olia and Bernadette Mattingly spent several days last week at Mt. Lake Park.

Mrs. Laura Shea, of Vanderbilt, Pa., arrived here Friday last and will remain for some time with her sister, Mrs. Maggie DeWitt.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Bowman, of Engle's Mills, were the guests of M. Mattingly last Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. William Callis spent several days last week at the M. E. Conference at Terra Alta and returned to their home Saturday by way of Mt. Lake Park.

W. A. Smith received a telegram Friday of last week announcing the serious illness of his brother D. R. Smith, of Belaire, Ohio. The former took the train the same evening at Oakland and arrived at Belaire next morning and was much pleased to find his brother's condition somewhat improved. He returned to his home Sunday evening.

Mr. Samuel Hook, of Lawrence City, Kansas, spent several days this week with his old friend Meshach Mattingly.

Miss Josephine Browning spent last Sunday with Berna Mattingly.

William Callis met with quite a misfortune Monday of this week by being kicked on the knee by a horse.

Mrs. R. R. Friend and Miss Clara DeWitt spent Sunday afternoon with Miss Mae DeWitt.

Mr. J. Ferguson, traveling salesmay for Arbuthnot, Stevenson & Co., of Pittsburg, was in our town Tuesday this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Miller, of Keyser, spent Saturday evening and Sunday with relatives at this place.

Freeda DeWitt was a guest of her cousins, Sadie and Rosa Wilburn last Sunday.

Bargains at Cheap John's.

He is selling out his whole stock at cost to take charge of a store east. Croquets sets, base ball goods, toys of all kinds, etc. 1t.

FACTS ABOUT THE STATE OF MARYLAND.

Geological Survey Publishes a Gazeteer of the State.

FULL OF DATA OF INTEREST.

Shows that It Ranks 14th Among the States in Manufactures and 29th in Agriculture.

The United States Geological Survey has published a gazetteer of Maryland, which besides giving the location and a brief description of every geographic feature in the State includes an introductory chapter containing a variety of statistical data. This gazetteer, which is listed as bulletin No. 231 in the survey's publications may be obtained without charge on application to the Director of the Survey.

Prof. Henry Zannett, the geographer of survey, had charge of the preparation of the gazetteer. After giving the boundaries, a description of the topography and a brief outline of the history of the State, he gives the following table showing the growth of population in the State from the first census in 1790 to that of 1900.

Census.	Popul'n.	Increase. p. c.
1790	319,723	.....
1800	341,548	6.8
1810	380,546	11.4
1820	407,350	7.0
1830	447,040	7.0
1840	470,019	5.1
1850	583,034	23.0
1860	687,049	17.8
1870	780,864	13.0
1880	934,943	19.7
1890	1,042,390	11.5
1900	1,188,044	14.0

"In 1730 Maryland was the sixth State in the Union in population. In 1900, although its inhabitants were 3.7 times as numerous, it had dropped to the 26th rank, owing to the rapid growth of the new States in the Mississippi Valley. In 1900 the average density of population was 120 persons to the square mile. It has five cities which exceed 9,000 inhabitants, of which Baltimore has over half a million. The other four are as follows: Cumberland, 17,138; Hagerstown, 13,591; Frederick, 9,296, and Annapolis, the capital, 8,525. These five cities contain 46.9 per cent. of the population of the entire State. In cities of more than 2,500 inhabitants live 48.8 per cent., or nearly one-half of the population of the State, while the remainder—51.2 per cent.—may be regarded as rural. In 1900 the population was divided almost equally between the two sexes, 49.6 per cent. being males and 50.4 per cent. being females.

"The negro population, though large for a border State, is diminishing in proportion to the whites. In 1900 the whites formed 80.2 per cent. and the negroes 19.8 per cent., or nearly one-fifth of the population. The number of foreign-born inhabitants was also small, the persons of native birth forming 92.1 per cent., while those born in foreign countries were 7.9 per cent. Immigration from other States has not been large, since it is found that of the native population 13 per cent. were born in other States.

"For a State containing so large a proportion of negroes the illiteracy is slight. In 1900 persons of ten years of age and upward who were unable to read and write constituted 11.1 per cent of the population. The illiterates comprised only 4.1 per cent of the native whites over 10 years old, 13.4 per cent. of the foreign born and 35.1 per cent of the negroes.

"Of persons 10 years old and upward practically one-half, or exactly 49.8 per cent., were engaged in gainful occupations. Of males 79 per cent. were wage-earners; of females, 21 per cent. The following table shows the proportion of wage-earners employed in each of the five general classes of occupations:

Agriculture	20.8 per cent.
Professions	4.2 per cent.
Domestic and postal service	26.1 per cent.
Trade and transportation	19.9 per cent.
Manufacturing and mining	29.0 per cent.

"Agriculture is one of the leading occupations. In 1900 the State contained 46,021 farms, of which seven-eighths were occupied by white farmers and one-eighth by negro farmers. Two-thirds of the farms were owned by their occupants and one-third were rented, either for money rental or on shares of the products. The farms had a total area of 5,170,075 acres. The cultivated area amounted to 3,516,352 acres, or more than two-thirds of the farm area and 55.7 per cent of the area of the State. The average size of the farms was 112.4 acres being considerably less than the average for the United States. The total value of all the farms was $204,645,407, which was made up of the following items:

Land	$120,000,550
Buildings	54,810,760
Implements and machinery	8,611,220
Live stock	20,855,877
Average value per farm	4,448
Average value products per farm	952

"The product amounted to 21.00 per cent. of the value of the farms, and may be regarded as the farming profit. The following table shows the amount of live stock in the State:

Cattle	376,710	Sheep	194,079
Horses	188,726	Swine	359,812
Mules	19,734		

"The following table shows the leading farm products:

Dairy products	$5,228,698
Poultry products	1,158,020
Fruit	2,490,385
Corn*	19,766,510
Wheat*	9,671,800
Oats*	1,109,560
Potatoes*	1,991,337
Sweet potatoes*	677,884
Hay†	707,042
Tobacco‡	24,586,480

*Bushels. †Tons. ‡Pounds.

"In the production of tobacco Maryland is the eighth State in the Union.

"Manufactures are of great importance. Maryland being the fourteenth State in the Union, while in agriculture it is only the twenty-ninth. The following table summarizes its manufattures, of which two-thirds are carried on in the city of Baltimore:

Establishments	9,879	Wages	$ 38,748,551
Employees	108,325	Materials	144,397,680
Horsepower	141,879	Products	242,552,990
Capital	$163,147,200		

"The principal and almost sole mineral product of the State is coal, which is mined in large quantities in the neighborhood of Cumberland. It is bituminous of excellent quality. In 1901 the amount mined was 5,113,127 tons."

BLOOMINGTON.

The foundation for the new M. E. church was completed on Friday.

The Piedmont Sunday School of Piedmont picniced in Broadside Grove on Wednesday and had a most delightful day.

The opening day of the new saloon in the Michael Elwood stand has been postponed until September 1st.

It is reported on pretty fair authority that Parker and Davis will speak at Pea Vine Park some time the latter part of October.

Miners' Sunshine Council No. 81 Jr. O. U. A. M., of this place, has secured a location and is now completing arrangements to erect a large and commodious lodge room.

Mrs. W. L. Rawlings, of Cumberland, is spending a few days with friends in this community.

Miss Pearl Merrill, of Westernport, was a guest of Miss Fannie Elliott the first of the week.

Wednesday, August 17th, was payday at the mines.

Mrs. Charlotte Kemp, widow of the late E. Kemp and mother of Dr. H. M. Kemp, of this place, whose critical ilness was noted in your issue a few weeks ago, died at her home last Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock. Mrs. Kemp was 76 years old at the time of her death and survived her husband about nine months. She was the youngest daughter of 'Squire John M. Kight, the pioneer settler of Bloomington, then called the Mouth of Savage. The funeral services were conducted at her home by Revs. Snedegar and Howard on last Thursday afternoon. Interment in Philos Cemeteay, Westernport, by the side of her husband.

Mr. John Raley, a member of the Highlanders base ball team and Miss Olie Bartlett, daughter of our postmistress, Mrs. Fannie Bartlett, were married at Cumberland on last Monday evening at 7 o'clock. The happy couple returned on train No. 1 the same evening and gone to housekeeping with their mother.

Mr. B. W. Klipstein, wife and little daughter, of Beeville, Texas, are in town this week on a visit to friends. "Burk," as he is familiarly called was born and raised in Bloomington. He left his home twenty-eight years ago and has been pushing along in the business world with the same good fortune and luck that has attended many of our boys. He is a prominent banker and business man in his adopted town and reputed wealthy.

Lawn Fete.

There will be held on the Trinity Reform church lawn in New Germany on Saturday evening, August 20th a lawn fete, the proceeds of which will be used for the benefit of the church. All are cordially invited to attend.

The Carnival.

Sheridan & Swanson's Carnival Company, which arrived here Sunday night from Grafton, and on Monday set up its various attractions on the Oakland Hotel grounds, is showing to fair sized audiences. Some of the attractions are of a good character; others inferior.

Car Load Corn

Just arrived for Dixon & Kelso.

We like best to call
SCOTT'S EMULSION
a food because it stands so emphatically for perfect nutrition. And yet in the matter of restoring appetite, of giving new strength to the tissues, especially to the nerves, its action is that of a medicine.

Send for free sample.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists,
409-415 Pearl Street, New York.
50c. and $1.00; all druggists.

The Garrett National Bank

OAKLAND, MD.

Pays 3 Per Cent. Interest on Time Deposits.

D. E. OFFUTT, President.
G. S. HAMILL, Vice-President.
S. T. JONES, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

DANIEL E. OFFUTT,
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JOHN T. MITCHELL,
WILLIAM R. STULL,
SCOTT T. JONES.

Capital paid in, - $50,000.00
Surplus and Profits, - 15,000.00

Safe Gear Wheels

Suppose—while you were turning one of the old style exposed gear, bucket bowl separators—something should catch in the gears—your fingers, your child's hair or dress? It is not pleasant to think of.

TUBULAR SEPARATORS

are **absolutely safe**—it is utterly impossible to catch in them. A child may sit on the gear case with safety. Drop in when you're around next time, and let me show you.

J. E GNAGEY, Accident, Md.

LOCAL AND OTHERWISE

Incidents and Events at Home and Nearby—Personal Mention, Etc.

Harry Lowenstein, of Johnstown, Pa., is home on a visit for a few days.

Mrs. J. Rush Snyder, of Baltimore, is visiting her mother, Mrs. R. I. Anderson.

Mr. James W. Beeghley, of Accident, was in Oakland Tuesday on business.

Miss Mary Sloan, of Lonaconing, arrived here yesterday evening to visit Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Sliger.

School Commissioner Chauncy E. Flithorpe, of Bittinger, was in Oakland Monday and Tuesday on business.

Mr. Thomas Martin, Sr., one of the oldest residents of Oakland, is quite ill at his home on Oak street with an attack of pneumonia.

Miss Grace Cassell, of Grafton, is spending a week here as the guest of Misses Kate and Gertrude Shirer at their home on Alder street.

The ladies of the Lutheran church will hold a social in Naylor's Hall on next Thursday night. A silver offering will be taken at the door.

Fsank Sterling spent Sunday at Friendsville, Md., returning Monday accompanied by his grandmother, Mrs. Elizabeth Sterling.—Preston Leader.

Mr. and Mrs. V. V. Washburne went to Brunswick and Frederick last week to visit relatives and friends, returning to Oakland Sunday morning.

Miss Minna Flynn, of Kingwood, who was the guest of her sister, Mrs. J. M. Orr in Oakland last and part of this week, returned to her home Tuesday morning.

Mrs. A. D. Naylor and Mrs. Benj. H. Sincell, of Oakland, and Miss Tina Connell, of Hutton, were the guests at a dinner party tendered yesterday by Mr. and Mrs. Parley DeBerry at their home in Terra Alta.

Deputy Sheriff James Frantz and John J. Sweeney, of the Oakland police force, went down to Friendsville last Friday and spent the following day there attending the picnic which was held there by people from points in Pennsylvania.

Miss Grace Cassell departed Saturday for Oakland, Md., where she will be the guest for a few days of Miss Gertrude Shirer, formerly of the Sentinel office. Miss Cassell will also spend a few days at Mt. Lake Park before returning home.—Grafton Sentinel.

Today at the Park a reunion of the Lutherans of this section of Maryland and West Virginia will take place. This afternoon Senator George L. Wellington, of Cumberland, will make an address to the audience and tonight a program of more than ordinary merit will be rendered.

Bishop J. C. Hartzell, whose station is at Funchal, Maderia Islands, Africa, and who preached at the Park Sunday morning to an immense audience, was in Oakland Monday morning where he met and conversed with a number of our citizens, detailing at some length the work he is accomplishing in the Dark Continent. Recently his mission was endowed by Earl Grey, of London, with a tract of 13,000 acres of good agricultural land, situated in Africa which is being farmed by the natives. Monday afternoon the Bishop was the guest of Rev. John M. Davis. Dr. Hartzell expressed himself as being highly pleased with the Park and Oakland. He left Monday night for New York City whence he was summoned by a telegram.

Dr. R. A. Ravenscroft, of Accident, whose serious illness extending over several weeks was noted from time to time in these columns, returned to his home in Accident from the hospital in Baltimore one day last week and yesterday was brought up to Oakland where he will remain a few days to further recuperate his health. His many friends here are all glad to see him again.

LOST—A note date Sept. 15th, 1903, drawn by F M. Fogle to The Rowlesburg Improvement and Development Company, payable on or before Sept. 10th, 1904, for two hunderd and fifty dollars, with interest. All parties are warned not to negotiate said note, some having been paid.

THE ROWLESBURG IMPOVEMENT AND
2t DEVELOPMENT COMPANY.

Adjudged Insane.

Monday before Judge Henderson, who came up to Oakland that day to draw the jury for service at the September Term of the Circuit Court, a jury was empanelled to inquire into the mental condition of J. Ross Carney, who remove to a point near Oakland a year or more ago from Mannington, West Va., and who recently wandered from his home and was found two days later lying in a stream with no clothing on except an old overcoat. He was brought to Oakland one day last week by Sheriff Frantz and placed in jail to await the action of the Court.

The jury heard the testimony in the case, the witnesses being the man's son, Sheriff Frantz and Policeman Sweeney. The State was represented by Mr. Thayer and Carney had as his attorney Mr. Heindel. Drs. Ravenscaft and Legge were also examined who testified concerning the mental condition of the man, the physicians saying that his condition was brought about by the excessive use of chloral and other drugs.

The jury rendered a verdict to the effect that Carney was of unsound mind and in accodance therewith Judge Henderson passed an order committing him to one of the State's institutions where he will receive proper treatment.

Died.

SWEITZER—At the home of his parents in Swanton on Saturday morning, of cholera infantum, Nelson, aged two and a-half years, son of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Sweitzer.

HAYMOND—On Monday at her home at Mountain Lake Park, after an illness extending over several months, Mrs. Haymond, wife of Col. Luther Haymond, of Clarksburg, West Va., to which point the remains of the deceased lady were shipped for interment Tuesday morning.

SKIPPER—At the home of its parents, the infant child of Mr. and Mrs. Marshall Skipper, aged one year and four months, on Monday, August 15th.

A Church Fair

On behalf of St. Matthew's Protestant Episcopal church will be held on the grounds of the Oakland Hotel on Thursday, August 25th, commencing at three o'clock p. m. A grand concert will take place in the concert hall of the hotel at four o'clock; admission 25 cents. An excellent program has been arranged by Prof. Zimmerman, director of the Naval Academy Band, and will be carried out by the members of his orchestra. Attractions will include fancy tables, refreshments stalls, etc.

TAXES AND POLITICS.

H. P. Tasker Holds the Democratic Party Responsible For Untaxed Lands.

In a letter published in the Cumberland *News* of the 12th inst., Mr. H. P. Tasker, formerly of Oakland, says:

Editor Daily News:—In your issue of yesterday (Aug. 11th) I noticed that Judge Boyd heard arguments in the suit of Garrett county vs. the Consolidation Coal Company for $40,000 taxes on coal lands, lying along the disputed boundary line between Allegany and Garrett counties. Thereby hang a tale of the utmost importance to the taxpayers of both counties. This case does not cover one-half of the "omitted lands," in Garrett county and a much larger area yet remains "untaxed" in Allegany county. Soon after the formation of Garrett county I discovered these discrepancies and established the *Garrett County Herald* at Oakland, as a medium to lay the facts before the taxpayers and the legislature in order to have the boundary lines established and all the lands assessed. Beginning in 1873 I have devoted thirty years of my life to this important work. During this period more than a million dollars in taxes have been lost to the two counties. Who is to blame for the long continuance of these outrages against the taxpayers? As a conscientious and truthful man I am compelled to lay the blame primarily upon the Gorman ring of politicians, who made it a personal issue with me because I, as an Independent Democrat, refused to wear the yoke and do the dirty work of the corrupt "bosses" of said "ring." Finally, through the aid of Governor Wm. Pinkney Whyte and other valued friends, I succeeded in having a suit brought in the Supreme Court of the United States, to decide the boundary between Garrett county, Md., and Preston county, W. Va., which probably will throw some forty-five square miles of disputed territory into Garrett county. Subsequently, in 1896, after my appeals and the petitions of taxpayers had been turned down in a half a dozen legislature by the aforesaid bosses, I secured, through the aid of Governor Lowndes and a Republican legislature, the passage of the law in 1896 which resulted in the completion and establishment of the true Allegany-Garrett boundary line.

In 1888 the commissioners for Garrett and Allegany counties contracted with me, as their special agent, to abstract the titles to the untaxed lands in both counties. The complications in the titles to the 4,156 military lots, as well as numerous tracts belonging to non-residents, involved an enormous amount of labor and research in the land office and record offices of both counties, besides locating lines on the ground, as a practical surveyor, which I have not fully completed yet. I regret to say that neither county has paid me for all this work. Looking back over all the trials and tribulations I have passed through in the completion of this important work of public necessity and realizing that most my troubles came from the so called Democratic organization, and that Democratic success in the approaching elections, both in state and nation, would result in upholding the odious class of ring bosses everywhere, I shall hereafter vote with the party that aided the outraged taxpayers and myself when they had a chance to do so. Respectfully,

HIRAM P. TASKER,
Special agent for Garrett and Allegany Counties.

ANOTHER BALLOON BURNED.

This Time the Accident Took Place at Friendsville.

Last Saturday was a big day at Friendsyille, it being the occasion of an excursion from Connellsville and other points in Pennsylvania to that town which brought hundreds of people there for the day.

Among the amusements provided for the entertainment of the visitors was the balloon ascension and parachute leap to be made by Mrs. Murphy, the monkey balloonist, but in times as before the balloon failed to go up, the cause being an explosion of gas inside the sphere and the almost instant destruction of the fabric composing it. The balloon was the property of Mr. S. F. Herr, of Oakland, and was the same one which he tried several times to inflate but always failed.

When the balloon took fire a big crowd was about it and the flames very seriously burned three or four men, one having his hand and arm so badly injured that the flesh hung from it.

Lutheran Church Services.

Services at St. Mark's Lutheran ch. as follows: Prayer service every Wednesday at 7:30 p. m.; Sabbath School, 9:30 a. m.; Christian Endeavor, Sunday, 7:00 p. m.; Preaching services next Sabbath at 10:30 a. m., and 8:00 p. m.

Rev. Charles H. Butler, of Washington, D. C., will preach in the morning.

LONDON AND GLASSGO.

Miss Anna Anderson, of Oakland, Writes Entertainingly of these Two Cities.

LONDON.

No city of ancient or modern times can compare with London, the capital of the British Empire. Her vast size, great wealth, population, her noble river, grand public buildings, stately bridges, beautiful parks, numerous manufactures, fine shops, all combine to make it the greatest city on the globe.

More than 4,000,000 people have their homes within a circle of ten miles radius. Men of every rank, race, religion and employment may be seen in its crowded streets. It is said there are more Scots in London than in Edinburg, more Irish than in Dublin and more Jews than in Palestine.

Among the great public buildings is the Towe: which for hundreds of years has held a chief place in history. It has been a palace, a prison, and a fortress. It is now only an armory and a jewel room, the latter containing the regalia of England.

On the left bank of the Thames stands Westminister Abbey. Here I saw the two coronation chairs one for the king the other for the queen. In this grand old abbey many monarchs, sailors, statesmen, warriors and authors have found their last resting place. It also contains some absurd anomalies. The statue of Sir Cloudsley Shovel, a British admiral, who was in 1707 in a shipwreck off the coast of Cornwall, is clad in a Roman cuirass and sandals and an 18th century wig.

Near Westminister Abbey stands the House of Parliament. This building contains the House of Lords and the House of Commons, the writer having had the pleasure of listening to a debate in the latter. The building is very handsome and contains 1000 rooms.

St. Paul's Cathedral is a dream of beauty, with its Greek columns and Italian scheme of decoration. It is lovely beyond description. It is the largest Protestant church in the world and took 150 years in building, was finished in 1240, but in the great fire of London in 1666, when a large portion of the city was burned down, it was destroyed. The present magnificent building was finished in 1710. In St. Paul's are buried Lord Nelson, Duke of Wellington, and many other famous men.

The British Museum contains a splendid collection of ancient art and of natural history. There you see the death warrant of Mary, Queen of Scotts, signed by Elizabeth in 1657, and that of Charles the 1st, signed by Cromwell in 1649.

The Bank of England, in London, occupying 4 acres of ground. There the money is made, and it is constantly guarded by soldiers. The traffic is very great. It is said 690 buses pass this bank in an hour, and in 12 hours 16,064 vehicles of all kinds passed a particular spot in Piccadilly. A census taker of the number of pedestrians who crossed the London bridge on a certain day showed a total of 116,302.

Hampton Court Palace, long a royal residence, but now occupied by persons of rank reduced in circumstances, is of special attraction to visitors.

The picture gallery comprises Lelly's, "Beauties of the Court of Charles II," valuable specimens of Holbein, Rapheal, etc. The gardens are numerous and among the attractractions is a "maze" which furnishes much amusement.

GLASGOW.

Glasgow is a city of vast manufacturing industries and contains the greatest ship building yards in the world.

It is situated on the Clyde, and the ground upon which Glasgow is built is for the most part level.

Owing to its great industries of all kinds, the city has a somewhat smoky aspect, many of the streets are continually thronged with pedestrians, and noisy with carts, cabs and cars. In other respects it has many attractions; the buildings are beautiful and many afford a fine view of the harbor with its steaming funnels and forests of masts.

In all that relates to lighting, paving, sewerage, etc., Glasgow deserves special mention.

I particularly liked their street cars and think them superior to our American ones. The seats on top are an added attraction and enable visitors to obtain a fine view of the city.

Among the noted points of interest is the Glasgow Cathedral. The interior is magnificent. It was completed in 1100 and was built by the Monks and took 300 years to finish it. It was all penance work and originally belonged to the Catholics, but is now in possession of the Protestants.

Its municipal building is also very handsome and interesting. The marble and onyx stairway is beautiful and presents a magnificent appearance. The city contains many fine parks and statues.

The people are charming and noted for their hospitality. I spent many months in that city and was indeed sorry to say good-by.

They are very intellectual and especially accomplished in music of a classical nature. The Scotch dialect is very seldom used, the English language being now taught in the schools.

The climate is delightfully cool in summer and very mild in winter.

Dixon & Kelso

Will Sell Bargains in

FRUIT JARS AND JELLY GLASSES

AS FOLLOWS:

Mason's Pints, per dozen, - - - - 45c.
" Quarts, " - - - - - 49c.
" Half-Gallons, per dozen, - 59c.

Jelly Glasses, 25 to 30c doz., as to size.

We also have an immense stock of

STONEWARE,

To Sell at 8c per Gallon.

Have contracted with two large peach growers for

Several Thousand Backets of Peaches,

for this season, and can furnish this delicious fruit for the next two months.

Will exchange any of the above for good produce at market price.

Yours, respectfully,

DIXON & KELSO.

A PERIOD OF VERY SEVERE STORMS

In the Midst of Important Weather Events, Says Foster.

At the request of the reporter for the Washington Post, W. T. Foster, the weather prophet, lifted the veil of the future to the extent of revealing these weather conditions for this week, and he invites the test of his predictions by the facts as they may occur during the week:

August, September and October 1904, will bring about the greatest and most important weather events of recent years. August is usually a quiet weather month on the continent and fully two-thirds of the time is equally quiet on the oceans. The reverse will be true of the incoming August. As a test of planetary meteorology, I will make a definite forecast as to time, but will, in this case, not endeavor to locate the storms:

"The week of which August 18 will be the central day will bring a period of very severe storms all around the earth. The Atlantic Ocean and eastern part of North American continent are affected by two great weather systems, each independent of the other. One of these systems brings us the transcontinental weather disturbances that moves in an easterly direction. From that source will come a series of very important weather events during the week mentioned, and these storms will reach their greatest intensity not far from Aug. 18. Their paths will probably lie north of Washington, through Pennsylvania, New York, and the New England states.

"The other system of disturbances encircles the Saragassa Sea in the North Atlantic Ocean, includes the tropical hurricanes; and the severe storms that moves northeastward along the Atiantic coast. That system will organize a tropical hurricane not far from August 19, probably in the Caribbean Sea. It will move with more than usual speed and rapidity, increase in force till August 21, near which it will be at its greatest intensity. It will probably move into northern parts of the Gulf of Mexico but I only wish to call attention to dates and ask that readers watch the weather maps and Weather Bureau reports for subsequent movements of that tropical storm."

WATER WORKS FRANCHISE

Will Be Taken Up at Special Meeting of Council Saturday Night.

The franchise for the introduction of a system of water works and sewerage for Oakland, which was to have been considered at a special meeting of the Council this evening, has been postponed until Saturday night when the matter will come up.

The franchise has already been prepared by City Solicitor Heindel.

While the paper is liberal in its granted privileges it at the same time safeguards the interests of the citizens of town.

Subscribe for THE REPUBLICAN.

Lot $3 and $3.50 pants for $2.25.

Lot Clothing cut to half price.

Lot Straw Hats, your choice for 25 and 40c.

$1.50 Lace Curtains, 90c.

50c Lace Curtains, 35c.

Lot 50c Caps, 25c.

Lot 25c Caps, 15c.

50c Shirt Waists, 40c.

Lot Women's Shoes, 75c.

Lot Oxfords, 50c.

WATCH OUR WINDOWS NEXT WEEK.

AT TOWNSHEND'S.

For Sale.

A cottage at Mountain Lake Park, Md.; 12 rooms, kitchen and attic; is used as a boarding house, and has good patronage; splendid location, near Auditorium. Also, 10 acres of good land one-half mile south of Mt. Lake Park, all cleared except 1½ acres. For further particulars address or call on F. P. ARNOLD, Mt. Lake Park, Garrett county, Md. 49-26t

L. E. HANSON,
Mountain Lake Park, - - Maryland
PLUMBING, GAS FITTING,
Steam and Hot Water Heating.
ESTIMATES FURNISHED.
All work done at reasonable prices.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R.

POPULAR SEASHORE EXCURSIONS.

Atlantic City,

Cape May, Ocean City, Sea Island City, N. J., Ocean City, Md., and Rehoboth Beach, Del.,

July 16 and 28, August 11 and 25, and September 8.

At following very low rates from OAKLAND:

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How Earl Hargis Went A-shopping

By Sara Beaumont Kennedy

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THE gentlemen's furnishing house on Spring street was making a "run" on fine shirts, and, although Earl Hargis hated shopping as the devil hates holy water, he wended his way thither, having been recently reminded by his landlady that his shirts were getting "low." On the counters were a vast array of garments in all sizes and colors. It seemed a hopeless task to decide among such a bewildering assortment of blues and pinks and lilacs and stripes and dots, and Earl found himself inwardly upbraiding Eve for entailing upon the human race the necessity for anything beyond "nature unadorned." He was

EARL SAW THE HAT SHE HAD CHOSEN.

just making up his mind to tell the sleek clerk to put him up "any old thing" when a sweet feminine voice from somewhere near his elbow asked another clerk to show her the shirts. Surprised to find a woman in a tailor shop, Earl glanced up from the red and black monstrosity he was examining and saw a slender and particularly pretty young woman beside him. In fact, there were two women, but he did not glance a second time at the elderly one.

"Jack had rather go shirtless than shop for himself," the young divinity was saying to her companion, "so I buy all his things. It is as much as I can do to drag him in here to be measured for a new suit. Ah, is not this blue shirt a beauty?" She lifted one of the garments Earl had rejected, and instantly it seemed the most desirable one in the lot. Down into the heterogeneous mass she plunged and drew out garment after garment, holding them up for inspection, rejecting or retaining them and talking gayly all the while.

"Do you know, Mollie, I think men are greatly to be pitied. Think of having nothing prettier or daintier than these madras things—no laces, no ribbons, no chiffons. I am sure I consider the wearing of organdies and elbow sleeves a higher privilege than stuffing ballots in an old box. Give me that red shirt," she continued to the clerk. "No, not the red and black. That is mourning for his Satanic majesty, so the proverb says. And now that lilac striped one. That is the very prettiest shirt I ever saw. Jack will look lovely in that, just lovely."

These remarks were divided between the clerk and her companion, but Earl drank it all in. What a lucky dog Jack was to have an angel like that to do his shopping and, incidentally, his housekeeping. He had never before felt his bachelorhood to be a burden. But at any rate he would profit if only at second hand by this woman's fine taste. So he surreptitiously duplicated the selections she made and, paying his bill, followed the two into the street. With what a sure tread the younger one walked! How well she held her shoulders and what wonderful gold gleams there were in her hair! Thinking enviously of Jack's luck, Earl went into the bank where he worked. But all day he seemed to hear that clear voice saying, "Jack will look lovely in this shirt, just lovely!" How nice it must be to have a pretty woman say that about one! And he put his own name in place of Jack's and tried to imagine how her voice would sound in pronouncing it. That night his dreams were a checkered conglomeration of blue and lilac shirts trimmed in impossible chiffons and short sleeves. In the morning he told himself he was a fool and went soberly to his ledger.

But a week later, prodded by a very shabby reflection in his glass, he once more sought the tailor's shop and, to his surprise, found the same two young women before the counter.

"I simply could not stand Jack in his old suit another day, so I am selecting him a new one, Mollie. This gray is very soft and will make up beautifully. That brown? No. I do not care for a dark man in brown. It kills his coloring. Gray emphasizes his best points. I shall take this."

She laid the sample down and went to look at some hats. Earl, unnoticed, picked up the bit of cloth and fixed the quality and shade in his mind. Was he not a dark man? And if gray suited Jack it would suit him also. While he was talking to the clerk he heard the clear voice that haunted his dreams so often of late saying:

"Not that wide brim, Mollie. A tall fellow like Jack would look childish in that. This straw alpine is the very thing. Jack's square, cut off shoulders will look like those of Hercules topped off with this."

Lifting his eyes to a nearby mirror, Earl saw without turning his head the hat she had chosen. Certainly Jack's shoulders could not be any squarer than his own. He, too, would have an alpine hat. And so once again had she rescued him from doubt. It really seemed a shame, almost a theft, for him to use her taste and judgment thus without her knowledge, but it was so much easier than thinking out things for himself, and it could make no difference to her, for she would never know. So he gave his order and then went outside and stood smoking until the two women emerged from the door, and he saw plainly the face of his unknown and unknowing mentor, and he told himself for the twentieth time that she was beautiful and that Jack was the luckiest dog in the world.

A week later when the gray suit came home he did full homage to her taste. Never had he had anything that suited him so well, and the alpine hat "topped" him off just as she had said. He caught himself ardently wishing that she could see him and set upon him the seal of her approval with one of those flashing smiles he had watched play about her fine lips. And, realizing what he was wishing, he blushed at his vanity and daring, and, having argued that it was neither wise nor proper for him to think so often of her, he set to work to forget the litheness of her movements and the exact tint of gold in her hair.

Before the suit was a fortnight old Mrs. Gorman gave her long remembered boat excursion.

"I specially wish you, my dear Earl, to meet Nellie Penton, and shall expect you to take her off my hands for the evening. She is just the girl to cure you of your bachelor proclivities," so the old lady wrote, and Earl, owing her several social obligations, acquiesced, mentally anathematizing the girl, who would, of course, be dull and homely. Women of Mrs. Gorman's age were likely to put general utility before grace or beauty in another woman.

The evening of the outing was perfect—a gold and violet sunset to be followed by star shine and moonlight such as Cupid dearly loves. A brilliant company had already assembled on the boat when Earl crossed the gangway and mounted to the cabin deck. He glanced at the cloud dyed water rippling away to the river's farther shore and then at the tete-a-tete chairs along the boat's rail and sighed to think that the coming hours, with such wonderful possibilities in the line of lovemaking, must be squandered on a plain, "sensible" girl. At the top of the stair there was something of a crush, most of the company having just emerged from paying their respects to the hostess in the cabin. So it happened that Earl, turning his broad shoulders first one way and then another to occupy less space, came at last to the cabin door and entered simultaneously with two other late guests.

At the far end of the saloon hung a huge mirror, and as the three newcomers cleared themselves from the outgoing crowd and stepped forward they involuntarily lifted their eyes to this mirror and then suddenly stopped, for the reflection showed a lithe, grace-

"HOW DO YOU HAPPEN TO BE DRESSED JUST AS YOU ARE?"

ful girl with blue eyes and wonderful sun tints in her hair standing between two men who at first glance might have been taken for twins. With a quick motion the girl put her hand to her eyes as if to clear them from some mist, but when she looked again at the mirror the same reflection was there. On either side of her was a tall, dark, broad shouldered man in a light gray suit, lavender striped shirt and alpine hat. Even the white polka dotted ties were the same. She gasped, and her companion, stared stupidly, but Earl flushed hotly. It was as if he had been detected in a theft with the stolen goods upon him. In the flash of time they stood thus he felt the girl's eyes travel over him questioningly, accusingly. Then, bareheaded, he strode across the floor to where the hostess stood surrounded by her guests.

"My dear Earl," she cooed softly, "I am so glad to see you! As soon as I am at leisure I will hunt up Nellie Penton and introduce you."

But Earl as soon as possible slipped away in the crowd. He knew he was a fool, but the thought of spending those moonlit hours with the homely Nellie and this other woman within reach was intolerable. If he could only talk to the latter for a few moments out there in the starlight by the rail, how delightful it would be! But he sternly forbade himself to seek so much as an introduction to her. He knew his duty to the proprieties, and there was no use in running his neck or his heart into a metaphorical noose. So after chatting with some chance acquaintances he found a quiet nook on the pilot deck and sat smoking and watching the stars reflected in the water, dreaming an idle dream of what "might have been."

But presently he was aware that some one stood behind his chair. A hand fell on his shoulder and then a clear voice said softly:

"Having a pleasant time, Jack, dear? You were wise to come up here. It's awfully stuffy dancing in the cabin. I literally ran away from Mrs. Gorman, who wished me to play the agreeable to one of her bachelor proteges."

A dozen emotions fought for dominance in Earl's consciousness. He knew he should declare himself, but a glance at the white hand on his shoulder dissipated his resolution. He simply could not tell her to take that hand away; every nerve in his body was responding to its gentle pressure.

"Was not that a strange meeting as we came in?" continued the girl. "For a moment I thought I 'had 'em,' as you bad boys say. Then I saw your two faces, yours clean shaven, his with a mustache, and my reason was re-enthroned. I knew I was not 'seeing double.' I wonder who he is. He is certainly very handsome, and his eyes—I should adore a man with eyes like that!"

The blood was racing through Earl's veins, mingling a tumultuous happiness with his embarrassment. Each moment an announcement of his identity seemed more imperative and at the same time more impossible. He could imagine her confusion if she now discovered her mistake. He had waited too long; there was nothing to do but keep up the deception and trust to fate. So he sat quite still while she babbled on for a few moments about the interesting stranger. Then she pulled his ear softly and ran away. Earl, relieved at the turn of affairs, followed her slowly and unnoticed to the deck below, where she paused in the belt of light that streamed from the cabin door. Inside Jack was dancing with a pretty girl and looking unutterably tender things into her upturned eyes. Seeing him, the woman outside stopped as if suddenly stricken with some moveless horror. Was she jealous? Earl wondered and would gladly have throttled Jack for her. But evidently jealousy was not the trouble. She passed her hand quickly over her eyes and then looked back over her shoulder up the stair she had just descended, a storm of questioning annoyance in her eyes. Then Earl knew she understood, and he stepped boldly out of the shadow beside her and lifted his hat.

"I most humbly beg your pardon," he began, but got no further, for Mrs. Gorman came out of the opposite shadow and exclaimed in delight:

"Well, here at last I have you two together. Earl, this is Miss Penton, of whom I told you, and, Nellie, this is Mr. Hargis, the crusty bachelor whose heart is said to be invulnerable and on whom I wish you to try your sharpest arrows. Run along, now, both of you, to the end of this deck. Supper is just being served."

She bustled on into the cabin with her invitation, and the two in the band of light stood staring at each other.

"How do you happen to be dressed just as you are," she demanded, "and how dared you sit up yonder"—

But he interrupted with another question. "You are not Jack's wife?"

"Jack's wife! Of course not. I'm his sister."

"His sister? Thank heaven! Say, let the supper go hang, and come back to the upper deck. I have yards and miles of apologies to make. Come, please." He drew her to the stair, and in a few minutes two pairs of eyes saw the broken star shine from the pilot deck.

"It was deucedly impertinent in me to use your taste that way," Earl concluded penitently when he had told her how he had eavesdropped her in the shops. "I can't be sorry, but—won't you forgive me anyhow?"

"I might forgive that, but you let me stand here with my hand on your shoulder and say"—

"And say you'd adore a man with eyes like mine? Yes, thank heaven, you said it, and I heard it."

She stood up. "Will you take me down to supper, Mr. Hargis?"

"No, for you are not hungry. You are going to stay right here and say that you forgive me."

And she stayed. Two hours later when they parted at the end of the gangway he held her hand a moment. "Miss Penton, there is something I wish very much to hear you say."

"What is it?"

"This: 'Earl Hargis, you are lovely in those clothes, just lovely, and I rather like you, and you may send me some roses in the morning and call to see me in the evening.'"

She must have said it, and many calls must have followed that first one, for when the house on Spring street had its clearing sale the following season two women again stood before the counter.

"Yes, Mollie, I have two sets to choose now, for Earl is as bad about shopping as Jack and has not set his foot in a dry goods store since we were married."

Mr. Bowser Is Left All Alone

What Happened to the Poor Abused Fellow When His Wife Was Sent For by Her Sick Mother.

[Copyright, 1904, by T. C. McClure.]

THE Bowsers were eating breakfast the other morning when a telegraph boy delivered a message. After Mr. Bowser had read it, he said:

"Well, your mother has swallowed a fly or got the earache or fallen over her own feet or something. She wants you to come up on the 10 o'clock train."

"Then I must go," replied Mrs. Bowser. "You know how mother is. She would never telegraph unless she was seriously ill. You haven't any objections, have you?"

"Not a one. On the contrary, I shall be glad to get rid of you for a week or so—that is, I can get along here all right. It happened luckily that the cook walked out yesterday, and I will get my own meals and have a sort of picnic. It will be as good as camping out."

"And you won't be lonesome?"

"I don't want to seem hard hearted, Mrs. Bowser, but I shall take solid comfort in being here alone. Don't you hurry back on my account. Indeed, I

HE STARTED IN TO WASH THE DISHES.

shan't expect to see you for two weeks to come. I cannot help but remember how your mother talks to me every time she comes down here, but at the same time you may give her my love. Now, then, you'll have to hustle to get ready."

Mrs. Bowser got ready and departed, and Mr. Bowser went to the office. All the rest of the day he thought of the dinner he was going to prepare for himself at night, and on his way he stopped and got eggs and bacon, cucumbers, tomatoes and potato salad. As he ascended the steps and realized that the house was untenanted a sudden feeling of loneliness came over him. This was added to as the cat came mewing in from the back yard and rubbed against his leg to demand sympathy, but he began to whistle and sing and imagine he was camping out in the woods.

The dinner, which took him a full hour to prepare, would have been a success but for several things. He burned the bacon, fried two eggs which had seen younger and fresher days and through some accident put salt in the coffeepot and poured molasses on his salad. Even the cat understood that it was not much of a picnic.

When Mr. Bowser had blunted his appetite on bread and butter and beet pickles he started in to wash the dishes. He went as far as to tie the cook's apron around him, and then the stillness of the house and the loss of his eggs and bacon seized him all at once and he decided to wait until he got a car load of dirty dishes and wash them all together. And to this he added:

"Hang that old mother-in-law of mine! Why did she want to go and step on a tack and telegraph Mrs. Bowser?"

Then he went upstairs to wander through the rooms and wonder why each and every one of them seemed to be attached to a graveyard. He presently decided that he would go to one of his clubs, but he no sooner started to put on a clean collar than he changed his mind. It would be too lonesome to come home and not find Mrs. Bowser sitting up for him. He went down and sat on the front steps with his evening paper and cigar, and the cat crept up beside him and heard him say:

"Mrs. Bowser needn't flatter herself that I miss her. She can stay away a whole month if she wants to. This is solid old comfort, this is."

He tried to make himself believe it for ten minutes and then gave it up and started out for a stroll. He hadn't sauntered far when he met his family grocer.

"Mrs. Bowser away, eh?" queried the grocer.

"Yes."

"And you are having a mighty lonesome time of it?"

"No, I am enjoying myself."

He met the butcher and the plumber and was asked and answered the same questions, but he knew he was lying, and he went back to the front steps and began to whistle and to think of horse races and dog fights and other lively things. He thought he was feeling happy, but all at once he turned to the cat and exclaimed:

"Why in thunder didn't I object? Suppose that old mother-in-law of mine has got a fish bone in her throat. Was that any reason she should drag Mrs. Bowser up there and break up my routine?"

The cat eyed him wistfully and doubtfully and refused to go on record. Mr. Bowser had picked up his paper and was making an effort to interest himself in the war news and the murder cases and had just decided that he was to be congratulated when a tramp came along and leaned on the gate. He had been leanin there for five minutes before he said:

"I'm not asking for money to buy food, as I can eat thistles and grass, but if you could spare me a dime to get something for this cough I'd look upon it as a Christian act."

He thereupon coughed seven consumptive and hollow coughs. They were coughs made to order, and Mr. Bowser knew that they were, but in view of the fact that he was having a picnic he decided to give the man a quarter. He was reaching for the money when a sudden wave of loneliness swept over him. Mrs. Bowser was far away and he would be alone in the house all night, and he felt that a nickel was enough for any tramp living. Before he could get that out he got mad and struck the steps with his fist and appealed to the cat:

"Was it right of that old mother-in-law of mine? Why didn't she send for a professional nurse? Why didn't she die, if die she must, with as little fuss as possible? Why send a redhot telegram down here and break up a happy home?"

The tramp increased his hollow and consumptive coughs to eight and entered the yard for a heart to heart conversation. Mr. Bowser felt that he had been injured; he was posing as a martyr; he was looking to take it out on some one. With a sudden yell that lifted the cat off its feet he dashed down the steps and seized the tramp and played baseball with him. He stood him on his head and rolled him on the grass and lovingly dallied with him, and when the man and his fifteen hollow and consumptive coughs finally got away there was a rumble of thunder low down in the west.

For a quarter of an hour, or while Mr. Bowser was picking the splinters off his coat, he was glad that Mrs. Bowser had gone, but when the dust had settled down and he thought of the empty rooms behind and the long night ahead he groaned in despair and raised his fist at the cat and shouted:

"You were there when the telegram came, and why in thunder did you allow me to make a fool of myself? You knew all the time I didn't want her to go, and I'm a good mind to knock your two old eyes into one!"

The cat prudently closed his eyes referred to and withdrew from the convention for a time, and Mr. Bowser gritted his teeth and trotted his foot and made up his mind that he would go and get tight and come home and smash the furniture. Five minutes later he changed the programme and went to bed. It was two hours ahead of time. He had planned for a long and peaceful snooze.

The snooze didn't come. He had no sooner got to bed than the noises of the street became plainer, and he thought he could hear footsteps in the house. Even when the city grew quiet he had Mrs. Bowser and the mother-in-law to think of, and the clock struck midnight and he was still awake. At that hour the cat came upstairs to see if he slept, and, if so, to pur in his ear and keep him dreaming, but Mr. Bowser leaped out of bed and grabbed for one of his shoes and yelled at him:

"You miserable, wall eyed wretch of perdition, but I'll tie you to the stake and burn you alive!"

The cat went up no more, but, sitting on the stairs, he took notes during the rest of the night. At 1 o'clock Mr. Bowser was groaning and sighing. At 2 he was blessing the mother-in-law. At 3 he was walking around his room and talking about divorce. At 4 he seemed to be asleep, but was kicking around a good deal. At 6 he came downstairs looking hollow eyed, but determined, and burned some more bacon and scrambled three eggs. Then he busied himself packing a bag, and at 7 he stood in the door and said to the wondering cat:

"I'm going after Mrs. Bowser. I'll be hanged if I would put in another night here alone for ten thousand dollars. Yes, grin, you old sinner, but don't be too smart! I'm not going because I miss Mrs. Bowser or want her back, but if my mother-in-law is dangerously ill people will think it curious I don't go up to see her. I've had the best time of my life thus far, but— Well, when I come back I'll attend to your case. What you need is to have your head knocked off a few times!"

And then he hurried away to catch the early train, and the cat sat down to ponder and think and come to the conclusion that human nature is a very unreliable quantity.

M. QUAD.

An Artistic Principle.

"Mr. Bliggins talks a great deal about himself, doesn't he?"

"Yes," answered Miss Cayenne. "He is evidently one of the people who believe that the most trifling topic may be made interesting if properly handled."—Washington Star.

Ode to Work.

So stern she seemed, so grave and soberwise,
This friend of serious mien and patient eyes,
I teased her oftentimes by jest and smile
That she should be so earnest all the while.
She did but serve to pass the time away
When I became a-weary of my play.

Yet now that life grows harsh and sad and drear,
Behold my friend of friends, most stanch and dear—
My sanctuary sweet, upon that day
When Sorrow presseth hard upon my way
With her alone I find my blest release
From care in deep forgetfulness and peace.

—Boston Transcript.

Announcements of Reduced Fares Authorized via B. & O. R. R., Summer Season—1904.

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SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.: Triennial Conclave, Knights Templar. September 5-9. One fare for the round trip to Chicago or St. Louis added to fares tendered therefrom (Chicago $50.00; St. Louis $47.50). Dates of sale to be announced later.

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For additional information concerning rates, routes, time of trains, etc., call on or address ticket agents Baltimore & Ohio R. R.

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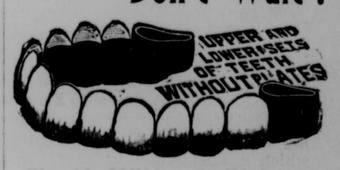

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Sheridan's Order to "Go In"

A FORTIETH ANNIVERSARY WAR STORY

September 15-19, 1864

[Copyright, 1904, by G. L. Kilmer.]

SHERIDAN'S first attempt at ridding the famous Shenandoah valley of the Confederates ended in his being bottled up around Berryville, close to the Potomac river, by the forces under General Jubal A. Early. The preliminary history of the campaign about to be described is as follows: General Early raided Maryland and nearly captured the city of Washington in July, 1864. Sheridan was sent from the Army of the Potomac at Petersburg to cut in behind Early on the valley route and destroy him. Early got past Sheridan on his retreat from Maryland southward, and Sheridan followed up to the bank of Cedar creek and, hearing that Early had been re-enforced from Lee's army at Petersburg, beat a retreat and was chased back to the Potomac in August.

The middle of September brought General Grant from Petersburg to Sheridan's camp to devise a move that would change the face of things in the valley. At that time Early's lines covered the town of Winchester, and Sheridan's scouts learned that an old colored man living within his own lines had permission from the Confederate commander to go into Winchester to sell vegetables. Learning that the darky was shrewd and favorable to the northern cause, Sheridan had him piloted to headquarters. There was known to one of the Federal generals a young woman of Winchester, named Rebecca Wright, who was also friendly to the north, and the colored huckster knew her well. A note to Miss Wright was written on tissue paper and inclosed in a pellet of lead so small that it could be swallowed in case of danger of discovery. This was intrusted to the colored messenger and read as follows:

Sept. 15, 1864.

I learn that you still love the old flag. Can you inform me of the position of Early's forces, the number and divisions of his army and the strength of any or all of them and his probable or reported intention? Have any more troops arrived from Richmond, or are any more coming or reported to be coming? I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major General Commanding.

You can trust the bearer.

Miss Wright received the note and resolved to risk her life as a spy for the Federal cause. It happened that the evening before she had learned from a Confederate officer that troops had left Early's camps to report back

DEATH OF GENERAL D. A. RUSSELL AT THE MOMENT OF VICTORY.

to Lee, on the James river, and she immediately sent Sheridan by the dark hued messenger the following reply:

Sept. 16, 1864.

I have no communication with Confederates, but can tell you what I know. The division of General Kershaw and Cutshaw's artillery, twelve guns and men, General Anderson commanding, have been sent away, and no more are expected, as they cannot be spared from Richmond. do not know how the troops are situ- ed, but the force is much smaller than presented. I will take pleasure hereafter in learning all I can of their trength and position, and the bearer nay call again. Very respectfully yours,

Grant in person reached Sheridan's mp just as this important news item from the hand of the fair Virian. The gallant Phil was in a ting mood all at once, and, after itting his plan to the chief, reived the famous laconic order, "Go !" Sheridan's plan was to turn rly's flank by striking the valpike ten miles south of Winchester, it while his troops were on the march o carry out this order he learned that Early had scattered his army along the oad between Winchester and Martinsburg, a distance of thirty miles, leaving Winchester weakly defended. Hoping to overwhelm the force at Winchester, supposed to be two divisions, Sheridan formed his line on the bank of he Opequon river, which divided the ombatants. His troops were in motion the morning of Sept. 19, infantry ollowing close upon the heels of General James H. Wilson's cavalry, which ad charged and carried a Confederate edoubt at the head of a long defile bepre daylight.

Fortunately for Early, the whole forenoon was consumed by the Federal infantry in getting through the long defile which lay between their camp and the battleground, and, being warned by Wilson's attack that his foe was marching on Winchester, he hastily recalled the divisions of Generals John B. Gordon and Rodes from a distance to support the division of General Ramseur, which lay in the works at Winchester alone that morning. Thus by a margin of a couple of hours Sheridan lost the chance to smash the Winchester defenders.

After getting his infantry on the field Sheridan formed the Sixth and Nineteenth corps, under the leadership of General H. G. Wright and General W. H. Emory, in the front line, with General George Crook's corps of West Virginians in reserve. Shortly before noon the Sixth corps divisions, led by General J. B. Ricketts and General G. W. Getty, and General Grover's division of the Nineteenth corps dashed across the open space in front of Ramseur's batteries, which were screened by a strip of woods. Ricketts and Getty drove Ramseur's men at the first shock, but were soon met by the column of General Rodes, which had hurried to the support of Ramseur. Grover's division, which was to have taken Ramseur's line in the flank, ran into Gordon's column, Gordon, like Rodes, having brought his men to the battlefield in nick of time to rob Sheridan of an easy victory.

General Ramseur's division, supported by a battalion of artillery, was in position squarely across the pike along which Sheridan was getting to the field. The ground was elevated and protected on either flank by a creek. In his first clash with Gordon General Grover smashed Evans' brigade of Georgians, driving it through the woods, but this success temporarily broke up the Federal line. The Confederate batteries concentrated their fire upon the victors, and at the critical moment General Battle's brigade of Rodes' division charged pellmell through the scattered ranks of the Georgians, penetrating an interval between the Sixth and Nineteenth corps' lines. Instantly the remainder of Rodes' division and the whole of Gordon's rushed forward, driving both Getty and Grover back one mile to the ground where they had originally formed for the advance. Rodes was killed in this attack.

Meanwhile General Russell's division stood in reserve some distance behind the point of junction between the Sixth and Nineteenth corps. Sheridan rode up, and, calling on the First brigade, which happened to be that of the gallant Colonel Upton, sent it in, with fixed bayonets, to recover the lost ground. General Russell went forward with Upton's line, striking the flank of the enemy, and, aided by the guns of the Fifth Maine battery, which enfiladed the Confederates with canister, quickly turned the tide. The remainder of the division, following up, sent the enemy flying, and the ground lost was completely recovered. After seeing that the heavy volleys of Upton's men were checking the Confederate advance, General Russell turned back to direct the supporting brigades. He was already wounded by a bullet in the left breast, but gave no attention to it. While leading the new line to a crest that commanded the woods and fields where the enemy were retreating he was instantly killed by a piece of shell, which tore through his heart, and he fell from his saddle at the moment when his troops were cheering for victory. They had saved the day.

After Russell's triumph Early stood at bay, with his line facing east and north to cover Winchester. Sheridan brought up the reserve under Crook and attacked both sides at once. Gordon disputed the ground bravely north of the town, but the Federal cavalry divisions of General W. W. Averell and General Wesley Merritt swept down from the north on a mounted charge and broke through Gordon's line. This blow disrupted the whole of Early's line on the north of Winchester, and at the same time the troops of the Sixth and Nineteenth corps charged forward on the east front. At last Ramseur's line was broken and, with that of Rodes, was forced back to Winchester.

Early said that as soon as the firing of the cavalry and Crook's West Virginians was heard north of the town, on the Confederate left flank, he could no longer hold his troops for battle. Close to the town, however, there was an old and abandoned line of breastworks, which had been constructed in 1862, where the shattered Confederates found refuge, with batteries to bear upon the approaches. But again Sheridan's cavalry swept around the Confederate left, and after a stubborn but useless fight the entire force poured through Winchester in wild retreat toward Cedar creek, twenty miles up the valley.

Sheridan rode into Winchester and was piloted by General Crook to the house of his correspondent, Rebecca Wright. There he wrote the famous dispatch announcing his first triumph, saying that he had "sent Early whirling up the valley." The Federal loss was 5,000 men, and Early lost about 4,000. Four of Sheridan's generals, including the brave Upton, were wounded. On the Confederate side Fitz Lee was wounded at the head of his cavalry division.

GEORGE L. KILMER.

The Proper Age For Marriage

By Governor EDWIN WARFIELD Of Maryland

MY ADVICE TO GIRLS IS NOT TO MARRY TOO EARLY. IF ASKED THE AGE WHEN GIRLS SHOULD MARRY I SHOULD SAY FROM TWENTY-FOUR TO TWENTY-SIX.

Marriage for the purpose of settling a daughter in life is, as a rule, a failure and an unhappy one. No parent, and especially no true and loving mother, will wish to push her daughter into matrimony before she is fully matured and fitted for the grave responsibilities of married life. Girls just out of school are not equipped for the ordinary household duties of wives and for the cares and trials of motherhood.

THE GIRL WHO MARRIES TOO EARLY MISSES MANY OF THE PLEASURES OF LIFE. She is doomed to spend her youthful days in the trying and taxing cares of motherhood and household duties.

Such marriages are unfortunate. They are entered into without due consideration and frequently before the husband has fully established his business ability and the earning capacity that will enable him to provide for the increasing wants of married life. GIRLS SHOULD BE TAUGHT THAT THERE IS MORE IN LIFE THAN GETTING MARRIED; that when they leave school they owe some service to their parents, and that they should spend some of their days in making the lives of their fathers and mothers easier and brighter.

* * *

THE SAME ADVICE PERTAINS TO YOUNG MEN. I have known cases where young men, because they married too soon and before they had established themselves in permanent positions, were compelled to give up good opportunities for advancement because family ties and environments kept them down to one locality. The realization of the mistake of marrying too early has discouraged many a young man, blasted his future, brought disappointment to himself and deprivation and suffering to his family.

I BELIEVE IN MARRIAGE AND WOULD LIKE TO SEE EVERY MAN AND WOMAN MATED IN CONGENIAL COMPANIONSHIP FOR LIFE, BUT I AM OPPOSED TO EARLY AND THOUGHTLESS MARRIAGES.

The Man Is a Fool Who Lives In the Past

By Senator CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW

WE PASS THIS WAY BUT ONCE. We cannot retrace our steps to any preceding milestone. Every time the clock strikes it is both the announcement of the hour upon which we are entering and the knell of the one which is gone. EACH NIGHT MEMORY BALANCES THE BOOKS AND WE KNOW BEFORE WE SLEEP WHETHER THE RESULT IS ON THE RIGHT OR ON THE WRONG SIDE OF OUR ACCOUNT.

The older we grow the more we realize that life is worth the living. We think too little of the fun there is in it. WE ARE TOO PARSIMONIOUS OF LAUGHTER. We do not appreciate as we ought the man or the woman who can make us forget while we are amused. We cannot help the past and that man is a fool who lives in it. TODAY IS A BETTER DAY THAN YESTERDAY!

* * *

The secrets of happiness and longevity, in my judgment, are to cherish and cultivate cheerful, hopeful and buoyant spirits. If you haven't them, create them. Enjoy things as they are. The raggedest person I ever saw was a Turkish peasant standing in the field, clothed in bits of old carpet. But the combination of color made him a thing of beauty, if not a joy forever.

LET US NEVER LOSE OUR FAITH IN HUMAN NATURE, NO MATTER HOW OFTEN WE ARE DECEIVED. DO NOT LET THE DECEPTIONS DESTROY CONFIDENCE IN THE REAL, HONEST GOODNESS, GENEROSITY, HUMANITY AND FRIENDSHIP THAT EXIST IN THE WORLD. THEY ARE OVERWHELMINGLY IN THE MAJORITY.

When Wives Should Be Wage Earners

By Dr. SIMON N. PATTEN, Professor of Political Economy, University of Pennsylvania

THE whole social problem would be solved were the wife to become an income producer. Of course, I refer to the young married couples, where each before marriage is earning between $10 and $12 a week. I BELIEVE THAT EACH SHOULD CONTINUE A WAGE EARNER until the husband's income increases to at least $20, when the wife can add more to the utility of his money by withdrawing from the wage-producing class.

* * *

As the income from the man increases from $10 to $20 a week, that of the woman remains stationary at $10, and then, giving herself up to the home, they both can get better and more pleasure out of the husband's income. The social pressure on the woman is to force her from the employed classes. But from my point of view I SEE NO OBJECTION TO THE WIFE WORKING as long as it is to the better utilization of the income of the husband.

TO MY MIND, FROM AN ECONOMIC AND MORAL VIEWPOINT, IT IS DESIRABLE THAT PERSONS OF SMALL MONEY EARNING CAPACITY SHOULD BE MARRIED, PROVIDED BOTH CONTINUE WAGE EARNERS. MARRIAGE UNDER THESE CONDITIONS MERELY MEANS A MORAL, ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL UPLIFTING.

Mighty Good For Corn.

WHEN you get up in the morning
From your superheated couch
With a brain all hot and addled
And a temper full of grouch;
When you wander to your office with a
dull and fishy eye
'Neath a sun that's gayly blazing like a
furnace in the sky,
Oh, it's hot, but don't you mind it, though
you're wilted and forlorn;
It's a little tough for mortals, but it's
mighty good for corn.

When you stagger home to dinner in a
blinding glare of heat,
And you smell the burning leather of the
shoes beneath your feet;
When your mouth is full of cotton and
your collar's on the run,
And you bake and fry and frizzle like an
oyster in the sun,
Don't cuss about the weather and don't
mope about and mourn;
It's a little breath of hades, but it's
mighty good for corn.

When you spend the humid evening full
of anger and despair,
Chasing round with cots and pillows after cooling breaths of air;
When you're hot and damp and sticky
and you think with mortal dread
Of that little hot air oven that surrounds
your waiting bed,
You may contemplate resigning from this
torrid earth in scorn,
But you're foolish if you do it—this is
bully for the corn.

—Council Bluffs Nonpareil.

Nothing Growing.

The Girl—I guess you're mistaken, Willie. I can't see de least sign of a mustache.—New York American.

"Every Little Helps."

An exceedingly dilapidated member of the hobo fraternity came to a suburban home the other day and most politely asked for some breakfast. That meal had been finished an hour before and all remains cleared away, but his politeness was so impressive that the mistress of the house offered to get him a little something to eat.

A visit to the pantry revealed the fact that it was in much the same condition as was poor Mother Hubbard's cupboard. It was the day when the weekly supplies arrived, but they had not yet been delivered. The butter had been finished at breakfast, and only two slices of bread remained in the box. A sandwich of cold meat was made and taken to the door.

"I am sorry I have nothing more," said the benefactress, "but we are out of bread and butter too."

"Well, to be sure, it ain't very much," was the unexpected reply given most mournfully, "but I thank you, ma'am. It will keep the worm from eating me."—Philadelphia Press.

Caught.

"I bought a new raincoat yesterday."

"Yes?"

"My wife said I'd better wear it this morning, but the sun was shining, so I told her on such a day I wouldn't be caught with it on."

"Yes?"

"Well, you know it rained this noon."

"Yes?"

"And I was caught with it off."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

His Comment.

"This preacher," remarked Mrs. Snarle, "declares that he will never again marry a fool or an idiot."

"He'll starve to death then," commented Mr. Snarle, "if he depends on marriage fees for his living."—New Orleans Item.

Time's Changes.

"Is the story you have written a historic novel?"

"No," answered the litterateur in hard luck. "It's a modern novel now. But I guess it will be historic before I get it published."—Washington Star.

Neighborly.

"How much better Thompson's lawn looks than ours."

"I don't know why it should. He borrows my lawn mower and I borrow his hose, and we both use Simpson's roller."—Detroit Free Press.

Not the Kind She Wanted.

"He is one of nature's noblemen," said her father.

"Yes, that's all right," replied the lovely heiress, "but nature doesn't pass around any titles or fix up coats of arms."—Boston Globe.

Rehearsal.

The Monkey Comedian—What is Madam Hippo kicking about now?

The Stork Manager—She complains that the limelight isn't big enough. It only covers a part of her figure.—Puck.

In the Ring.

Patience—I see Peggy has broken another engagement, but she has kept the ring.

Patrice—Oh, yes; she's still in the ring.—Yonkers Statesman.

Literally.

"What's the most recent intelligence?"

"That of Jones. He has just recovered from an attack of insanity."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

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IN EFFECT NOV. 29, 1903.

SOUTHWARD No. 3 P. M.	SOUTHWARD No. 1 A. M.	STATIONS	NORTHWARD No. 2 NOON	NORTHWARD No. 4 P. M.
3 15	7 00† lv	Cumberland ar	†12 00	†7 15
3 44	7 29	Rawlings	11 31	6 43
4 07	7 52	Keyser	11 08	6 20
4 22	8 05	Westernport	10 58	6 08
4 29	8 09	W. Va. C. June	10 54	6 01
4 47	8 27	Barnum	10 36	5 45
4 54	8 35	Shaw	10 28	5 37
5 10	8 55	Blaine	10 11	5 19
5 15	9 00	Harrison	10 06	5 15
6 00*	9 50† lv	Elk Garden	*8 10	*4 25
5 49†	9 35† lv	Gorman	†9 35	†4 43
5 55	9 42	Bayard	9 28	4 37
6 06	9 54	Dobbin	9 17	4 27
6 10	9 58	Henry	9 13	4 23
6 38*	10 27†	Thomas	*8 38	*3 53
7 10	10 55† ar	Davis	*8 05	*3 15
6 50	10 37 lv	Douglas	8 33	3 48
7 16	11 01	Hendricks	8 00	3 15
7 19	11 04	Hambleton	7 57	3 12
7 22	11 07	Bretz	7 52	3 07
7 25	11 10	Parsons	7 50	3 05
7 59	11 44	Kerens	7 16	2 31
8 15†	12 00† ar	Elkins	lv †7 00	2 15
	NOON			

No. 25 P. M.	No. 3 A. M.	No. 1 P. M.		No. 2 P. M.	No. 4 P. M.	No. 26 P. M.
3 30§	6 30†	2 30† lv	Elkins ar	*8 20	12 50	*9 15
3 45	6 47	3 47	R.C. Jct	8 03	12 13	9 00
3 48	6 51	2 51	Harding	7 59	12 09	8 57
4 01	7 04	3 04	Junior	7 45	11 55	8 44
4 10§	7 15†	3 15 ar	Bel'g'n lv	*7 35	11 45†	*8 35
					A. M.	

P. M.	P. M.		P. M.	P. M.
*8 30	12 35† lv	Elkins ar	*9 55	*2 00
8 46	12 52	Beverly	9 39	1 44
9 10*	1 15† ar	Hutt'e ar	*9 15	1 20

No 1 27. A. M.			No. 28. P. M.
8 00*	lv	Elkins	ar †4 45
8 58		Fishing Hawk	3 46
9 22		Glady	3 22
10 08		Burner	2 37
10 30*	ar	Durbin	lv *2 15
A. M.			P. M.

† Daily * Daily except Sunday. § Sundays only.

H. G. CLARK, Manager. F. M. HOWELL, Gen. Pas. Agent.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R. TIME TABLE IN EFFECT Nov. 19, 1903.

The following time table on the B. & O. went into effect on Sunday, May 15, 1904. Trains now leave Oakland as follows:

GOING WEST.

No. 7.—Daily ..... 1.54 A. M
No. 3—Daily ..... 7.17 A. M
No. 71—Daily except Sunday ..... 9.26 A. M
No. 55—Daily ..... 4.53 P. M
No. 1—Daily ..... 10.26 P. M

GOING EAST.

No. 4—Daily ..... 12.27 A. M
No. *8—Daily ..... 6.04 A. M
No. 2—Daily ..... 6.31 A. M
No. 72—Accom daily except Sun ..... 5.12 P. M
No. 46—Express, daily ..... 4.34 P. M
No. 12—Daily ..... 8.32 P. M

*No. 8 stops at Oakland only to let off passengers from points west of Grafton.

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Balance of week at the Stable of Amos H. Reckner, near Bittinger.

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He is black with a few white hairs on forehead.

PEDIGREE:—Foaled May 22, 1895; bred and owned by Bond Bros. of Sugar Hill, Pa.; got by Fra Diavolo 10382, he by Fra Diavolo 5717 (2989), he by Brilliant 710, he by Brilliant 1899 (756), he by Coco II. (714), he by Vieux-Chasiln (513), he by Coco (712) he by Mignon (715), he by Jean-le-Blanc 730. Dam, Flora 18610 by Black Prince 1609.

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When Young Archibald Was Roused

By C. B. LEWIS

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"He is too lazy even to flirt with me!"

It was Miss Hattie Graham, U. S. A., traveling with her father in the east and just at that time at a hotel in Smyrna, who spoke the above words with contempt in every inflection. Six weeks previously they had met young Archibald Weston, son of Sir Wallace Weston, who was also traveling, or, rather, dawdling, over the country. He had been friendly for an Englishman; but, although David Graham was a millionaire and entitled to "Hon." before his name and Miss Hattie was under twenty, handsome, vivacious and an heiress, there hadn't been the slightest attempt even at a flirtation. Young Weston was a good looking fellow of twenty-four and not at all a cad, but it was too much trouble for him to flirt or make love. He was languid, he was lethargic, he was a droner and a dreamer. He would reply, "Aw, yes," and "Aw, no," and now and then "doncher knaw," but he would sooner listen than talk and sooner sit in a deck chair, with a pipe in his mouth, and gaze at the moon or at the clouds than to promenade the deck with one of the best looking girls he had ever seen. He said she was, but he said so to himself and yawned after saying it.

Miss Graham was not flinging herself at any man's head, and she wasn't dying for a flirtation, but it was a new thing in her experience to find a man bored with her presence. She could see many good points in the Englishman, but on the whole she had a feeling of contempt and showed it plainly. He on his part took no pains to conceal the fact that he didn't care much what her opinion was. One night while steaming among the islands she was in the mood to speak her mind.

"Mr. Weston, you are young, rich and in good health, and you ought to be making a mark in the world for yourself. Instead of that you are a drone in the hive. Even to live from day to day seems to bore you. Do you think it possible that even an

HE DELIBERATELY HURLED THE STICK AGAINST AT THE BIG ROCK.

earthquake would arouse you from your morbid indifference for ten minutes?"

"Bah Jove, Miss Graham, but I couldn't really say, doncher knaw," he drawled in reply, thus making the longest speech she had ever heard from his lips.

It happened that young Weston's route was the same as the Grahams', but he did not reach Smyrna with them. He overslept at the hotel at Bondroun and missed the steamer and "happened" to catch one three days later. His arrival at the hotel at last had been carelessly announced to Miss Hattie by her father and had called forth the remark befitting the man and the occasion.

"No, not much hustle to him," replied the father as he looked in a disgusted way at his ill tasting cigar.

"Hustle!" exclaimed the girl. "Why, I'll wager that if he stays in Smyrna for a week he won't move a hundred feet from the hotel. I wish I could bribe a boy to explode a cannon firecracker under his chair."

Had she wagered she would have lost. Three days later, when father and daughter drove out to the foothills of the mountain range to the east to see the tomb of Xerxes or somebody else of equal renown, they were followed in a second carriage by young Weston. True, the scenery had no interest for him, and the flies permitted him to dose most of the way, but he actually got out of the carriage when the tomb was reached and put up his eyeglass to study the epitaph. He did more. He got a lunch basket and a bottle of champagne from his carriage and with a great effort forced himself to say:

"Now then, doncher knaw, luncheon goes with this."

So did something else—something not put up at the hotel and brought along. The three were picking at the luncheon when four Turkish brigands, who had the necessary amount of fleas, dirt and rags to render them romantic, came out of the bushes and made the scoop of the season, two millionaires and a good looking girl and not a shot fired nor a hand raised. The vehicles drove off with a great clatter to give the victims the impression that the drivers feared for their lives or liberty, and the captives were ordered to get up and walk. It was all very sudden, and the outlook was a bad one, but instead of hysterics Miss Hattie gave her attention to young Weston. Here was something that ought to arouse him and make good the record of his race, but he was not aroused—that is, he was only aroused enough to remark:

"They might have waited till we had finished our luncheon, bah Jove, but I suppose we'll have to go along with them."

And go they did. Mr. Graham fretted that he had not been prepared for the fellows, but young Weston was undisturbed. Even the brigands, who had gobbled up all sorts and conditions of men before, winked at each other and wondered what sort of fish they had landed this time. We all know how brigands work their rackets. They are out for the money and do not ill treat their captives. A walk of ten miles brought them to a wretched camp among the rocks and trees, and the captured were made as comfortable as circumstances would permit. The cooking was rude, the fleas plentiful and the demeanor of the brigands anything but high toned, and after a wretched night a palaver was called. The captives couldn't speak the Turkish language, and the brigands couldn't speak the English, but in an hour or two a satisfactory conclusion had been arrived at. It was to be $50,000 for the girl, the same for her father and a like sum for young Weston, all rated A1 and no discount for age, sex or previous condition. Letters were written to the American and English consuls in the city, and as the money could be easily raised it looked as if the captives would be restored after four or five days' detention.

On the second morning of their stay a peasant boy came into camp with a strange burden—strange to him and to the brigands. The contents of the basket were sticks of dynamite, which had in some way been lost on their journey to a marble quarry three or four miles away. The boy had brought his find to be examined and perhaps purchased, but as the brigands knew nothing of the stuff they had no use for it. The four sat around the morning campfire and handled the sticks and wondered over them, and strolling down that way from the huts on higher ground young Weston saw and recognized the dangerous explosive. Not only that, but he took a stick in his hand and sauntered back and said to Mr. Graham:

"Bah Jove, but I've an idea. You and Miss Graham keep within doors for a few minutes."

He turned away before he could be questioned, and walking back to within twenty feet of the fire he deliberately hurled the stick against the big rock at the brigands' backs. There was a flash, a roar, an earthquake, and a quarter of an hour later the dawdling young man opened his eyes to find Graham and his daughter bending over him. He had been hurled a hundred feet, but was only bruised.

"It must have gone off, doncher knaw," he said as he sat up.

"Yes, it did," replied Graham. "If you meant to wipe those brigands off the face of the earth you've done it, and we all came near going to."

"Bah Jo[illegible]"

"Well, M[illegible] Weston, you have experienced an earthquake," said Miss Hattie, "and can you tell me whether it actually roused you out of yourself?"

"It may have, Miss Graham—it may have, but I'll think the thing over after getting back to town and let you knaw, doncher knaw!"

Stage Drivers of Early Days.

Speaking of stage drivers reminds one of the glory of stages, which reached its crowning point when rival lines ran between Sacramento and Virginia City—six magnificent horses to each coach, the coaches the finest possible, the horses caparisoned with every ornament which could be added to enhance their beauty.

The driver, in a bearskin coat and cap, with bearskin gauntlets, was a sovereign in his way. No matter what the grade was, no matter how fierce the blizzard or how deep the snow, he carried things through on schedule time. He cared nothing for snowslides or high water, and his ruling idea was that he must make the station ahead of the opposition line.

In this work there were a dozen men, each with a personality of his own and all with a perfect art in their hands and their brains which made them sovereigns, and the locomotive that succeeded them did not very much increase the time which some of them made. Each had his friends, his champions; each was greatest in his sphere among a certain crowd, but they were altogether great. The like of them was never before and never will be again.—Salt Lake Tribune.

The Kaiser In the German States.

Outside Prussia, his own kingdom, the kaiser is, strictly speaking, a foreigner. Should he visit Hamburg he is a foreign guest of the burgomaster, who rules Hamburg as a monarch and is reckoned with the sovereigns of the German states. Similarly whenever the kaiser visits the courts of his allied sovereigns of Bavaria, Wurttemberg, Saxony and so on he is a guest, not a proprietor. His relations with these kings are only those of a chairman toward his fellow directors.

The kaiser only has free entree to the other states in his capacity of commander of the army, and he is able to travel anywhere as a general, but not in Bavaria, where he holds no such command. Bavaria is therefore to all intents and purposes foreign soil to the emperor, though it is included in the German empire.

Supervisors' Notice of APPOINTMENT OF Judges & Clerks Of Election.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF ELECTIONS FOR GARRETT COUNTY.
OAKLAND, MD., AUG. 13, 1904.

The Board of Supervisors of Elections for Garrett county, Maryland, having selected the following named persons to be Judges and Clerks of Election in and for the several election districts of said county in accordance with the provisions of Section 7 of Article 33 of the Code of Public General Laws of the State of Maryland for the year 1896, hereby give notice of the names and post-office address of each person so selected as Judges and Clerks, and also the political party which the Board of Supervisors of Elections intendes each of said persons to represent, respectively.

The law make it the duty of the Board to examine promptly into any complaints which may be preferred to them in writing against any person so selected and to remove any such person whom upon inquiry they find to be unfit or incapable to discharge the duties incumbent upon them as election officials.

Election District Number One—Swanton.

Frank Sharpless, Democrat, Judge of Election, Swanton; Sheridan Stottlemeyer, Republican, Judge of Election, Beckman.

Sames L. McRoble, Democrat, Clerk of Election, Swanton; Alfred B. Mason, Republican, Clerk of Election, Beckman.

Election District Number Two—Friendsville.

Milford E. Frazee, Democrat, Judge of Election, Friendsville; Selathial Savage, Republican, Judge of Election, Friendsville.

Jos. E. Friend, Democrat, Clerk of Election, Kendall; Burbridge Thomas, Republican, Clerk of Election, Friendsville.

Election District Number Three—Grantsville.

Leonard B. Kurtz, Democrat, Judge of Election, Grantsville; Gust Durst, Republican, Judge of Election, Grantsville.

Lewellyn Blocher, Democrat, Clerk of Election, Grantsville; Henry Latham, Republican, Clerk of Election, Keyser.

Election District Number Four—Bloomington.

Edwin Fazenbaker, Democrat, Judge of Election, Bloomington; Henry Barnard, Republican, Judge of Election, Bloomington.

Wm. Moorehead, Democrat, Clerk of Election, Bloomington; Floyd Duckworth, Republican, Clerk of Election, Bloomington.

Election District Number Five—Accident.

Josiah Smearman, Democrat, Judge of Election, Accident; A. P. Enlow, Republican, Judge of Election, Hoyes.

Clarence Diehl, Democrat, Clerk of Election, Accident; M. H. Lohr, Republican, Clerk of Election, Cove.

Election District Number Six—Sang Run.

J. T. Weimer, Democrat, Judge of Election, McHenry; M. H. Frankhouser, Republican, Judge of Election, Cranesville, W. Va.

Wm. J. Bowman, Democrat, Clerk of Election, McHenry; Frank Glotfelty, Republican, Clerk of Election, McHenry.

Election District Number Seven—Oakland.

Jos. H. Smithman, Democrat, Judge of Election, Oakland; Jas. O. Cleveland, Republican, Judge of Election, Oakland.

A. Y. Hinebaugh Democrat, Clerk of Election, Oakland; W. S. Friend, Republican, Clerk of Election, Oakland.

Election District Number Eight—Ryan's Glade.

D. H. Ridder, Democrat, Judge of Election, Gortner; Jas. Aronholt, Republican, Judge of Election, Wilson, Grant county, W. Va.

J. A. Shaffer, Democrat, Clerk of Election, Gortner; Geo. W. Harvey, Republican, Clerk of Election, Gormania, W. Va.

Election District Number Nine—Johnsons.

Patrick Hoye, Democrat, Judge of Election, Frostburg; Thomas Layman, Republican, Judge of Election, Frostburg, Allegany county.

Floyd Crowe, Democrat, Clerk of Election, Frostburg, Allegany county; Jas. R. McKenzie, Republican, Clerk of Election, Frostburg, Allegany county.

Election District Number Ten—Deer Park.

Emil F. Droege, Democrat, Judge of Election, Deer Park; Isaac A. Paugh, Republican, Judge of Election, Deer Park.

Michael J. Garrett, Democrat, Clerk of Election, Deer Park; J. B. Shockey, Republican, Clerk of Election, Deer Park.

Election District Number Eleven—The Elbow.

Albin Fazenbaker, Democrat, Judge of Election, Barton; Salem V. Broadwater, Republican, Judge of Election, Merrill.

David Warnick, Democrat, Clerk of Election, Barton; David P. Hansell, Republican, Clerk of Election, Lonaconing.

Election District Number Twelve—Bittinger.

Jas. Harrison, Democrat, Judge of Election, Bond; Dennis Dietrich, Republican, Judge of Election, Bittinger.

Oliver Buckle, Democrat, Clerk of Election, Bittinger; Edward S. Brenneman, Republican, Clerk of Election, Bittinger.

Election District Number Thirteen—Kitzmillersville.

C. H. Pool, Democrat, Judge of Election, Blaine, Mineral county, W. Va.; Robert C. Wilson, Republican, Judge of Election, Blaine, Mineral county, W. Va.

George J. Pool, Democrat, Clerk of Election, Blaine, Mineral county, W. Va.; Burt Wilson, Republican, Clerk of Election, Blaine, Mineral county, W. Va.

Eliction District Number Fourteen—Oakland.

Daniel A. Vaughn, Democrat, Judge of Election, Oakland; Jos. T. Glotfelty, Republican, Judge of Election, Oakland.

J. O. Browning, Democrat, Clerk of Election, Oakland; Samuel Lawton, Republican, Clerk of Election, Oakland.

EDMUND JAMISON, Pres.,
C. M. MILLER,
E. E. SOLLARS,

Board of Election Supervisors of Garrett County, Md.

CHAS. A. DEFFINBAUGH, Clerk.

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad

TO THE

WORLD'S FAIR.

VERY LOW RATES.

Various forms of excursion tickets to St. Louis via Baltimore & Ohio Railroal now on sale from Oakland as follows:

SEASON TICKETS, good to return until December 15, 1904, to be sold daily at rate of $28.80 round trip.

SIXTY DAY Excursion Tickets, final limit not later thsn December 15, 1904, to be sold daily at rate of $23.95 round trip.

FIFTEEN DAY Excursion Tickets, to be sold daily at rate of $19.95 round trip.

VARIABLE ROUTE EXCURSION TICKETS, either season or sixty day, will be sold going via one direct route and returning via another direct route, full information concerning which can be obtained from Ticket Agent.

STOP-OVERS not exceeding ten days at each point will be allowed at Washington, Deer Park, Mountain Lake Park, Oakland, Mitchell, Ind. (for French Lick and West Baden Springs), Cincinnati and Chicago within return limit, upon notice to conductor and deposit of ticket with Depot Ticket Agent immediately upon arrival.

STOP-OVERS not exceeding ten days will be allowed at St. Louis on all one-way (except Colonists' Tickets to the Pacific Coast) and round-trip tickets reading to points beyond St. Louis, upon deposit of ticket with Validating Agent and payment of fee of $1.00.

Three Solid Vestibuled trains are run daily from New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington via Parkersburg and Cincinnati to St. Louis.

Three Solid Vestibuled trains are run daily from Pittsburg, Wheeling and Columbus via Cincinnati to St. Louis.

Magnigcent coaches, sleeping cars, observation cars and unexcelled dining car service.

For illustrated folder, time table and full information, call at Ticket Office Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. tf.

EXAMINERS' NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned, appointed by the County Commissioners of Garrett County, to view the lands through whice the proposed new road is to be located, said road to be located in election district No. 4, beginning at or near the old mill race bridge on the Bloomington and Westernport road and running thence northwest through the lands of the Davis Coal & Coke Co., and to intersect the Michaels and Westernport road at a point known as Kight's water trough, and to discontinue the old road, the distance of the proposed relocation being about one mile, and examine whether the said proposed road should be relocated, will meet on the 10th day of September, 1904, for the purpose, and to determine whether the public convenience requires the said proposed location of said public road, and if so, to locate the same, and perform their duty in the premises.

MARCUS M. FAZENBAKER,
GEORGE T. MILLER,
THOMAS BURKE,
Examiners.

NOTICE.

The undersigned hereby gives notice to the general public not to trust or harbor my wife, Mary Ann Bittner, who left my bed and board without just cause or provocation, nor my three minor children, who accompanied her, they being Jonas, Henry and Clara B. Bittner, as I will not be responsible for any debts she, the said Mary Ann Bittner, nor they, the said Jonas, Henry and Clara B. Bittner, may contract in my name.

JEREMIAH BITTNER.
Friendsville, Md., August 5th, 1904. 2-3t

ROAD PETITION.

Notice is hereby given that thirty days after the first insertion of this notice in one of the county papers of Garrett county, application will be made by the undersigned to the County Commissioners of said Garrett county for the appointment of viewers to view and lay out a public county road beginning at or near Forty Water Station on the B. & O. R. R., in District No. 1, and running thence through the lands of Thomas Nines, C. H. Sweitzer, Levi Sweitzer, Frank Sweitzer, Jerry Sweitzer, Simon Sweitzer and others, and to intersect the County road leading from Swanton to Beckman at or near the top of the hill near the place of J. D. Ashenfelter, a distance of about one mile.

CHAS. H. SWEITZER,
A. F. SWEITRER, SR.,
C. E. SWEITZER,
BENJAMIN SWEITZER, JR.

Proposals for Building Sidewalks

Sealed proposals will be received by the Mayor and Town Council of Oakland, Maryland, for the erection of a sidewalk fronting the opera house block in Oakland, beginning at the corner of Green and Second streets and ending at the north property line of H. Lauer and extending from the property line along said block to the wood curbing.

Proposals will also be received for the erection of a walk from Second street to Railroad street walk.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the store of D. E. Bolden & Co., Second street, Oakland.

Proposals must be on file with the clerk of said Mayor and Council not later than six o'clock August 15th, 1904, and endorsed on the back "Proposal for erecting sidewalks."

By order of the Mayor and Council of Oakland.

J. C. DUNHAM, Clerk.

JOHN W. ASH,

Plumbing, Gas Fitting, Steam and Hot Water Heating.

Center Street, Keyser, W. Va.

PHONE 62.

ONLY $4.00 TO WASHINGTON AND RETURN,

ONLY $4.00 TO BALTIMORE AND RETURN,

Saturday Night, August 20th, via BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD,

Special train will leave OAKLAND at 12.00 night, affording an opportunity to spend all day Sunday among the attractions of either the Capital or Monumental City.

TRUSTEE'S SALE

OF VALUABLE

REAL ESTATE

In Garrett County, Md.

Under and by virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court for Garrett county, sitting in Equity, and paseed in a cause in said Court standing as No. 1235 Equity wherein David Sloan is plaintiff and Jefferson S. Green is defendant, the undersigned Trustee was duly authorized to make sale of the real estate mentioned, and I hereby give notice that on

MONDAY,

The 5th Day of September 1904

at the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., in front of the court house door in the town of Oakland, Garrett county, Maryland, I will offer at public auction to the highest bidder all the following described real estate situate, lying and being in Election District No. 11 of Garrett county, State of Maryland, aforesaid:

All that lot, piece or parcel of ground known as

Lot No. 11

in the sub-division of a tract of land called "Lochiel," and described as follows:

Beginning for the same at a stone pile standing at the end of 83 perches on the sixty seventh line of "Lochiel," said line being also the given line of a tract of land called "Savage Ridge," and running thence North 56½ degrees West, 76 perches to a bounded white oak tree standing on the west side of the Frostburg road, North 65½ degrees West, 114 8-10 perches to the middle of the Savage River, then down and with the meanders of said river South 36½ degrees West, 9 perches, South 2½ degrees West, 6½ perches, South 39½ degrees West, 26 perches, South 30½ degrees West, 19 perches, South 26½ degrees West, 21 perches, South 67½ degrees West, 30 perches, North 67 degrees West, 28 perches, South 32½ degrees West, 27 perches, South 14½ degrees East, 39 perches, South 34 degrees East, 30 perches, then leaving the river and running thence South 89 degrees East, 107 perches to a stake and stone pile on the North side of the Lonaconing road, then South 85 degrees East, 10 perches to the middle of the forks of the Lonaconing and Frostburg roads, then with said Lonaconing road South 6½ degrees East 19 perches, South 17 degrees East, 12 perches, South 4 degrees West, 10 perches, South 12 degrees West, 20 perches, then South 56½ degrees East, 41½ perches so a stone pile in the sixty-seventh line of "Lochiel," and with part of said line reversed North 33½ degrees East, 177 perches to the beginning, containing

Two Hundred and One-Fourth Acres,

more or less, it being the same property which was conveyed by Thomas E. Green and wife to Jefferson S. Green by deed dated the 17th day of August, 1895, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T. No. 22, folios 245, etc., one of the Land Records of said Garrett county, Maryland.

Terms of Sale, as prescribed by the decree—Cash on day of sale.

Conveyancing at cost of purchaser.

D. LINDLEY SLOAN,
Trustee.

The Keyser Preparatory Branch
OF THE WEST VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY.

Next Term Begins Sept. 14, 1904.

Classical and Engineering Preparatory Courses for Students intending to enter College.
A Commercial Department in which Students are thoroughly fitted to fill responsible positions. A special Course for Teachers of Commercial Branches.
Special Instruction for public School Teachers.
Instruction in Music.
A Splendid New Building Provided.
State.
A Beautiful Location. Healthful Surroundings. Enthusiastic Teachers.
Free Tuition to West Virginia Students in all courses except Music.
No Tuition in Commercial Department.
Small Tuition Charged Students from other States.
Library, Literary Societies, Gymnasium, Athletic Teams.
Accommodations for Students at moderate cost. Open to both sexes.
For free catalogue of the school and announcement of the Commercial Department, address the Principal,

L. L. FRIEND,
Keyser, W. Va.

The Maryland Agricultural College
COLLEGE PARK, MARYLAND.

MARYLAND'S SCHOOL OF TECHNOLOGY.
THREE COURCES OF INSTRUCTION.
AGRICULTURAL, MECHANICAL, SCIENTIFIC.

Each Department supplied with the most modern and approved apparatus. Practical work emphasized in all Departments. Graduates qualified to enter at once upon life's work. Boarding Department supplied with all modern improvements: bath-rooms, closets, steam heat and gas.
New buildings with every modern improvement, and old buildings thoroughly renovated by opening of first session. Tuition, Books, Heat, Light, Washing, Board and Medical Attendance, with annual deposit, ($159) one hundred and fifty nine dollars, for scholastic year. Daily visit by physician to College. Catalog giving full particulars sent on application. Attention is called to the Short Course of ten weeks in Agriculture. Write for particulars.
Term Commences, Thursday, September, 15.
Early application necessary for admittance.

R. W. SILVESTER, President,
College Park, Maryland.

The Maryland School for the Deaf,
37TH SESSION.

Reopens September 14th, 1904.

Non-Sectarian. For the deaf and dumb and those whose hearing is too defective for attendance on public school. Speech and lip-reading taught, as well as grammar school and academic studies.

Location very healthful. Board and Tuition free to residents of Maryland.

Apply to
CHAS. W. ELY, Principal,
Frederick, Md.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R. CO.

TO THE

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS BIENNIAL ENCAMPMENT,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

VERY LOW RATE

For the Round Trip.

TICKETS ON SALE August 12, 13, 14, 15,

good returning leaving Louisville not later than August 31st, 1904.

Stop-overs allowed at specified points in each direction.

Get details from Ticket Agent.

M. C. HINEBAUGH, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
OAKLAND, MD.

Office and residence, Alder St., east of post office.

THE REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME 28. OAKLAND, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, AUGUST 25, 1904. NUMBER 25

AT OFFUTT'S.

For one Week from Aug. 20th to Aug. 27th.

1 Lot—1,000 yds. Calico, 4c yd.

1 Lot—500 yds. Apron Ginghams, 4c. yd.

Just Opened==

Our Fall Line Men's Clothing, the Nobbiest and Latest Styles and Shapes. All the Latest Fancies, and Full Lines Black Goods, at the LOWEST PRICES.

Anything in Hammocks, Crouquet Sets, Swings and Mattings and all Summer Goods at COST.

OFFUTT'S.

AUGUST MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Issued by Clerk Tower from August 1st to Present Time.

Lee Earl Butcher and Alma L. Hall, both of Lewis county, W. Va.

Samuel Arthur Felton, of Corinth, and Annie Laura Schnopp, of Terra Alta, W. Va.

Edward Pritts and Cordelia Broadwater, both of Garrett county.

Clay Calder Hamrick and Minnie Shanabarger, both of Adamston, W. Va.

Thomas Joseph Miller and Mollie Minnick, both of Edinburg, Va.

Henry Cleveland Endler and Gertie Lee Shrout, both of Garrett county.

David Elmer Ferguson, of Westmoreland county, Pa., and Annie L. Ferguson, of Garrett county.

Parley Diehl and Catharine Victoria Pysell, both of Garrett county.

Calvin Henry Tarleton, of Watson, W. Va., and Mary Cordelia Schell, of Garrett county.

Walter Hiram Meyers, of Markleysburg, Pa., and Fanny Frazee, of Garrett county.

Benjamin Upperman, of Oakland, and Bertha Buckalew, of Tunnelton, W. Va.

Franklin Morton Gooding and Eliza Young, both of Marietta, O.

Thomas Henry McKinney and Alice Smith, both of West Union, W. Va.

Frank Gaylord Lowther, of Grafton, and Mary Veronica Laffey, of Frankville, Md.

Cecil James Fessler and Emma May Thrash, both of Clarksburg, W. Va.

Henry King and Cladda Cochran, both of Marion county, W. Va.

Austin Smith Wilson and Gertrude Lenore Wright, both of Marion county West Va.

John S. Gnegy and Clara Virginia Englehart, both of Garrett county.

John Sholes and Nancy Boyess, both Braxton county, W. Va.

Gustavus Robert Wilson and Goldie Wil[illegible], both of Bloomington, Md.

Edward J. Taylor, of Mineral county, W. Va., and Christina Snider Conell, of Hutton.

Elmer J. Fizer and Nora Eretta Craig, both of Kingwood, W. Va.

Isaac E. Lewis and Clara Rebecca Sn[illegible] both of Garrett county.

Thomas Leo Moore and Mary Lillian Cleavenger, both of Fairmont, W. Va.

Luty Marion Ward and Bessie Westfall, both of Upshur county, W. Va.

Eugene Ord Garlitz and Florence Anna Sommers, both of Marion county, West Va.

Benj. L. Knight and Nina May Hyer, both of braxton county, W. Va.

Wid Stier and Sela Lindsay, both of Harrison county, W. Va.

WITH HIS THROAT CUT

Peter Fernandes, a Swede, Found at the Lee Farm West of Oakland.

Tuesday Messrs. Samuel B. Lee and John Harned, residing on the Davis farm west of Oakland near Hutton, found Peter Fernandes, a Swede, lying in the woods on the farm with three severe and dangerous cuts across his throat, which evidently had been self-inflicted two or three days prior.

When found the man was perfectly conscious and stated that he had been in the woods two days in the condition in which he was discovered and declared that he had been assaulted by two or three men who after inflicting his wounds robbed him of three dollars and left him. He then wandered from the spot where the alleged assault had been committed to the Davis farm. He had on neither coat, hat or shoes and was weak owing to the fact of having lost so much blood and nothing to eat.

He was brought to Oakland by Messrs. Lee and Harned and taken to the jail where he is being treated by Dr. Ravenscraft the health officer, and is doing as well as can be expected under the circumstances now existing at the jail, which contains twenty-three prisoners when there are comfortable accommodations for less than half that number.

Married.

TAYLOR—CONNELL.—At the home of the bride's mother at Hutton, Maryland, Tuesday afternoon, in the presence of a few immediate relatives of the family, by Rev. S. M. Miller, former pastor of the Oakland Presbyterian church, Mr. Edward Johnson Taylor and Miss Christina Connell, daughter of Mrs. Margaret Connell. The groom is a prosperous business man of Century, W. Va., while the bride is one of Garrett county's most amiable ladies. After the ceremony the couple went east on train No. 46. They will be at home to their friends at Century after September 20th.

GNAGY—ENGLEHART—Yesterday morning at 11 o'clock in the Lutheran church at Accident in the presence of a large concourse of friends by Rev. George A. Royer, Mr. John S. Gnagy, of near the Red House, to Miss Clara Virginia Englehart, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Englehart, of Accident. The bride and groom are both well known teachers in the public schools of Garrett county and will reside near Oakland in the future.

Subscribe for THE REPUBLICAN.

GRAND ARMY DAY AT THE PARK.

Next Monday Will Witness Close of the Season of 1904.

LECTURE PRINCES WILL BE THERE

Jahu DeWitt Miller and Capt. Jack Crawford—A Magnificent Entertainment At Night—Fire Works at the Lake.

Next Monday, August 29th, will be the final day for the Mouatain Chautauqua for the season of 1904, which day is given over entirely to the Grand Army of the Republic.

The program for the day is one that will be pleasing to people in all walks of life, touching, as it will, upon many topics, foremost of which will be the lecture by Jahu DeWitt Miller, entitled "Our Country," which will be delivered in the great auditorium at 11 o'clock. Mr. Miller has been one of the lecturers at the Park every year for more than twenty consecutive seasons and has always been received by crowds of admiring listeners. He is the most popular lecturer on the American platform today.

At two o'clock in the afternoon a concert of war songs, with orchestral numbers, by the Royal Hungarian Orchestra will be the feature, followed at 2.30 by an hour of mimicry and poetry by Capt. Jack Crawford, the Poet-Scout of the Western plains. Capt. "Jack" will relate many wild and thrilling experiences in many battles of the West and South. He is a picturesque character and when upon the lecture platform is attired in his garb of buckskin and "guns." He has a National reputation as a poet and is a superb orator.

At half past four o'clock the annual camp fire of the old soldiers will take place and a good time is anticipated by the "boys" of both the blue and gray.

In the evening at seven o'clock the grand farewell entertainment will occur. For this hour Rosani, the incomparable juggler, has been engaged, who will perform some of the most astounding feats. Others upon the platform during the evening will be the famour Williamson Sisters Quartette, Dr. Pontius and chorus and the Hungarian orchestra.

The fireworks will be put off at the lake at nine o'clock and the grounds will be beautifully decorated and illuminated upon the occasion.

Special excursion trains will be run for the occasion from both east and west and all who can should take advantage of the low rates and visit the Park on that day. They will be amply repaid by their visit.

Monday, September 12th, will be Maryland Day, and Wednesday, September 14th, will be Louisiana Purchase Day at the World's Fair, and for these occasions the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad will sell excursion tickets on Saturday, September 10th, good in coaches only and valid leaving St. Louis not later than ten days, including date of sale. Round Trip only $14.50 from Oakland. Ask ticket agent for time of trains and full information.

Call for Your Letters

Mrs. A. B. Means, Miss Annie Chambers, Mr. S. A. Dunham, Wm. Root, Louis Raub, Alexander McMullen, Charlie Allen, May Kimmell.

Subscribe for The Republican.

PROF. J. FRANK M'BEE CHOSEN PRINCIPAL

Of the Oakland Public Schools—He is a Native of Baltimore.

COMES HIGHLY RECOMMENDED.

As An Excellent Educator—Is a Graduate of Randolph—Macon College and of Maryland State Normal.

Monday the trustees of the Oakland public schools, Messrs. Joseph E. Harned, Daniel Hinebaugh and John W. Hart, met and after considering a number of applications for the principalship of the school here, decided to employ Prof. J. Frank McBee, of Baltimore, until recently principal of the Centreville High School, at Centreville, Md., which position he held for two years, recently resigning.

Before deciding to employ Prof. McBee the trustees here made a thorough investigation of his qualifications and the many letters received from merchants, bankers and business men generally of Centreville in answer to the inquiries of the board spoke with one accord of his ability as an organizer, educator, scholar and gentleman.

Prof. McBee was born in Baltimore and is a graduate of Randolph-Macon College, Va., and also of the Maryland State Normal School in Baltimore. Two years ago he took charge of the Centreville High School and "by his ability, industry, and love of profession," one of the business men of Centreville writes, "he has brought the school from a low level to a high plane."

From a recent issue of the Centreville *Record*, the following is clipped concerning Prof. McBee:

"The commencement exercises of the Centreville High School will take place next week and the showing is a credit to the principal, Prof. McBee, the faculty and the county. The six young ladies of the graduating class of 1904, show averages seldom obtained where the curriculum is so varied and where the contestants for the honors were equally ambitious.

"It is the intention of a majority of the young ladies to teach school and their high averages in their numerous studies show they are qualified.

"They are better qualified than if they held a certificate from the State Normal School and about as well qualified as graduates of that institution. If our local educational institutions can prepare teachers and young ladies and gentlemen of the county can be found who have the ambition, grit, perseverance and ability to make the effort and win out, there is no just reason why the county school board should not give them a school over applicants out of the county.

"As we understand it one of the objects in building the high school was to give the local ambitious, worthy young ladies and gentlemen an opportunity to prepare for teaching or for college, where their financial condition would not permit them to make such preparations from home. This was intimated to Prof. J. Frank McBee when he took charge of the institution and he has faithfully labored to carry out the plans and purposes of the county school board and the patrons of the high school.

"We have not learned positively whether or not Prof. McBee desires to continue at the head of the High School for the ensuing year. If he does and will accept the appointment there are a good many reasons for retaining him. He is popular with the faculty, scholars and the people generally, and all admit that he has by his labor and signal ability as an instructor and organizer of youth placed the Centreville High School on a plane equaled by few and not surpassed by any in the State."

G.A.R. DAY.

Last Excursion of the Season to Mountain Lake Park and Its Splendid Chautauqua.

Monday, Aug. 29th, 1904.

Lecture: "Our Country," JAHU DE WITT MILLER,
The most popular lecturer on the American Platform.

Concert of War Songs, with orchestral numbers, by the
ROYAL HUNGARIAN ORCHESTRA.

An hour of Humor, Mimicry and Poetry, with **CAPTAIN JACK CRAWFORD,** the Poet-Scout. Wild and thrilling experiences in many Battles West and South. The most picturesque character on the American platform. Dresses in his western garb.

At Night special engagement of **ROSANI,** the famous Juggler; Williamson Sisters Quartette; Vocal and Violin Solos and Great Chorus in Cantata, winding up the night with a
.....**MARVELOUS DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS.**.....

Your Fall Clothing.

THE KAHN-FEINBERG CO., 650 Broadway, New York, whose line of samples was shown at our store on Monday and Tuesday, August 22nd and 23rd.

Will be on Exhibition during the Balance of the Fall and Winter.

You know the character of their work; if not, it will pay you to learn it.

500 patterns of Suitings, Trouserings and Overcoatings to select from. Perfect fit guaranteed. The Newest and Richest Foreign and Domestic Fabrics.

H. L. DAUGHERTY, Oakland, Md.

H. C. SINCELL & CO.

Great Bargains at Sincell's.

We Want You to See Them.

"Vast" begins to describe them—but doesn't even suggest the variety—the quality—value so conspicuously present in them all.

You must simply see them for yourself to realize the size and magnificence of our shirt waists which we are offering at 98 cents. They are winners and we have about ten dozens, all sizes, from 32 to 44. We invite you to call and look at them whether you care to buy or not.

Our Clotning Department,

In the careful choice of our selection lies much of its value to the buyer.

Constant touch with the centers of manufactnre and a carefully gleaned knowledge of what Fashion demands—these little things make our stocks strong.

The choicest line we have ever had to offer in Clothing we have now on display at prices astonishingly low. The prices in the ready-mades run from **$4.50 to $18.00**; made-to-measure **$15 to $50**

Come and See for Yourself.

The very newest styles in

Women's Tailor-Made Suits
One-Third Off.

We must close up our stock and offer

Great Bargains
To the Public.

H. C. SINCELL & CO.

MOUNTAIN TIMBER LANDS.

New Railroad for Garrett County—State's Interests Involved.

The *Manufacturers Record* of Baltimore in its current issue says:

"With reference to a report that its lumber railroad would be extended to Parsons, W. Va., the Preston Lumber & Coal Co., of Oakland, Md., writes the *Manufacturers' Record* as follows:

"We are now constructing a 12 mile extension from Crellin, Md., to the head waters of the Youghiogheny river. Our junction point with the Baltimore & Ohio is Hutton, Garrett county, Maryland. This line of tract extends through Garrett county, Maryland, into Preston county, West Virginia. We do not contemplate extending this line of track to connect with the West Virginia Central at Parsons, although the same is not impossible.

"We own a considerable body of timber land on the west slope of Backbone mountain and Horseshoe run, a tributary of Cheat river. This road will eventually be extended as our timber operations warrant. We will build this line ourselves, and there will be no opening of bids for construction and for the furnishing of equipment, etc. We have about all the rolling stock needed for the present and will order supplies, tools, etc., as needed.

LOST—A note date Sept. 15th, 1903, drawn by F. M. Fogle to The Rowlesburg Improvement and Development Company, payable on or before Sept. 10th, 1904, for two hunderd and fifty dollars, with interest. All parties are warned not to negotiate said note, some having been paid.

THE ROWLESBURG IMPOVEMENT AND
2t DEVELOPMENT COMPANY.

THE REPUBLICAN.

BENJ. H. SINCELL, Editor and Proprietor

TWO SOWERS

Behold our Uncle Samuel had a big field to sow; whereupon he sent forth into the field one Grover whose surname was Cleveland to do the sowing. And Grover straightway sowed the field with the seeds of Free-Trade, with a remarkable crop resulting.

For in due season the field was white unto harvest with a mighty yield of bond issue in a time of peace, idle factories, tramping laborers, Coxey armies, ragged breeches, shanghai shadow soup and poor prices everywhere.

Then arose Uncle Samuel in the midst of his wrath and spoke unto the sower saying:

Grover git. Depart unto the dungeons of political darkness. Hie thee away to the shimmering waters of Buzzards Bay, there to follow the gentle craft of Sir Isaac. Go quickly, ere I dash my No. 13 into the midst of thy rear rotundency. And Grover went away sorrowful, for he had hopes of great riches—and a third term.

Then Uncle Samuel opened his mouth again, and said: Son William whose surname was McKinley, sow in my field this year. And William went straightway and sowed in the very same field, but he had good seed to wit: Protection, Sound Money, and Such.

Again the field brought forth abundantly, but this time it was an overflowing Treasury, busy factories, employed labor at increased wages, clothed, fed and well paid people and good pay for all prodnce.

Then was Uncle Samuel made much glad, and he smiled a smile of great joy, and said: "I will have this seed sown in my field forever more."

And all the people were well pleased, and shouted with a great shout, saying: Let this be true.

OF INTEREST TO FRUIT GROWERS

Precautionary Measures Are Adopted by State Agricultural Department.

The following communication from the departments of entomology and vegetable pathology of the Maryland Agricultural College is self explanatory:

"As the season is at hand when the officers of the State Horticultural Department conduct the annual inspection of nurseries in the State as required by laws of Maryland 1898, Chapter 289, we wish to announce to the public that it is necessary for everyone who wishes to sell either trees, vines, shrubs, plants, etc., in this or any other state to have their premises inspected by the State Entomologist and the State Pathologist, and secure a certificate from the above mentioned officers, if the inspection is satisfactory, certifying that said inspected stock is apparently free from injurious insects and plant diseases. Such certificates should be attached to every consignment of either trees, vines, shrubs, plants, etc., in order that the consignee may not violate the before mentioned law.

"The inspection of nurseries is of great importance both to the nurserymen and the growers; to the former, in that a rigid inspection of his stock will reveal any injurious pests which may have recently commenced their ravages, thereby giving him an opportunity to control the same before their depredations are serious. Further, having the stock inspected by specialists enables him to give a greater assurance to the public that his stock is clean and healthy. The official certificate given to the nurserymen in this state protects them from competitors who grow inferior stock and moreover allows them to ship their stock into other states without it being confiscated by the officers of the respective states.

"To the grower, the attached certificate accompanying every consignment of nursery stock assures that the stock has been duly inspected and is apparently free from any injurous pests. As there are so many pests that attack nursery stock, which the ordinary grower would not detect until after the planted stock commenced to lose vitality or dies, the result being a loss of money and time, the inspection of nurseries is in many ways a great benefit to the prospective grower.

"Those wishing to sell trees, vines, shrubs, plants, etc., should at once notify the officers of the State Horticultural Department, College Park, Md., and the inspection will be made at the proper time, at the expense of the State Horticultural Department.

"THOMAS B. SYMONS,
"State Entomologist."

For Sale.

A cottage at Mountain Lake Park, Md.; 12 rooms, kitchen and attic; is used as a boarding house, and has good patronage; splendid location, near Auditorium. Also, 10 acres of good land one-half mile south of Mt. Lake Park, all cleared except 1½ acres. For further particulars address or call on F. P. ARNOLD, Mt. Lake Park, Garrett county, Md. 49-26t

PLEASANT FIELDS OF HOLY WRIT

SAVE for my daily range
Among the pleasant fields of Holy Writ,
I might despair. —Tennyson.

The International Sunday School Lesson.

Third Quarter. Lesson IX. 1 Kings xix, 1-8. August 28, 1904.

copyright, Davis W. Clark.

Elijah Discouraged.

Elijah is one of the towering, picturesque, and ever-living characters of Hebrew history. His peership to Moses is indicated by the fact that with him he was permitted to view our Savior's transfiguration. His imminence in Jewish thought had a singular illustration when Jesus was crucified. The people thought the sufferer on the cross called Elijah, and said, "Let us see if Elijah will not come." To this very day in orthodox Hebrew homes there is one occasion when a vacant chair is set for the prophet, and he is the honored, though invisible, guest. Elijah is more frequently mentioned in the New Testament than any other prophet. The very abruptness with which he enters the annals of his times seems appropriate. The descent and parentage of other prophets is given with minute particularity—that of Elijah is omitted. Like the fabled Melchezedech, he is without father or mother, beginning or end of days. Some one says he bursts into Hebrew history in a storm, and makes his exit in a whirlwind.

Attention is directed again to this unique character. He is not, however, in this instance, seen riding the crest of a popular reformation—its idolized hero—but ignominiously stranded upon the shore, where the receding tide has left him. The picture may not be pleasing and exhilarating, but it may be quite profitable, or even more so, than the other. How to deport one's self in defeat; how to make defeat serviceable in the evolution of character—that is the prime lesson for the universal human heart. And that lesson God teaches us in His dealings with His servant in the wilderness and in Mt. Horeb.

The dry bed of the brook Kishon at the foot of Carmel runs red with the blood of 450 priests of Baal. The king sits down at command of the prophet to a sacred end sacrificial banquet on the top of the same mountain. But the prophet does not feast. He prays. He unlocks the windows of heaven with the key of faith. At first token of approaching storm he bids the king to hasten his return to his palace lest the gushing water courses impede the progress of his chariot.

One of the most significant acts of Elijah's life is related in a single verse. "He ran before Ahab to the entrance of Jezreel." He had rebuked the king, but now he throws the full weight of his personal and official character on his side by acting as his herald. The queen, from her lattice, saw the chariot coming, and Elijah running before. Though she knew what that generous and patriotic deed signified, it failed to soften her heart. Jezebel gave Elijah his choice of exile or death. It dawned upon the prophet's mind that a race can not be reformed in a day. The scene on Carmel had been grand, but it was an incident merely in the reformation. The trend of three generations of idolatry could not be changed simply by the people vociferating, "The Lord, he is God!" Savonarola had to learn the same lesson twenty-five centuries later in Florence. It was human for Elijah to be shocked by the incomplete character of his reformation. The cowardly thing for him to have done, however, would have been to have remained and died. He did the courageous thing when he put himself beyond the reach of the murderous queen.

At length, Elijah stood where Moses had stood six centuries before, and, like him, witnessed in the mount of of God the majesty of Jehovah. Nature, in her various features, forces, and moods, is both nurse and medicine for the mind distressed. In the tumult of the storm Elijah regained his equilibrium. But these phenomena were not a sedative merely. They were an allegory also. Wind, earthquake and fire are after all, not the best symbols of God. Professor Moulton has well said: "The exquisite rendering of the margin reminds us that no voice was yet heard. The servant knew, by long communion, when his Lord passed by. He waited, and he learned that force such as seemed triumphant in apostate Israel was doomed to fail, for it was not of God. And in the whisper, whose vivid contrast typified the seeming impotence of right in the strife with might, he knew that his God was near." By this allegory Elijah was taught that his further work was to be gradual. After that fiery manifestation which made Carmel the rival of Sinai, there was to be a silent, continuous, and powerful operation, the final and aggregate results of which would be greater and more endurable than those of any moral cataclysm.

The Teacher's Lantern.

History does not yield a finer instance of patriotism than Elijah running before Ahab's chariot. The prophet honored of God—the reformer of Israel—the executioner of false prophets—utterly oblivious of self, in full view of court and people, takes his place as the herald of his sovereign, and as he runs he cries, "Prepare ye the way of the king." Though he has had occasion to rebuke the monarch, on his repentance and reformation, Elijah throws the full weight of his personal and official character on Ahab's side.

From this page three thousand years old there comes a lesson for our own day. In the spirit of Elijah one may run before the chief magistrate of his nation. Not truculently, but in the sense of casting the full weight of his moral influence in support of the office and officer.

It is psychologically true that a nation can not be reformed in a day. Savonarola and many others have learned that truth to their sorrow. Things are ever doing, never done. Life is flux, not crystal. Men are only contriautors to the flow—some good, some evil, some larger, some smaller. The best one can do it to cast the largest possible saline influence into the stream. So did Elijah.

If Elijah had stood the shock of discovery that his reformation was thus incomplete, we should be inclined to accept the Jewish legend that he really was an angel and not a man. His despondency proves his humanity. He was a man of our nature as St. James says. As Shakespeare once thought himself no poet, and Raphael thought himself no painter, so now Elijah thought himself no prophet; and in the bitterness of his grief cried, "I am not better than my fathers."

It would have been cowardly for Elijah to have staid and died at the hand of Jezebel. It is cowardly to put down the extinguisher upon the lamp of life to feel "the last grand rush of darkness on the spirit."

It has been said that only such a man as Elijah can measure the colossal despondency of Elijah's heart.

This incident is a foregleam of the Messianic way of dealing with minds distressed. The broom-tree, most welcome bush of the desert, was the prophet's shelter. The two angel-served meals with the nap intervening, was the preparation for his ordeal. So Jesus Himself made men comfortable in their bodies first. That is the approved current method.

There are times when looking up a Colorade canon is more religious than going to a prayer-meeting. Byron understood the sanitary influence of nature when he said,

"There is a rapture on the lonely shore,
There is society where none intrudes
By the deep sea and music in its roar."

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

INDIGESTION

"I was troubled with stomach trouble. Thedford's Black-Draught did me more good in one week than all the doctor's medicine I took in a year."—MRS. SARAH E. SHIRFIELD, Ellettsville, Ind.

Thedford's Black Draught quickly invigorates the action of the stomach and cures even chronic cases of indigestion. If you will take a small dose of Thedford's Black Draught occasionally you will keep your stomach and liver in perfect condition.

THEDFORD'S
BLACK-DRAUGHT

More sickness is caused by constipation than by any other disease. Thedford's Black-Draught not only relieves constipation but cures diarrhœa and dysentery and keeps the bowels regular.

All druggists sell 25-cent packages.

"Thedford's Black-Draught is the best medicine to regulate the bowels I have ever used."—MRS. A. M. GRANT, Sneads Ferry, N. C.

CONSTIPATION

Supervisors' Notice of APPOINTMENT OF Judges & Clerks Of Election.

OFFICER OF THE
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF ELECTIONS
FOR GARRETT COUNTY.
OAKLAND, MD., AUG. 13, 1904.

The Board of Supervisors of Elections for Garrett county, Maryland, having selected the following named persons to be Judges and Clerks of Election in and for the several election districts of said county in accordance with the provisions of Section 7 of Article 33 of the Code of Public General Laws of the State of Maryland for the year 1896, hereby give notice of the names and post-office address of each person so selected as Judges and Clerks, and also the political party which the Board of Supervisors of Elections intendes each of said persons to represent, respectively.

The law make it the duty of the Board to examine promptly into any complaints which may be preferred to them in writing against any person so selected and to remove any such person whom upon inquiry they find to be unfit or incapable to discharge the duties incumbent upon them as election officials.

Election District Number One—Swanton.

Frank Sharpless, Democrat, Judge of Election, Swanton; Sheridan Stottlemeyer, Republican, Judge of Election, Beckman.

Sames L. McRobie, Democrat, Clerk of Election, Swanton; Alfred B. Mason, Republican, Clerk of Election, Beckman.

Election District Number Two—Friendsville.

Milford E. Frazee, Democrat, Judge of Election, Friendsville; Selathial Savage, Republican, Judge of Election, Friendsville.

Jos. E. Friend, Democrat, Clerk of Election, Kendall; Burbridge Thomas, Republican, Clerk of Election, Friendsville.

Election District Number Three—Grantsville.

Leonard B. Kurtz, Democrat, Judge of Election, Grantsville; Gust Durst, Republican, Judge of Election, Grantsville.

Lewellyn Blocher, Democrat, Clerk of Election, Grantsville; Henry Latham, Republican, Clerk of Election, Keyser.

Election District Number Four—Bloomington.

Edwin Fazenbaker, Democrat, Judge of Election, Bloomington; Henry Barnard, Republican, Judge of Election, Bloomington.

Wm. Moorehead, Democrat, Clerk of Election, Bloomington; Floyd Duckworth, Republican, Clerk of Election, Bloomington.

Election District Number Five—Accident.

Josiah Smearman, Democrat, Judge of Election, Accident; A. P. Enlow, Republican, Judge of Election, Hoyes.

Clarence Diehl, Democrat, Clerk of Election, Accident; M. H. Lohr, Republican, Clerk of Election, Cove.

Election District Number Six—Sang Run.

J. T. Weimer, Democrat, Judge of Election, McHenry; M. H. Frankhouser, Republican, Judge of Election, Cranesville, W. Va.

Wm. J. Bowman, Democrat, Clerk of Election, McHenry; Frank Glotfelty, Republican, Clerk of Election, McHenry.

Election District Number Seven—Oakland.

Jos. H. Smithman, Democrat, Judge of Election, Oakland; Jas. O. Cleveland, Republican, Judge of Election, Oakland.

A. Y. Hinebaugh Democrat, Clerk of Election, Oakland; W. S. Friend, Republican, Clerk of Election, Oakland.

Election District Number Eight—Ryan's Glade.

D. H. Ridder, Democrat, Judge of Election, Gortner; Jas. Aronholt, Republican, Judge of Election, Wilson, Grant county, W. Va.

J. A. Shaffer, Democrat, Clerk of Election, Gortner; Geo. W. Harvey, Republican, Clerk of Election, Gormania, W. Va.

Election District Number Nine—Johnsons.

Patrick Hoye, Democrat, Judge of Election, Frostburg; Thomas Layman, Republican, Judge of Election, Frostburg, Allegany county.

Floyd Crowe, Democrat, Clerk of Election, Frostburg, Allegany county; Jas. R. McKenzie, Republican, Clerk of Election, Frostburg, Allegany county.

Election District Number Ten—Deer Park.

Emil F. Droege, Democrat, Judge of Election, Deer Park; Isaac A. Paugh, Republican, Judge of Election, Deer Park.

Michael J. Garrett, Democrat, Clerk of Election, Deer Park; J. B. Shockey, Republican, Clerk of Election, Deer Park.

Election District Number Eleven—The Elbow.

Albin Fazenbaker, Democrat, Judge of Election, Barton; Salem V. Broadwater, Republican, Judge of Election, Merrill.

David Warnick, Democrat, Clerk of Election, Barton; David P. Hansell, Republican, Clerk of Election, Lonaconing.

Election District Number Twelve—Bittinger.

Jas. Harrison, Democrat, Judge of Election, Bond; Dennis Dietrich, Republican, Judge of Election, Bittinger.

Oliver Buckle, Democrat, Clerk of Election, Bittinger; Edward S. Brenneman, Republican, Clerk of Election, Bittinger.

Election District Number Thirteen—Kitzmillersville.

C. H. Pool, Democrat, Judge of Election, Blaine, Mineral county, W. Va.; Robert C. Wilson, Republican, Judge of Election, Blaine, Mineral county, W. Va.

George J. Pool, Democrat, Clerk of Election, Blaine, Mineral county, W. Va.; Burt Wilson, Republican, Clerk of Election, Blaine, Mineral county, W. Va.

Eliction District Number Fourteen—Oakland.

Daniel A. Vaughn, Democrat, Judge of Election, Oakland; Jos. T. Glotfelty, Republican, Judge of Election, Oakland.

J. O. Browning, Democrat, Clerk of Election, Oakland; Samuel Lawton, Republican, Clerk of Election, Oakland

EDMUND JAMISON, Pres.,
C. M. MILLER,
E. E. SOLLARS,
Board of Election Supervisors of Garrett County, Md.

CHAS. A. DEFFINBAUGH, Clerk.

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REAL ESTATE, LOANS, INSURANCE,
Mountain Lake Park, Md.
LIFE, ACCIDENT, HEALTH AND FIRE INSURANCE.
I sell Farms, Dwelling and Business Houses, Hotels, Lots, Coal, Timber and Oil Lands anywhere in Garrett county, Maryland. - - - -
Special attention given to Renting and Selling Mountain Lake Park, Loch Lynn and Oakland property.
I have some attractive Bargains in Houses and Lots in Loch Lynn.
OFFICE IN THE NEWS BUILDING.

BAUMGARTNER'S BIG BARGAINS!
5c SUGAR BOWLS, CREAM PITCHERS, THREE PAPERS PINS, ½ GAL. TIN BUCKETS, CAKE PLATES, AND LOTS MORE. 5c
Come around and see what 5 and 10c will do.
THE LITTLE MAN.

The Boy Makes the Mule Go,
And the Mule Makes the Cart Go.
WITH OUR NEW PROCESS
We Make the Bread Go!
Because It Is Best.
A Trial Will Convince You.
OAKLAND MODEL STEAM BAKERY,
HENRY LAUER, Proprietor.

YOU SAVE $40

In purchasing a Writing Machine when you buy the New Model
WELLINGTON.
A practical business-like Typewriter at a reasonale price.
$60.00.
A strictly high-grade, up-to-date machine, combining all the best features of other Typewriters with many vital advantages of its own. The writing is always in sight, the alignment is always perfect, they are built for hard work and plenty of it; are simple in construction and are very rapid. Do not buy a TypeBriter of any kind until you investigate the WELLINGTON.
N. S. HEINDEL, Agent,
OAKLAND, - MD.

Muco-Solvent is an indispensible household remedy because it is a preventive as well as a cure, and because it arrests development of all contageous germs and bacterial diseases. It cures croup, colds, tonsilitis with its associated ills and all inflamed and catarrhal conditions of the mucous surface. It is a harmless vegetable preparation that may safely be administered to the tenderest babe. If not for sale in your neighborhood, write to
THE PIEDMONT SUPPLY CO.,
Sole Agents for Muco-Solvent. Piedmont, W. Va.

CANCER CURED
permanently, guaranteed without knife, X Ray Arsenic or Acids; no inconvenience. SOUTHERN CANCER SANATORIUM, 1520 E. Monument St., Baltimore, Md. Write for book.

L. E. HANSON,
Mountain Lake Park, - - Maryland
PLUMBING, GAS FITTING,
Steam and Hot Water Heating.
ESTIMATES FURNISHED.
All work done at reasonable prices.

MAGIC REMEDY
...Diarrhoea, Cramps, ...Stomach, Colera Morbus ...or Flux, in a few minutes ...positive cure. Keep a ... will save many ... pot... your ...25c; by Mail, ...mailing case.
...PREPARED BY BLAINE ...N. F. W. VA.

NOTICE.

The undersigned hereby gives notice to the general public not to trust or harbor my wife, Mary Ann Bittner, who left my bed and board without just cause or provocation, nor my three minor children, who accompanied her, they being Jonas, Henry and Clara B. Bittner, as I will not be responsible for any debts she, the said Mary Ann Bittner, nor they, the said Jonas, Henry and Clara B. Bittner, may contract in my name.
JEREMIAH BITTNER.
Friendsville, Md., August 5th, 1904. 23-3t

CUPID'S COURT OF CLAIMS

By Epes W. Sargent

Copyright, 1904, by T. C. McClure

Paul Preston settled himself comfortably in his seat in the chair car. Then he carefully polished his eyeglasses and put them in his pocket. He had no reading matter with him and he found that it rested his eyes to remove the glasses. To his nearsighted vision the scenery then became a blur. Like most absentminded men, he was given to introspection, and once the glasses were off the other occupants of the car ceased to distract his attention.

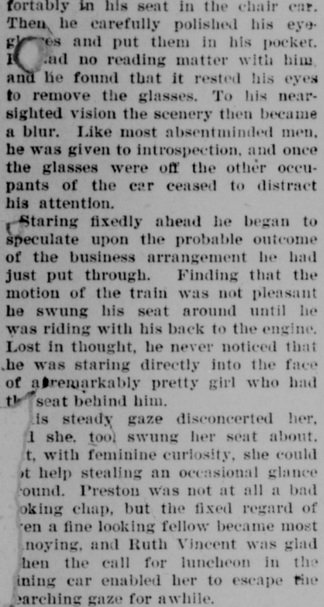
Staring fixedly ahead he began to speculate upon the probable outcome of the business arrangement he had just put through. Finding that the motion of the train was not pleasant he swung his seat around until he was riding with his back to the engine. Lost in thought, he never noticed that he was staring directly into the face of a remarkably pretty girl who had the seat behind him.

His steady gaze disconcerted her, and she, too, swung her seat about. But, with feminine curiosity, she could not help stealing an occasional glance around. Preston was not at all a bad looking chap, but the fixed regard of even a fine looking fellow became most annoying, and Ruth Vincent was glad when the call for luncheon in the dining car enabled her to escape the searching gaze for awhile.

Preston's stare was so steady and undemonstrative that she could not very well complain to the conductor, but it was none the less unpleasant. As the ducky waiter brought the first course of her luncheon she caught herself hoping that the rude man would not take his place opposite her at the table and so spoil the meal for her.

But Preston had no intention of visiting the dining car. He was not even aware of the call, so deeply immersed in thought was he. Not until the porter, in his perpetual cleaning up of the car, touched him on the shoulder did he rouse himself with a start.

"Yo' book, sah?" he asked, holding out a magazine. Preston fished out his eyeglasses, looked at the cover, and with a puzzled expression admitted that it was his. It was very strange. He did not remember providing himself with reading matter when boarding the train, yet this was clearly his. He replaced his glasses, dropped the magazine into his lap, and in a minute was again lost in thought.



"SEE, HERE IS MY NAME."

For ten minutes he was left alone. Then Ruth Vincent, returning from the dining car, gasped to find her magazine appropriated. It was bad enough to be stared at, but for him to calmly appropriate the magazine, behind the covers of which she had been concealing her annoyance, was unpardonable. She leaned forward with an "I beg your pardon."

But Preston was in Cleveland, going over the details of his business trip. She raised her voice without avail and finally leaned farther forward and touched his arm.

"Eh? What is it?" he cried as he suddenly became aware that he was being addressed.

"May I trouble you for my magazine?" she said coldly.

"Why, certainly" he said cordially. "Keep it as long as you like. I shan't need it until we get to town."

"You will pardon me," she said acidly. "It is my magazine."

"Is it?" he asked. "Why, bless me, I thought it was mine. Yes," after a pause. "It is mine, don't you know," and with eager fingers he felt for his eyeglasses. "Yes," he said again, after a scrutiny of the cover. "See, here is my name."

He pointed to a name scrawled upon the cover. Her lip curled with fine scorn. "It's a very unique excuse," she said, "but it happens that the name was written there some time ago, and I do not think it happens to be yours. The gentleman to whom this belongs is out west somewhere, and I had the loan of it from his sister. I am taking it to her now."

Preston suddenly became aware that the girl was very pretty. He sat up straighter and began to be interested. "Well, well," he exclaimed cheerfully, "I am glad that you are a friend of my sister. Lonesome work, traveling alone, isn't it?"

Miss Vincent gasped. "See here," she said decidedly, "you have been very annoying ever since we left Washington. This subterfuge of taking my magazine and pretending that it is yours is very clever, but I must decline to hold any further conversation with you. Unless you immediately turn your seat around and refrain from addressing me or even staring at me I shall appeal to the passengers. There are some men in the car."

The stress she placed upon the "men" made Preston wince, but he would not give up so easily. "Let me show you," he said, drawing some papers from his pocket, "that I am really Paul Preston."

"Will you turn around," she demanded sharply, "or will you force me to make a scene?" Preston sank weakly back in his seat and wheeled it about until it faced the forward end of the car. The Pullman was one of those built with bay windows, and tiny strips of looking glass were so placed between the windows as to enable him to see behind him. Preston watched the clean cut profile attentively.

This young woman interested him. He was not much used to feminine society. What with his self absorption and his nearsightedness he was scarcely fitted to be a ladies' man, and he had permitted his business to completely absorb him. Now he glued his eyes to the glass and vainly regretted that he had found himself in a situation from which he was unable to extricate himself. His sister Mabel had been visiting in Washington. He must have given her the magazine and she in turn have loaned it to a friend. It would be easy enough to find out from her to whom it had been loaned, but meanwhile the state of affairs was decidedly unpleasant. He had been accused of flirting, a thing he most cordially detested, and this resolute young woman absolutely refused to permit him to make any explanation.

When the train reached New York he took one of the downtown ferries, going direct to his office, and it was not until dinner time that he met the members of his family. Then, to his surprise—and hers—he met Ruth Vincent formally. It was an awkward moment, and if he had felt ill at ease that afternoon his revenge was ample. Miss Vincent was profuse in her apologies, he was elaborate in his explanations, and it was not until dessert was reached that they felt that a treaty of peace had been effected.

It was not until two weeks after that that the final treaty was entered into, and Ruth promised that she would become Mrs. Preston and see that his absentmindedness did not lead him into further trouble.

Now when he travels she accompanies him, and you could not induce him to lay claim to any periodical unless she first assures him that it is all right. He says that having made one very satisfactory mistake he has no desire to spoil the record. Ruth, though laughing, knows that had it not been for the contretemps he would never have noticed his sister's guest sufficiently to fall in love with her.

"Stonewall" Jackson.

In "The Life of Margaret J. Preston" the author tells us much about that lady's brother-in-law, "Stonewall" Jackson. His attention to minor points of conduct is shown in his manner of taking his Sunday nap. Jackson was at the time in command of a military school.

His long continued suffering from dyspepsia had induced a predisposition to drowsiness, which he was very likely to yield to when sitting for a length of time quiet or unoccupied. Especially in church would this infirmity beset him, although most strenuously and conscientiously resisted. Still he could not be persuaded to relax his military habit of sitting in a perfectly erect posture, thus rendering the unwilling nod all the more apparent.

Some one playfully pleaded with him to lean back in the pew, so that he would be less conspicuous and the cadets opposite him in the gallery would be in less danger of being injured by his example; at least, that he would cease to be a source of amusement to them.

His reply to this badinage was: "I will do nothing to superinduce sleep by putting myself at ease or making myself more comfortable. If, however, in spite of my resistance I yield to my infirmity, then I deserve to be laughed at and accept as punishment the mortification I feel."

Making Fire Indian Fashion.

"How do the Indians make a fire without matches?" asked a boy who loved to "play Indian." Most of us have heard the answer to this: "The Indians used a flint and steel, as our own fathers and mothers did a hundred years ago, and before they had flint and steel they used rubbing sticks." We have all read about bringing fire out of two sticks by rubbing them together, but I find that most persons look upon this as a sort of fairy tale, or if they believe it to be true they think it so difficult as to be worth no second thought. All woodcrafters, I find, are surprised and greatly interested to learn that not only is it possible but easy to make a friction fire if you know how. I have taught many boys and men to do it, and some have grown so expert that they make it nearly as quickly as with an old fashioned sulphur match. When I first learned from Mr. Walter Hough, who learned from the Indians, it took me from five to ten minutes to get a blazing fire—not half an hour, as some books have it. But later I got it down to a minute, then to thirty-one seconds, from the time of taking up the rubbing sticks to having a fine blaze, the time in getting the first spark being about six seconds.—Ernest Thompson Seton in Country Life In America.

Women Are as Courageous as Men

By Mrs. FRANK LESLIE

IT is the accepted idea of the world that courage is a masculine attribute almost exclusively, and that all women are timid creatures, needing all sorts of protection and support, shelter and encouragement from man, who, according to St. Paul, "is the head of the woman."

PERHAPS HE IS, BUT I MUST SAY HE DOES NOT ALWAYS KEEP AHEAD.

Now, my own theory is that this idea, set up in the dark ages, when woman was either a slave or a servant to man, has, like many other respectable ideas, become outgrown and antiquated. The last fifty years have developed the nature and capacities of woman with a good deal of the instantaneous transformation seen in a pantomime, or, to put it more prettily, the effect upon a garden of roses, which in one hour of hot sunshine develop from half blown buds into flowers of glorious and fragrant maturity.

NOW, ONE OF THE ERRORS WHICH TIME HAS THUS FAR PERPETUATED AND NOW IS READY TO ABJURE AND CONTRADICT IS THIS OF THE COWARDICE OF WOMEN AND COURAGE OF MEN AS DISTINCTLY OPPOSED TO EACH OTHER.

I was present when a sweet little curly haired thing, a girl of some twenty years, seized a savage bloodhound by the neck and choked him off her pet kitten, which he had chased into the house—that is, I don't suppose her tiny dimpled hands were really capable of choking him, but he was so impressed by the dauntless spirit behind them that he dropped the kitten and ran. When his master was told of the exploit he turned pale and exclaimed: "My God! That dog has torn a man to pieces before now!"

THE STRONGEST SPRING OF ACTION IN A WOMAN'S NATURE IS LOVE, AND THE PERFECTLY RECKLESS COURAGE SHE WILL SOMETIMES DISPLAY MUST HAVE ITS ROOT IN LOVE. She must feel the need of saving or serving some one whose life is dearer to her than her own, or, like Joan of Arc or Charlotte Corday, she must love her country better than herself and despise the death awaiting her in its defense.

In fact, the truth is that MAN'S COURAGE IS MATTER OF CALCULATION, and so may be served to order, may be indulged or restrained, may be sold to the highest bidder, and if a higher appear may be transferred and resold without injuring its quality in the least. This is not to be taken as an ill natured hit at mankind, but a simple statement of fact as relating to mercenary troops and soldiers of fortune, and I only point out the fact as opposed to that other fact just mentioned—namely, that woman's courage springs only from the personal feeling of the moment and has its root in love.

BUT, AFTER ALL, IT IS MORE IN THE MORAL THAN THE PHYSICAL WORLD THAT WOMAN'S COURAGE IS MOST CLEARLY SHOWN, AND ALSO MAN'S COWARDICE, AND IN NO DIRECTION MORE PLAINLY THAN IN MATTERS OF THE HEART.

For instance, if poverty—deep, dire poverty—comes, it is woman's courage that meets it and makes the best of it; it is she who dares to show herself to the world, to their own world, in the garb and equipage and occupations of poverty.

Perhaps THE MAN BREAKS DOWN UTTERLY, for men are far more prone to break than bend, AND THEN nine times out of ten THE WIFE FINDS COURAGE AND ABILITY to take up the laboring oar that he has dropped and becomes the breadwinner of the family. And with what brave and strong resolution is that labor accomplished, even when the frail physique seems crumbling beneath the strain!

IN OTHER WAYS, TOO, IS THERE A DISAGREEABLE TRUTH TO BE TOLD OR A CAUTION GIVEN OR A WARNING CONVEYED IN SOCIAL OR MORAL MATTERS. WHO HAS THE COURAGE TO DO THESE THINGS—IS IT A WOMAN OR A MAN?

The Relation of Railroad and Telegraph to Our Body Politic

By JAMES M. BECK, Former Assistant Attorney General

IN view of the centralizing tendencies of steam and electricity our country will eventually consider the propriety of such an amendment to the constitution as will grant to transportation companies the right to transact their business throughout the country under the protection of A FEDERAL CHARTER. Such a law would unquestionably go far to obliterate state lines and create a government more strongly centralized than the wildest dream of Alexander Hamilton. But neither Hamilton nor Jefferson ever conceived the possibility of the railroad or the telegraph.

THROUGH THEIR CENTRIPETAL TENDENCIES NO LONGER IS THERE A GROUP OF STATES UNITED WITH A SLENDER THREAD OF FEDERAL POWER, BUT A NATIONAL ORGANISM WHOSE ARTERIES ARE THE RAILROADS AND WHOSE SENSITIVE NERVES ARE THE TELEGRAPH WIRES, AND THIS ORGANISM CAN NO MORE BE DIVIDED INTO SEPARATELY VITAL PARTS THAN YOU COULD DIVIDE THE HUMAN BODY.

Why There Is No American School of Painting

By ALPHONSE MARIA MUCHA, French Artist

AMERICA IS TOO YOUNG yet to have developed an artistic side. There are painters here, and very good ones too. But they are not American painters. Although born here, they are European, generally French. They study abroad and are formed there, so that their best efforts are in reality only copies. AT THE PRESENT RATE OF DEVELOPMENT, HOWEVER, THE REAL AMERICAN PAINTER WILL BE PRODUCED WITHIN FIFTY YEARS, AND THEN HE WILL CREATE FOR HIMSELF. HE WILL HAVE ORIGINALITY. HE WILL BE AMERICAN.

The second generation will witness an American renaissance. But the country is too young yet. It will have to be waited for.

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China and Porcelain Ware.

I have a large stock of this goods and they must go at the remarkably low price of 10c each. Many of these pieces are cheap at 25c. But I have concluded to sell all at the low price of 10c each.

They consist of Decorated, Gold Trimmed Meat Plates, large and small, Bakers, Nappies, Pitchers, Bowls, Cups and Saucers, large and small plates, just the thing for every day use.

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THURSDAY, AUG. 25, 1904.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

For President:

THEODORE ROOSEVELT,

New York.

For Vice-President:

CHARLES W. FAIRBANKS,

Indiana.

For Congress:

GEORGE A. PEARRE,

Allegany County.

WESTERN farmers report that there is nothing in the crop outlook to foster discontent or a desire for a "change."

NEW YORK OUTLOOK

An alarm has been sounded by the New York *World* on the Democratic outlook in the State of New York. In substance it is that while the Republicans are thoroughly organized, the Democrats have done nothing. This it true, but it is only part of the truth. The Democrats are not only not organized but in the city of New York where the votes must come from to give them a majority, if they are to have one, the Democratic leaders are fighting each other rather than the Republicans. The row between McCarren and Murphy is growing fiercer daily, with no prospect of a settlement. The Parker managers begin to see that Dave Hill let them into a bad hole when he formed an alliance with McCarren against Murphy. He did this in order to secure a Parker delegation so the National Convention. In order to get McCarren's support he had to promise him the chairmanship of the Executive Committee of the Democratic State Committee.

Advices from the State at large all agree in saying that the Republicans are united and confident. Charles M. Pepper, the well known traveling newspaper correspondent, who is an observer merely and not a partisan, has just finished a tour of the State. He found few so-called gold Democrats for Parker who had not returned to the party four years ago. He reports less enthusiasm for Parker than he found for Bryan in the campaign of 1896, and thinks that the present outlook is in favor of the State going Republican. This accounts for the Democratic alarm and for the offer of large sums of money in Wall street even on Roosevelt carrying the State, with no takers.

UNDER President Roosevelt's administration the prestige of American diplomacy is recognized throughout the world.

MR. BRYAN also promised that if elected he would not be a candidate again. So far, the promise has been kept.

SELDOM has more cold truth about the "safe and sane" Democracy or a keener analysis of its intellectual or moral untrustworthiness been compressed into a paragraph than by Thomas E. Watson in these words:

Do the Democratic leaders suppose for one moment that the voters of this country are going to forget the history of the last eight years? Do they imagine for a moment that when they stand in the attitude of confessing so colossal a blunder as they made upon the money question they are going to be trusted on any other question? I again ask, did they know what they were talking about during those eight years, or were they simply deceiving the American people? Perhaps they were ignorant upon the money question. If so, how will they go about convincing the voters that they are wiser today than they were yesterday? But perhaps they knew that the Republicans were right and were simply misleading the people. If so, how will they go about satisfying the voter that they are honester today than they were yesterday? It seems to me to be the most amazing piece of effrontery for the Democratic party to go before the American people and proclaim that for eight years they have been wrong and the Republicans have been right, and at the same time demand that the crowd which has been wrong shall be put in the places of those who have been right.

DEMOCRATS admit that the Republican policies have proved beneficial to the country but they want the privilege of administering them.

THE same party that is denouncing President Roosevelt as a "War Lord" today denounced Abraham Lincoln as a tyrant and an enemy of the Republic forty years ago.

Collier's Weekly is one of the papers which tries to maintain a conservative, independent position. The fame of its editor is world wide and his serious judgment is as sound as his sarcasm and humor. The following concerning Mr. Parker's telegram, which forms the leading editorial in the current issue of *Collier's* under the head of "Hysteria," should be read by every fair-minded voter:

There is coming to pass in regard to the Parker telegram about what was to be expected. It matters not whether they are for the Judge's election or against it, ordinary, clear headed Americans must suffer a reaction after being worked into excitement over allegations that are absurd. They must come to see the facts in the more or less clear light of common sense. They observe the part played by Mr. August Belmont in the present campaign. They read that Senator McCarren receives a salary of $20,000 a year from the Standard Oil Company. Whether that be true or not, it is certain that the Senator is a very "smooth" man. They know something of the history of the adroit Blue-Eyed "Billy" Sheehan and a good deal more of the history of David Bennett Hill. The principles of Bourke Cockran are not shrouded in mystery. These men form the group nearest to Judge Parker; most likely to know and influence his councils; most likely, were he President, to compose or suggest his Cabinet. Now, men of this stamp secured the nomination of Judge Parker at St. Louis, acting as his spokesmen. Certain promises and compromises were necessary to obtain that prize. When the nomination was secure, and could not be taken away, without putting the Democratic party in the position of seeming to reject a man because he favored gold, the Judge sent his telegram. He was immediately hailed by that part of the press which is primarily interested in markets as a hero who had been willing to sacrifice the Presidency to his duty. Such idiocy must have its rebound. Bryan's cross of gold metaphor, which drove another class of people into frenzy, had its reaction, although even it, fallacious as it was, had a much soldier foundation than the childish story that to offer back a nomination when it could not possibly be withdrawn without absurd disaster was the bravest deed ever perpetrated in American politics. Inanities of that kind never pay. The people may become excited for a moment, but then they settle down to contemplate with disgust the spectacle they have made. Judge Parker played good politics, or he did not. Those who tried to turn him into a hero did all they could to turn him into an ass. The newspaper which is trying to prove that it forced him to send the telegram is not doing him any more harm than the others which are still hailing him as Casabianca. If the Democrats wish to carry New York, not to talk of any Western State, they had better get busy and show that Judge Parker is less of a plutocrat and more of a Democrat than Theodore Roosevelt."

JUDGE PARKER says that the laws are sufficient but the failure to curb the trusts rests with "officials charged with the enforcement of the law." That reads likea slap at Grover Cleveland, when his record for enforcement of anti-trust laws is recalled.

REPUBLICANS propose to use patience, generosity and the helping hand in aiding the Filipinos to equip themselves for self government. The Democrats propose to allow them to return to the rule of the bolo.

BELMONT AND THE CANDIDATE

August Belmont, who is running the trust branch of the Democratic campaign, has a room at the National Democratic Headquarters, and it is announced that he will occupy it daily during the campaign, neglecting his business interests at great sacrifice in his zeal for Parker's election.

"Augey," as he is known in New York, "spoke a piece" at a recent Democratic rally at Hempstead, Long Island, and created a genuine sensation in New York City by declaring that during the past eight years the country had been "drifting away from the Constitution." That was the first intimation anybody had that in "Augey's" opinion the Constitution protected trusts and such peculiar financial operations as he had been connected with in the past in his efforts to develop the railway interests of the country.

When suspicious Democrats from the West, who have suffered in their pockets, because of some of Belmont's proceedings, drop into headquarters and ask what he is doing there, they will be told by Chairman Taggart that "he is pulling the country back to the Constitution," and this information will doubtless give them great comfort. "It is to laugh."

JUDGE PARKER admits that his election would mean a four year's conflict between a Democratic President and a Republican Senate, with the prospect that no desirable legislation could be enacted. Do the people want such a change?

THE gold standard of currency can never be "irrevocably" fixed until the Democratic party, in convention assembled, endorses the Republican record and agrees not to attempt to tinker with it. That action has not been taken.

THE WAY TO ELECT PARKER

The Democratic National Committee is offering a reward, we understand, to any one who will name the best way to carry the country for Mr. Parker. We claim the reward with the following suggestion: Get all the savings bank depositors of the United States to vote for him.

There are more than 7,000,000 savings bank accounts in the country. Whoever can get those depositors to vote for him has a "cinch" on the election. In the elections of 1896 and 1900 Mr. Parker voted to Bryanize the savings of those depositors—that is, to make every dollar on deposit worth a fifty-cent piece. The depositors themselves voted to keep 100 cents of value in every dollar of their savings, and they elected McKinley and established the gold standard so firmly that even Mr. Parker now "regards" it as being an actual fact, though he has not told us what he BELIEVES about it as a PRINCIPLE.

All that Mr. Parker needs to do is to induce those savings bank depositors, whose deposits he voted to cut in half, to give him their unanimous vote and he will be as certain of election as was McKinley.

IF Judge Parker is elected President, he will, of course, retire at the end of one term to make room for Mr. Bryan who is already reorganizing his silver forces for the purpose of taking charge of the organization again in 1908.

WHAT DID HE MEAN?

The Democratic candidate for Vice-President likewise admires the St. Louis platform. This is not surprising for he had a hand in making it, although, we hope, not a decisive part in the formulation of its doctrines.

But what in the world does Mr. Henry Gassaway Davis mean when he says that the St. Louis "declaration of principles" is sane, safe and sound? Here is one of those principles:

"We denounce protection as a robbery of the many to enrich the few."

Does Mr. Davis believe that is a sound, safe and sane principle? If he does, what did he mean when he declared to the contrary in his last important speech as a United States Senator? It will be found on page 1767 of Volume 14 of the Congressional Record:

"I am for a tariff that will yield sufficient revenue for the economical and proper expeditures of the government, *and in that tariff I believe incidental protection to our own industries is right and proper.* It has been so regarded from the foundation of the government; it ought to be so now."

How can it be so regarded now, if protection is the robbery of the many to enrich the few, as is declared in exactly those words by the platform which Mr. Davis admiringly regards sane, safe and sound?

A Fresh One From Brown.

A story is told of a certain local young lady who left town recently and fearing a train robbery put her pocketbook and all her valuables in her stocking when she retired in the sleeping car. The next morning when the train arrived at her station she was in such a hurry that she forgot to produce her pocketbook. When the young lady alighted from the train the Pullman porter asked her for the ticket check he gave her the night before. The check was in her pocketbook and the pocketbook was in her stocking. The train was ready to pull out and the porter had her return ticket and she had the check for it. The girl got the pocketbook and the ticket and this ends the story.—Kingwood Argus.

Hump Back

SCOTT'S EMULSION won't make a hump back straight, neither will it make a short leg long, but it feeds soft bone and heals diseased bone and is among the genuine means of recovery in rickets and bone consumption.

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SANDBAGGED AND ROBBED

Charles Barnard, of Lonaconing, the Victim of Tramps.

A young man claiming Lonaconing as his home and known to be Charles Barnard, a miner by occupation and until recently employed as a machine operator in a mine near Flemington, West Va., was sandbagged and robbed of $43 and a watch at the water station in Oakland last Thursday night. Barnard, in a semi-conscious condition, was discovered about midnight by a peddler who claims that he is a discharged invalid soldier of the Spanish-American war, who notified the officers. An investigation was made and Barnard was found tied hand and foot with a gag in his mouth. After recovering his speech he stated that he had been approached by two negroes and a white man at the water station, one of whom asked him the time and another for some tobacco while the third asked if he had any money. He was then struck on the head and bound. No trace of the robbers has been discovered.

Barnard's injuries were of a slight nature and he went on to his home Friday afternoon.

MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK.

The past week at the Park has witnessed many fine entertainment, lectures delivered by eminent platform talkers and extraordinary musical features.

Last Thursday was Lutheran day and many members of that church as well as other organizations from points east and west came on the special trains operated by the Baltimore and Ohio for their accommodation. The speakers were all present except Hon. George L. Wellington, of Cumberland, whose business engagements at home precluded his attendance. The exercises opened at one o'clock when a large audience almost filling the auditorium was present. The addresse of welcome was made by Dr. Davidson and was responded to by Rev. Dr. Butler, of Washington. Rev. Dr. Young, of Cumberland, delivered an address on "The Lutheran Church and the Bible, and President Heffelbower, of the Gettysburg College spoke of "the Church's Oldest College." The first service closed at 2.30 o'clock.

The second service opened at 4 o'clock, Rev. T. B. Yeakley, of Clarksburg, W. Va.. Missionary Secretary of the Allegany Conference, spoke of the "West Virginia Field." Rev. Dr. Butler, of Washington, followed in an address on "Our Church."

The closing address was made by Rev. F. R. Wagner, of Frostburg, who presented some of the introductions of the church. Rev. Dr. Manns, of Cumberland presided.

All felt that an auspicious beginning had been made and expressed a desire that annual reunions be held. There seemed to be a general sentiment that future reunions should be held at some point accessible by both the West Virginia Central and B. & O. railroads, possible at Piedmont, Keyser or Rawlings.

Monday was "Recognition Day" and was devoted to out door work entirely, no services being held in the auditorium until the afternoon when a lecture on "Why Men Love Women" was delivered by Rev. Shem, of Washington. In the evening Mrs. Geilow, of Georgia, a gifted writer of the South, read from her own writings some of her negro dialect stories. As an artist in her line Mrs. Geilow proved to be entertaining to a high degree.

The lecture on Tuesday evening by Dr. Green, of Chicago, on "Civic Bactereology" was without a doubt the strongest ever delivered from the platform. His audiense was large and entirely appreciative.

Last night Durant, the magician, entertained a large crowd with his feats.

Prof. A. G. Sines, of the Parkersburg Business College, who spent Sunday with his family here, return home Monday morning to resume his duties.

Rev. and Mrs. Howard, of Kingwood, who spent the week with friends, left for their home Monday morning.

The movement in real estate at the Park has not been as heavy in years as it is at this time. A number of lots have been sold which will be improved at an early day. Others have purchased lots with buildings already erected. These will be torn down and modern structures built on the present sites.

Monday night Prof. Richardson's stable was set on fire by his colored man who went to bed smoking. He fell asleep and the coal from his cigarette set fire to his bedding which in turn fired the stable. The man was roused by the smoke and flame in time to get water and extinguish the flames, which did slight damage to the building. The bedding and clothing of the man was almost entirely burned up.

We expect a great outpouring of people here on Monday next, which will be Grand Army Day and the last day for the Chautauqua this year.

A CHANCE FOR YOUNG MEN.

Education Offered to Twelve Young Men Who Will Work.

When the next year of the Maryland Agricultural College begins, September 15, the new dormitory, containing 52 rooms, capable of accommodating 108 students will be finished. These rooms will all be furnished with new furniture. They will be heated by steam heat and lighted by electricity. There will be a lavatory furnished with shower baths, bath rooms and sanitary fittings for the convenience of students. In this same building will be a spacious auditorium for public functions and social gatherings. A large drill hall and gymnasium equipments will be fitted up under the auditorium. The old building will be refurnished and thoroughly repaired. All rooms will be freshly plastered, and supplied with metal ceiling and new floors. In fact our new home will be a revelation to those who have not yet seen it, and the new scholastic year will open with more hopes for the Maryland Agricultural College than it has ever known in its past history.

It has been decided to offer twelve young men who earnestly desire to be educated, an opportunity to avail themselves of this great blessing by paying for the same in the only currency at their command; such power to render service such as they can readily give. Young men are wanted who realize that there is dignity in any honorable labor. These young men will act as waiters in the dining room and janitors in the halls. They will have every facility for instruction and every comfort and accommodation enjoyed by any other student. They will, on entering, sign a regular contract to perform every duty they assume in an orderly manner. Thousands of young men in the north have secured their education by just such means, and are today among the most honored citizens. There are many of just such young men in Maryland. It is only the weakling who shuns opportunities of this character. Every self respecting man must yield the higher admiration for the young man who, not having the means, is willing to pay in the currency of his strength of body and vigor of mind and heart for this preparation for his life work. In these young men we want well settled purpose of life; a strict sense of obligation to every duty assumed; and at least to have completed the eighth grade in some graded public school.

R. W. SILVESTER,
College Park, Md., Aug. 16, 1904.

BLOOMINGTON.

Mr. Augustus Wilson and Miss Guelda Wilt were married at the home of Miss Wilt on last Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. Rev. Howard, of this place, was the officiating minister.

Mr. and Mrs. James Rowe and little son returned on Monday from a pleasant visit to relatives at Hyndman, Pa.

Miss Florence Howard, youngest daughter of Rev. Howard, has secured the free scholarship at St. Mary's Academy.

Mr. James Wilson, Weighboss at the Buxton dump, and his two children are down with typhoid fever.

The remains of the infant child of Mr. and Mrs. Brooks Munsie, of Savage were buried in the Bloomington grave yard on last Thursday.

Although hundreds of gallons of blackberries in this vicinity have been picked, preserved and canned for winter use the crop still remains more than equal to the demand and of the finest quality.

Evidence in a case of Bastardy was taken by 'Squire Fazenbaker on last Saturday.

Mr. Aden Duckworth, one of the most prominent republicans and influential farmers of this district is reported as lying very ill with stomach trouble at his home near town.

Rev. Snedegar of the M. E. church, this charge, is away on a visit to relatives in Virginia.

The proceeds from the festival held by the Ladies' Aid Society in the school house on Tuesday evening was very gratifying and satisfactory to its officers and members. Miss Pearl Wolf carried off first honors in the ring contest, Miss Nero Coffman being a close second.

Mr. Robert Morehead, Jr., is getting material on the ground for the erection of a dwelling house on his father's place near the Pattison mine.

Mr. James Brooks and his son Dr. Harry Brooks, of New York city, summering at Mountain Lake Park, came down on last Monday to view the old landmarks around our town, which was once their home and to renew friendley ties between old time friends and acquaintances.

Mr. Andrew Mullen, now the oldest living resident of our town since the death of Mr. Kemp last week, has been somewhat indisposed for the last two weeks.

Mr. N. U. Bond, of Bond Bros., Bond, Md., the genial and popular lumberman of this district, was entertained by friends last Sunday.

Mr. Russie Miller, the painter, narrowly escaped being seriously injured on last Saturday while painting the roof of Mr. George Warnick's store room. The ladder on which he was standing slipped and gave way precipitating him from the roof to the ground, a distance of about thirty-five feet. A porch roof broke the fall and no doubt prevented very serious consequences to the young man.

Miss Margaret Murphy, a charming young lady of Baltimore, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Mullen.

Mr. E. K. Brydon, of the police force, Baltimore, is spending a few days with his brother, Mr. Wm. A. Brydon.

Messrs. Hugh Tate and Ross Raley, of the Finishers, Cumberland, were in town last Sunday and Monday. On Monday the boys gave a chicken dinner and had as their guests of honor Messrs. Clarence Howard and Edward Devine. Everything on the table had been prepared and cooked by Tate and Raley. Chickens, the main feature of the bill of fare, were of the spring variety and were fried and served to the "queen's taste."

If all the drunken brag, bluster and profanity emanating on Tuesday night from a certain crowd of young men who are fast becoming notorious on account of their conduct had been solar plexus and knock-out blows would have required the services of half a dozen doctors to attend the injured.

BITTINGER.

A number of our resident sugar manufacturers were summonsed last week to appear before Magistrate Boyer of Salisbery, to testify as to the purity of the sugar made in their respective camps, some large dealers having brought a charge that some sugar shipped from this section was adulterated.

Mrs. T. B. Wiley and her daughter-in-law, Mrs. Silas O. Wiley, were on a shopping expedition to Jennings last week.

Mr. Peter Opel, who has suffered a long siege of typhoid fever, is able to be about again. There are two members of his family in the clutches of the same disease.

Mrs. Samuel J. Brennemen is among the ailing at this time.

Mr. F. M. Bittinger has been suffering from an attack of quinsy for a few days. Dr. Boyer, of Accident, lanced the gathering on Monday.

Mr. Albert Brenneman who has leased F. M. Bittinger's coal mine equipments, has begun to get out for the fall trade.

Misses Newcomer and Sower, of Washington county, are spending a few days here the guests of Miss Amanda Ellithorpe.

Messrs. Jno. L. Beachy & Bros. are repairing the premises of the coal mine recently purchased by them on Cherry Creek, and will begin operations early in the fall.

The oats crop is being harvested, but not without much difficulty, much of the grain having fallen, owing to the extra heavy growth of straw.

THIRTY YEARS AGO.

The Frostburg *Journal* of last week in its reminiscenses of thirty years ago said:

A Garrett county farmer told a Frostburger that he "had a hen at home that could crack walnuts." Frostburger was skeptical, and farmer challenged him with a bet of $20. Up went the money. Next day farmer brought in his wife whose name, elaborated, was "Henrietta."

As the *Journal* went to press a telegram from Shade Mills announced that "Long John Chaney would pass that point at 7 o'clock next morning *en route* to Frostburg to welcome the *grand entree* of the Great Southern Combination Show.

Coal Shipped from Oakland.

Last Saturday a car of thirty tons of coal from the mine owned and operated by Mr. E. Z. Tower, was loaded in the B. & O. yards here and on Monday taken east en route to Lickdale, Pa., where Mr. Tower has secured a market for his product. The coal was hauled from the mine in wagons and the job was bossed by Oscar Notes, Mr. Tower's chief of staff.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

For Sale.

A cottage at Mountain Lake Park, Md.; 12 rooms, kitchen and attic; is used as a boarding house, and has good patronage; splendid location, near Auditorium. Also, 10 acres of good land one-half mile south of Mt. Lake Park, all cleared except 1½ acres. For further particulars address or call on F. P. ARNOLD, Mt. Lake Park, Garrett county, Md. 49-26t

Bargains at Cheap John's.

He is selling out his whole stock at cost to take charge of a store east. Croquets sets, base ball goods, toys of all kinds, etc. 1t.

The Garrett National Bank

OAKLAND, MD.

Pays 3 Per Cent. Interest on Time Deposits.

D. E. OFFUTT, President.
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Capital paid in, - $50,000.00
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What are Bucket Bowls?

They are big diameter bowls, filled with complicated parts to help them skim decently. They are dangerous-expensive-hard to wash.

TUBULAR DAIRY SEPARATORS

Have no inside contraptions. Just a simple tubular bowl—with one small piece to take out. It is, by test—the closest skimmer known to science. Can be washed clean in five minutes. Examine the Tubular—look into the bowl—read the catalog I'll give you.

J. E GNAGEY, Accident, Md.

LOCAL AND OTHERWISE

Incidents and Events at Home and Nearby—Personal Mention, Etc.

Miss Norine Robinson, of Washington D. C., is here visiting the Misses Bartlett.

Merchant William Moody, of Bloomington, was a business visitor to Oakland Tuesday morning.

Mrs. W. H. Spedden, of Fairmont, spent yesterday in Oakland visiting relatives and friends.

Mrs. W. R. Mealy, who has been on a visit to her old home at Big Otter, West Va., has returned to Oakland.

Mr. B. Frank Ross, of Riverside, O., visited relatives in Oakland a few days this week, returning home yesterday morning.

County Treasurer E. A. Weimer is moving his household goods into his new home, recently completed, on Oak street to-day.

Misses Evelyn B. Jordan and Louise Gregory, of Brunswick, are here this week as the guests of Mr. and Mrs. V. V. Washburne.

Miss Anna Speir, of Cumberland, who has been spending a few weeks with Miss Mary Humbird, returned home yesterday afternoon.

Messrs. John H. Thomas, Jefferson Frazee, and David Taylor, all of Selbysport District, were business visitors to Oakland Tuesday.

Wesley Durst, Esq., who has been a resident of the county for many years, living near Avilton, has moved with his family to Sutton, West Va.

Mrs. Thomas Coddington, who spent several days at Terra Alta last week visiting her daughter, Mrs. Browning, returned home Sunday evening.

Miss Mayme Gesner, of Annapolis, who visited Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Sincell at their home in Oakland for a few week, returned home Tuesday morning.

Mr. Fred. C. Reis, of the Reis Hotel, Accident, came up to Oakland Monday and remained here transacting business until Tuesday noon when he returned home.

Messrs. John T. and Edwin L. Mitchell went from here to Somerset county, Pa., Tuesday to look after some business interests. They expect to be absent until tomorrow.

Misses Edith and Bessie Curtis, of New York, who have been visiting the Misses Robinson, left Oakland yesterday for Cumberland where they will remain a few days with friends before returning to their home.

Rev. J. H. Lucas, D. D., pastor of the M. P. Temple, Fairmont, West Va. will preach at Wesley Chapel, near Mountain Lake Park, on next Sabbath afternoon at 3. 30 o'clock, to which service all will receive a cordial welcome.

The carnival company which exhibited here all last week, departed Sunday morning for Fairmont, West Va., where a week's engagement will be filled. The carnival people were greatly disappointed by the slim audiences accorded them by our citizens.

Mr. Preston B. Englar, editor of the *Carroll Record*, Taneytown, Md., who is stopping at the Park with his family, was in Oakland Saturday and made this office a fraternal visit, being accompanied by Mr. E. W. Getzendanner, of Cumberland, who is engaged with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad in a position of trust.

Mr. Charles Brown, of Grantsville, Md., was in the office a few moments Friday and said he had been ill at Somerset several months, but that he was on his way home. We are sorry he didn't stay long enough for our usual chat.—Meyersdale Commercial.

Mrs. Ed. M. Spedden and three children of Crellin, Md., are in the city for over night, the guests of the editor and family, on Knotts avenue, stopping off while en route to New Martinsville, W. Va., where they will spend a couple of weeks with relatives.—Grafton Sentinel.

Mrs. J. G. Robinson and her two daughters, Miss Grace Robinson of Baltimore, and Mrs. M. C. Hinebaugh, of Oakland, who were injured by the upsetting of their conveyance at Conneway's Tower last Wednesday afternoon, have almost recovered from their injuries.

Mr. and Mrs. A. I. Kelso, of Kingwood, who spent last week in Oakland and out at Mr. Kelso's old home near the Park, returned to Kingwood on Monday from which point they will depart about September 1st for Oklahoma City, where Mr. Kelso will continue his law practice.

Mr. Charles W. See, of Grafton, well known in Oakland a number of years ago when he was employed as superintendent at the Oakland Hotel, was in Oakland Tuesday for a few hours, having come up here from Deer Park, where he is visiting Mr. and Mrs. P. J. Garrett, to see his many old time friends.

We publish today the second and final instalment of Miss Anderson's writings on her trip to Scotland, and England. The letter today treats of Edinburg, Scotland, and is an interesting paper from start to finish. Miss Anderson is an entertaining writer and many favorable comments have been passed concerning her compositions.

Hon. Wm. M. O. Dawson, Republican candidate for Governor of West Virginia, passed through Oakland Monday morning on train No. 3 en route to Parkersburg. In conversation with Mr. Dawson he stated to the editor that things politically in West Virginia are in good shape and that the State will give a substantial Republican majority for both local and national candidates.

Among the visitors to Oakland Monday were Hon. S. A. Kendall of Kendall, this county, Cashier O. C. Crane, of the Terra Alta Bank, and Frank Watts, cashier of the Citizens' National Bank, Frostburg, Md., who attended meeting of the directors of the Garrett Leather Company, in connection with the local members of the board and Senator Palmer, of Hutton.

M. J. Miller, of near Grantsville, Md., passed through town Tuesday morning, having returned from a fortnight's visit to the big show at St. Louis. The young man is a grandson of Samuel S. Miller, familiarly known as "Posey" Miller, whose estate in the southern end of this county is widely known for the picturesqueness and general beauty of its surroundings during the summer months.—Meyersdale Commercial.

Burglary.

The house of a family named Warner, living near Johnson's, Garrett county, was entered Wednesday night and robbed of small quantities of meat, butter and a pair of pantaloons, a pocket of the latter containing $9. Some shooting of burglars seems to be needful.—Frostburg Journal.

FRUIT FOR ST. LOUIS FAIR.

The Maryland Horticultural Society Asks for Garrett County Varieties.

Maryland Day at the St. Louis Fair will be September 12th, and it is the desire of those having charge of our State's interests to have as fine a show upon that date as possible. In this connection the Maryland Horticultural Society will send a car load of choice fruit, and the wish is that each county shall contribute.

As Vice President for Garrett county, I have been asked to secure an exhibit from our county, and take this means of letting the wish be known generally.

May I not ask that each farmer will examine his orchards, apple, plum, peach, etc., and see whether he has not at least one variety worthy of representation and if so, pick carefully by hand not less than a dozen specimens of each variety, (giving the name), wrap them each separately in soft paper, and send them with my name in care of one of the leading merchants of Oakland, on Tuesday, September 6th.

Each exhibitor will be given credit for his exhibit but I shall reserve the right to reject any not coming up to the required standard of perfect fruit.

I earnestly hope that all will take an interest in this matter, and that we may secure an exhibit worthy of our county.

Yours truly,
W. McCulloh Brown,
Vice Pres. Md. Hort. Society

El Poryenir, The Great West Magazine

The new magazine with the attractive Spanish name, the August number of which has reached us, is both attractive and interesting. Its field, which it is covering in a remarkably able and attractive manner, is a broad one. It may be summed up from the introductory page: "History, from a country abounding in fact, more interesting than the wildest fiction; life on ranch and range, in fastnesses of mountains, and on the limitless plains; Adventures, Failures and Successes in search for the wealth of the Rockies; The Making of Farms, Gardens, Homes. Cities in the midst of arid land—Life in the West in all phrases—find true expression, by word and picture, in its pages. Verse, Stray Thoughts, Topics of the Day; Books and Writers of the West; Wild Animals and Birds of Mountain and Plain; all lend interest and attraction."

Special features of the August number are: "Texas and her Liberator, Sam Houston," by Hon. Alva Adams; "Some Phases of National Irrigation," by Hon. Frank W. Mondell; "George Simpson, Pioneer, Scholar, Poet," by John Dowd King: Illustrated descriptive articles on notable section of Wyoming, Texas and Colorado. The editorial pages are thoughtfully written. The two main topics, "Source of Political Corruption," and "Law and Order in Colorado," are to the point and are well worth reading. The lighter sides, book reviews, stories, poems, are equally good in their way. For the thinker, and the man seeking reliable information about the West, as well as for him who wants some good general reading on topics of Western interests this new magazine has much to commend it.

In order to extend rapidly the circulation list a special offer of a trial subscription for four months for 25 cents, stamps or silver is made, and the magazine may thus be had by sending to El Porvenir, Denver, Colo.

Public Sale of Personal Property.

I will offer at public auction at my barn in the town of Oakland, on Wednesday, Sept. 7th, 1904, at 11 a.m. six horses, six-seated carriage, six-seated canopy-top wagon, 1 Dayton, 1 surrey, 3 top-buggies, 6 run-a-bouts, 2 ladies phaetons, 1 drag, 1 cart, douale sleigh, 2 single sleighs, 4 sets double carriage harness, 5 sets single buggy harness, 2 wagons, 1 dump cart, 1 pair of bobsleds, 1 set double wagon harness, 1 plow, 1 harrow, and other articles usually connected with stables. Terms of Sale—On all sums over $5 a credit of six months will be given with approved security, with interest from day of sale; under $5, cash on day of sale; no property to be removed until terms are complied with.

Ann Sweeney.

Seaboard Service to Southern Cities.

The Seaboard Air Line Ry. has the shortest line and offers the best service via Washington, the most attractive way to all points in the South. For time cards, information as to industrial openings, farms and truck lands, address, Seaboard Air Line Ry., 1411 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Baptist Churdh Services.

Rev. W. H. Faust, of Deer Park, will preach at Elder Hill Sunday morning at 11 o'clock his subject being "Saving Others." In the Thayerville Baptist church the same afternoon at three o'clock he will preach from the text "God Will Wipe Away our Tears."

Mt. Lake Park Circuit Services.

There will be preaching at Wesley Chapel next Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock by Rev. Dr. Lucas, of Pittsburg, and at Deer Park Sunday night at 7.45, by the pastor, Rev. Henry E. Friend.

Lutheran Church Services.

Services at St. Mark's Lutheran ch. as follows: Prayer service every Wednesday at 7:30 p. m.: Sabbath School, 9:30 a. m.; Christian Endeavor, Sunday, 7:00 p. m.; Preaching services next Sabbath at 8 p. m.

Preaching in Deer Park Lutheran church next Sabbath at 11 A. M.

DEER PARK JOTTINGS.

Again, Mr. Editor, we are seated at our desk, scribbling to your newsy paper, and in our own unsophisticated language will give your readers some of the news and happening of Deer Park, after a silence of some weeks, owing to duties pertaining to our present vocation and in our "jottings" shall only give the pleasant happening, and leave the unpleasant to oblivion.

The first that claims our attention is the celebration of the 85th birthday of our aged and esteemed friend, the venerable Rev. Wm. E. George, on Wednesday last. His four children being present, viz: Theophilus, of Barton, Allegany county, Md., Mrs. John L. Fitzwater, of Beckman; A. Frederick, of Swanton, and Alex. Charles, of this place. Mrs. George, mother of above named children was 81 years old the 21st of June last, and on the 5th of June last they celebrated the sixty-first anniversary of their wedding. The combined ages of the parents and children is 370. There are twenty grand and eleven great-grand children living. Some of their children died in England before coming to America and quite a number of their grand children have died in this country. I can't close the synopsis of the family history of this devoted couple without a personal reference to Rev. Mr. George's health. When I last mentioned his condition we had little hopes of his recovery, but we are glad to state to his many friends both in Garrett and Allegany, that at this writing he is out again, but we don't hear him singing with the birds, but as we pass the gate of his quiet and peaceful home, we hear him at his family altar sending up his petition to a Throne of Grace.

Our young friend, Mr. Isaac H. Cormany and sister, Mrs. Welling, of Washington, D. C., accompanied by a young lady friend, Miss Alice M. Yeatman, of same city, are sojourning for a few weeks at the home of their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Walter S. Cormany, of this place. Isaac is one of the trusted employes of the Interior Department, and we find him thin and pale owing to his close attention to the clerical duties of his office, but we hope our mountain ozone may be a means of drawing out the malarial diseases of tide water localities.

Rev Joseph Lee, wife and two daughters, who has spent some weeks at the home of Mrs. Lee's mother and brother, at Englewood, south of Grantsville, called and spent a few days as the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Engle and other relatives of this place, returning to their home at Wheeling Monday.

Mr. J. H. Tarbell, the artistic landscape photographer, is still domiciled at Fairview Cottage and it is our pleasure to state that his work as an artist is far in advance of the ordinary photographers, as is fully attested by some fine views taken for the writer. We certainly congratulate our talented friend from the Empire State of this great American continent, on the magnificent views from all over this land, many of which are noted views of our own Garrett with its lofty mountains and beautiful valleys. Notably the highest point on the great backbone of the Alleganies, his photograph of "Eagle Rock" eclipses all of his wonderful collection of out door scenes.

Our young friend, Rev. W. H. Faust of the Baptist church, preached one of his usual interesting sermons in the Union church at 11 a. m., Sunday last, from the text "It is Finished," the last words of Jesus on the Cross; and again at 8 p. m., in the Memorial church at Oakland from the text "Weighed in the Balances and Found Wanting."

Rev. Dr. Hatcher, of Richmond, Va., was the guest of Rev. Faust for a few days and accompanied him on a drive to Elder Hill, Friendsville, Hoyes and Thayerville, and was delighted with our mountain scenery. Ecomiums were paid by this D. D. to the hospitality of the citizens enroute especially to the matrons and their fair daughters for the rich viands that so delight these gentlemen of the cloth. We hope the Virginia divine will come again to our mountain county from the lowlands of his native heath and we promise him that that the chicken will be just as tender and fat in the future as in the past, so come again. A greeting of all the hospitality of good citizens await you.

Our young ladies and gentlemen have been having delightful outings. Last week they were invited down to Lake Brown and were most hospitably entertained at the home of ex-Senator Browning, Assistant Fish Commissioner for Western Maryland. Many socials were given throughout the week at Friendly Hall. On yesterday they took in the famous lecture at Mt. Lake Park, "Why men love Women."

Ex-'Squire Crane of Loch Lynn, was a pleasant visitor to our sanctum this evening and is looking in the best of health. We are glad our friend is enoying this blessing, after passing through one of the most severe ordeals of his life—the loss of a good wife—man's best friend in this life.

Our two annual visitors from Ohio are with us again, Messrs. Adams and Blackstone. They have been coming to our mountain top for some years past, getting relief from attacks of hay fever and asthma. They are two of the substantial farmers of the Buckeye State and are genial companions.

All our citizens regardless of party are speaking words of praise for our mutual friend of all, the nominee for Vice-President, Hon. H. G. Davis and we don't wonder as we thtnk of the many acts of kindness shown all his trusted employees and as we look out of our office window and behold the broad acres of meadow land and again as we look at his late summer home, where his kind and genial smile and grace of manners bid welcome to all friends of both the great political parties. Here Grant and wife were dined; here Cleveland and bride were sumptuously entertained; here. Harrison was feasted: here Bayard, Blaine, Pendleton and many governors of states in the persons of Jackson, Lloyd, of Maryland, Cambell of Ohio, and other notables not forgetting his cousin, Senator Gorman of Maryland, Camden of West Virginia, were at some time recipients of his generous and unassuming hospitality; and we don't wonder that high and low, rich and poor, laud him as the friend of all alike. We close by saying personally he is one of God's noblemen, and we shall call him the Gladstone of America, "The Grand Old Man."

With best wishes to all your readers, I again sign

More Anon.

Dixon & Kelso

Will Sell Bargains in

FRUIT JARS AND JELLY GLASSES

AS FOLLOWS:

Mason's Pints, per dozen, - - - - 45c.
" Quarts, " - - - - - - 49c.
" Half-Gallons, per dozen, - 59c.
Jelly Glasses, 25 to 30c doz., as to size.

We also have an immense stock of

STONEWARE,

To Sell at 8c per Gallon.

Have contracted with two large peach growers for

Several Thousand Baskets of Peaches,

for this season, and can furnish this delicious fruit for the next two months.

Will exchange any of the above for good produce at market price.

Yours, respectfully,

DIXON & KELSO.

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Gives a training that turns unused talent into a money making power. Does it quickly, thoroughly, cheaply. Full and complete courses in BOOK-KEEPING, PENMANSHIP, TELEGRAPHY, SHORTHAND and TYPE-WRITING. $110 pays tuition, board and room-rent for five months. Skilled teachers. Large attendance. Healthful study halls and recitation rooms. Modern and convenient furniture. The M. S. B. C. has a National reputation and its graduates are sought after by business men everywhere. Now is the best time to begin a course. No vacation. Individual instruction. Our new Art Catalogue will be had for the asking. **Address, A. G. SINE, President, PARKERSBURG, WEST VA.**

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QUEEN CITY BRICK & TILE COMPANY
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CUMBERLAND GRANATE BRICK COMPANY,
Cumberland, Maryland.

Lot $3 and $3.50 pants for $2.25.

Lot Clothing cut to half price.

Lot Straw Hats, your choice for 25 and 40c.

$1.50 Lace Curtains, 90c.

50c Lace Curtains, 35c.

Lot 50c Caps, 25c.

Lot 25c Caps, 15c.

50c Shirt Waists, 40c.

Lot Women's Shoes, 75c.

Lot Oxfords, 50c.

WATCH OUR WINDOWS NEXT WEEK.

AT TOWNSHEND'S.

MARYLAND DAY,

Monday, September 15th,

AND

LOUSIANA PURCHASE DAY,

Wednesday, September 14th,

AT THE

WORLD'S FAIR.

VERY LOW RATE

Excursion tickets on sale

Saturday, September 10th, via

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R.

Tickets good in coaches only, and valid returning ten days.

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POPULAR SEASHORE EXCURSIONS.

Atlantic City,

Cape May, Ocean City, Sea Island City, N. J., Ocean City, Md., and Rehoboth Beach, Del.,

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At following very low rates from OAKLAND:

Only $8.50 Round Trip, tickets good in coaches only.

Only $10.50 Round Trip, tickets good in Pullman cars when accompanied by regular Pullman ticket.

All tickets good returning 16 days, including date of sale.

Stop-overs allowed on return trip at Philadelphia and Washington.

Ask Ticket Agents for pamphlet giving detailed information.

Mr. Miggs' Mitigator

By CAROLYN WELLS

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EZRA MIGGS, as any one might surmise from his name, was an inventor, and if his name is unknown to scientific fame it is only because his inventions were of that indefinite sort which are interesting in the extreme, but which never seem to be of any practical use.

His experiments, which were often conducted before large and intelligent audiences, were always successful and as phenomenal and marvelous as those of liquid air, but absolutely useless.

But at last Ezra Miggs invented something which he felt sure must be a boon to all mankind from Indus to the pole, and in the exuberance of his joy and satisfaction over his new achievement he ran at once to the home of his fiancee, Miss Mabel Hooper, to describe the new invention to her and to enjoy her loving and enthusiastic congratulation, for as Miss Hooper was a sympathetic young woman and had

"I'VE INVENTED A MITIGATOR!"

never been engaged before she took a deep and absorbing, if somewhat ignorant, interest in all Mr. Miggs' inventions and looked upon her betrothed as something better than a Franklin and a little wiser than a Lavoisier.

And so it happened that when Mr. Miggs burst enthusiastically into her presence exclaiming, "My dear Mabel, I've invented a mitigator!" she beamed gladly and responded:

"Oh, Ezra, I so hoped you would!"

"You see, Mabel," he went on, "the usefulness of an invention depends entirely on the number of people it affects. Now, is there any one in the whole world who is not affected by excessive heat or cold?"

"No one," said Miss Mabel in a tone that would have carried conviction to the most bigoted controversialist.

"Then," said Mr. Miggs triumphantly, "if I mitigate the fierceness of winter's cold and of summer heat, which by my new invention I have proved myself capable of doing, am I or am I not benefiting mankind to a vast, an incalculable extent?"

"You are!" said Miss Hooper as fervently as before. And she gazed adoringly at her lover as though she would look through his eyes into the master mind behind them.

"And the machine," went on Mr. Miggs, appreciating her adoration, but unable during the stress of his present intellectual excitement to respond to it, "is so small, so convenient and so accurate in its perfect mechanism that I may already look upon it as a practical and therefore financial success."

"And when may I see it tested?" asked Miss Hooper, who had learned by experience that this question was now due.

"Whenever you like," replied Mr. Miggs radiantly. "Shall we say tomorrow?"

"Tomorrow is just the day! I am giving an afternoon tea, and as the weather is so bitterly cold I feared the attendance would be small. But if you could—well—that is—how does the invention work?"

"Oh, it is applicable to all areas or localities. Suppose I hang it on your front veranda tomorrow afternoon. It will automatically mitigate the cold in the atmosphere and the air will become warmer and the thermometer rise as if a new sun had diffused a gentle radiance all about."

"Oh, that will be fine! And then all my friends will come, especially Miss Boynton, who never ventures out in cold weather, and I want her particularly because she will bring her brother, and men are always scarce at a tea."

About 3 o'clock the next day Mr. Ezra Miggs hung a small box not unlike a pocket camera on the outside wall of Miss Hooper's house.

That young woman watched the performance with interest and gazed in silent awe as Mr. Miggs adjusted dials and set registers among the complicated machinery.

At last the inventor declared the mitigator was in working order, and he and Miss Hooper went back into the house to await results.

It was an unusually cold day, with a fierce northeast wind which blew like liquid ice and left the atmosphere raw and penetrating.

After waiting half an hour Mr. Miggs proudly escorted Miss Hooper out of doors again, fully confident of the success of his invention. Nor was he disappointed. The air, though still cold, was soft and pleasant; the wind had calmed down to a brisk breeze, and it was simply a fresh, bracing winter day.

"Is it warm enough?" asked Mr. Miggs anxiously. "We don't want to overdo it and get July weather, you know."

"It is fine!" cried Miss Hooper, clapping her pretty hands. "And it is just as I like it. But Miss Boynton is so delicate and so afraid of a chill! Suppose we let it get a trifle warmer."

"Very well," assented Mr. Miggs. And they returned to the house, and then the guests began to arrive for the tea.

"How warm it's growing?" and "How the weather has moderated!" exclaimed every one as they entered. And Miss Hooper smiled with inward satisfaction as she greeted Miss Boynton and her handsome brother.

But as the Hooper furnace had been urged to its utmost during the frigid morning hours it had now reached a point where it was impossible to check it. The rooms were growing unbearably warm, and Miss Hooper called Ezra Miggs to her and begged him to stop mitigating the cold weather or they would all be baked alive.

"Why, Mabel, dear," he replied, "my machine mitigates heat as well as cold. I will bring it inside, reverse the indicators, and soon it will mitigate the heat of these rooms to a pleasant temperature. Have no fear. I will watch it carefully and not allow the house to grow too cold."

The mitigator worked like a charm. Hung unnoticeably on the drawing room wall, it soon reduced the temperature of the house to the most desirable degree, and all were comfortable once more—all, that is, save Ezra Miggs.

Although his invention was proving itself a marvel of practical usefulness, he was plunged into depths of deepest woe, and this because Mr. Boynton, whom Miss Hooper had expressed such anxiety to have present, was monopolizing the attention of that charming lady to a marked degree. He hung over her chair and plied her with merry banter, to which she responded with coy and bewitching demeanor.

As Mr. Miggs watched them he felt his angry passions rise, and in defiance of Dr. Watts' dictum his hands felt evilly motioned toward Mr. Boynton's deep and expressive eyes.

But Ezra Miggs was not an inventive genius for nothing. He knew that he must not give way to his temper and make an exhibition of himself in a lady's drawing room, and yet the fires of jealousy and anger surging up in his heart were well nigh uncontrollable. So like a flash he conceived the clever idea of mitigating his own fury with his own mitigator.

The rooms, now at a proper temperature, no longer needed the assistance of the machine, and Ezra, without attracting attention, took it from the

HE PLACED IT IN HIS INSIDE BREAST POCKET.

wall and placed it, with the cooling adjustment still going, in his inside breast pocket.

The effect, though gradual, began at once, and after a few moments Mr. Miggs could look calmly on while his betrothed flirted desperately with another and a handsomer man. This was well, and, able now to rejoice fully in the success of his great invention, Ezra Miggs gave himself up to the gayety of the occasion and chatted entertainingly.

After the tea was over and the last guest had shaken hands and gone out into the pleasant, balmy dusk Mr. Miggs, by virtue of his presumptive connection with the family, stayed behind to dinner.

He was enthusiastic over the virtues of his mitigator, and Miss Mabel was even more flattering than usual, for she knew that she had neglected Ezra during the afternoon and felt a trifle guilty.

But for a wonder Mr. Miggs paid little attention to her kindly speeches and seemed more interested in conversing with her father and mother.

Miss Mabel was a little annoyed at this; but, still remembering Philip Boynton, she redoubled her efforts to be fascinatingly attractive. To no avail, however, for, though Ezra answered her with utmost politeness, he seemed to have no especial regard for her.

Later in the evening the young couple found themselves alone in the dimly lighted music room.

"I can't bear it, Ezra!" said Miss Hooper, almost sobbing, as she flung her fluffy pompadour against his gardenia. "What has changed you so? Don't you love me any more?"

Ezra Miggs started as a man who has suddenly awakened to a fact.

"Why, Mabel," he said, "I don't believe I do. I can't explain it, but somehow I don't feel the slightest affection for you. I admire you, of course; I recognize your beauty and grace, but I must confess I don't love you."

"Oh," wailed Miss Hooper, "it's all because of that horrid Philip Boynton! I wish he hadn't come! I wish—I wish I were dead!"

"No, Mabel, no," said Mr. Miggs, smoothing her hair gently; "no, it isn't because of Mr. Boynton. I know it isn't, and I'll tell you how I know."

Mabel listened to the account of how Mr. Miggs' jealous rage was lessened

SHE THREW THE MACHINE ON THE FLOOR.

and finally extinguished by his wonderful mitigator, and as the narrative neared its end she raised her head with a sudden inspiration.

"Ezra Miggs," she cried, "where is that miserable mitigator?"

"Here," he answered, slapping his breast pocket. And with a mad dive Miss Hooper extricated it and waved it aloft.

"I see it all!" she exclaimed. "The horrid, horrid thing! It is this that, resting against your heart, has mitigated your love for me! But it shall never do so again!" And, throwing the delicately wrought machine on the floor, she brought down her Cuban heel upon it with all the precision and muscular force of an expert in physical culture.

Ezra Miggs looked dazed at first; but, relieved from the influence of the machine, his affection was returning with unmitigated fervor, and he clasped Miss Hooper to his heart with no words but those of forgiveness and love.

Swans' Eggs and Thunder.

A beautiful white swan sat patiently on her nest in a zoo.

"She's a-settin'," her keeper said. "There's seven eggs under her, and they'll all be ready to hatch out by the time the next thunderstorm comes up."

"Thunderstorm?" said the visitor. "What has a thunderstorm got to do with it?"

"It'll hatch out the eggs," the keeper explained. "Swans' eggs are so bloomin' hard that nothin' short of a good clap of thunder will burst 'em. It's a well understood fact among naturalists that young swans are never hatched except during thunderstorms. Did you ever examine a swan's egg? Why, hang it, it's as hard as a rock!"

Considerably impressed, the visitor sought out the superintendent of the zoo.

"Your bird keeper," he said, "tells me that swans' eggs are so hard that it takes a thunderclap to hatch them. Is this true?"

"It is a tradition," the superintendent said gently. "Many persons think it true. You and I, however, would just call it a tradition—an odd, pleasant, interesting tradition."—Washington Post.

Ceremony of Introduction.

There can be no question as to the safeguard thrown around society generally by the ceremony of introduction. The man or woman of the world who has become possessed of the proper savior faire may speak to whom he or she pleases, because it is never his or her pleasure to speak to the wrong person, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

But the introduction is an essential, and the introducer should be held responsible. Nothing so evidences the proper knowledge of the correct as one's way of introducing—the younger to the older, the maid to the matron, the man to the lady. These are correct as well as that the distinguished guest should always have others presented to him or her, not he presented to them.

Names should always be most distinctly pronounced, as much embarrassment results and sometimes great mistakes. It is pleasant to mention a mutual acquaintance also in making introductions.

Arizona Kicklets

What the Active Editor of the Kicker Has to Say These Hot Days.

IT has been ascertained that the cliff dwellers of this territory didn't know what a cocktail was, and the mayor of Lone Jack thinks of calling a public meeting to express sympathy for them.

Captain Calhoun, who hung about this town as long as he could borrow money to live on and then went over to Utah, is no more on earth. They didn't like his looks and they hanged him.

Mayor Jim White caught us on Apache avenue the other day without our guns and started in to make us

OUR COAT TAILS TURNED THE CORNER, AND WE WERE SAFE.

eat dirt, but at his fifth shot our coat tails turned the corner, and we were safe. We seldom stop to argue matters when we haven't backing.

Forty different attempts have been made in the last four years to get us bounced out of the postmastership of Giveadam Gulch, but still we cling. This proves that the postmaster general knows a good thing when he sees it.

A grizzly bear was seen within six miles of the town last Wednesday by Major Roberts. As the major hadn't had but three drinks that afternoon he can't believe that he mistook a street car for a bear.

There is no doubt that 40,000 single women could find husbands in Arizona within a week, but if we were a woman and one of the 40,000 we think we should hang to our job in the east.

People have called us a bad man, and yet in the last seven years we have never even hinted that our esteemed contemporary had a wooden leg and was cross eyed and baldheaded. We think that shows praiseworthy consideration.

The Lone Jack Recorder says that our lecture on the discovery of America is a flat failure. We beg to differ. We have delivered it in fourteen towns and got out of each one alive. That is the true test of a lecture in this country.

Two quack doctors and three shyster lawyers pulled up stakes and left Giveadam Gulch last week in search of pastures new. When the people of a town will neither quarrel nor fall sick somebody has got to go.

The only thing happening last week to shock high society was the elopement of Mrs. Davison with a railroad man from Tucson, and the shock of that didn't last over half an hour. Our people never let anything worry them very long before discovering that it was for the best.

Four members of the vigilance committee went looking for Joe Moss last Friday night, but Joseph borrowed a horse and got out of town in time to spoil a good thing. Mr. Moss has little ways that the town does not appreciate, and he will do well to hunt another residence.

The mayor of Pine Hill was presented with a $25 gold watch the other day as a token of the esteem in which he is held by his fellow citizens. He was forced to turn around the same evening and pay out $40 for drinks to show that he appreciated the sentiment. The boys try to work this little game on us now and then, but it doesn't go.

The number of men who want to wipe us off the face of the earth has increased to sixteen without any particular effort on our part, and from present appearances we judge that we shall have an early spring and lots of it. We are always on duty every hour in the twenty-four. M. QUAD.

No Expert.

"Has Mr. Gassy become sufficiently expert to feel safe in running his automobile?"

"Yes," answered Miss Cayenne. "When he hits anybody he can go so fast that it is impossible to read the number on his machine."—Washington Star.

Improving Her Looks.

Patience—What a fright that Miss Antique is with those automobile goggles on.

Patrice—I know it; but they improve her looks all the same!—Yonkers Statesman.

The Maiden Could Keep No Secrets From Him

THE girl laid her fair head on the man's breast and heaved a terrible sigh of anguish.

"Oh, George," murmured she, "I really have not meant to deceive you!"

"Deceive me?" said he in gentle surprise.

"Yes. I have kept things from you—one in particular that you ought to know. Time and again I intended to make a clean breast of it and tell you everything, but somehow my resolution failed, and"— Here the speaker completely broke down, and the young man did his best to soothe the spontaneous agony of his fair companion.

"There, there," he said reassuringly. "Never mind, I don't want to know. I can trust you."

"Oh, George," she sobbed, "you have been so good to me! You have given me your undivided love, while I all the time have been concealing a most awful secret."

The man laughed slightly. It was intended to encourage the girl.

"Don't tell me you have discovered my secret."

"No, no," he said quickly. "I am totally ignorant."

"Thank heaven!" she exclaimed. "But I will—yes"—a little nervous laugh here—"tell you. We have been engaged for three months."

The man nodded.

"All this time you have kept nothing from me. All your thoughts, projects, hopes, ambitions, you have unburdened to me, while I have been harboring up this awful fact that has been eating into my heart."

The man gives the gentle figure a responsive caress.

"Tell me now, darling, all about it."

"Are you prepared, George?"

"Yes. I can bear anything," he replied resolutely.

"And you promise—you won't hate and despise me?"

"You must trust me," he replied after a pause.

"George?"

"Yes, dear."

"I—I—I can't run an automobile." The speaker burst into a torrent of tears that the young man took pleasure in stemming, and then they were both very happy, for they knew there were no secrets between them.

Pity the Druggist.

The druggist's night bell rang furiously, and, with a much ruffled temper, the worthy dispenser came down in his pajamas and opened the store door.

"I want a bottle of ginger ale, please," requested the complacent individual who stood without.

For a moment the druggist was inclined to be personal, but then he reflected that since he had come down he might as well do business.

"Twenty cents, please," he said. "Five cents will be allowed on the bottle when returned."

Two hours later he was awakened by another ring. Again he descended, to find the same complacent customer at the door.

"Here's your bottle," he remarked. "Gimme my 5 cents."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Deep Reasoning.

"But," said Mr. Meekly, "if you insist upon getting another new gown I'll have to go without a new suit this fall."

"Well, you're such a dear, unselfish thing," began his extravagant wife.

"Yes," he interrupted, "but I should think you'd be unselfish occasionally."

"But I think I am unselfish in that I don't attempt to deprive you of the pleasure of being the unselfish one."—Philadelphia Press.

How to Do It.

Mrs. Noopop—My baby cries all night. I don't know what to do with it.

Mrs. Knowitt—I'll tell you what to do. As soon as our baby commenced to cry I used to turn on all the gas. That fooled him. He thought it was broad daylight and went to sleep.—Trained Motherhood.

Patience and Perseverance.

"I am afraid that your son lacks patience and determination."

"He does, eh?" said Farmer Corntossel. "Well, you jes' ought to see Josh colorin' a meerschaum pipe."—Washington Star.

Worried.

Cholly—Did you feed him?

Stableman—Yes, sir.

Cholly—How awkward. The doctor told me to exercise on an empty stomach!

Tribulation.

On summer evenings on the lawn
It's always lots of fun.
We sit and talk of many things
And watch the setting sun.
But when I want to listen most
To everything that's said
Some one is sure to say to me,
"Come, dear, it's time for bed."
—St. Nicholas.

Announcements of Reduced Fares Authorized via B. & O. R. R., Summer Season—1904.

ATLANTIC CITY AND SEASHORE: Special Low Rate Excursions from all points east of the Ohio River on June 30th, July 14th and 18th, August 11th and 25th, and September 8th.

BOSTON, MASS.: National Encampment, G. A. R., August 15-20. One fare for the round trip. Tickets on sale August 13th to 15th, good returning August 20th, inclusive.

LOUISVILLE, KY.: Knights of Pythias, Biennial Encampment, August 16-19. One fare plus $1.00 for the round trip. Tickets on sale August 12th, 13th, 14th and 15th, good returning until August 31st, inclusive.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.: Triennial Conclave, Knights Templar. September 5-9. One fare for the round trip to Chicago or St. Louis added to fares tendered therefrom (Chicago $50.00; St. Louis $47.50). Dates of sale to be announced later.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.: Sovereign Grand Lodge, I. O. O. F. September 19-25. One fare for the round trip to Chicago or St. Louis added to fares tendered therefrom (Chicago $50.00; St. Louis $47.50). Dates of sale to be announced later.

TORONTO, ONT.: Friends' General Conference, August 10-19. One fare plus $2.00 for the round trip. Tickets on sale August 9th to 11th, good returning until August 31st, inclusive.

For additional information concerning rates, routes, time of trains, etc., call on or address ticket agents Baltimore & Ohio R. R.

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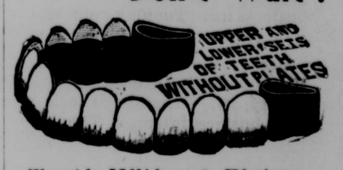

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An Old Hero In a New Role

A FORTIETH ANNIVERSARY WAR STORY

September 28-30, 1864

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THE extensive intrenched lines maintained around Petersburg in the summer of 1864 by the Confederates, being only twenty miles distant from Richmond, promised adequate defense for their threatened capital on the south and west sides of James river. On the east and north, however, the safety of Richmond against Grant's attacks depended upon mud and muscle, on the earthworks extending from Drewry's bluff, seven miles below the city, across to the swamps and the Chickahominy bottom lands, and the men in gray behind them. In the hope that the latter might prove to be few in number at that stage of the game and that the works could be carried by storm and the river crossings seized before help could be rushed to the danger point from Lee's Petersburg defenses, a movement to capture them was begun the night of Sept. 28.

Two large Confederate batteries or forts commanded the James river roads leading from Grant's position down the James to Richmond. The most powerful, Fort Harrison, crowned a hill and mounted sixteen guns. Off to the Federal right of Fort Harrison, as it would be approached by assailing forces, stood Fort Gilmer, connected with the former by infantry parapets and intrenched field artillery, and on the left a similar system of defenses extended from Fort Harrison to the river bank and commanded the bridges.

Fort Harrison formed the key to the Confederate line. For the desperate work of storming it the divisions of General George J. Stannard and Charles A. Heckman of the Eighteenth corps were selected by Grant. Stannard was to lead in person and had been named for the post of honor and danger by the general in chief. With his brigade of Vermont militia he had given the country a new hero by turning the tide at Gettysburg on July 3, 1863.

When Stannard learned that Grant had selected his division to head the storming column he said to the general: "I am told that I must lead this attack and have come to protest in behalf of my poor division, which has led every assault of the Eighteenth corps from Cold Harbor until now and is fought down to the skeleton of a division. I will go freely wherever you send me, but it is inhuman to give my men more than their share of these forlorn hopes." Grant replied firmly, "General Stannard, we must carry Fort Harrison, and I know you will do it." It called for higher courage to voice that protest than to charge the guns. After hearing Grant's reason for the choice the gallant soldier set to work to win success.

The brigade of General Hiram Burnham, the hero of the capture of Marye's heights in 1863, led off in the column, preceded by skirmishers especially armed for the purpose with the new Spencer repeating rifles. When the column dashed from the shelter of a pine woods into the open space in front of the fort the Confederate guns opened at 1,400 yards range. In front of the assailants lay a stretch of low bush land beyond a wide bare slope defended near the crest by abatis and a deep ditch. Crowning all were Fort Harrison's frowning parapets. Adjacent to the fort the Confederates had planted batteries to sweep the approaches, and their gunboats in the James also had range on the ground.

Preceded by the skirmishers, whose Spencers kept up a steady fire, Stannard's line moved slowly forward, exposed to a plunging fire of musketry and shell, until it reached the base of the hill. A brief halt for alignment, and then a dash at double quick up the steep slope where the stars and stripes were planted on one of the traverses of the work. General Burnham leaped the parapet at the head of his men and was killed by a bullet. The commander of the Spencer riflemen, Colonel Donahue, stepped into Burnham's place as leader of the line and was instantly shot down. Stannard rode boldly at the head of a brigade and seemed to bear a charmed life, but three of his aids went down by his side. Another brigade leader, Colonel Stevens, was shot down at the close of the charge. The only officer in the division above the rank of lieutenant colonel was the heroic Stannard. Over 50 commissioned officers and 500 men had gone down.

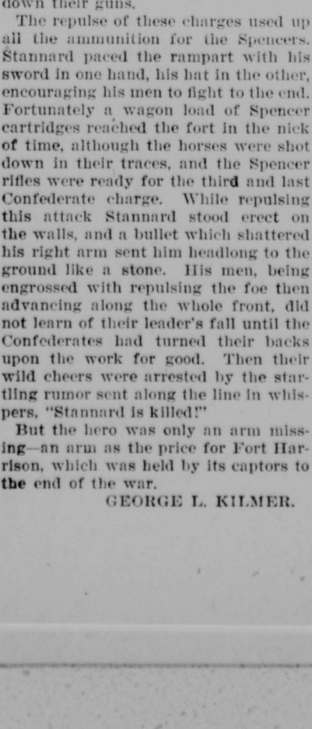
And, after all, the fort was barely tenable for the brave captors, for it was open on the reverse side and exposed to recapture from the enemy's reserve line. To guard against a counter assault the skirmishers formed a cordon around it and stood off the enemy while the elated victors built a new parapet across the open space.

General Heckman's division followed Stannard's a short distance, then turned aside to assault Fort Gilmer. While the storming column was leaping the parapets of Fort Harrison a body of men was seen entering Fort Gilmer from the north, and General Ord, the commander of the expedition, supposed this to be Heckman's men, whereas the newcomers were Confederates rushing to the defense. Ord detached portions of Stannard's troops to attack the bridges on the James and cut off the enemy's retreat. Being speedily wounded, he summoned Heckman to take supreme command, thus delaying the attack on Fort Gilmer and leaving to Stannard the brunt of the work in defending what he had so gallantly won.

Meanwhile Stannard's men gained a respite from attack through the arrival of the Tenth corps to storm Fort Gilmer. While the brigades were forming for the charge the fort kept up a steady fire, and General Birney, who led a brigade of colored troops, ordered the colonel of the Seventh United States to send "four companies deployed as skirmishers and attack the fort that is firing." Captain Julius A. Weiss received the order to lead this unique forlorn hope. "What!" said he. "Take a fort with only a skirmish line! I will try." The four companies deployed mustered on the spot nine officers and 150 men. The space charged over was 500 to 700 yards wide, with no shelter of any kind for the assailants. A Confederate who saw the charge from the fort said: "The enemy came on cautiously at first. Finally they came with a rush. Our guns fired shrapnel at first, but soon began to hurl canister."

Captain Weiss says that forty to fifty men went down in the rush across the plain and the survivors struggled on to the ditch. Many were killed at the edge of the moat, but after a short breathing spell fifty or sixty brave blacks scaled the parapet by making human ladders of their comrades. At a signal this brave handful made a concerted dash, but were met with a galling fire from the muskets which almost touched their breasts. Half of the stormers lay dead or helpless in the ditch. The gallant few on the wall were repulsed. Then the Confederates tossed burning shells over the wall upon the survivors, and Weiss surrendered to save further useless slaughter. Only one of this band escaped. Many of the captured had been wounded, and fifty-five died as prisoners.

Under cover of the diversion made by Weiss a full brigade of colored troops charged and took a line of trenches, with a loss of one-third of its number. But these sacrifices were useless. Nothing remained in the hands of the Federals at the close of the day but the ground where Stannard clung around Fort Harrison. This emboldened the enemy to try to regain what they had lost. During the forenoon of the 30th the Confederate gunboats on the James tossed nine inch shells into Stannard's line, and two field batteries wheeled in front of the newly built parapet and opened fire. At 12:30 a



GENERAL STANNARD IN THE DEFENSE OF FORT HARRISON.

column of Confederates burst from behind a screen of woods 400 yards away and dashed for the right angle of the work. It happened that Stannard had stationed his Spencer riflemen at that critical point. The light batteries in the fort were without ammunition and the heavy guns useless at short range, so salvation depended upon muskets and the men behind them. The Spencer rifles mowed down the front line of Confederates in swaths. The survivors ran back to the sheltering wood, but a second line came on with fiercer yells and in a rush which carried to the edge of the ditch. Again the slaughter was fearful, and the survivors threw down their guns.

The repulse of these charges used up all the ammunition for the Spencers. Stannard paced the rampart with his sword in one hand, his hat in the other, encouraging his men to fight to the end. Fortunately a wagon load of Spencer cartridges reached the fort in the nick of time, although the horses were shot down in their traces, and the Spencer rifles were ready for the third and last Confederate charge. While repulsing this attack Stannard stood erect on the walls, and a bullet which shattered his right arm sent him headlong to the ground like a stone. His men, being engrossed with repulsing the foe then advancing along the whole front, did not learn of their leader's fall until the Confederates had turned their backs upon the work for good. Then their wild cheers were arrested by the startling rumor sent along the line in whispers, "Stannard is killed!"

But the hero was only an arm missing—an arm as the price for Fort Harrison, which was held by its captors to the end of the war.

GEORGE L. KILMER.

When Young Archibald Was Roused

By C. B. LEWIS

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"He is too lazy even to flirt with me!"

It was Miss Hattie Graham, U. S. A., traveling with her father in the east and just at that time at a hotel in Smyrna, who spoke the above words with contempt in every inflection. Six weeks previously they had met young Archibald Weston, son of Sir Wallace Weston, who was also traveling, or, rather, dawdling, over the country. He had been friendly for an Englishman; but, although David Graham was a millionaire and entitled to "Hon." before his name and Miss Hattie was under twenty, handsome, vivacious and an heiress, there hadn't been the slightest attempt even at a flirtation. Young Weston was a good looking fellow of twenty-four and not at all a cad, but it was too much trouble for him to flirt or make love. He was languid, he was lethargic, he was a droner and a dreamer. He would reply, "Aw, yes," and "Aw, no," and now and then "doncher knaw," but he would sooner listen than talk and sooner sit in a deck chair, with a pipe in his mouth, and gaze at the moon or at the clouds than to promenade the deck with one of the best looking girls he had ever seen. He said she was, but he said so to himself and yawned after saying it.

Miss Graham was not flinging herself at any man's head, and she wasn't dying for a flirtation, but it was a new thing in her experience to find a man bored with her presence. She could see many good points in the Englishman, but on the whole she had a feeling of contempt and showed it plainly. He on his part took no pains to conceal the fact that he didn't care much what her opinion was. One night while steaming among the islands she was in the mood to speak her mind.

"Mr. Weston, you are young, rich and in good health, and you ought to be making a mark in the world for yourself. Instead of that you are a drone in the hive. Even to live from day to day seems to bore you. Do you think it possible that even an

HE DELIBERATELY HURLED THE STICK AGAINST AT THE BIG ROCK.

earthquake would arouse you from your morbid indifference for ten minutes?"

"Bah Jove, Miss Graham, but I couldn't really say, doncher knaw," he drawled in reply, thus making the longest speech she had ever heard from his lips.

It happened that young Weston's route was the same as the Grahams', but he did not reach Smyrna with them. He overslept at the hotel at Bondroun and missed the steamer and "happened" to catch one three days later. His arrival at the hotel at last had been carelessly announced to Miss Hattie by her father and had called forth the remark befitting the man and the occasion.

"No, not much hustle to him," replied the father as he looked in a disgusted way at his ill tasting cigar.

"Hustle!" exclaimed the girl. "Why, I'll wager that if he stays in Smyrna for a week he won't move a hundred feet from the hotel. I wish I could bribe a boy to explode a cannon firecracker under his chair."

Had she wagered she would have lost. Three days later, when father and daughter drove out to the foothills of the mountain range to the east to see the tomb of Xerxes or somebody else of equal renown, they were followed in a second carriage by young Weston. True, the scenery had no interest for him, and the flies permitted him to dose most of the way, but he actually got out of the carriage when the tomb was reached and put up his eyeglass to study the epitaph. He did more. He got a lunch basket and a bottle of champagne from his carriage and with a great effort forced himself to say:

"Now then, doncher knaw, luncheon goes with this."

So did something else—something not put up at the hotel and brought along. The three were picking at the luncheon when four Turkish brigands, who had the necessary amount of fleas, dirt and rags to render them romantic, came out of the bushes and made the scoop of the season, two millionaires and a good looking girl and not a shot fired nor a hand raised. The vehicles drove off with a great clatter to give the victims the impression that the drivers feared for their lives or liberty, and the captives were ordered to get up and walk. It was all very sudden, and the outlook was a bad one, but instead of hysterics Miss Hattie gave her attention to young Weston. Here was something that ought to arouse him and make good the record of his race, but he was not aroused—that is, he was only aroused enough to remark:

"They might have waited till we had finished our luncheon, bah Jove, but I suppose we'll have to go along with them."

And go they did. Mr. Graham fretted that he had not been prepared for the fellows, but young Weston was undisturbed. Even the brigands, who had gobbled up all sorts and conditions of men before, winked at each other and wondered what sort of fish they had landed this time. We all know how brigands work their rackets. They are out for the money and do not ill treat their captives. A walk of ten miles brought them to a wretched camp among the rocks and trees, and the captured were made as comfortable as circumstances would permit. The cooking was rude, the fleas plentiful and the demeanor of the brigands anything but high toned, and after a wretched night a palaver was called. The captives couldn't speak the Turkish language, and the brigands couldn't speak the English, but in an hour or two a satisfactory conclusion had been arrived at. It was to be $50,000 for the girl, the same for her father and a like sum for young Weston, all rated A1 and no discount for age, sex or previous condition. Letters were written to the American and English consuls in the city, and as the money could be easily raised it looked as if the captives would be restored after four or five days' detention.

On the second morning of their stay a peasant boy came into camp with a strange burden—strange to him and to the brigands. The contents of the basket were sticks of dynamite, which had in some way been lost on their journey to a marble quarry three or four miles away. The boy had brought his find to be examined and perhaps purchased, but as the brigands knew nothing of the stuff they had no use for it. The four sat around the morning campfire and handled the sticks and wondered over them, and strolling down that way from the huts on higher ground young Weston saw and recognized the dangerous explosive. Not only that, but he took a stick in his hand and sauntered back and said to Mr. Graham:

"Bah Jove, but I've an idea. You and Miss Graham keep within doors for a few minutes."

He turned away before he could be questioned, and walking back to within twenty feet of the fire he deliberately hurled the stick against the big rock at the brigands' backs. There was a flash, a roar, an earthquake, and a quarter of an hour later the dawdling young man opened his eyes to find Graham and his daughter bending over him. He had been hurled a hundred feet, but was only bruised.

"It must have gone off, doncher knaw," he said as he sat up.

"Yes, it did," replied Graham. "If you meant to wipe those brigands off the face of the earth you've done it, and we all came near going to."

"Bah Jove!"

"Well, Mr. Weston, you have experienced an earthquake," said Miss Hattie, "and can you tell me whether it actually roused you out of yourself?"

"It may have, Miss Graham—it may have, but I'll think the thing over after getting back to town and let you knaw, doncher knaw!"

Stage Drivers of Early Days.

Speaking of stage drivers reminds one of the glory of stages, which reached its crowning point when rival lines ran between Sacramento and Virginia City—six magnificent horses to each coach, the coaches the finest possible, the horses caparisoned with every ornament which could be added to enhance their beauty.

The driver, in a bearskin coat and cap, with bearskin gauntlets, was a sovereign in his way. No matter what the grade was, no matter how fierce the blizzard or how deep the snow, he carried things through on schedule time. He cared nothing for snowslides or high water, and his ruling idea was that he must make the station ahead of the opposition line.

In this work there were a dozen men, each with a personality of his own and all with a perfect art in their hands and their brains which made them sovereigns, and the locomotive that succeeded them did not very much increase the time which some of them made. Each had his friends, his champions; each was greatest in his sphere among a certain crowd, but they were altogether great. The like of them was never before and never will be again.—Salt Lake Tribune.

The Kaiser In the German States.

Outside Prussia, his own kingdom, the kaiser is, strictly speaking, a foreigner. Should he visit Hamburg he is a foreign guest of the burgomaster, who rules Hamburg as a monarch and is reckoned with the sovereigns of the German states. Similarly whenever the kaiser visits the courts of his allied sovereigns of Bavaria, Wurttemberg, Saxony and so on he is a guest, not a proprietor. His relations with these kings are only those of a chairman toward his fellow directors.

The kaiser only has free entree to the other states in his capacity of commander of the army, and he is able to travel anywhere as a general, but not in Bavaria, where he holds no such command. Bavaria is therefore to all intents and purposes foreign soil to the emperor, though it is included in the German empire.

The Pharmacist and His Careful Customer

"ARE you a registered pharmacist?" asked the stranger, walking into the drug store.

"Yes, sir," answered the druggist, indicating his certificate, which was neatly framed and hung in plain sight.

"And you are a graduate in pharmacy?" went on the stranger.

"There is my diploma."

The stranger inspected the diploma which hung alongside the certificate.

"You have a soda fountain, I see. Do you use pure fruit sirups and the best form of carbonated waters?"

"We do, sir. Here are the formulas and recipes, also affidavits from the people who compound these goods for me."

"And you handle none but the purest drugs and chemicals?"

"Yes, sir. Was there something you wished to"—

"Just a moment. I want to be sure I will get what I ask for. So often one makes a purchase in what seems to be a reliable place, and finds out later that he has been deceived. All the perfumery over there is absolutely reliable goods, is it?"

"Yes, indeed. Can I fix you up a few ounces, or would"—

"No, thank you. I merely wanted to assure myself that this is a trustworthy place before I make my purchase."

"We guarantee everything, absolutely."

"Well, I want a two cent stamp. I got one yesterday at the druggist's in the next block and it wouldn't stick to the envelope at all. I told my wife it was a shame and a disgrace the way some of our druggists are imposing on their customers, and"—

But the druggist had moistened the stamp, affixed it to the man's letter and was hurrying down the street to mail it for him.—Chicago Tribune.

Stutterers.

According to a current anecdote, the Hon. Joseph H. Choate met in the street not long ago a friend who is a confirmed stutterer. Buttonholing the ambassador to Great Britain as he was turning a corner, the unfortunate gentleman spoke as follows:

"I s-ss-ay, Ch-choate, c-c-can you g-g-g-give m-me, h-h-half an hour for f-f-f-f-five m-m-minutes' c-c-c-c-conversation?"

Another story is told by a well known cabinet officer. He reports the following conversation as taking place during a chance meeting between stutterers:

First Stutterer—Y-you w-w-want to try D-D-Doctor B-B-Brown, old c-c-chap, for that s-s-stuttering of y-y-y-yours.

Second—I-I-Is he a-a-a-ny g-g-g-good?

First—S-S-S-Shure; he's f-f-f-ine—b-b-best in the b-b-business; he-he c-c-c-cured m-m-me.—Harper's Weekly.

Cutting Down the Supply.

"Our boarding house keeper's husband is a carpenter and she finds him very useful just now."

"In what way?"

"Why, he planes off the roast beef and we get the shavings."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Consoling Him.

Patient—Besides, doctor, I suffer a lot with my eyes.

Doctor—Be patient, my dear sir. You'd probably suffer a good deal more without them.

The Divorce Mill.

Mrs. Sheekago—No, you wouldn't know my husband now; he has changed so much.

Friend—Yes, I understand he has changed six times since I saw you last.—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Not Immune.

Jones—I see that Gaggsby was overcome by the heat yesterday.

Brown—That's strange. I supposed that his intimacy with hot air had rendered him immune.—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

Hard Luck.

"My gracious!" exclaimed the first flea. "What makes you so red?"

"Sunburned," replied the second flea disgustedly. "Some idiot clipped the dog I was summering on."—Philadelphia Press.

Fair Play.

The trap was sprung. Said little Tom: "Take that cat away, Effie, 'cos I don't want the mousie to get hurt. I'm going to keep it until it grows into a rat."—Brooklyn Life.

At the Asylum.

"There seems to be method in that man's madness."

"Yes. He's letting somebody else pay for the meat he eats."—Chicago Record-Herald.

H. W. McCOMAS, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
OAKLAND, MD.
Office at SANITARIUM.
Residence on North Second street.
Office hours, 8 to 10 a. m., 2 to 3 p. m., 8 to 10 p. m.; from June to October and from October to June, 7 to 8.30 p. m.

DR. J. E. LEGGE,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Offers his Services to the citizens of Oakland and vicinity.
Office in McComas Building, Second street.

DR. R. F. BARTLETT,
DENTIST.
Office in McComas Building, Second street, Oakland, Md.
Special attention given to bridge and crown work.

DR. J. G. ROBINSON, DENTIST,
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DR D. O. McKINLEY,
RESIDENT DENTIST,
SALISBURY, PENN'A.
Will visit regularly through Garrett county Md., and offers his services to those wishing Dental Treatment. Charges moderate.
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NORMAN S. HEINDELL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
All business given prompt attention.
Office—First National Bank Building.
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AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.
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Particular attention given to Conveyancing, Investigation of land titles and collection of claims. Loans negotiated.

EDWARD H. SINCELL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
OAKLAND, MARYLAND.
Will practice in the Courts of Garrett and Allegany counties, the Court of Appeals of Maryland, and the adjoining counties of West Virginia.

FRED A. THAYER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
OAKLAND, MD.
STATE'S ATTORNEY FOR GARRETT COUNTY.
Office in First National Bank Building.
Will be assisted in all important cases by Benj. A. Richmond of the Cumberland bar.

WEST VIRGINIA CENTRAL AND PITTSBURG RAILWAY CO.
IN EFFECT NOV. 29, 1903.

SOUTHWARD No. 3 P. M.	No. 1 A. M.	STATIONS	NORTHWARD No. 2 NOON	No. 4 P. M.
3 15	7 00 lv	Cumberland ar	12 00	4 15
3 44	7 29	Rawlings	11 31	6 43
4 07	7 52	Keyser	11 08	6 20
4 22	8 05	Westernport	10 58	6 08
4 29	8 09	W. Va. C. June	10 51	6 01
4 47	8 27	Barnum	10 36	5 45
4 54	8 35	Shaw	10 28	5 37
5 10	8 55	Blaine	10 11	5 19
5 15	9 00	Harrison	10 06	5 15
6 00	9 50 lv	Elk Garden	8 10	4 25
5 49	9 35 lv	Gorman	9 35	4 43
5 55	9 42	Bayard	9 28	4 37
6 06	9 54	Dobbin	9 17	4 27
6 10	9 58	Henry	9 13	4 23
6 38	10 27	Thomas	8 38	3 53
7 10	10 55 ar	Davis	8 05	3 15
6 50	10 37 lv	Douglas	8 33	3 48
7 16	11 01	Hendricks	8 00	3 15
7 19	11 04	Hambleton	7 57	3 12
7 22	11 07	Bretz	7 53	3 07
7 25	11 10	Parsons	7 50	3 05
7 59	11 44	Kerens	7 16	2 31
8 15	12 00 ar	Elkins	7 00 lv	2 15

No. 25 P. M.	No. 3 A. M.	No. 1 P. M.		No. 2 P. M.	No. 4 P. M.	No. 26 P. M.
3 50	6 30	2 30	lv Elkins ar	8 20	12 30	9 15
3 45	6 47	3 47	R.C. Jct	8 03	12 13	9 00
3 48	6 51	2 51	Harding	7 59	12 09	8 57
4 01	7 04	3 04	Junior	7 45	11 55	8 44
4 10	7 15	3 15	ar Bel'g'n lv	7 35	11 45	8 35
					A. M.	
	P. M.	P. M.		P. M.	P. M.	
	8 30	12 35	lv Elkins ar	9 55	2 00	
	8 46	12 52	Beverly	9 39	1 44	
	9 10	1 15	ar Hutt'e ar	9 15	1 20	

No. 27. A. M.		No. 28. P. M.
8 00	lv Elkins	ar 4 45
8 58	Fishing Hawk	3 46
9 22	Glady	3 22
10 08	Burner	2 36
10 30	ar Durbin	lv 2 15
A. M.		P. M.

† Daily * Daily except Sunday. s Sundays only.

H. G. CLARK, Manager. F. M. HOWELL, Gen. Pas. Agent.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R. TIME TABLE IN EFFECT Nov. 19, 1903.

The following time table on the B. & O. went into effect on Sunday, May 15, 1904. Trains now leave Oakland as follows:

GOING WEST.

No. 7.—Daily ..... 1.54 A. M
No. 3—Daily ..... 7.17 A. M
No. 71—Daily except Sunday ..... 9.26 A. M
No. 55—Daily ..... 4.55 P. M
No. 1—Daily ..... 10.26 P. M

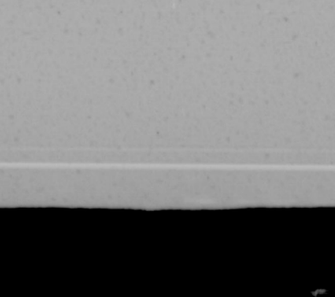
GOING EAST.

No. 4—Daily ..... 12.27 A. M
No. *8—Daily ..... 6.04 A. M
No. 2—Daily ..... 6.31 A. M
No. 72—Accom daily except Sun ..... 5.12 P. M
No. 46—Express, daily ..... 4.34 P. M
No. 12—Daily ..... 8.32 P. M

*No. 8 stops at Oakland only to let off passengers from points west of Grafton.

GEO. L. POTTER, General Manager
D. B. MARTIN, Manager Passenger Traffic.
V. V. WASHBURNE, Agent.

THE
Percheron Stallion



BLACK BRILLIANT

Will stand for the season of 1904 as follows:

Monday and Tuesday of each week at the Stable of P. F. Mellinger, Beckman.

Balance of week at the Stable of Amos H. Reckner, near Bittinger.

BLACK BRILLIANT is registered in the Percheron Stud-book of America, his number being 19258.

He is black with a few white hairs on forehead.

PEDIGREE:—Foaled May 22, 1895; bred and owned by Bond Bros. of Sugar Hill, Pa.; got by Fra Diavolo 16082, he by Fra Diavolo 5515 (2880), he by Brilliant 795, he by Brilliant 1899 (756), he by Coco II. (714), he by Vieux-Chaslin (513), he by Coco (712) he by Mignon (715), he by Jean-le-Blanc 739. Dam, Flora 18610 by Black Prince 1609.

Terms:—For Insurance, $10; $15 ten days on foot.

-2m AMOS H. RECKNER & CO

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD

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TO THE

St. Louis World's Fair

EVERY WEDNESDAY IN

AUGUST, SEPTEMBER and OCTOBER.

Only $14.50 Round Trip from OAKLAND.

Tickets will be good going in coaches only on Specified Trains.

Returning, tickets will be good in coaches only on all regular trains leaving St. Louis not later than ten days, including date of sale.

Call on Ticket Agent for time of train and full information.

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH PENNYROYAL PILLS

Safe. Always reliable. **Ladies,** ask Druggist for **CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH** in **Red** and **Gold** metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. **Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations.** Buy of your Druggist, or send **4c.** in stamps for **Particulars, Testimonials** and **"Relief for Ladies,"** *in letter,* by **return Mail. 10,000** Testimonials. Sold by all Druggists.

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2100 Madison Square, PHILA., PA.

Mention this paper.

COAL.

I am prepared to furnish and deliver to the citizens of Oakland, an excellent quality of

Bituminous Coal,

mined from my mine west of town.

Consumers are well pleased with the Heating Qualities of the product.

Orders left at the store of Thomas Little will be promptly filled.

E. Z. TOWER.

The Man Who Makes A STUDY OF HIS APPEARANCE

Is the man who best appreciates the detail of the tailoring we turn out. The workmanship passes without a question, the fit is naturally a matter of course, but the shape we mould into the garments give them a character that finishes them off and makes the satisfaction of the owner complete.

All this is a bid for your next tailoring order. We know we can make you the best clothes you ever wore. We want you to know it. That order is the best and only sure way to settle the question.

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Dixon Building,

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Designated United States Depository

SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS.
BOXES FREE TO CUSTOMERS.

This Bank Pays Three Per Cent. Interest on Time Deposits.

Capital	$100,000
Surplus and Other Undivided Profits	250,000
Liability of Shareholders	100,000
Additional Security to Depositors	$450,000

LLOYD LOWNDES, President.

D. ANNAN, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

Lloyd Lowndes, O. C. Gephart,
James Clark, L. M. Shepherd,
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Baltimore & Ohio R. R.

The "Nation's Highway" and "SHORTEST ROUTE"

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Three Through Trains Daily,

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Excursion Tickets ON SALE.

Cheap Coach Excursions

Every Tuesday in June AT

Very Low Rates.

Ask ticket agents for Descriptive World's Fair folder, boarding house and hotel booklet, guide maps and full information.

HOME OF THE SCOTTS.

Miss Anderson's Description of Edinburgh, Scotland.

Edinburgh, the capital of Scotland, is a beautiful city. The visitors find many points of historical interest to entrance them.

A friend and myself upon arriving was simply lost in admiration as we gazed with delight upon the magnificent buildings and fine picturesque scenery.

Leaving Waverly station, which is said to be the largest in the empire, we wended our way toward Princess street, the pride of bonnie Scotland. On one side are the gardens and the Scott monument. The latter is truly a work of art and a fitting tribute to the great poet. The air was fragrant with the perfume of the flowers blooming in the gardens, the sun was shedding his genial rays, casting a brightness and warmth o'er all and as such is unusual at that season we indeed felt fortunate.

Our next step was to do the stores, which is ever dear and a great joy to the ladies, although my friend laughingly states, she might as well have had a stupid man with her, for all the interest I took in the magnificent blouses (shirt waists) displayed. Her one hobby was blouses and it was with great difficulty I pulled her away from such attractions. Our time was limited and I preferred exploring old castles, cathedrals, etc. I sympathize deeply with man, when he summons the courage to be dogged into shops (stores) with a woman. The shops are really very handsome, velvet carpets cover the floors and the great stairways. Mirrors everywhere and during the openings an orchestra, partly hidden behind potted palms and ferns pours forth sweet melodious strains, the sales ladies all robed in soft trailing gowns of black, as they glide back and forth exhibiting their goods, presents a fine scene.

I am told American ladies are a great annoyance to Scottish and English merchants; as they very often only go in to look around. A Regent street shop in London displays this sign—"Americans please note, this is not a museum." However, I notice in many of the Glasgow store windows, a notice cordially inviting visitors to enter and inspect goods, no pressing to buy. This is quite American and made me feel very comfortable.

Feeling the pangs of hunger we entered Jenner's Cafe on Princess street, and refreshed ourselves with a delightful lunch. Prices are very high; the butter was in little pats the size and thickness of our silver quarter dollars, and each one was a penny (2 cents).

From there we mounted the hill to Edinburg castle and obtained a full view of the city, which is indeed impressive, rising upward and crowned in the back ground by the picturesque columns on Calton Hill, Arthurs Seat and Salisbury Crags. These columns are termed Poverty and Pride, or The National Disgrace, owing to the fact they were never completed, for lack of money. Each column cost 1000 pounds ($5000). A wealthy American offered a fabulous price for them but it was not accepted. Besides these magnificent columns, stand the Nelson monument, upon which a large ball at one o'clock every day, automatically rises and instantaneously a great cannon at the castle, a mile away goes off, the ball then falls and magically disappears. We were standing on an elevated portion of the castle wall, right in front of a cannon (unloaded) watching the ball as it gradually appeared, when suddenly this awful report rang out quite near and frightened us to such an extent we never saw the ball go down.

After drinking in the beauties of nature, we entered the castle and are conducted through various portions—the prison, jewel rooms, ect., and then into a tiny little room, (hardly big enough to stir around with comfort) which the guide said was used as a bed room by Scotland's unfortunate queen, the "beautiful Queen Mary."

In this room her son, (afterwards James 1st of England, and 7th of Scotland) was born. From the window in this room, Queen Mary lowered her son in a basket, in order to escape from her husband, Lord Darnley. He was a wicked cruel man and met an untimely end, by the hands of Bothwell, a suitor for the hand of the queen, whom she married three months after the death of Darnley.

I saw the costly jeweled crown worn by the kings, when Scotland had their own ruler. The castle is now occupied by soldiers and hearing the bugle, which meant to arms, we perambulated into the esplanade and there we saw the drilling. It was a lovely and interesting sight.

From there we went to St. Giles Cathedral, it being of special interest during the covenanters time, it was in this church Jean Geddes threw her stool (in those days people carried their own seats to divine worship) at the Dean, saying, "Will ye dane to say mass at my lug?" that is Will ye dare to say mass at my ear?

This was followed by great rioting on the part of the people. The struggle against episcopacy in Scotland was alarming, and in 1637 a prayer book, prepared by Archbishop Laud, was ordered to be used.

One Sunday the Dean of Edinburg began to read prayers from it in St. Giles, when this old woman at once threw her stool at him. This stool and the old pulpit from which John Knox preached are to be seen at the Antiquarian museum. I saw many antiques in this building, among them a harp, used during Queen Mary's reign, for which the museum paid the fabulous sum of 900 pounds ($4500). They only bought it this year.

The art galleries, museums, gallery of statuary, botanic gardens, parks, libraries, ect., are beautiful beyond description. These buildings are well worth a visit, especially the Edinburgh museum. It contains many models of European building. St. Peters Cathedral of Rome, was particularly interesting.

My next and great desire was to visit Hollyrood Palace, but as was closed to visitors for three weeks during my sojourn there, owing to a great assembly which was on, I did not see how I was to accomplish or attain that pleasure.

As we entered the grounds of Hollyrood, a sentinel on duty turned many away and gruffly said to us, "no admittance." Paying no attention to him, I stepped inside the door and asked the guard, if is was possible for us to gain an entrance, stating I was an American. That country is very very nice to Americans and all visitors are treated with much attention and politeness. He then advised me to go to Parliament Square, see the head official and ask for a pass. Turning to my Glasgow friend, he said, "you hand your tongue lassie, or they will ken you are home bred and won't give it, let this young lady do the talking and I think she will get it."

We thanked him and proceeded to Parliament Square. Upon arriving there, a handsome, gallant polite Scotchman, listened with great attention to my request, and without the least hesitation, after ascertaining my name and address, he handed me a pass admitting 3. He having asked how many were in my party, and the hour we wished to go.

At 3 that afternoon we again heard the gruff, "no admittance," from a sentinel, but a different one. I held up my pass and we were allowed to go in.

We saw the palace at its best. It was magnificently decorated with flowers, palms, etc., in honor of the king's representative being a guest there. I then felt glad the Lord was in the city.

A guide took us through, explained everything and made it very interesting. We beheld with awe the remnants of the grand old tapestries, by which the walls were hung; the bed of King Charles 1st (grandson of Queen Mary); Queen Mary's bed room, all in the last stage of dilapidation. The massive walnut chairs, dressing table, her work box, etc., were in a good state of preservation, but the dainty velvet ones were completely worn away. The once elegant velvet bed spread, contained only a little patch here and there of its original material, the color gone though. These beds all have an elegant canopy, hung with at one time rich velvet draperies, but now anything but pretty to look at.

The guide showed us the secret stairway leading from the Abbey into Queen Mary's room and the small apartment in which she tried to save her secretary from death, but finding him he was dragged forth and killed by Lord Darnley, Douglas and others.

Our attention was called to a brass plate on the floor covering the blood stains which flowed from the unfortunate Rizzio, as he was brutally dragged out.

The Abbey with its tablets in memory of kings, queens, etc., is very interesting. In this old abbey Queen Mary was twice married. It is now unroofed, the walls being too old to sustain the weight, thus this portion of the palace is almost a ruin.

The banquet hall is immense; other apartments now used when the king or any royal visitor is in Edinburgh, are furnished nicely and kept in excellent order. It is one of the most interesting places in the city, and few go to Edinburgh without a visit to Hollyrood.

The next day we boarded a cable car and went to Porto Bello and Joppa, two noted coast towns. It was a pretty sight to watch the tide as it gently came in, covering the sand and shells. I gathered some pretty ones and treasure them highly.

It was with regret our visit ended. We entered a first-class carriage and after one hour's ride steamed into Glasgow.

The railway trains are made in small compartments. Each carriage, first-class, having six comfortable arm seats and carpet on the floor. I thought them very funny and many experience are chronicled of an amusing and sometime serious character.

On the London or long distance trains they have corridors which are really very nice.

Baggage was another source of worry to me. They do not adopt the checking system, such as we have, but with simply your name and address on it, it is hustled into the van (baggage car). Upon arriving at your destination, the first thing the passengers do is to make a scramble for the van and claim their baggage. Whatever you point out to the cabman you hire as yours, without any preliminaries whatever, he takes it and no one at the station questions his right. Yet strange to say few things are reported missing.

The station platforms are safer than ours. All are elevated, making impossible for persons to walk cross the track, thus accidents are avoided.

The river steamers are lovely and a sail to the numerous points of interest is indeed grand.

Taking a first-class passage on the Adder to Ireland, I stepped upon the steamer anticipating the pleasure and delight an Irish jaunting car would give me upon landing, and the natural beauties only Ireland can show. No grass so green, no tints so varied and lovely.

On the voyage we passed quite close to the Ailsa Craigs, with its myriads of sea gulls, and had a good view of the Arrow Peaks.

The channal was very rough. A storm arose, the boat pitched and tossed, the waves dashed madly and wildly, it rained very hard, making it impossible to go out on deck and I had to content myself with gazing upon the tempest tossed waves from the drawing room window, when ever I felt able to hold my head up. Nearly everybody on board was sea sick, myself among the number.

A storm at sea is a grand and glorious sight. I was not afraid but just the least bit startled when the ship gave a great lurch and I heard a great crash of falling dishes from the dining room below.

They tied the potted palms, etc., which adorn and added much beauty to the saloon. A fine orchestra was on board and listening to the sweet strains of music it partly drowned the noise of the tempest without, and made me forget thas I was sick.

The channel was rougher at that time than during my voyage across the Atlantic, but the ocean was unusually fine and calm, hardly an extra ripple upon the waves. The Columbia upon which I sailed to Glasgow is a magnificent steamer, and passengers have every comfort. I made the return voyage on the Numidian. It is also a very fine, comfortable steamer, and so steady, the motion is hardly perceptable, thus passengers escape sea sickness.

A dense fog settled over the ocean, which delayed us. At such times they travel dead slow in order to avoid accidents. An iceberg also floated down in close proximity to our steamer. We felt its chilly air two days before it was sighted.

I thoroughly enjoyed the trip and hope some day to again cross the ocean.

ANNA ANDERSON.

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad

TO THE

WORLD'S FAIR.

VERY LOW RATES.

Various forms of excursion tickets to St. Louis via Baltimore & Ohio Railroal now on sale from Oakland as follows:

SEASON TICKETS, good to return until December 15, 1904, to be sold daily at rate of $28.80 round trip.

SIXTY DAY Excursion Tickets, final limit not later thsn December 15, 1904, to be sold daily at rate of $23.95 round trip.

FIFTEEN DAY Excursion Tickets, to be sold daily at rate of $19.95 round trip.

VARIABLE ROUTE EXCURSION TICKETS, either season or sixty day, will be sold going via one direct route and returning via another direct route, full information concerning which can be obtained from Ticket Agent.

STOP-OVERS not exceeding ten days at each point will be allowed at Washington, Deer Park, Mountain Lake Park, Oakland, Mitchell, Ind. (for French Lick and West Baden Springs), Cincinnati and Chicago within return limit, upon notice to conductor and deposit of ticket with Depot Ticket Agent immediately upon arrival.

STOP-OVERS not exceeding ten days will be allowed at St. Louis on all one-way (except Colonists' Tickets to the Pacific Coast) and round-trip tickets reading to points beyond St. Louis, upon deposit of ticket with Validating Agent and payment of fee of $1.00.

Three Solid Vestibuled trains are run daily from New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington via Parkersburg and Cincinnati to St. Louis.

Three Solid Vestibuled trains are run daily from Pittsburg, Wheeling and Columbus via Cincinnati to St. Louis.

Magnigcent coaches, sleeping cars, observation cars and unexcelled dining car service.

For illustrated folder, time table and full information, call at Ticket Office Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. tf.

Mortgagees' Sale

—OF—

Personal Property!

Under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in a mortgage from Joseph E. Lint, William A. Lint and Joseph V. Lint to the undersigned mortgagees, dated the 11th day of February, 1901, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 37, folio 355, etc., one of the Mortgage Records of Garrett county, Maryland, default having occurred under said mortgage we hereby give notice that on

Saturday, the 17th Day of September, 1904,

at the hour of two o'clock P. M., at the farm of Andrew J. Frazee, on Frazee's Ridge, in Selbysport District, Garrett county, Maryland, we will offer at public auction to the highest bidder the following personal property, to-wit:

One Aultman & Taylor Steam Engine and Dixon Separator Threshing Machine and Two Bay Horses,

being a portion of the property conveyed by said mortgage.

TERMS OF SALE—Cash on day of sale.

JEFFERSON FRAZEE,
DAVID TAYLOR,
Mortgagees.

ORDER NISI.

In the matter of the Real Estate of Christian Orendorf, deceased.

No. 515 Administration. In the Orphans' Court for Garrett county, Maryland.

Ordered, this 23d day of August, in the year nineteen hundred and four, by the Orphans' Court of Garrett county, that the sales made and reported in the above cause by Jacob S. Miller, Executor, to Christian C. Orendorf and Noah Orendorf, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 23rd day of September, 1904, provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper published in Garrett county, once a week for three successive weeks before the 23rd day of September, 1904.

The report states the amount of sales to be $810.

DANIEL WILSON, C. J. O. C.,
GEO. B. McMILLAN, J. O. C.,
JACOB FEIK, J. O. C.

True copy—Test:

E. E. FRIEND, Register.

ORDER NISI.

In the matter of the sale of the Real Estate of Daniel Smouse, deceased.

No. 482 Administration. In the Orphans' Court for Garrett county, Maryland.

Ordered, this 23rd day of August, in the year nineteen hundred and four by the Orphans' Court for Garrett county, that the sales made and reported in the above cause to Jane Smouse by Jacob S. Miller and Mortimer Smouse, Executors, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 23rd day of September, 1904, provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper published in Garrett county once a week for three successive weeks before the 23d day of September, 1904.

The report states the amount of sales to be $3,000.

DANIEL WILSON, C. J. O. C.,
GEO. B. McMILLAN, J. O. C.,
JACOB FEIK, J. O. C.

True copy—Test:

E. E. FRIEND, Register.

EXAMINERS' NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned, appointed by the County Commissioners of Garrett County, to view the lands through whice the proposed new road is to be located, said road to be located in election district No. 4, beginning at or near the old mill race bridge on the Bloomington and Westernport road and running thence northwest through the lands of the Davis Coal & Coke Co., and to intersect the Michaels and Westernport road at a point known as Kight's water trough, and to discontinue the old road, the distance of the proposed relocation being about one mile, and examine whether the said proposed road should be relocated, will meet on the 10th day of September, 1904, for the purpose, and to determine whether the public convenience requires the said proposed location of said public road, and if so, to locate the same, and perform their duty in the premises.

MARCUS M. FAZENBAKER,
GEORGE T. MILLER,
THOMAS BURKE,
Examiners.

ROAD PETITION.

Notice is hereby given that thirty days after the first insertion of this notice in one of the county papers of Garrett county, application will be made by the undersigned to the County Commissioners of said Garrett county for the appointment of viewers to view and lay out a public county road beginning at or near Forty Water Station on the B. & O. R. R., in District No. 1, and running thence through the lands of Thomas Nines, C. H. Sweitzer, Levi Sweitzer, Frank Sweitzer, Jerry Sweitzer, Simon Sweitzer and others, and to intersect the County road leading from Swanton to Beckman at or near the top of the hill near the place of J. D. Ashenfelter, a distance of about one mile.

CHAS. H. SWEITZER,
A. E. SWEITHER, SR.,
C. E. SWEITZER,
BENJAMIN SWEITZER, JR.

Proposals for Building Wrought Iron Bridge.

Notice is hereby given, that the County Commissioners of Garrett county, Maryland, will receive sealed proposals until

Tuesday, the 13th Day of September, 1904,

at 1.30 o'clock p. m. at their office in the town of Oakland, Md., for the building of a low truss wrought iron bridge; the superstructure to consist of one span 74 feet long and 12 feet wide; said bridge to have a capacity of 100 pounds live load.

The bids submitted shall only be for the superstructure. Said bridge is to be erected over the Youghiogheny River near Swallow Falls, in Election District No. 14, according to plans and specifications to be seen in the County Commissioners' office. The County Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

By order of the Board.

A. G. ROSS, Clerk.

COMMISSIONERS' MEETING.

OFFICE OF THE
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS FOR GARRETT CO.,
OAKLAND, MD., Aug. 24, 1904.

The County Commissioners for Garrett county will meet at their office in Oakland on

Tuesday, Sept. 13, 1904,

to transact business that may come before the Board.

By order of the Board.

A. G. ROSS, Clerk.

JOHN W. ASH,

Plumbing, Gas Fitting, Steam and Hot Water Heating.

Center Street, Keyser, W. Va.

PHONE 62.

TRUSTEE'S SALE

OF VALUABLE

REAL ESTATE

In Garrett County, Md.

Under and by virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court for Garrett county, sitting in Equity, and paseed in a cause in said Court standing as No. 1233 Equity wherein David Sloan is plaintiff and Jefferson S. Green is defendant, the undersigned Trustee was duly authorized to make sale of the real estate mentioned, and I hereby give notice that on

MONDAY,

The 5th Day of September 1904

at the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., in front of the court house door in the town of Oakland, Garrett county, Maryland, I will offer at public auction to the highest bidder all the following described real estate situate, lying and being in Election District No. 11 of Garrett county, State of Maryland, aforesaid:

All that lot, piece or parcel of ground known as

Lot No. 11

in the sub-division of a tract of land called "Lochiel," and described as follows:

Beginning for the same at a stone pile standing at the end of 83 perches on the sixty seventh line of "Lochiel," said line being also the given line of a tract of land called "Savage Ridge," and running thence North 56½ degrees West, 76 perches to a bounded white oak tree standing on the west side of the Frostburg road, North 65¾ degrees West, 114 8-10 perches to the middle of the Savage River, then down and with the meanders of said river South 36½ degrees West, 9 perches, South 2½ degrees West, 6½ perches, South 30¾ degrees West, 26 perches, South 50½ degrees West, 19 perches, South 26½ degrees West, 21 perches, South 67½ degrees West, 30 perches, North 67 degrees West, 28 perches, South 32½ degrees West, 27 perches, South 14½ degrees East, 39 perches, South 34 degrees East, 30 perches, then leaving the river and running thence South 80 degrees East, 107 perches to a stake and stone pile on the North side of the Lonaconing road, then South 85 degrees East, 10 perches to the middle of the forks of the Lonaconing and Frostburg roads, then with said Lonaconing road South 6½ degrees East 19 perches, South 17 degrees East, 12 perches, South 4 degrees West, 10 perches, South 12 degrees West, 20 perches, then South 56½ degrees East, 41½ perches so a stone pile in the sixty-seventh line of "Lochiel," and with part of said line reversed North 33½ degrees East, 177 perches to the beginning, containing

Two Hundred and One-Fourth Acres,

more or less, it being the same property which was conveyed by Thomas E. Green and wife to Jefferson S. Green by deed dated the 17th day of August, 1896, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T. No. 22, folios 246, etc., one of the Land Records of said Garrett county, Maryland.

Terms of Sale, as prescribed by the decree—Cash on day of sale.

Conveyancing at cost of purchaser.

D. LINDLEY SLOAN, Trustee.

The Keyser Preparatory Branch

OF THE WEST VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY.

Next Term Begins Sept. 14, 1904.

Classical and Engineering Preparatory Courses for Students intending to enter College.
A Commercial Department in which Students are thoroughly fitted to fill responsible positions. A special Course for Teachers of Commercial Branches.
Special instruction for public School Teachers.
Instruction in Music.
A Splendid New Building Provided by the State.
A Beautiful Location. Healthful Surroundings. Enthusiastic Teachers.

Free Tuition to West Virginia Students in all courses except Music.

No Tuition in Commercial Department.

Small Tuition charged Students from other States.
Library, Literary Societies, Gymnasium, Athletic Teams.
Accommodations for Students at moderate cost. Open to both sexes.
For free catalogue of the school and announcement of the Commercial Department, address the Principal.

L. L. FRIEND, Keyser, W. Va.

The Maryland Agricultural College

COLLEGE PARK, MARYLAND.

MARYLAND'S SCHOOL OF TECHNOLOGY.
THREE COURCES OF INSTRUCTION.
AGRICULTURAL. MECHANICAL. SCIENTIFIC.

Each Department supplied with the most modern and approved apparatus. Practical work emphasized in all Departments. Graduates qualified to enter at once upon life's work. Boarding Department supplied with all modern improvements: bath-rooms, closets, steam heat and gas.

New buildings with every modern improvement, and old buildings thoroughly renovated by opening of first session. Tuition, Books, Heat, Light, Washing, Board and Medical Attendance, with annual deposit, ($159) one hundred and fifty nine dollars, for scholastic year. Daily visit by physician to College. Catalog giving full particulars sent on application. Attention is called to the Short Course of ten weeks in Agriculture. Write for particulars.

Term Commences, Thursday, September, 15.

Early application necessary for admittance.

R. W. SILVESTER, President, College Park, Maryland.

The Maryland School for the Deaf,

37TH SESSION.

Reopens September 14th, 1904.

Non-Sectarian. For the deaf and dumb and those whose hearing is too defective for attendance on public school. Speech and lip-reading taught, as well as grammar school and academic studies.

Location very healthful. Board and Tuition free to residents of Maryland.

Apply to

CHAS. W. ELY, Principal, Frederick, Md.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R. CO.

TO THE

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS BIENNIAL ENCAMPMENT,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

VERY LOW RATES

For the Round Trip.

TICKETS ON SALE August 12, 13, 14, 15, good returning leaving Louisville not later than August 31st, 1904.

Stop-overs allowed at specified points in each direction.

Get details from Ticket Agent.

M. C. HINEBAUGH, M. D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, OAKLAND, MD.

Office and residence, Alder St., east of post office.

THE REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME 28. OAKLAND, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1904. NUMBER 26

OFFUTT'S.

Some Suit
—AND—
Skirt Savings.

Savings of a third or a quarter of our regular low prices — real savings that should prompt you to come quickly.

Probably we took too many for sure selling at full prices, but we bought with the intention of maintaining the reputation of the **Suit Department** as being the best place to buy good garments at low prices, and we're sure we have broadened that good reputation beyond all past season's limitations, for we've never before had such selling.

Lots of good choosings. Judge by the prices upon examination,

AT OFFUTT'S.

SORELY AFFLICTED FAMILY.

Two Members Die of Diphtheria and One Other in a Precarious Condition.

The family of Mr. J. P. Allen, a traveling salesman of Cumberland, who occupy during the summer months a nicely appointed cottage at Mountain Lake Park, has been invaded this week by the Grim Reaper who for his reward has claimed two of Mr. Allen's children, they being Eugenias, aged four and a-half years, and John, aged 10 years, while another child about about three yea.s old is in precarious condition as a result of the ravages of diphtheria with which all three of the children were stricken last Saturday but not until Sunday morning did the disease develop in its true form when physicians were hurriedly summoned and they did all in their power to alleviate the sufferings of the victims.

The little girl, Eugenias, died Monday morning at an early hour and after the body had been embalmed and encased in an hermetically sealed casket, was shipped to Cumberland on train No 46 the same day.

Tuesday afternoon at 4 o'clock the boy John, aged about ten years, passed away and his body was shipped yesterday morning on train No. 8 to the same city.

The surviving child of Mr. and Mrs. Allen, a daughter of three years, is in a very critical condition and last night its death was expected at any moment.

Mr. and Mrs. Allen have the sincere sympathy of their friends at the Park.

LETTER TO C. A. ASHBY, Crellin, Md.

Dear Sir: A man said: Send me 25 gallons. Generally I use 24; don't think it'll be enough.

Had 7 left.

Ordered 9 more for another job; 16 for the job.

Had 6 left.

This comes from Messrs. W A & F Bower, Methuen, Mass. They add: This has been our experience all this y[illegible]

New agents always have to go through it. After a little, they learn to guess better. Yours truly

29 F W DEVOE & Co

P. S. J. M. Davis & Son sell our paint.

Call for Your Letters

Mrs. Susie Stanley, May Stewart, Clara Cummings, Miss E. C. Shumaker, Lizzie Greatman, Dora Curtis, Mr. Jos. Wrine, E. L. Tsshiffley, R. J. Nicodemus, J. A. Witherall, Mitchell Johnson, F. H. Markwell.

Subscribe for THE REPUBLICAN.

FRUIT FOR ST. LOUIS FAIR.

The Maryland Horticultural Society Asks for Garrett County Varieties.

Maryland Day at the St. Louis Fair will be Septemcer 12th, and it is the desire of those having charge of our State's interest to have as fine a show upon that date as possible. In this connection the Maryland Horticultural Society will send a car load of choice fruit, and the wish is that each county shall contribute.

As Vice-President for Garrett county, I have been asked to secure an exhibit from our county, and take this means of letting the wish be known generally.

May I not ask that each farmer will examine his orchards, apple, plum, peach, etc., and see whether he has not at least one variety worthy of representation and if so, pick carefully by hand not less than a dozen specimens of each variety, (giving the name), wrap them each separately in soft paper, and send them with my name in care of one of the leading merchants of Oakland, on Tuesday, September 6th.

Each exhibitor will be given credit for his exhibit but I shall reserve the right to reject any not coming up to the required standard of perfect fruit.

I earnestly hope that all will take an interest in this matter, and that we may secure an exhibit worthy of our county.

Yours truly,
W. McCULLOH BROWN,
Vice Pres. Md. Hort. Society.

Communicated.

To the Editor of The Republican:

Recently I read a communication in your paper from the pen of Mr. Jacob Brown, of Cumberland, who paid our community a visit a week or two ago, which he describes as pleasant to him but modestly conceals the pleasure these yearly visit afford all who have had the opportunity to meet him. Mr. Brown from the earliest days of his life has impressed all who know him with the many good qualties of his character, being kind and generous to all men and never forgetting to speak kind words of advice to old and young. He affords instruction in his conversation so kindly that no one else seems to do.

His yearly visits to this section are looked forward to as a treat to both old and young. He is always accompanied by one of his daughters and more pleasant ladies are seldom if ever met with.

Long may his pen pay tribute to old times and places is the sincere wish of A FRIEND.

CAPITALISTS FROM THE SMOKY CITY.

Party of Pittsburgers Visit Garrett County Coal and Lumber Properties.

BIG OPERATIONS COMMENCED

McMillan Lumber Company Will Established New Town in this County Along Line of West Virginia Central Railroad.

A large party of prominent Pittsburg capitalists and business men were here yesterday, en route home from Wilson, where they have been inspecting the properties of the McMillan Lumber Company, a Pittsburg corporation. The party traveled in a private car and dined at the Queen City last night. It was composed of the following gentlemen: W. E. McMillan, Phil F. Simons, J. Francis Horten, C. L. Stroub, H. H. Lang, J. Albert Odell, Robert Hawk, G. C. Pheiffer, A. F. Meyer, H. W. Collins, James H. Smith, W. W. Whitesell, Henry Erdman, R. E. Hayes, A. McMillan, F. O. McMillan, Alfred Gariside, William G. Gish, all of Pittsburg, N. U. Bond, Bond, and W. F. Hayward, of Bond, Md., and A. K. Smith of Appolla, Pa.

They spent Sunday on the property of the lumber company, which is composed of 1,200 acres of timber and 1,368 acres of coal, located between Wilson and Bayard on the W. Va. C. & P. R. R. The visitors were much pleased with the property, which is one of the best in this section of the country. Operations in both the timber and coal have already been commenced. The hum of the busy saw mill is being heard on all sides, while a big force of miners are at work digging out the valuable fuel deposits. One heading has already been made in the coal lands.

The company will begin at once the establishment of a new town on the W. Va. C. & P. Railroad. It will be known as McMillan.—Monday's Cumberland News.

BLOOMINGTON.

The new bridge across the Potomac river between this place and Buxton, to be erected conjointly by the counties of Garrett, this state and Mineral, of West Virginia, was commenced on last Monday morning. Mineral county as her share in the work has donated the bridge being one of the spans now between Westernport and Piedmont, which is to be replaced by a new structure on account of the old bridge being too small to accommodate the rapidly increasing traffic between the two places. Garrett will build the abutments and place the span in position, which is approximately estimated to cost $1,000. Commissioner Stump is in charge and is looking after the interests of the taxpayers in keeping down expenses.

Miss Minnie Walker, of Blaine, W. Va., was in town last week visiting relatives and friends.

Mr. Tibbets, father of Messrs. William and Freeland Tibbets, was the guest of his children.

The Pattison mine resumed work and shipment of coal last Monday.

Mr. Aden Duckworth's condition remains about the same.

Mrs. H. Lanham is very ill with typhoid fever.

The Buxton mine, which offers employment to nearly all of the mining population of the place, is on half time. This, of course, makes business very dull in and around our little "burg."

Mrs. Philip Fazenbaker, of near Savage, is spending a few weeks with relatives at Atlantic City.

The corner stone of the new M. E. church will be laid with imposing ceremonies next Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock. The Masons of Hiram Lodge A. F. & A. M., Westernport, will have matters in charge, assisted by the Jr. O. U. A. M. Order of this place and Westernport. A special train over the B. & O. on next Sunday afternoon will convey the membership of the two lodges to this place and return at the conclusion of the ceremonies.

Church Dedication.

The new Methodist Episcopal church, which is now nearing completion at Lake Ford, two miles southeast of Cranesville, W. Va., will be dedicated on Sunday, September 11th. A cordial invitation is extended to all to be present.

CHURCH FAIR IN OAKLAND.

Large Attendance And Very Successful Result.

The bazar held last Wednesday for the benefit of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Oakland was a great success, $300 being realized. The weather was fine, and there was a large attendance from Oakland, Deer Park, Mountain Lake Park, Terra Alta and other towns. There were a number of handsomely decorated booths in the beautiful grove of oak trees in which the bazar was held. The bazar opened at 3 p. m. and closed at 8 p. m.

The opening address was made by Rev. T. E. Goodwin, rector of the church. At 4 p. m. there was a concert in the hotel ballroom by the United States Naval Academy Orchestra, Prof Charles A. Zimmerman, director.

The following had charge of the booths:

Supper—Mrs. A. Hilebaugh, Mrs. Bowie Johnson, Mrs. J. L. Pollock.

Cake—Mrs. L. B. C. List.

Candy—Miss Virginia Johnson.

Fancy table—Mrs. Sliger, Miss Goldsborough.

Grab Bag—Miss Bell.

Jacob's Well—Miss Roberts.

Mrs. Stull had the fruit and flower booth, and was assisted by Miss Lambert, Miss Hume, Miss Goldsborough and Mr. Goldsborough, of Washington; Miss Law, of Pittston, Pa. The booth was a crescent with canopy top of white, with trailing green vines. The flowers were all the choicest hothouse varieties, as well as the garden blossoms.

Episcopalians in the State of Maryland will note with satisfaction the success of the church fair as an eloquent sign of the revived interest in the Protestant Episcopal Church of this place. During the present season the churches at Oakland and Deer Park have been well attended and the visitors have enjoyed hearty and well-rendered services. The unanimity and good feeling in the parish promise well for the future of the Episcopal church.

Friendsville Pic Nic.

Saturday, August 13th, was red letter day in the little Maryland city on the Yough, when a large excursion from Ursina, Confluence, Somerfield and other stations took advantage of the excursion rates. The train left the former station about 9:30 a. m. and the excursionists enjoyed the day in a most agreeable manner.

Base ball was one of the principal features of the day, but several other amusements were indulged in, more particularly the manly art of self-defense.

A balloon ascension was on the program, but owing to some accident the balloon burst, burning several very severely, among the latter being Mr Cover, of Connellsville, who had his face very severely scorched.

The base ball match for which a prize of fifteen dollars of our daddies were given, was won by the U. & H. A. C. by a score of 7 to 2 defeating a Pen-Mar aggregation of players.

The Friendsville residents did all they could to entertain their visitors. Among those to whom the excursion gave the most flattering enconiums, were Schlossnagle & Mitchell, proprietors of the Crawford hotel, who appeared to know all present and did all in their power to entertain and give them every comfort, and also C. L. Dean and W. D. Collier, who were also unremitting in their attentions.

A few incsdents of a very amusing character occurred. Among these were that of two enthusiastic rooters who bet five dollars with each other that the U. & H. A. C. would win, both betting on one side. When the game was over both sides claimed the stakes and their controversy was almost as exciting as the Somerset borough school imbroglio; the matter ended by both contestants donating both wagers to the corporation of Friendsville, to be expended as the officials might choose.

The train left at 9:30 p. m. and there was a miniature Manchuria all the way home, but the casualities were not very heavy. When some beligerant iggorota chief got obstreperous, his loved one, or more properly some one else's loved one, would kiss and caress him and soothe his angry passions. This proves that kisses are even more potent than music to soothe the savage breast.—Meyersdale Commercial.

Seaboard Service to Southern Cities.

The Seaboard Air Line Ry. has the shortest line and offers the best service via Washington, the most attractive way to all points in the South. For time cards, information as to industrial openings, farms and truck lands, address, Seaboard Air Line Ry., 1411 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Your Fall Clothing.

THE KAHN-FEINBERG CO., 650 Broadway, New York, whose line of samples was shown at our store on Monday and Tuesday, August 22nd and 23rd,

Will be on Exhibition during the Balance of the Fall and Winter.

You know the character of their work; if not, it will pay you to learn it.

500 patterns of Suitings, Trouserings and Overcoatings to select from. Perfect fit guaranteed. The Newest and Richest Foreign and Domestic Fabrics.

H. L. DAUGHERTY, Oakland, Md.

H. C. SINCELL & CO.

Great Bargains at Sincell's.

We Want You to See Them.

"Vast" begins to describe them—but doesn't even suggest the variety—the quality—value so conspicuously present in them all.

You must simply see them for yourself to realize the size and magnificence of our shirt waists which we are offering at 98 cents. They are winners and we have about ten dozens, all sizes, from 32 to 44. We invite you to call and look at them whether you care to buy or not.

Our Clothing Department,

In the careful choice of our selection lies much of its value to the buyer.

Constant touch with the centers of manufactnre and a carefully gleamed knowledge of what Fashion demands—these little things make our stocks strong.

The choicest line we have ever had to offer in Clothing we have now on display at prices astonishingly low. The prices in the ready-mades run from **$4.50 to $18.00**; made-to-measure **$15 to $50**

Come and See for Yourself.

The very newest styles in

Women's Tailor-Made Suits

One-Third Off.

We must close up our stock and offer

Great Bargains

To the Public.

H. C. SINCELL & CO.

SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION

To be held at White Church, (M.E.), Ryan's Glade, Saturday and Sunday, Sept. 10 and 11.

SATURDAY EVENING, SEPT. 10TH.

7.30.—Devotional, conducted by the pastor.

7.40.—Convention called to order. Temporary organization.

7.45.—Words of welcome by the pastor, Rev. E. J. Westfall.

7.50.—Response by Prof. Ephraim K. Lee.

8.00.—Address by Rev. W. M. Poisal, of Baltimore, subject, "The Man Behing the Gun."

8.30.—"Our Difficulties and How to Overcome Them"—Conference conducted by State Supt. Nock.

8.50.—Offering and announcements.

9.00.—Query Box.

9.10.—Adjournment.

SUNDAY SERVICES.

9.30.—Sunday School Experience Meeting, conducted by Prof. Ephraim Lee.

10.30.—Convention Sermon, delivered by Rev. W. M. Poisal.

2.30.—Children's Meeting, conducted by State Supt. G. H. Nock. Addrrssed by Mr. S. T. Jones, Hon. G. S. Hamill and others.

7.30.—Sunday School Mass Meeting. Permanent Organization. Brief addresses. Stirring music. Parting words. Adjournment.

NOTES.

The exercises will be interspersed with music.

Speakers are requested to observe the time limit.

The sessions will begin promptly.

Pastors and Superintendents are requested to announce the convention.

Pray for God's blessing on the convention.

Everybody invited.

Notice.

I will operate my cider mill at Kearney every Friday until October 16th. After that date I will operate cider and apple butter mill daily except Saturday as long as apples may be brought.

Thanking the public for past patronage and soliciting a continuance of the same, I remain,

Yours most respectfully,
W. H. MUMAW.

MACADAM HIGHWAYS

The Cost and Construction of These Roads.

Among the men whose names will live as long as civilization exists is that of John L Macadam, the road builder. Not only has his name become a part of the English language, but the kind of road which he built has been adopted by all civilized nations. The ancient Romans built stone roads, but they were different from and vastly more expensive than the macadam roads of modern times. They built a substantial foundation of rock, sometimes several feet in depth, and then covered it with a pavement of large, flat stones.

This kind of road will outlast any other. Indeed some parts of the Appian way, the building of which was begun three centuries before Christ, are still in use and in good repair. It remained for John L. Macadam, a modern Englishman, to prove that the great expenditure of time and money required in the building of old Roman roads was largely wasted. He demonstrated that a smooth, hard, enduring road could be built of crushed stone a few inches in depth properly spread and compacted on a foundation of earth.

The main points in successful macadam road building are, first, that the foundation be properly constructed and drained; second, that the surface of the road be slightly curved, so as to shed water, and third, that the surface of the finished road be made hard and smooth and as nearly water proof as possible. The last of these qualities is secured by spreading on the stone in layers, beginning with a layer of the largest fragments and finishing with a layer of very fine crushed stone, with which some sand is often incorporated. Each layer is well compacted with a heavy roller.

Although the expense of building macadam roads is trifling compared with that of constructing a stone paved road like that of the Roman Emperor Appius Claudius, it is still so great as to form the principal obstacle to macadamizing modern highways. The cost of course depends largely on the case with which suitable stone may be secured. Where the material has to be transported by rail for a considerable distance the cost is greatly increased. Some of the Massachusetts highways have cost $8,000 to $10,000 a mile, while in some other states good macadam roads have been built for $1,500 to $3,000 a mile.

Some friends of the good roads movement hesitate to join in the demand for national aid because they are appalled by the enormous expense involved in macadamizing the entire road mileage of the country. These persons are laboring under a mistake. The national aid bills do not propose to construct any particular kind of road. They simply propose to "improve the public roads" and provide for "investigations and experiments" to determine the best kinds of road material and the best methods of road building." In a recent article Representative Brownlow says:

"My own individual opinion is that some of the principal thoroughfares ought to be macadamized. Well informed road experts have estimated that if one-tenth of the road mileage of the country were macadamized and the other nine-tenths were improved in other and cheaper ways, using the best local materials available, the cost of hauling the farm products of the United Stotes to market would be reduced to one-half."

If this estimate is correct the saving to the farmers would be enormous and would in a few years be sufficient to cover the entire expense of making the improvements. Besides lessening the cost of hauling good roads will bring to the people of the rural districts pleasures and benefits which cannot be measured in money.

Seaboard Service to Southern Cities.

The Seaboard Air Line Ry. has the shortest line and offers the best service via Washington, the most attractive way to all points in the South. For time cards, information as to industrial openings, farms and truck lands, address, Seaboard Air Line Ry., 1411 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Public Sale of Personal Property.

I will offer at public auction at my barn in the town of Oakland, on Wednesday, Sept. 7th, 1904, at 11 a.m. six horses, six-seated carriage, six-seated canopy-top wagon, 1 Dayton, 1 surrey, 3 top-buggies, 6 run-a-bouts, 2 ladies phaetons, 1 drag, 1 cart, douale sleigh, 2 single sleighs, 4 sets double carriage harness, 5 sets single buggy harness, 2 wagons, 1 dump cart, 1 pair of bobsleds, 1 set double wagon harness, 1 plow, 1 harrow, and other articles usually connected with stables. Terms of Sale—On all sums over $5 a credit of six months will be given with approved security, with interest from day of sale; under $5, cash on day of sale; no property to be removed until terms are complied with.

ANN SWEENEY.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

PLEASANT FIELDS OF HOLY WRIT

SAVE for my daily range
Among the pleasant fields of Holy Writ,
I might despair. —Tennyson.

The International Sunday School Lesson.

Third Quarter. Lesson X. 1 Kings xix. 19-18 September 4, 1904.

Copyright, Davis W. Clark.

Elijah Encouraged.

Elijah, the exile and fugitive, left his last companion behind him at the last outpost of his own country, Beersheba. He gave himself over to the mystery of the desert with its mirage for the eye and unearthly whisper for the ear. On he sped, until, at length, on the rim of the horizon, rose the thunder-smitten pile which marked afar one of the most sacred places of earth, Mount Sinai, towering like a beauteous dome in the azure. He had consciously reached the goal of his solitary journey.

The awesome loneliness of the mountain, only peopled with the stirring memories of the past, was the fit environment for the prophet's all-night vigil. He would naturally review the past. Measured by the calendar it was a short time since God called him out of Gilead into Samaria. But, measured by events and issues, it must have seemed an age. His task was the recovery of a backslidden nation. To accomplish this he had denied his countrymen the greatest boon of nature in the Orient, rain of heaven, and had, after a prolonged season of suffering, restored it. He had presided at the duel between Jehovah and Baal on Carmel in sight of a nation and its unworthy ruler. He had put four hundred infamous priests to death. No prophet before him had done greater works.

Great and pitiful must have been the prophet's strivings in his solitary cell, the mountain cave. He had lost himself and his clew to Providence. All his calculations were at fault. He had fully expected to lead a penitent people to Jehoyah's altar, but at that very moment he must needs himself become a fugitive. The bitter cup of defeat was pressed to his lips. Chagrin and vexation took posession of him. Yet he could not but know he had come to the Mountain of the Burning Bush. On this very spot God had once spoken to another, who, under trying circumstances, stood forth as the representative of Israel. God had spoken to Moses. Elijah here might expect to hear the same voice. The harp of the human soul was strung for the breath of the Divine Spirit. The prepared message as ever came to the prepared ear.

Jehovah's challenge came first. It is not necessarily a rebuke, as if God had said, "What are you, a prophet of Samaria, doing here in Arabia?" It is, perhaps, only intended to awaken him and lead him to give free utterance to the thoughts and feelings of his own heart. The reply is thoroughly human and natural. The prophet protests his jealousy for Jehovah. He could not brook a rival to God in the reverence and worship of the people. In a single dash he paints the dolorous nocturne of his times—covenant forsaken, altars thrown down, prophets slain, and the life of the last representative of pure worship sought by a cuuning murderess.

In response to his plaint, the prophet is called to the door of his retreat to witness a parable of nature. First came an irresistible hurricane, which leveled granite barriers. It was a synonym of invincible might. Mountains were rent and rocks broken in pieces. Certainly this must be God! Yet the prophet knows by intuition that though the scene is awful it is not the best revelation of God. He records that comparatively it is as if God was not in the wind at all. Next comes the earthquake. Stable old earth sways horizontally, and at the same time rises and falls. Certainly He who laid the foundations fo the earth only could remove them! But after consideration the prophet concludes also that even an earthquake is not an adequate revelation, and that compared to other forms, God is not in the earthquake at all. Next came fire. All the mountain was a living flame, as in the day when Moses had stood on the very spot. The prophet's night was turned to day. All the rocky scenery in its height and depths, stood revealed. But even the purest element of nature, so dispensible to man, was not the best revelation of God. So every element which could indicate the Divine presence in the might of His power had passed before the prophet as in a panorama, only to have the verdict passed, "God is not here." Following these commotions of nature came a period of stillness. The contrast was so marked that it was as if the very silence was vocalized. In comparison to noisy demonstration, the gentle stilling was like an articulated utterance. Just as God was not comparatively in wind, earthquake, or fire, so relatively He was in that "sound of soft silencing."

Elijah's difficulties are cleared up. He has caught again the clue of Providence. He will never drop that thread again until it leads him to the chariot of fire. This splendid scenic parable has a meaning for him personally. He was so be like that in his own course. Roar is subsided into whisper. After the cataclysms of his career, tempest, lightning, earthquake, there is to be a period of blissful communion—a deepening experience of the Divine within himself. Elijah had consciously reached the culmination of his career. It has been aptly said that in the cave of Horeb the old Elijah was buried. The child had conquered the man and had left his body in the cave.

Again the parable had its meaning as related to the national life. Storm, earthquake, or fire were indispensable as an initial means of reformation. But they were initial only. Comparatively speaking, God was not in them at all. They were only the means of making the nation more susceptible to the gracious and gentle whisper which was to follow. That whisper was the still small voice of justice and truth, which breathed through the prophets which succeeded him. God was so much more in their beneficent influence that in comparison he seemed to be not at all in the terrific and sanguinary methods of Elijah.

The Teacher's Lantern.

Alone! Alone! Alone! The "loneliness of Jesus" has been discoursed upon. The solitariness of Elijah should not be forgotten. But after all, the prophet's plaint has been that of many a gifted mind in every age. Genius must needs be solitary. It is its fate to be misinterpreted by stupidity.

The prophet painted his times in dolorous nocturne tints. When will men learn that the cause of God has never yet been left to perish anywhere? In the final analysis the gates of hell never prevail against the kingdom of heaven in any form that ever assumes.

The ardent reformer may think that tempest, earthquake, and fire are indispensible. If these are not raging he feels that nothing is doing. But the divinest Teacher has said the kingdom comes unobserved, and is as the leaven hid in the meal. He said, ironically, "Two swords are enough," indicating that no sword at all was necessary. The stillness of education is after all the mightiest force in the social evolution.

The humanness of Elijah has marked illustration. Wonder is he was ever taken for an angel. St. James well says he was a man of nature. His reply to the Divine Challenge indicates utter despair over existing conditions and a carnal zeal which would call down fire upon opposers. He utters a tacit reproof to God. As if God had been looking on too long without intervention.

A little boy who had overheard some higher criticism, said to his mother in the confidential hour of bedtime, "Mamma, is the still small voice in the Bible yet?" The sensible mother answered quickly and positively, "Yes, it is!" The little fellow said, "Well mamma, I was just going to say it doesn't matter even if they have taken it out; I have it in me!"

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CONSTIPATION

Supervisors' Notice of APPOINTMENT OF Judges & Clerks Of Election.

OFFICER OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF ELECTIONS FOR GARRETT COUNTY.

OAKLAND, MD., AUG. 13, 1904.

The Board of Supervisors of Elections for Garrett county, Maryland, having selected the following named persons to be Judges and Clerks of Election in and for the several election districts of said county in accordance with the provisions of Section 7 of Article 33 of the Code of Public General Laws of the State of Maryland for the year 1896, hereby give notice of the names and post-office address of each person so selected as Judges and Clerks, and also the political party which the Board of Supervisors of Elections intendes each of said persons to represent, respectively.

The law make it the duty of the Board to examine promptly into any complaints which may be preferred to them in writing against any person so selected and to remove any such person whom upon inquiry they find to be unfit or incapable to discharge the duties incumbent upon them as election officials.

Election District Number One—Swanton.

Frank Sharpless, Democrat, Judge of Election, Swanton; Sheridan Stottlemeyer, Republican, Judge of Election, Beckman.

Sames L. McRobie, Democrat, Clerk of Election, Swanton; Alfred B. Mason, Republican, Clerk of Election, Beckman.

Election District Number Two—Friendsville.

Milford E. Frazee, Democrat, Judge of Election, Friendsville; Selathial Savage, Republican, Judge of Election, Friendsville.

Jos. E. Friend, Democrat, Clerk of Election, Kendall; Burbridge Thomas, Republican, Clerk of Election, Friendsville.

Election District Number Three—Grantsville.

Leonard B. Kurtz, Democrat, Judge of Election, Grantsville; Gust Durst, Republican, Judge of Election, Grantsville.

Lewellyn Blocher, Democrat, Clerk of Election, Grantsville; Henry Latham, Republican, Clerk of Election, Keyser.

Election District Number Four—Bloomington.

Edwin Fazenbaker, Democrat, Judge of Election, Bloomington; Henry Barnard, Republican, Judge of Election, Bloomington.

Wm. Moorehead, Democrat, Clerk of Election, Bloomington; Floyd Duckworth, Republican, Clerk of Election, Bloomington.

Election District Number Five—Accident.

Josiah Smearman, Democrat, Judge of Election, Accident; A. P. Enlow, Republican, Judge of Election, Hoyes.

Clarence Diehl, Democrat, Clerk of Election, Accident; M. H. Lohr, Republican, Clerk of Election, Cove.

Election District Number Six—Sang Run.

J. T. Weimer, Democrat, Judge of Election, McHenry; M. H. Frankhouser, Republican, Judge of Election, Cranesville, W. Va.

Wm. J. Bowman, Democrat, Clerk of Election, McHenry; Frank Glotfelty, Republican, Clerk of Election, McHenry.

Election District Number Seven—Oakland.

Jos. H. Smithman, Democrat, Judge of Election, Oakland; Jas. O. Cleveland, Republican, Judge of Election, Oakland.

A. Y. Hinebaugh Democrat, Clerk of Election, Oakland; W. S. Friend, Republican, Clerk of Election, Oakland.

Election District Number Eight—Ryan's Glade.

D. H. Ridder, Democrat, Judge of Election, Gortner; Jas. Aronhoit, Republican, Judge of Election, Wilson, Grant county, W. Va.

J. A. Shaffer, Democrat, Clerk of Election, Gortner; Geo. W. Harvey, Republican, Clerk of Election, Gormania, W. Va.

Election District Number Nine—Johnsons.

Patrick Hoye, Democrat, Judge of Election, Frostburg; Thomas Layman, Republican, Judge of Election, Frostburg, Allegany county.

Floyd Crowe, Democrat, Clerk of Election, Frostburg, Allegany county; Jas. R. McKenzie, Republican, Clerk of Election, Frostburg, Allegany county.

Election District Number Ten—Deer Park.

Emil F. Droege, Democrat, Judge of Election, Deer Park; Isaac A. Paugh, Republican, Judge of Election, Deer Park.

Michael J. Garrett, Democrat, Clerk of Election, Deer Park; J. B. Shockey, Republican, Clerk of Election, Deer Park.

Election District Number Eleven—The Elbow.

Albin Fazenbaker, Democrat, Judge of Election, Barton; Salem V. Broadwater, Republican, Judge of Election, Merrill.

David Warnick, Democrat, Clerk of Election, Barton; David P. Hansell, Republican, Clerk of Election, Lonaconing.

Election District Number Twelve—Bittinger.

Jas. Harrison, Democrat, Judge of Election, Bond; Dennis Dietrich, Republican, Judge of Election, Bittinger.

Oliver Buckle, Democrat, Clerk of Election, Bittinger; Edward S. Brenneman, Republican, Clerk of Election, Bittinger.

Election District Number Thirteen—Kitzmillersville.

C. H. Pool, Democrat, Judge of Election, Blaine, Mineral county, W. Va.; Robert C. Wilson, Republican, Judge of Election, Blaine, Mineral county, W. Va.

George J. Pool, Democrat, Clerk of Election, Blaine, Mineral county, W. Va.; Burt Wilson, Republican, Clerk of Election, Blaine, Mineral county, W. Va.

Eliction District Number Fourteen—Oakland.

Daniel A. Vaughn, Democrat, Judge of Election, Oakland; Jos. T. Glotfelty, Republican, Judge of Election, Oakland.

J. O. Browning, Democrat, Clerk of Election, Oakland; Samuel Lawton, Republican, Clerk of Election, Oakland

EDMUND JAMISON, Pres.,
C. M. MILLER,
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Board of Election Supervisors of Garrett County, Md.

CHAS. A. DEFFINBAUGH, Clerk.

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NOTICE.

The undersigned hereby gives notice to the general public not to trust or harbor my wife, Mary Ann Bittner, who left my bed and board without just cause or provocation, nor my three minor children, who accompanied her, they being Jonas, Henry and Clara B. Bittner, as I will not be responsible for any debts she, the said Mary Ann Bittner, nor they, the said Jonas, Henry and Clara B. Bittner, may contract in my name.

JEREMIAH BITTNER.

Friendsville, Md., August 5th, 1904. 23-3t

His Flower Fairy

By KATE M. CLEARY

Copyright, 1904, by Kate M. Cleary

They were not there when he had left the room.

Percival Craig, the new rector of St. Sebastian's, paused with his hand on the back of the swivel chair which he had been about to give a preparatory twirl before sitting down.

"Another evidence of personal good will," he murmured, his fair, expressive face brightening almost boyishly with gratification. "Verily, my lines seem to have fallen in pleasant places."

One would have conceded that fact, knowing how cultured the minds, how generous the hearts and how high the standard of rectitude among the parishioners of St. Sebastian's. The pastor preceding the present incumbent had grown old in their service. While he had been beloved, it was pleasant to the congregation to welcome the advent of a younger man, one whose opinions, although progressive, were free from the taint of irreverence and whose family connections were all that the most fastidious among them could desire.

This morning, the first that Craig had deliberately settled down to work in his study, he had been called to the door for a few minutes. Now, on his return he found things precisely as he left them, except that on the ponderous tome open upon his desk lay a slender sheaf of hyacinths, heliotrope of hue, freshly cut and fragrant.

"Mrs. Mason!" The footsteps passing through the hall ceased. "Step here, please!"

His housekeeper, ruddy cheeked and gray haired, looked in at the door.

"Did you put these flowers here, Mrs. Mason?"

"Not I, sir!"

"Maybe Ellen did," he hazarded.

"She's been washing windows upstairs this hour back, sir," returned Mrs. Mason. And, muttering something about her custards, she disappeared.

"Strange!" commented the Rev. Percival. But the pleased smile still lingered around his mouth when he had put the delicate spikes in water and was reading the solemn looking book.

Before the hyacinths had faded there was another floral surprise for the new

"I DIDN'T WANT YOU TO—TO KNOW 'TWAS ME!" SHE SOBBED.

rector. This time it was a rose that lay on the printed page—a pink, softly growing, velvety rose—that made him think of Alys Ward. He had met her a few times since coming to his new parish, and he found himself most persistently haunted from the first by her demure beauty and pretty, graceful ways.

He rang the bell.

"Has any one called to see me this morning, Mrs. Mason?"

"No one, sir." Mrs. Mason regarded him admiringly. He was a fine representative of the church militant. That straight, soldierly figure, square shoulders and proudly carried head would have looked well leading a regiment.

For several days after the finding of the rose instead of loitering in the dining room to read the morning papers Mr. Craig brought them with him directly to the study. The rose drooped. He shook the loosening petals in the big book. There was no odorous successor. But one morning he was summoned to the bedside of a hypochondriac acquaintance who was undergoing one of his periodical attacks of dissolution. Striding absentmindedly into the study on his return, he stopped short, his nostrils assailed by a perfume elusive as exquisite.

"Violets!" he exclaimed. "Violets!"

Violets there were—a blue drift of them across the open pages of the learned book.

This time, in the absence of Mrs. Mason, he interrogated Ellen—and with more success.

"Sure, 'tis a slip uv a colleen do be after bringin' them!" declared Ellen, who was fresh from the Emerald Isle and a new acquisition in the clerical household. "Her name do be Ward, they tell me. She lives in the great house beyant."

"That will do," said the Rev. Mr. Percival hastily. But he did not read in the wide volume that day. Instead he sat a long time looking dreamily at the violets and wondering—oh, the most marvelous things!

Although he had been much flattered by women, he had scant share of conceit. So at the close of his reverie he sighed. He could attribute to naught save pure neighborliness the gifts of the girl to whom his love had gone out almost at first sight. Nevertheless, when the violets were withered, on two successive mornings he left the house with much ostentation and soon thereafter noiselessly let himself into the hall. On the second morning there was a flurry of white by the study table as he abruptly entered the room, then a fall and a cry of pain. Instantly he sprang across the floor—to pick up the slim little lassie of six, who lay with a bunch of lilies of the valley clasped tightly in her tiny fingers.

"I didn't want you to—to know 'twas me!" she sobbed. "I always brought them to old Mr. Snowdon. Mrs. Mason used to let me in. And he never knew 'twas me. He used to tell me the fairies or—or maybe just one fairy—brought them to him. And I'd laugh and laugh. Ouch!" She colored hotly with the pain. "My foot got hurted!"

"I'll carry you home," Percival assured her tenderly. "You liked Mr. Snowdon (who, by the way, was the predecessor of the Rev. Mr. Craig), you liked him very much?"

"Yes. Maybe I'll like you, too, some time. Alys—she's my sister—says you are most—most—I forget. It was a long word. But it means nice. Tommy Brown says Mr. Snowdon only pretended he didn't know about me being the fairy. Isn't Tommy a horrid boy?"

"Horrid!" assented Percival Craig. "Don't be frightened, Miss Alys!" For she had come flying down the steps at sight of him and his burden.

"Fairies always get well quickly," he assured little May. "I intend coming to see you every day until you can come to see me.'

"Do," begged the child from the shelter of her sister's arms. "But you won't ever think I'm a real fairy now."

Alys laid her on the sofa and went out to telephone the doctor.

"Oh, yes; I will if you help me to get my wish. Good fairies always help mortals."

"What is your wish?"

"I want you to coax dear Alys to marry me and have you for flower girl."

"That's easy. Alys will do anything for me," declared May complaisantly. "Say—I remember that word now. It was at-tractive."

"Good little fairy!" cried Craig and hastened off. In his study he gently picked up the blossoms she had insisted on leaving. He recalled the look in Alys Ward's eyes when she had taken May from him, and his pulse thrilled. "Good little sister!" he said. "Dear little fairy flower girl!"

Decide What You Will Do.

An engineer who starts to build a bridge and then keeps finding better places to put his piers and wondering whether he has selected the best location or not will never get the bridge across the river. He must decide, then go ahead and build the bridge no matter what obstacle he may strike. So it is with the builder of character. He must decide finally what he will do and then make for his goal, refusing to look back or be moved from his course.

Tens of thousands of young people with good health, good education and good ability are standing on the end of a bridge at life's crossing. They hope they are on the right way, they think they are doing the right thing, and yet they do not dare to burn the bridge they have just crossed. They want a chance for retreat in case they have made a mistake. They cannot bear the thought of cutting off all possibility of turning back. They lack the power to decide conclusively what course they will take.—O. S. Marden in Success.

Very Ancient Jokes.

When Themistocles was trying to get money out of the Ondrians for the Greece defense fund and told them that the Athenians would come with two great gods, persuasion and necessity, the Andrians replied that the Athenians were well off with two such serviceable gods, but they had two gods who always dwelt in their country—poverty and impossibility.

Cyprus' bitter jest about the fishes to the wretched Ionians, who had declined his overtures, and then after the taking of Sardis wanted to come to terms, has too much cruelty to be humorous. "Say," said the insulting victor, "that a piper, seeing fishes in the sea, were to pipe to them, thinking they will come out to the land, and when he was disappointed of his hope took a net and inclosed a great multitude of the fishes and drew them to land, and seeing them flopping about said to the fishes, 'Cease dancing to me, since you would not come out and dance when I played.'"—Westminster Review.

Queer Scenes In St. Paul's.

At one time the naves of English churches were the resorts of idle loungers, the gentry affecting much to walk to see and to be seen in the various edifices. But the scenes which took place in "Paul's walk," in St. Paul's cathedral London, became a scandal. The cathedral was termed "at once a thoroughfare, a market and a fashionable promenade." From an act passed in the reign of Queen Mary dealing with this abuse it would seem that beer, bread fish and flesh were vended there horses, mules and cattle driven through the building, and, according to an old writer, the midst of the cathedral was the scene of "all kinds of bargains meetings, brawlings, murders, conspiracies and the font for ordinary payments of money." It should be mentioned that no difference was made when the service was going on.

How to Be Well Dressed

By Mme. EMMA CALVE, Operatic Singer

TO be well dressed, really well dressed, a woman should so dress that she herself and not her clothing attracts attention. A DRESS, with its complementary adjuncts of hat, gloves and umbrella, IS THE PICTURE FRAME. THE WOMAN IS THE PICTURE, and if the frame be too garish, or even without excessive brightness in the coloring, too obtrusive, it must of necessity, in my opinion, be in bad taste. A woman should be dressed so that her clothes become a part of her, and she should choose them so that she forgets them when she has them on. Nothing is more objectionable both to the wearer and her friends than the self consciousness of clothing many women make apparent.

I THINK THAT THREE WOMEN OUT OF FOUR PAY FAR TOO MUCH ATTENTION TO THE FASHIONS. WOMEN WHO DRESS ACCORDING TO THE FASHION MERELY AND WITHOUT THE EXERCISE OF THEIR OWN INDIVIDUALITY MUST NECESSARILY ACHIEVE UNSATISFACTORY RESULTS.

Fashion should be used as you would use a lorgnette in a theater—that is to say, when necessary only, and not all the time. Fashion is very much like fire in one respect. It is the best of servants, but the worst of masters.

A WOMAN SHOULD ADAPT THE FASHIONS TO HERSELF AND NOT HERSELF IN SLAVISH IMITATION TO THE FASHIONS. Even in stuffs this is important. How often have I seen small slips of women staggering under heavy cloths and velvets merely because a tall and stately woman looks perfection in them! How often, on the other hand, have I seen big women crushed into dresses which must hurt them, and which hurt the eye of anybody with a sense of the artistic even more!

No woman should pay too little attention to her dress, but her chief object should be to attain that acme of perfection in it which makes her look as though she never thought about her dress at all.

THE PERFECT DRESS IS ONE WHICH HAS NOT BEEN CREATED YET. I like the fashions of today and think that they approach true beauty nearer than those of earlier days. We have become enfranchised of the awful custom which made women hide themselves as much as possible in their dresses, and we have learned, though we have taken years to learn, that THE WOMAN'S FORM IS A THING WHICH SHOULD BE CLOTHED FOR ITS BETTER SHOWING, not dissembled—no crinolines, no puffed out shoulders, no abnormal shapes and waists crushed into nothing.

I like the fashions of the day because they carry out my theory that woman's dress should be a picture frame and not a method of concealment, bunched in here and tightened there, built upon framework and altogether made in such a way as to make of the woman in it a mere artificial thing of basket work or whalebone.

A WELL DRESSED WOMAN SHOULD BE A WOMAN WELL DRESSED FIRST OF ALL—BUT FIRST OF ALL, YOU UNDERSTAND, THE WOMAN, THEN THE DRESS. A FRAME, NO MOTTER HOW EXQUISITE OF ITSELF, WHICH TOOK AWAY ATTENTION FROM THE PICTURE WOULD BE INARTISTIC. AND SO IT IS IN DRESS. DO NOT FOLLOW THE FASHIONS NOR LET THEM FOLLOW YOU, BUT GO HAND IN HAND WITH THEM IN HARMONY.

Evils of Modern Society And Their Correction

By JOHN D. LONG, Former Secretary of the Navy

THE real truth is not that the world has outgrown the simple precepts of Jesus, but that IT HAS NEVER REACHED THEM in their height or depth. We have never attained to the perfect practice of that simplest Christian rule—to love those that hate us, to love our neighbor as ourselves, to be pure in spirit.

Brutalities and crimes, drunkenness and misconduct are not confined to the lower classes, but they break out among young men and women who have had the opportunity of benefiting by our boasted education.

THERE ARE CORRUPTION, BRIBERY AND EMBEZZLEMENT BY OUR PUBLIC SERVANTS. THE SACRED TIES OF DOMESTIC LIFE ARE DISREGARDED. THE TEMPLE OF THE LORD IS INVADED BY MERE BIRDS OF PREY, WHO SHOULD BE WHIPPED OUT OF IT WITH LASHES OF SCORN.

To correct these evils is our work. The remedy is not in the effort of labor or capital to promote its material interests; it is not in the efforts men make to better their conditions by theories of social organization. These things will, under natural laws in a free country, work out their only salvation.

THE VITAL NEED IS THE RELIGION OF JESUS; IT IS CHRIST IN THE INDIVIDUAL MAN, REVERENCE FOR THE GREAT FUNDAMENTAL PRECEPTS OF THE MASTER, THEIR INCORPORATION INTO ACTUAL DAILY LIFE AS CONTROLLING SPRINGS OF ACTION.

Both Japan and Russia Are In the Wrong

By OSCAR S. STRAUS, Member of the Hague Peace Tribunal

IF the questions at issue between Russia and Japan were submitted to The Hague tribunal, THAT BODY WOULD DECIDE AGAINST BOTH NATIONS because they are battling for the control of a third nation. I believe that The Hague tribunal will yet have to be invoked to settle this war. I believe further that the war will bring such destruction on victors as well as vanquished that all nations will look upon warfare as the greatest of terrors.

DO NOT LOSE HOPE. THE TIME WILL COME SOON WHEN THE WAR DRUMS WILL BE HEARD NO LONGER IN THE LAND.

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Is suitable for all classes of buildings as it affords thorough fire protection and is a non-conductor of heat and cold. It will last the lifetime of the roofboards. It is fire-proof and is rated the same as metal or slate roofs. Call or write for samples and prices.

A. D. NAYLOR & CO.,

Agents for Garrett County, Oakland, Md.

First National Bank

OF GRANTSVILLE, MD

Now Open for Business.

EQUIPPED WITH A

Modern Fire and Burglar Proof Safe and Vault.

Offers to its patrons every advantage consistent with sound banking.

Deposits by mail and all correspondence give prompt attention.

We Solicit Your Account.

Paid-up Capital, - - $25,000
Liability of Stockholders, 25,000
Total Liability, - $50,000

PAYS 3 PER CENT.

on time deposits. Interest computed and paid semi-annually.

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The Up-to-Date Grocery,

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Exclusively a Grocery Store.

CASH OR PRODUSE—One price to everybody and that the lowest consistent with a complete line of High-Grade Groceries.

Everything New, Clean and First-Class.

Fresh Vegetables on THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS.
Largest Line of CRACKERS in Oakland—Fresh Every Week.

W. H. BARTLETT.

THOS. LITTLE.

This is the season of year to make changes, and I will make a GREAT REDUCTION in the prices of

China and Porcelain Ware.

I have a large stock of this goods and they must go at the remarkably low price of 10c each. Many of these pieces are cheap at 25c. But I have concluded to sell all at the low price of 10c each.

They consist of Decorated, Gold Trimmed Meat Plates, large and small, Bakers, Nappies, Pitchers, Bowls, Cups and Saucers, large and small plates, just the thing for every day use.

Also a Fine Line of Imported China at Less than Cost.

Come Early and get the Choice Pieces.

THOS. LITTLE.

THE REPUBLICAN.

BENJ. H. SINCELL, Editor and Proprietor

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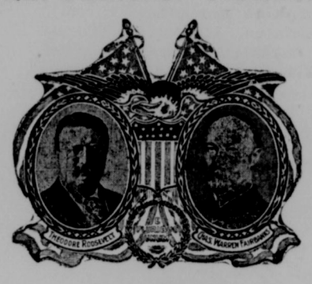
THE REPUBLICAN,
Oakland, Md.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 1, 1904.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.



For President:

THEODORE ROOSEVELT,

New York.

For Vice-President:

CHARLES W. FAIRBANKS,

Indiana.

For Congress:

GEORGE A. PEARRE,

Allegany County.

SAVING THE CONSTITUTION.

When the Democrats face a national campaign in which they are unable to present a united front on the real live issues that are engaging the public they fall back upon their old occupation of saving the "Con-sti-tution." Money, tariff, imperialism, trusts, are the chief questions on which this campaign will hinge, but on none of them is the party united, and so the cry is again raised that the dear old Constitution is in danger and must be rescued at all hazards.

The Parker Democrats of New York City have formed the Parker Constitution Club, whose object is to rally the friends of constitutional government and save the Federal Magna Charta from the dangerous assaults now being committed upon it by President Roosevelt and the wicked Republicans. Of course the Democratic party is the great custodian of the "Con-sti-tu-tion." When President Lincoln was doing his best to preserve the Union and the Constitution, the Democratic party in national convention assembled in Chicago, on August 29, 1864, denounced Lincoln as a usurper, demanded that the assaults on the Constitution cease, and highly

"Resolved, That this convention does explicity declare, as the sense of the American people, that, after four years of failure to restore the Union by the experiment of war, during which, under the presence of a military necessity of a war power higher than the Constitution, the Constitution itself has been disregarded in every part, and public liberty and private right alike trodden down, and the material prosperity of the country essentially impaired, justice, humanity, liberty and the public welfare demand that immediate efforts be made for a cessation of hostilities."

The Democratic party all over the country joined this "Constitutional Club" in 1864, and demanded that the war stop and the slave states be allowed to proceed with their program of disrupting the Union and smashing the Constitution; emphazing their membership in said club by casting nearly 2,000,000 votes against Abraham Lincoln.

These zealous guardians of the Constitution that then traduced Lincoln as the usurper, now eulogize him as a great and good patriot. Later, they denounced Gen. Grant as a czar and another despoiler of the Constitution but today they admit he was the great apostle of peace and the coworker of Lincoln in saving the Union and the Constitution.

Still later, they held up the gentle William McKinley as an autocratic "Emperor," trampling upon the Constitution, whom now they confess to have been a safe and prudent president and most loveable man.

But they are again playing the same old racket, and now it is Roosevelt the "lawless" that they are denouncing for his awful disregards of this same Constitution. He is dangerous, reckless, a rough rider, a trampler upon constitutional safeguards and the liberties of the people!

Hence the Parker "Con-sti-tutional" Club of New York.

One of the peculiar things about this Democratic party is its utter lack of the sense of the ludicrous. What it espounsed in one campaign it repudiates in the next with as much coolness and composure as if it had always been the original ouly and consistent political organization instead of the greatest tumbler that ever came wabbling along in the march of human events.

THE free trader may beat about the bush with his theories and dogmas, but he cannot escape the fact that our prosperity has come under the protective tariff system and our hard times under low tariff.

WORTHY OF SUPPORT.

The Republican party is worthy of support because:

It has fulfilled every government obligation.

It has made it possible for the United States to borrow money cheaper than any other country on earth.

It has never advocated a policy that would tarnish the good name of the country.

It has kept inviolate and entire the honor of the flag.

It has always stood for the protection of American industries.

It has always opposed free trade.

It has always been a debt-paying, not a debt creating party.

It benefits all classes, laborer, farmer, producer, manufacturer, and every citizen that desires to make an honest living.

It prefers to encourage the manufacturer of new products in the United States rather than import them from abroad.

It looks upon the whole world as its legitimate market.

It recognizes no sectional lines, but benefits all parts of the country, North, South, East, West.

It never did believe in a 50-cent dollar, and saved the country from that calamity.

It does not believe in fomenting class hatred.

It does not want American workmen to try to live on the low wages paid in Europe.

It believes that free trade labor is not as well paid as protected labor.

It does not believe in war, but when war must be fought it makes it short, sharp and decisive.

It believes in subordinating partisanship to patriotism.

It believes in the encouragement of American commerce.

It believes that international treaties have the force of law.

It is opposed to the alienation of any part of American territory.

It never made an unfortunate investment in real estate.

It believes in the annexation of Hawaii in spite of Democratic opposition.

It believes in discussing real issues without creating fictitions ones.

It believes in the expansion rather than the diminution of territory.

It prefers prosperity to panic.

It believes that the best money in the world is none too good for the people of the United States.

It has passed every anti-trust law ever enacted by federal legislation.

It honors the army which with honor upholds the American flag.

It is the missionary not the miser of liberty.

It believes that the farms and foundries of the country need the boundless markets of the Orient.

It prefers to lend money to other nations rather than borrow from them.

It never declared that any war in which the country was engaged was a failure.

It does not believe in furling the flag in the face of the enemy.

It has placed the currency of the country on a sound basis.

It has rescued ten millions of people from the imperial and despotic rule of Spain.

It has increased both the domestic and foreign demand for the products of the shop and farm.

It has secured the control of the Pacific which will be the theatre of the world's greatest commercial activity in the immediate future.

It is the only party with definite principle and beliefs.

It has no apologies to make for past mistakes, nor does it take its principles second-hand from its opponents.

It is the party of progress, hope and aspiration

It looks to the future, not to the past, does things rather than talks about them.

THE protective tariff insures the greatest possible good to the greatest possible number.

JUCGE PARKER AS A LEADER.

If Judge Parker takes the stump as the National Democratic Committee desires, it will be interesting to follow his discussion of the issues of the campaign. The Democratic Convention at St. Louis avoided the financial issue because the delegates could not agree on a financial plank, but that convention did take positive position on the tariff, Philippines, the trusts and other questions. This was more than Judge Parker did in his speech of acceptance. In that dignified utterance Judge Parker was uncertain, at times apologetic regarding the issue of the campaign. On the tariff he said: "I am for tariff revision but there need be no fear because my party cannot do anything to revise the tariff because of a Republican Senate." What further contribution on the tariff can Judge Parker make if he goes on the stump? Will he stand with his party and denounce Republican protection as robbery, as one of the greatest evils of the age and still admit that he and his party can and will do nothing to change this, if he should be elected?

On the trust question Judge Parker was still more equviocal and uncertain, almost justifying the declaration of Bryan that his nomination nullified the trust planks in the St. Louis platform. Judge Parker in his speech of acceptance justified the complaint of trusts and said the common law was enough to deal with them; the courts could apply the common law, nothing more in law was needed, but if he was mistaken in this view, he was willing to be convinced of that mistake and act accordingly.

Is this the great man who has been nominated by the Democratic party because of his superior wisdom, his judicial balance, his far-seeing judgment and his incorruptible spirit? He was heralded as a leader who would lead, and yet on every question before the people to be discussed in this campaign, he has been halting and uncertain in his first expression, accepting the nomination. His party has boldly blazed the way but he as leader has given no expression on any one question that would indicate that he had a conviction beyond that he could as President fill the office with dignity.

Judge Parker has already made his utterance on the tariff, the trusts, the Philippines question and other questions and he has on all assumed the attitude of the young school teacher who said he believed the world was flat as the patrons of the school desired. That is the leadership of Judge Parker. He is the meekest follower in the Democratic ranks.

AGRICULTURE finds a near, sure market, under the protective system, which preserves the home market to the home producer.

A WISE POLICY FOR A BIG NATION.

We are the most continental of all the continental peoples and have the moss diversified products. The United States should maintain a continental policy. Free trade is adapted only to insular nations.

While a protective tariff might at the outset, right after its adoption, increase prices, the resulting activity and the abundant home production under protection, tend constantly to reduce the price of manufactured articles as industry becomes better organized. As a result, the country becomes wealthier, both absolutely and relatively; absolutely, because the aggregate of home produced commodities is vastly increased, and relatively because wages are kept above the European level. Under free trade or a tariff for revenue only, we have to send our gold out of the country to pay for imported goods and to compete with the entire world in disposing of our own products at home, thus lowering our wages to the level of those paid to the cheap labor of Europe.

The protective tariff enables our country to develop industries of which others countries, if it were not for protection, would enjoy a practical monopoly. Although not profitable in the United States unless protected, these industries are important to our national independence and development should not be allowed to become extinct.

We are not selfish in our prosperity; we are glad to share it with the competent workingmen of other nations. But we insist that they shall pack up and come here, is they want to share it, for we will not send it across the water to them as free trade would do.

The constantly increasing tide of immigration ought to be an object lesson on the tariff, to the undecided American voter, or the voters who is harkening to the voice of the free trade siren. What does it mean? It means that under free trade and low tariffs abroad such poor wages are paid, they are compelled to come to America, where the workingman is protected by the tariff and paid good wages.

You could not convince any of these intelligent immigrant workingmen that free trade would be a good thing for this country. They know by experience. We ought to know by experienee, as we had a bitter dose of Democratic tariff in the second Cleveland administration.

WISE ADMINISTRATION, NOT NEW LEGISLATION.

What the country needs is not new legislation, but continued wise administration of existing laws. The Democratic party seems intent upon changing the laws, although their present leaders are far from agreeing upon the kind of changes to be made. But they all agree that they must try to get in and change something. That kind of argument is not likely to go far with the thoughtful voters of this country.

In order to have wise administration of existing laws, and to make sure that there will be no change that would prove detrimental to the business interests, is it not probable that the majority of the intelligent electorate of this country will conclude to keep the Republican party in power? The Republicans passed the existing monetary laws, which placed the finances of the country upon a basis that makes our system the equal of any in the world. What the country wants is not a further experiment with new financial legislation, especially of the Bryan kind, but continued wise administration of the existing law.

The Republican party put the present tariff law on the statute books. It undoubtedly has brought prosperity to the nation. The country does not want new tariff legislation, such as the Democrats propose, to unsettle business, disturb existing conditions, scare the manufacturers, curtail employment of labor, withdraw capital from investment and circulation. The country, on the other hand, wants continued wise administration of the trriff law.

The Republican party established the law under which we are governing the Philippines, and which has been sanctioned by the United States Supreme Court, to whose decision every man in this land must bow. The country does not want new laws in the Philippines, such as proposed by the Democrats, which will undo the patient labor of American hands in the past four years; which will set at naught the sacrifice of American lives already made and which will set back the progress of the Filipinos indefinitely.. The country wants continued wise administration of the present laws.

Well, there is one sure way to get it. It is a way open to every American voter. If he votes the Republican ticket next November he can help the continued wise administration of existing laws. If he votes the Democratic ticket and the Democrats should win, he will have assisted in opening Pandora's box.

A great deal can be done in the administration of a law. A hostile President, and his cabinet officers, can go a long way towards nullifying, offsetting and crippling existing law, if that law does not agree with their policies. The Democratic party could not possibly get full control of the Government in this election. No matter what might happen, a Republican Senate is elected and will see to it that no detrimental change is made in the laws that the Republican party has placed on the statute books. But a Democratic President and cabinet ought not to be put into office for the ministration of the Republican laws, which would be hateful to them.

What is the use of frightening the busy industries of the country, through the election of a Democratic President or House with the suggestion that perhaps the next election might give the free traders power to do what they want to do? What is the use of menacing the financial stability of the country safely assured under existing conditions, with the fear that next time a Bryan Secretary of the Treasury might be a possibility? What is the use of encouraging the Filipinos to resistance to existing law, in the hope that perhaps another election would put their Democratic friends in power and enable them to haul down the American flag for good and all? What's the use?

THEREFORE ROOSEVELT.

When the people wanted coal, he got them coal; therefore Roosevelt.

When the people wanted an isthmain canal, he got them the Panama canal; therefore Roosevelt.

When Great Britain and Germany endeavored to ignore the Monroe doctrine, he called them down; therefore Roosevelt.

When men were wanted for the Spanish war, he organized the rough riders; therefore Roosevelt.

When the time came to fulfill William McKinley's promises of aid to Cuba, he carried the Cuban reciprocity bill; therefore Roosevelt.

When matters in the postal department needed investigation, he forced the investigation; therefore Roosevelt.

When the time came to enforce John Sherman's anti-trust law, he enforced it; therefore Roosevelt.

When it is necessary to speak "right out in meeting" he does so; therefore Roosevelt.

When there is work to be done on behalf of the whole American people, he does it; therefore Roosevelt.

When the time came to assume William McKinley's burden of responsibility, and to carry out his policy, he did both; therefore Roosevelt.

When the necessity arose to recognize the rights of our colored fellow citizens, he recognized them; therefore Roosevelt.

When the people of New York city sent him to Albany, as assemblyman, to protect their interetts, he protected them; therefore Roosevelt.

When the people of the State of New York called him to the governor's chair, he made one of the best governors the state ever had; therefore Roosevelt.

When his party nominated him for the presidency on the platform they had adopted, he did not dodge, or seek to dodge, any of its planks; therefore Roosevelt.

When his party nominated him to stand on a platform of gold, he did not wobble on one of silver, with gold trimmings of his own, as does his opponent; therefore Roosevelt.

THE estimation in which the people of the counties of Maryland hold the question of good roads is being fully demonstrated, and the efforts of the projectors of the new law for State aid to road building is receiving its reward in the earnestness with which five or six counties of the State, led by Prince George's county, are already taking steps to avail themselves of the State fund appropriated for model road building. Montgomery, Allegany, Harford and Caroline counties have all indicated their interest in the building of one or more pieces of model road within their boundaries, and these counties Allegany and Harford are arranging for the preparation of plans, specifications and estimates upon certain roads in order to obtain the State-aid and go forward with the road-building as soon as the necessary funds become available.

Prince George's county, through its Board of Road Commissioners, has the honor of being the first county to petition to have plans, specifications and estimates made for the survey and building of scientifically-constructed roads under the provisions of the new road law, but the interest shown by the people of this section has been closely rivalled by the people of Allegany county in the neighborhood of Cumberland, Frostburg and Lonaconing; and by the residents of Pylesville and of Forest Hill, Harford county. Montgomery County early evinced a decided interest in the new law, and after the recent issue of the pamphlet published by the Highway Division of the Maryland Geological Survey, describing the new law, the Board of County Commissioners took under consideration the building of a piece of road under its provisions, but as yet no decision has been reached. Caroline County, through its Roads Engineer, Mr. William D. Uhler, has expressed its desire to construct a State road at an early date.

For the Prince George's and Allegany roads, for which applications have been received for the drawing up of the plans, specifications, and estimates by the engineers of the Maryland Geological Survey, the surveys will begin in three or four weeks, as soon as enough applications from the residents along the routes have been received to thoroughly organize the work. The Board of Road Commissioners of Prince George's County have requested that seven pieces of roads be placed upon the files of the Highway Division of the Maryland Geological Survey, on three of which roads it is requested that five miles be surveyed and reported upon with regard to plans, specifications and estimates.

The Sorriest Fellow.

The editor of an exchange hits the right spot when he says; "The sorriest fellow on earth is the fellow who will sit around and cuss his own town. If I lived astride the north pole, I would call it home, and be ready to boost it up. If I could not see anything nice about it, I would say that my ice bill didn't come high. I would not stay in a town I had to cuss—not while the world is as big as it is now.

Subscribe for The Republican

Young Plants

Every farmer knows that some plants grow better than others. Soil may be the same and seed may seem the same but some plants are weak and others strong.

And that's the way with children. They are like young plants. Same food, same home, same care but some grow big and strong while others stay small and weak.

Scott's Emulsion offers an easy way out of the difficulty. Child weakness often means starvation, not because of lack of food, but because the food does not feed.

Scott's Emulsion really feeds and gives the child growing strength.

Whatever the cause of weakness and failure to grow—Scott's Emulsion seems to find it and set the matter right.

Send for free sample.

Scott & Bowne, Chemists, 409 Pearl St., New York
50c. and $1.00; all druggists.

BALLAST TRAIN BADLY WRECKED

Resulting in Serious Injury of Six Italian Laborers.

A ballast train collided with a local freight train that had stopped at Crabtree station, three miles west of Piedmont, on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, Friday afternoon, and seriously injured six Italians, besides bruising, cutting and slightly injuring about fifteen others. The freight train had stopped and a flagman had been sent back, but the engineer of the ballast train, which was being pushed in the the same direction that the freight train had been going, failed to see the flagman's signal and crashed into the freight with great force. Men and rock ballast were hurled through the air. Ten of the injured were taken at once to the Keyser Hospital, where six were found to have sustained broken limbs. One Italian had a very serious compound fracture of one leg, which the physicians deemed wise to amputate, but the man refused to allow the leg to be taken off. Four have broken legs. One had his arm broken in two places and another has his back injured. Four of the ten taken to the hospital were given medical attention and departed for their home near Piedmont. The men who were only slightly injured were attended by physicans in Piedmont.

BITTINGER.

Our little village was honored last week by a number of prominent personages from the outside world. We note them as follows: Rev. G. A. Royer and wife of Clear Springs, Md.; Rev. H. H. Flick, of Manchester, Md.; Mr. and Mrs. P. P. Lohr, of Oakland; Mr. C. M. Beachy, wife and family, of Springs, Pa.; Mrs. Chas. Fadley and children, of Jennings, Md.

Messrs. Meyers & Bittinger pulled into this section with thrashing outfit last Monday afternoon, and began their seasons work in this territory at Mr. John Stark's.

Miss Sallie Ralston was visiting friends at Swanton part of last week.

Miss Eliza Ralston went to Oakland for a short visit prior to the opening of the fall school term.

Messrs. John L. Beachy & Bros. purchased a long earned "critter" this week and will press this little beast into service in their mine.

The Washington county young ladies who spent a brief but pleasant vacation as the guests of Miss Amanda Ellithrope, returned to their homes Friday.

Dr. R. H. Boyer, of Accident, was a caller in the western part of town Sunday evening.

PRINCLY HEART GONE AGAIN

Euiwha Of Korea Met His Latest Conqueror In Maryland.

A special telegram from Columbus, Ohio, to yesterday's Baltimore *Sun* says "that the susceptible Prince Penkeel Euiwha, known as Prince Yee, of Korea, is in love again. This time the object of his adoration is Miss Mary Buttles, the pretty 16-year-old daughter of a prominent family of this city. The Prince, while he was a student at Deleware, Ohio, had several heart affairs, and at one time his love for a pretty Cincinnati girl was broadly published. Since leaving Delaware he has been studying with a private tutor at Salem, Va., and met Miss Buttles and her mother at Mountain Lake Park, Md. At the Park Prince Yee was most devoted in his attention and just before Miss Buttles returned home he gave an elaborate dinner in her honor.

Licenses to Wed.

In Cumberland yesterday marriage licenses were issued to the following Garrett countians:

Andrew George McKenzie and Maud May Croft, Avilton, Garrett county, Md.

William Henry Koch, of Oakland, and Bertie Olive Wilson, of McClellantown, Fayette county, Pa.

A Home and Day School.

BRIAR-BEND SEMINARY,

AT MT. LAKE PARK, MD.,

In the Alleghany Mountains,

will be re-opened (D. V.)

On September 14th, 1904

Full course of study. Music, Vocal and Instrumental. French, Latin and Bible Study. Certificates admit to leading colleges without examination.

A Home for Motherless Girls; Climate Unrivaled for Health; Only four visits from a Physician in thirteen years.

Applications received for service in exchange for tuition. Refererences quired.

The Garrett National Bank

OAKLAND, MD.

Pays 3 Per Cent. Interest on Time Deposits.

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G. S. HAMILL, Vice-President.
S. T. JONES, Cashier.

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Capital paid in, - $50,000.00
Surplus and Profits, - 15,000.00

The Tubular the Easy Way.

Don't hang to the idea that hard work brings the best results. Do good work—but **make it easy.**

TUBULAR SEPARATORS

get all the cream—cause you less work and worry—are perfectly safe—give you more satisfaction than the old kinds they have left so far behind. See the machines! Come get a catalog.

J. E GNAGEY, Accident, Md.

LOCAL AND OTHERWISE

Incidents and Events at Home and Nearby—Personal Mention, Etc.

Mr. Chas. E. Hilleary, of near Gorman, was a business visitor to Oakland yesterday.

Mrs. Felix Elliott, of Kingwood, was in Oakland a few hours Tuesday visiting friends.

Messrs. E. H. Sincell and N. U. Bond went to Pittsburg last night on a business trip.

Mr. S. F. Herr, of the Schley Hotel, was in Baltimore several days last week on business.

County Commissioner Jacob Stump, of Bloomington, was a visitor to Oakland yesterday.

Mrs. Henry Lauer went to Washington Sunday night to visit relatives for an indefinite time.

Mr. John M. Dulaney, of Baltimore, was in Oakland yesterday evening and this morning on business.

Mr. Calvin Anderson, of near Wilson, left Oakland last night for Pittsburg where he went on business.

Mr. George D. Browning, the merchant of Swallow Falls, was a business visitor to Oakland Tuesday.

Mr. George Aronhalt, of near Wilson, was in the city yesterday on business and while here made this office a pleasant visit.

Miss Goldie Krantz, of Adamstown, Md., who was the guest for two weeks of the Misses Sincell, returned home Monday morning.

Mrs. John W. Davis and little son Ralph went up to Terra Alta yesterday afternoon to remain a few days with relatives and friends.

New steps leading from the entrance of the school house grounds to the front door of the school building in Oakland, were completed Tuesday.

Miss Cleo Krantz, of Adamstown, Md., arrived here yesterday evening and will take charge of the ladies furnishing department in H. C. Sincell & Co.'s this morning.

Ex-Senator Ravenscroft, who is convalescing rapidly from his recent illness to typhoid fever, went to Baltimore Monday evening returning to Oakland yesterday.

James Chisholm, Esq., of near Gormania, who spent a week or two with friends and relatives near Swallow Falls, returned to his home via Oakland last Monday afternoon.

Mr. H. L. Daugherty visited Baltimore on business last week, returning to Oakland Saturday morning. Mr. Daugherty was accompanied by his wife and two children.

Misses Evlyn B. Jordan and Louise Gregory, of Brunswick, Md., who visited Mr. and Mrs. V. V. Washburne in Oakland a week or ten days, returned to their homes yesterday morning.

Mr. L. A. Rudisill, the Mountain Lake Park real estate man, is offering some rare bargains in property at that town. See his advertisement in another column of this paper for particulars.

Arrangements are being made to move the central office of the Garrett County Telephone Company from the first floor of the Ravenscroft building to a room on the second floor of the same.

Mrs. Mattie Kean, of Baltimore, who visited her sister here, Miss Mollie Porter, left for her home yesterday. She was accompanied by Miss Annie Mitchell, of Belair, who was also the guest of Miss Porter.

Rev. E. Lawrence Hunt, pastor of Washington Heights Presbyterian church, Washington, D. C., will preach in the Oakland Presbyterian church Sunday morning at 11 o'clock. All will receive a cordial welcome to this service.

Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Dixon, of Oakland, left here yesterday morning for Cincinnati, O., where they will remain a day or two and then go on to St. Louis to visit the Fair. They expect to return to Oakland within two weeks.

Miss Katharine Manges and her sister, Mrs. Smith and little son, left on train 4 this morning for York, Pa., where Miss Katharine has a school and where Mrs. Smith lives. Mrs. Manges accompanied them for a visit in York and York county for a month or six weeks.

Mr. C. E. Ellithorpe, of Bittinger, accompanied by his daughter, Miss Amanda and her two friends, Miss Newcomer and Miss Sower, of Washington county, who were the guests of Miss Ellithorpe at her home for a week or two, visited Oakland last Friday and Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. John B. Fay, of Washington, D. C., are here on a visit to their daughter, Mrs. Jerry O. Browning at their residence on Second street. Mr. Fay, a former editor of the *Mountain Democrat*, is well known throughout the county and at present occupies a position in one of the departments at Washington.

Mrs. Chris Felty and little daughter Hazel, of Connellsville, Pa., are in the city for the day, the guests of Mrs. Felty's sister, Mrs. D. Grant Smith, on West Washington street. They will leave this evening for their home, having been on an extended visit to relatives at Oakland and other points east.—Grafton Sentinel.

Mr. and Mrs. William H. Gnagey, of Accident, left that point Tuesday of this week for West Milton, Ohio, where they will reside in the future. Mr. Gnagey is a son of Mr. John E. Gnagey, the veteran merchant of Accident, where he is well known and where he leaves many friends to regret his departure, but whose well wishes for success follow him.

Rev. William T. Sines of down-the-river country, was in town Tuesday afternoon on business. A very successful revival of a week's duration was closed at Pine Grove church, of which Mr. Sines is the pastor, on Monday night, resulting in nine accessions to the church—the German Baptist Brethern. Rev. Sines was assisted in the meetings by Rev. Albert Arnold, of near Eglon.

A letter received a few days ago from Mr. Hermann Creutzberg, who left here some months ago and went to Pocatello, Idaho, where he was connected with a gold mining company, states that he has been moved from the above place to another camp 11,000 feet above sea level. He says that the company has some good claims and will make a shipment this week of the ore.

Rev. H. H, Flick, of the Lutheran church at Manchester, Md., who formerly so successfully served the Accident charge of this county, preached at Deer Park last Sabbath morning and in Oakland in the evening to large and delighted congregations. He leaves on Thursday afternoon for Cumberland where he expects to meet Mrs. Flick and his daughter, Miss Maude, who have been on a visit to friends in Somerset county, Pa., and accompany them to their home in Manchester.

Subscribe for THE REPUBLICAN.

OFFICER WOUNDS TWO HORSES

In an Endeavor to Stop Men Who Were Disturbing the Peace Saturday Night.

Last Saturday night or early Sunday morning the town was thrown into an uproar by five pistol shots fired in rapid succession by Officer Broderick at a number of men who were passing along Second Street in a conveyance drawn by two horses, the property of Mr. Chas. A. Ashby, of Crellin, who, the officer alleges, were disturbing the peace, and not obeying his command to halt he fired upon them, two of the bullets taking effect in the horses. One of the animals received a bullet in the fleshy part of its hind leg and the other was shot just above the hoof.

The men, it seems, are employes at the Crellin mill and came down to Oakland that evening where they imbibed pretty freely in the cup that cheers. At midnight they started home and the officer asserts raised a disturbance by their loud talking and whooping. He commanded them to halt and not heeding his injunction he opened fire with the result above stated.

Monday morning Mr. Ashby, the owner of the horses, came to Oakland and had two warrants issued for the arrest of Broderick. One charging him with assault with intent to murder and the other with cruelty to animals. Sheriff Frantz placed the man under arrest and this afternoon at two o'clock he will be given a hearing before Justice Gonder upon the charges.

OLD FIDDLERS IN A CONTEST.

The far Famed Browning Family not Outdone Carried Off Most Honors.

A contest among the "old fiddlers" of Garrett county and the adjoining counties of Pennsylvania and West Virginia was held at Kolb's Opera House, in Friendsville, on last Saturday evening, which was participated in by about 30 contestants, most of whom came from the mountains and glades of Garrett.

The contest was conducted by J. W. Whorton, of Oakland, and A. T. Kimmell, of Thayerville, both of whom are lovers of the old-fashioned music. About 20 contestants were entered for honors, among whom were several of the far-famed Browning family descendants of Meshack, author of "Forty-four Years of the Life of a Hunter," and the pioneer settler of this section of the State. This family is noted for its musical talent, especially on the violin, and it has repeatedly attended these contests in the past and invariably carried off the best of the prizes. There are five brothers, and each plays his part to perfection.

They play for the country dances and balls for many miles around and love it as much as they do to hunt or fish.

The contest at Friendsville was presided over by three disinterested judges, who at the close gave their decisions, and the prizes were then awarded. The contestants were classed as to age. Those over 50 years of age constituted first class. Each player was required to play "Opera Reel," "Billie in the Lowland" and one other tune of his own selection. The second class was of those under 50 years of age and each player was required to play "Mountain Hornpipe" and one other tune of his own selection. Upon the rendition of the three selections the judges were required to decide.

The prizes consisted of musical instruments of various kinds and the contests were spirited from start to finish.

Many other musical features were included in the program, and the contest was largely attended from the town and surrounding section of country. Several of these interesting events will be held in Garrett and its adjoining counties during the fall and winter.

The awards were as follows: Fiddlers over 50 years old—First, John F. Browning, second Stephen Browning. Under 50—First, Abel Browning, second Abel DeWitt. Dancing—Jeremiah Bitner.

Sunday School Convention.

The county Sunday School Convention, under the auspices of the Maryland Sunday School Union, will be held in Ryans Glade M. E. church, September 10th and 10th, 1904. Every Sunday School is entitled to send two delegates. Pastors and Superintendents are members by virtue of their office. Every Sunday School in the county and every Sunday School worker is earnestly requested to attend this convention.

Delightful Trip To California.

The Sovereign Grand Lodge, I. O. O. F., will hold their annual meeting at San Francisco, Cal., September 19-25, and for this occasion the Baltimore and Ohio R. R. will sell excursion tickets from August 28th to September 9th, at Very Low Rates for the round trip, valid for return to October 23rd, 1904.

Stop-overs on going trip at St. Louis, Chicago, Memphis and New Orleans will be allowed; also at any point in California, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Assiniboia, Alberta and British Columbia within going transit limit of October 10th, 1904.

Baltimore & Ohio Ticket Agents have full details.

FINED $100 AND COSTS.

Mr. L. T. Yoder Assessed That Amount for Operating a Livery Stable Without License.

Mr. L. T. Yoder, proprietor of the Mountain Lake Park Hotel and also the owner of the water works system at the Park, was arrested last Saturday at his hotel by Officer May upon a warrant charging him with running a livery stable at the Park without having secured a license from the Community officers authorizing him to conduct such an establishment.

When the officer went to make the arrest Mr. Yoder, it is alleged refused to go with him and in order to take him before Justice Kerfoot a carriage was was secured and in it Mr. Yoder was carried to the temple of justice—the Assembly Hall. Arriyed there another obstacle was encountered in the way of a steep and long flight of stairs leading from the ground to the building. The officer was here compelled to carry and drag his prisoner up the stairway and into the presence of the Court.

Mr. Yoder asked for a continuance of the case which was granted until yesterday afternoon when the hearing took place. The Community was represented by Mr. Thayer and Mr. Yoder had as his counsel Mr. Peddicord. A mass of testimony on both sides was presented and at the conclusion of the case upon which the arrest had been made the Justice in accordance with the ordinance, imposed a fine of $100 and costs. An appeal to the Circuit Court was entered by Mr. Peddicord.

WILL INSTAL WATER SYSTEM

Community Vacates Mr. Yoder's Franchise and Will Put In System of Its Own.

At a meeting of the Mountain Lake Park Community last Tuesday the franchise granted Mr. L. T. Yoder a number of years ago for the installation of a water system in the Park was vacated and notice served upon Mr. Yoder to that effect.

Mr. Yoder it is said, has violated his agreement with the officers of the Community in not supplying a sufficient quantity of water for the Park, although he has a system of pipes laid along all the streets of the town and connections made with the mains into almost every house.

It is the purpose of the Community to issue bonds with which to instal the new system. The source of supply will likely be taken from artesian wells or from the lake.

Gnegy—Englehart Nuptials.

St. Mark's Evangelical Lutheran church at Accident was the scene of a pretty wedding on Wednesday, Aug. 24, at 11 a. m., when Prof. J. S. Gnegy, of Red House, and Miss Clara V. Englehart, of Accident, were united in the holy bonds of matrimony by Rev. Geo. A. Royer, of Clearspring, Md., assisted by Revs. W. H. Reimer, of Accident, and H. H. Flick, of Manchester, Md.

Miss Anna Englehart and Mr. Herman Englehart, sister and brother of the bride, acted as maid of honor and best man, and Miss Tillie Englehart and S. C. Gnegy acting as bridesmaid and groomsman. The organ presided over by Miss Leonore Royer attended by Mr Alvin Englehart. Messrs. E. B. Boyer of Accident, and Jeff T. Smearman acted as ushers. The bride was beautifully attired in cream habutai silk, and carried brides roses. The maid of honor and bridesmaid were dressed in cream silk mull and carried white and pink carnations respectively. The groom and his attendants were attired in the conventional black.

The church was nicely decorated, the bridal party standing under an arch during the ceremony.

More than one hundred guests witnessed the ceremony, after which about sixty specially invited relatives and friends of the bride and groom repaired to the home of the bride, Mr. and Mrs. William Englehart, where a feast had already been prepared to which justice was done after congratulations had been tendered. At four p. m., they departed in a shower of rice for Oakland from where they departed Thursday morning on train 3 for St. Louis. They will reside in the Bowman Cottage just north of Oakland. The presents were many and useful.

Sunday Church Services.

At Deer Park Rev. W. H. Faust, pastor of the Baptist congregation, will preach both morning and evening. At 11 o'clock his subject will be "The True God." In the evening the subject will be "Orpah."

In the Loch Lynn United Brethren church at 7.30 p. m., Rev. W. R. Cunningham, the pastor, will preach. All will receive a cordial welcome.

In St. Paul's M. E. church in Oakland Rev. Dr. H. Scott, the pastor, will preach both morning and evening.

Rev. E. Manges, pastor of St Mark's Ev. Lutheran church, will preach Sunday morning at 10.30 and in the evening at 8 o'clock. Mr. Manges will also conduct services at Crellin Sunday afternoon at 2.30 o'clock.

Dixon & Kelso

Will Sell Bargains in

FRUIT JARS AND JELLY GLASSES

AS FOLLOWS:

Mason's Pints, per dozen, - - - - 45c.
" Quarts, " - - - - - 49c.
" Half-Gallons, per dozen, - 59c.
Jelly Glasses, 25 to 30c doz., as to size.

We also have an immense stock of

STONEWARE,

To Sell at 8c per Gallon.

Have contracted with two large peach growers for

Several Thousand Baskets of Peaches,

for this season, and can furnish this delicious fruit for the next two months.

Will exchange any of the above for good produce at market price.

Yours, respectfully,

DIXON & KELSO.

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Gives a training that turns unused talent into a money making power. Does it quickly, thoroughly, cheaply. Full and complete courses in BOOKKEEPING, PENMANSHIP, TELEGRAPHY, SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING. $110 pays tuition, board and room-rent for five months. Skilled teachers. Large attendance. Healthful study halls and recitation rooms. Modern and convenient furniture. The M. S. B. C. has a National reputation and its graduates are sought after by business men everywhere. Now is the best time to begin a course. No vacation. Individual instruction. Our new Art Catalogue can be had for the asking. Address, A. G. SINE, President, PARKERSBURG, WEST VA.

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Capacity 80,000 Daily. Prompt Shipments.

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—AND—
CUMBERLAND GRANATE BRICK COMPANY,
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Great Big Bargains.

$1150 cash will buy **Sunny-Slope Cottage,** at Mountain Lake Park; 6 rooms and summer kitchen, furnished throughout, with porch commanding superb view; four lots, 50x120 feet each; out-buildings; good well; strawberry patch; garden; large lawns; flower beds; walks, etc.

$75 will buy Lot No. 241, on corner Hazel Glade Drive and Park front; worth $300.

$50 will buy Lot No. 242, adjoining above; worth $200.

$75 will buy Lot No. 219, on corner D street and Park front; worth $225.

$50 will buy Lot No. 218, adjoining above; worth $200.

$50 will buy Lot No. 220, fronting on D street, and

$50 for Lot No. 221.

No Building Conditions on these Lots.

Apply to
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permanently, guaranteed without knife, X Ray Arsenic or Acids; no inconvenience. SOUTHERN CANCER SANATORIUM, 1520 E. Monument St., Baltimore, Md. Write for book.

New Goods, Just Opened.

The Latest Things Out In

Pongees, Draperies, Satteens, (these are beauties). Seersuckers, Granite Cloths, Flannelettes, Sacking, Chambrays, etc.

We have them,
You want them,
Come get them.

The Latest Things Out In

Hats, Caps and Shoes,

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CLOTHING.

Also fine line Clothing Samples,

AT TOWNSHEND'S.

MARYLAND DAY,

Monday, September 15th,

AND

LOUSIANA PURCHASE DAY,

Wednesday, September 14th,

AT THE

WORLD'S FAIR.

VERY LOW RATE

Excursion tickets on sale

Saturday, September 10th, via

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R.

Tickets good in coaches only, and valid returning ten days.

An Order of the Court

By HOWARD FIELDING

Copyright, 1903, by Charles W. Hoole.

A DOT of red which seemed to be pasted like a wafer on the black darkness at the southern end of the veranda bore witness that my landlord was enjoying his single hour of leisure in all the twenty-four—between 11 o'clock and midnight. The sight was gratifying. I had feared that the chill of the evening might have driven him to some inaccessible warm corner of the house and that I should miss the pleasure of taking a yarn of his to bed with me.

Prudently pausing at the foot of the steps, I lighted a cigar of my own in order to escape smoking one of his, and then I took a seat beside him and tilted my chair against the clapboards.

"When you were marshal of Circle City," said I and left the rest to him.

He chuckled softly, and then there was a silence while he pretended to be waiting for an inspiration. In reality he had prepared his story, as I knew as soon as he began to speak. Even a genius like Peter Conley will trip over his introduction unless he has thought it out in advance.

"When I was marshal of Circle City," said he, "there was a real estate gang that ran the whole town, and a crooked old billygoat named George Warren ran the gang. One day Sam Cleve, who was Warren's most confidential agent, came to me and said that he wanted me to look up a young fellow that had dropped into town a couple of days before and was stopping at the Gladstone hotel.

"'We suspect that he's a lawyer from Topeka,' said Cleve, 'and that he's got legal papers to serve on Mr. Warren in the Creamer case.'

"I put a couple of my men on the hunt, and they reported in the course of the afternoon that the tip was straight. The man at the Gladstone was Byron Willett of Topeka, and he had brought an order of court that was intended to stop Warren in a mighty important matter.

"When I had heard the facts I strolled around to Warren's house and found one of the old man's most trusted servants sitting under a tree in the front yard with a Winchester across his knees. He wasn't very cordial even to me, and you can bet that no stranger could have so much as leaned against the gatepost without getting perforated.

"Warren himself was stowed away in the room where he usually lay low when a process server was on his trail, and he seemed to be particularly sore about this present affair.

"'Jim Creamer is trying to stop me from putting up a gas house opposite his property,' said he. 'The yellow dog is bound to hold on to it, and he's got an injunction from some fool judge in Topeka. Now, we've got to have that piece of real estate, and we've got to have it at our own terms. It ought to be understood in this town that I fix the value of property, and I've let Jim Creamer know what his figure is. It's $6,500, and that settles the matter.'

"At a fair valuation Creamer's property was worth about $20,000, but Warren had him surrounded and could put up all kinds of objectionable buildings on the adjacent lots.

"Pretty tough, you'll say; but that was no business of mine. Warren had

HE WAS SITTING WITH A WINCHESTER ACROSS HIS KNEES.

put me and the party into office, and another election was coming along.

"'Well, Mr. Warren,' says I, 'what do you want me to do about it?'

"'You get that document away from Willett,' says he, 'and you do it without violence. I don't want this man laid up. I've got a notion that I'd like to have a talk with him before he goes back to Topeka. They say he's the slickest young lawyer in the state, and it's likely we may want him. Our operations are spreading out, and we can use good men in various parts of the state. Now, it's up to you, Conley,' says he in conclusion. 'I want to see this cuss personally, and you've got to make him safe.'

"I says, 'All right, Mr. Warren,' and then I went back to the central police station to think it over.

"Within a few minutes I got a note from Warren in which he said that he'd made up his mind to have a talk with Willett the next afternoon at 4 o'clock. 'I've sent him word to that effect,' runs the note, 'and you must get his papers away from him before that time.'

"Later I got another note which said that Willett had refused to go to Warren's house for fear he'd be handled rough and that Warren was going to call at the hotel. This gave me a good idea of Willett as a prudent and far-seeing man, and it also showed me how set Warren was on having the interview.

"You'll say right away that this complicated the job because Warren might be served with the papers while on the way to the hotel by some pal of Willett's. But that was easily enough managed. Between 12 and 1 o'clock that night Warren went down to the Gladstone, going in by the way of the kitchen and up the back stairs to the room that had been engaged for him.

"Between that time and daybreak I had one of my men crawl into Willett's

"THE DOOR OPENED, AND IN WALKED WILLETT."

room from the fire escape and mouse around a bit, but he didn't find anything and mighty near got shot. So the matter stood square the next morning, with no advantage on either side.

"About 9 o'clock Willett started out for a walk, as he always did, and I and three of my men immediately began a hunt. We had been in the room next to his and had bored some holes through the partition so that we could see if he hid the document anywhere or went to look at it in its hiding place. Nothing of that kind had happened, but I had formed a few dim suspicions. While the man was dressing I made up my mind that the document was in his coat pocket, and when he was eating breakfast—which he ordered up—I noticed that he was busy sealing up a lot of letters which he had written the night before. Now about that time he made some rather slick motions, and it was a question whether he hadn't taken the document out of his pocket and put it into one of the letters, which were all in big envelopes. I didn't see him do it, but I had a feeling about it. If those were straight letters and not fakes, why didn't he take them out to the mail instead of leaving them in the basket on the table?

"When we got into his room, I went for those letters the first thing, while my men divided the place into sections and began the most almighty particular hunt that anybody ever saw. I opened the letters, one by one, very carefully, because if the document was there I wanted to get it in such a way that he wouldn't know it was gone. The job of opening and closing the letters took me nearly an hour, and the document wasn't there after all. My men hadn't found any signs of it, but they hadn't half finished, for you must understand that it was a big room with a lot of stuff in it, and we were dealing with it a piece at a time, as a man handles a pack of cards when he suspects that they're marked.

"In the midst of it the door opened, and in walked Willett, which was a great surprise to us, for we had set a lookout and had arranged a plan to stop him, though, as a matter of fact, we didn't expect him back, and so I suppose our sentinel went and took a drink and the gentleman from Topeka slipped by.

"'Well, upon my soul!' says he, reaching for his gun. 'What are you all doing here?'

"'Mr. Willett,' says I, tapping my badge, 'this is our lawful duty, and, though painful, we must do it. I'm the city marshal, so there's no occasion for you to draw iron. Ten silver spoons have been missed in this house, and one of the dining room help is suspected. For the sake of that poor girl's good name,' says I, 'we've got to make a search.'

"'Ten sliver grandmothers!' yells Willett. 'We'll see about this!' And he began to give me quite some language of one kind and another, especially after he noticed that I'd been fooling with his letters. 'The proprietor,' says he, 'won't stand for this.'

"'You go ask him,' I suggested.

"John Fynes, who ran the Gladstone, knew that Warren and his gang were back of the game, though he didn't know just what the game was. However, as Warren owned the hotel property and held a mortgage on the body and soul of Fynes, the exact nature of the business didn't cut much of a figure.

"Willett stalked away to see Fynes, and he didn't come back. What story the landlord threw into him I don't know, but it was good. Willett left the house in a tearing rage, and a couple of my men shadowed him. By and by one of them came back and reported to me that the gentleman from Topeka had called on a girl—a right nice girl he said she was—who was visiting some relatives in our city.

"'It seems he's engaged to her,' says my man.

"Meanwhile we'd taken that room all to pieces and put it together again, but it hadn't done us any good. It seemed likely to me that Willett had the paper on him. Of course we'd thought that probable from the start and had made our arrangements accordingly. As he was on his way back to the hotel about half past 2 my men arrested him on suspicion of being implicated in the matter of the spoons, and they took him to the station house, where he was searched from crown to heel. But he didn't have the paper.

"Well, of course that made the game clear. Willett had given the court order to somebody else, perhaps to the girl or one of her relatives, who was to call at the room after Warren got in there and serve the document on him. So I said to Warren: 'It's all right. My men will arrest anybody that comes on to this floor during your interview, and I'll be right outside the door as a last line of defense.'

"This was after we'd released Willett with our apologies for suspecting him in the affair of the spoons. One of my men walked on each side of him all the way from the station to the hotel.

"It was just 4 o'clock when he arrived, so mad that his face was a picture of premeditated murder. In fact, he tried to hit me as he went by me into his room, but I was under orders and avoided violence.

"Warren was on hand promptly, and, after a word of praise and another of caution addressed to me at the door, he went along in.

"I was feeling pretty chipper. It was a moral sure thing that Willett didn't have a harmful document on his clothes and a double sure thing that it wasn't in the room. Moreover, I had arranged so that it couldn't get in by any possible way.

"In about a minute Warren came to the door and called me in. 'You've got him crazy!' he whispers. 'It's all right.'

"So it was. And I meant that it should stay that way. Calling me into the room looked like a trick of Willett's, and therefore I set my back against the door and had a gun very handy.

"'Marshal,' says Willett, 'you've been making some serious accusations against me, and now it's my turn. I charge you with stealing a letter from my table.'

"'Not guilty,' says I. And then, 'Do you happen to know how many there were?'

"'Ten,' says he.

"I had thought he'd add one and try to stick me for the eleventh which had never existed.

"'There's but nine now,' says he and began to count 'em.

"By jimmyneddy, there were eleven, and before we could stir he'd ripped

SERVING WARREN WITH THE INJUNCTION.

the last one open and had served Warren with the injunction that was inside it.

"'You think you're pretty smart,' said he to me, 'but you're a back number. What you don't know would be a liberal education. I fixed those letters up for you. I knew you'd get into my room and hunt high and low. I knew you'd open the letters first. So I gave you time to do it and seal 'em all up, and then I came back here with another just like 'em in my sleeve. While I was chinning with you I dropped the letter into the basket where you'd already searched. Savey? Now you can go back to your cage.'

"'Mr. Willett,' says Warren, 'I'm surprised that a lawyer of the bar of our state should descend to such disgraceful trickery, and in order that you may not be tempted again I'm going to hire you to work for an honest man—me.'

"'You can't bribe me to be false to my client, Mr. Creamer,' says Willett firmly. 'But in any other little matter of business,' says he, 'I'm a practicing attorney, and the man for your money.'"

A Nice Way.

He—I wish I had the key to your heart. She—Indeed! What would you do with it? He—Insert it in wedlock, give one turn and throw it away forever.

Opposite Effects.

"Doesn't that new brass band make your blood curdle?"

"No. It makes it boil."—Detroit Free Press.

An Old Favorite

THE CREED OF MERCY

By Samuel Taylor Coleridge

PROFESSOR GEORGE E. WOODBURY, the eminent critic, says of Coleridge: "The poetic genius of Coleridge, the highest of his many gifts, found brilliant and fascinating expression. His poems—those in which his fame lives—are as unique as they are memorable, and, though their small number, their confined range and the brief period during which his faculty was exercised with full freedom and power seem to indicate a narrow vein, yet the remainder of his work in prose and verse leaves an impression of extraordinary and abundant intellectual force."

O WEDDING-GUEST! this soul hath been
Alone on a wide, wide sea;
So lonely 'twas, that God Himself
Scarce seem-ed there to be.

O sweeter than the marriage-feast,
'Tis sweeter far to me,
To walk together to the kirk
With a goodly company!

To walk together to the kirk,
And all together pray,
While each to his great Father bends,
Old men, and babes, and loving friends
And youths and maidens gay!

Farewell, farewell! but this I tell
To thee, thou wedding-guest!
He prayeth well who loveth well
Both man and bird and beast—

He prayeth best who loveth best
All things both great and small;
For the dear God who loveth us
He made and loveth all.

An Old Favorite

NO TIME LIKE THE OLD TIME

By Oliver Wendell Holmes

THERE'S no time like the old time,
When you and I were young,
When the buds of April blossomed
And the birds of springtime sung;
The garden's brightest glories
By summer suns are nursed;
But, oh, the sweet, sweet violets,
The flowers that opened first!

There's no place like the old place,
Where you and I were born,
Where we lifted first our eyelids
On the splendors of the morn,
From the milk-white breast that warmed us,
From the clinging arms that bore,
Where the dear eyes glistened o'er us,
That will look on us no more.

There's no friend like the old friend,
Who has shared our morning days;
No greeting like his welcome,
No homage like his praise!
Fame is the scentless sunflower,
With gaudy crown of gold;
But Friendship is the breathing rose,
With sweets in every fold.

There's no love like the old love,
That we courted in our pride;
Though our leaves are falling, falling,
And we're fading side by side,
There are blossoms all around us,
With the colors of our dawn,
And we lived in borrowed sunshine
When the light of day is gone!

There are no times like the old times,
They shall never be forgot!
There is no place like the old place;
Keep green the dear old spot!
There are no friends like the old friends,
May heaven prolong their lives;
There are no loves like our old loves—
God bless our loving wives!

An Old Favorite

THE TIME I'VE LOST IN WOOING

By Thomas Moore

THE time I've lost in wooing,
In watching and pursuing
The light that lies
In woman's eyes,
Has been my heart's undoing.
Though Wisdom oft has sought me,
I scorned the lore she brought me:
My only books
Were woman's looks,
And folly's all they've taught me.

Her smile when Beauty granted,
I hung with gaze enchanted,
Like him, the sprite,
Whom maids by night
Oft meet in glen that's haunted.
Like him, too, Beauty won me,
But while her eyes were on me—
If once their ray
Was turned away,
Oh! winds could not outrun me.

And are those follies going?
And is my proud heart growing
Too cold or wise
For brilliant eyes
Again to set it glowing?
No—vain, alas! the endeavor
From bonds so sweet to sever;
Poor Wisdom's chance
Against a glance
Is now as weak as ever.

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad

TO THE

WORLD'S FAIR.

VERY LOW RATES.

Various forms of excursion tickets to St. Louis via Baltimore & Ohio Railroad now on sale from Oakland as follows:

SEASON TICKETS, good to return until December 15, 1904, to be sold daily at rate of $28.80 round trip.

SIXTY DAY Excursion Tickets, final limit not later thsn December 15, 1904, to be sold daily at rate of $23.95 round trip.

FIFTEEN DAY Excursion Tickets, to be sold daily at rate of $19.95 round trip.

VARIABLE ROUTE EXCURSION TICKETS, either season or sixty day, will be sold going via one direct route and returning via another direct route, full information concerning which can be obtained from Ticket Agent.

STOP-OVERS not exceeding ten days at each point will be allowed at Washington, Deer Park, Mountain Lake Park, Oakland, Mitchell, Ind. (for French Lick and West Baden Springs), Cincinnati and Chicago within return limit, upon notice to conductor and deposit of ticket with Depot Ticket Agent immediately upon arrival.

STOP-OVERS not exceeding ten days will be allowed at St. Louis on all one-way (except Colonists' Tickets to the Pacific Coast) and round-trip tickets reading to points beyond St. Louis, upon deposit of ticket with Validating Agent and payment of fee of $1.00.

Three Solid Vestibuled trains are run daily from New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington via Parkersburg and Cincinnati to St. Louis.

Three Solid Vestibuled trains are run daily from Pittsburg, Wheeling and Columbus via Cincinnati to St. Louis.

Magnigcent coaches, sleeping cars, observation cars and unexcelled dining car service.

For illustrated folder, time table and full information, call at Ticket Office Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. tf.

GRANULATED

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FOR FARMS.

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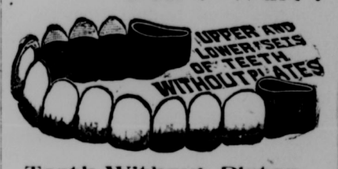

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An Order of the Court

By HOWARD FIELDING

Copyright, 1903, by Charles W. Hoyle

A DOT of red which seemed to be pasted like a wafer on the black darkness at the southern end of the veranda bore witness that my landlord was enjoying his single hour of leisure in all the twenty-four—between 11 o'clock and midnight. The sight was gratifying. I had feared that the chill of the evening might have driven him to some inaccessible warm corner of the house and that I should miss the pleasure of taking a yarn of his to bed with me.

Prudently pausing at the foot of the steps, I lighted a cigar of my own in order to escape smoking one of his, and then I took a seat beside him and tilted my chair against the clapboards.

"When you were marshal of Circle City," said I and left the rest to him.

He chuckled softly, and then there was a silence while he pretended to be waiting for an inspiration. In reality he had prepared his story, as I knew as soon as he began to speak. Even a genius like Peter Conley will trip over his introduction unless he has thought it out in advance.

"When I was marshal of Circle City," said he, "there was a real estate gang that ran the whole town, and a crooked old billygoat named George Warren ran the gang. One day Sam Cleve, who was Warren's most confidential agent, came to me and said that he wanted me to look up a young fellow that had dropped into town a couple of days before and was stopping at the Gladstone hotel.

"'We suspect that he's a lawyer from Topeka,' said Cleve, 'and that he's got legal papers to serve on Mr. Warren in the Creamer case.'

"I put a couple of my men on the hunt, and they reported in the course of the afternoon that the tip was straight. The man at the Gladstone was Byron Willett of Topeka, and he had brought an order of court that was intended to stop Warren in a mighty important matter.

"When I had heard the facts I strolled around to Warren's house and found one of the old man's most trusted servants sitting under a tree in the front yard with a Winchester across his knees. He wasn't very cordial even to me, and you can bet that no stranger could have so much as leaned against the gatepost without getting perforated.

"Warren himself was stowed away in the room where he usually lay low when a process server was on his trail, and he seemed to be particularly sore about this present affair.

"'Jim Creamer is trying to stop me from putting up a gas house opposite his property,' said he. 'The yellow dog is bound to hold on to it, and he's got an injunction from some fool judge in Topeka. Now, we've got to have that piece of real estate, and we've got to have it at our own terms. It ought to be understood in this town that I fix the value of property, and I've let Jim Creamer know what his figure is. It's $6,500, and that settles the matter.'

"At a fair valuation Creamer's property was worth about $20,000, but Warren had him surrounded and could put up all kinds of objectionable buildings on the adjacent lots.

"Pretty tough, you'll say; but that was no business of mine. Warren had

HE WAS SITTING WITH A WINCHESTER ACROSS HIS KNEES.

put me and the party into office, and another election was coming along.

"'Well, Mr. Warren,' says I, 'what do you want me to do about it?'

"'You get that document away from Willett,' says he, 'and you do it without violence. I don't want this man laid up. I've got a notion that I'd like to have a talk with him before he goes back to Topeka. They say he's the slickest young lawyer in the state, and it's likely we may want him. Our operations are spreading out, and we can use good men in various parts of the state. Now, it's up to you, Conley,' says he in conclusion. 'I want to see this cuss personally, and you've got to make him safe.'

"I says, 'All right, Mr. Warren,' and then I went back to the central police station to think it over.

"Within a few minutes I got a note from Warren in which he said that he'd made up his mind to have a talk with Willett the next afternoon at 4 o'clock. 'I've sent him word to that effect,' runs the note, 'and you must get his papers away from him before that time.'

"Later I got another note which said that Willett had refused to go to Warren's house for fear he'd be handled rough and that Warren was going to call at the hotel. This gave me a good idea of Willett as a prudent and far-seeing man, and it also showed me how set Warren was on having the interview.

"You'll say right away that this complicated the job because Warren might be served with the papers while on the way to the hotel by some pal of Willett's. But that was easily enough managed. Between 12 and 1 o'clock that night Warren went down to the Gladstone, going in by the way of the kitchen and up the back stairs to the room that had been engaged for him.

"Between that time and daybreak I had one of my men crawl into Willett's

"THE DOOR OPENED, AND IN WALKED WILLETT."

room from the fire escape and mouse around a bit, but he didn't find anything and mighty near got shot. So the matter stood square the next morning, with no advantage on either side.

"About 9 o'clock Willett started out for a walk, as he always did, and I and three of my men immediately began a hunt. We had been in the room next to his and had bored some holes through the partition so that we could see if he hid the document anywhere or went to look at it in its hiding place. Nothing of that kind had happened, but I had formed a few dim suspicions. While the man was dressing I made up my mind that the document was in his coat pocket, and when he was eating breakfast—which he ordered up—I noticed that he was busy sealing up a lot of letters which he had written the night before. Now about that time he made some rather slick motions, and it was a question whether he hadn't taken the document out of his pocket and put it into one of the letters, which were all in big envelopes. I didn't see him do it, but I had a feeling about it. If those were straight letters and not fakes, why didn't he take them out to the mail instead of leaving them in the basket on the table?

"When we got into his room, I went for those letters the first thing, while my men divided the place into sections and began the most almighty particular hunt that anybody ever saw. I opened the letters, one by one, very carefully, because if the document was there I wanted to get it in such a way that he wouldn't know it was gone. The job of opening and closing the letters took me nearly an hour, and the document wasn't there after all. My men hadn't found any signs of it, but they hadn't half finished, for you must understand that it was a big room with a lot of stuff in it, and we were dealing with it a piece at a time, as a man handles a pack of cards when he suspects that they're marked.

"In the midst of it the door opened, and in walked Willett, which was a great surprise to us, for we had set a lookout and had arranged a plan to stop him, though, as a matter of fact, we didn't expect him back, and so I suppose our sentinel went and took a drink and the gentleman from Topeka slipped by.

"'Well, upon my soul!' says he, reaching for his gun. 'What are you all doing here?'

"'Mr. Willett,' says I, tapping my badge, 'this is our lawful duty, and, though painful, we must do it. I'm the city marshal, so there's no occasion for you to draw iron. Ten silver spoons have been missed in this house, and one of the dining room help is suspected. For the sake of that poor girl's good name,' says I, 'we've got to make a search.'

"'Ten silver grandmothers!' yells Willett. 'We'll see about this!' And he began to give me quite some language of one kind and another, especially after he noticed that I'd been fooling with his letters. 'The proprietor,' says he, 'won't stand for this.'

"'You go ask him,' I suggested.

"John Fynes, who ran the Gladstone, knew that Warren and his gang were back of the game, though he didn't know just what the game was. However, as Warren owned the hotel property and held a mortgage on the body and soul of Fynes, the exact nature of the business didn't cut much of a figure.

"Willett stalked away to see Fynes, and he didn't come back. What story the landlord threw into him I don't know, but it was good. Willett left the house in a tearing rage, and a couple of my men shadowed him. By and by one of them came back and reported to me that the gentleman from Topeka had called on a girl—a right nice girl he said she was—who was visiting some relatives in our city.

"'It seems he's engaged to her,' says my man.

"Meanwhile we'd taken that room all to pieces and put it together again, but it hadn't done us any good. It seemed likely to me that Willett had the paper on him. Of course we'd thought that probable from the start and had made our arrangements accordingly. As he was on his way back to the hotel about half past 2 my men arrested him on suspicion of being implicated in the matter of the spoons, and they took him to the station house, where he was searched from crown to heel. But he didn't have the paper.

"Well, of course that made the game clear. Willett had given the court order to somebody else, perhaps to the girl or one of her relatives, who was to call at the room after Warren got in there and serve the document on him. So I said to Warren: 'It's all right. My men will arrest anybody that comes on to this floor during your interview, and I'll be right outside the door as a last line of defense.'

"This was after we'd released Willett with our apologies for suspecting him in the affair of the spoons. One of my men walked on each side of him all the way from the station to the hotel.

"It was just 4 o'clock when he arrived, so mad that his face was a picture of premeditated murder. In fact, he tried to hit me as he went by me into his room, but I was under orders and avoided violence.

"Warren was on hand promptly, and, after a word of praise and another of caution addressed to me at the door, he went along in.

"I was feeling pretty chipper. It was a moral sure thing that Willett didn't have a harmful document on his clothes and a double sure thing that it wasn't in the room. Moreover, I had arranged so that it couldn't get in by any possible way.

"In about a minute Warren came to the door and called me in. 'You've got him crazy!' he whispers. 'It's all right.'

"So it was. And I meant that it should stay that way. Calling me into the room looked like a trick of Willett's, and therefore I set my back against the door and had a gun very handy.

"'Marshal,' says Willett, 'you've been making some serious accusations against me, and now it's my turn. I charge you with stealing a letter from my table.'

"'Not guilty,' says I. And then, 'Do you happen to know how many there were?'

"'Ten,' says he.

"I had thought he'd add one and try to stick me for the eleventh which had never existed.

"'There's but nine now,' says he and began to count 'em.

"By jimmyneddy, there were eleven, and before we could stir he'd ripped

SERVING WARREN WITH THE INJUNCTION.

the last one open and had served Warren with the injunction that was inside it.

"'You think you're pretty smart,' said he to me, 'but you're a back number. What you don't know would be a liberal education. I fixed those letters up for you. I knew you'd get into my room and hunt high and low. I knew you'd open the letters first. So I gave you time to do it and seal 'em all up, and then I came back here with another just like 'em in my sleeve. While I was chinning with you I dropped the letter into the basket where you'd already searched. Savey? Now you can go back to your cage.'

"'Mr. Willett,' says Warren, 'I'm surprised that a lawyer of the bar of our state should descend to such disgraceful trickery, and in order that you may not be tempted again I'm going to hire you to work for an honest man—me.'

"'You can't bribe me to be false to my client, Mr. Creamer,' says Willett firmly. 'But in any other little matter of business,' says he, 'I'm a practicing attorney, and the man for your money.'"

A Nice Way.

He—I wish I had the key to your heart. She—Indeed! What would you do with it? He—Insert it in wedlock, give one turn and throw it away forever.

Opposite Effects.

"Doesn't that new brass band make your blood curdle?"

"No. It makes it boil."—Detroit Free Press.

An Old Favorite

THE CREED OF MERCY

By Samuel Taylor Coleridge

PROFESSOR GEORGE E. WOODBURY, the eminent critic, says of Coleridge: "The poetic genius of Coleridge, the highest of his many gifts, found brilliant and fascinating expression. His poems—those in which his fame lives—are as unique as they are memorable, and, though their small number, their confined range and the brief period during which his faculty was exercised with full freedom and power seem to indicate a narrow vein, yet the remainder of his work in prose and verse leaves an impression of extraordinary and abundant intellectual force."

O WEDDING-GUEST! this soul hath been
Alone on a wide, wide sea;
So lonely 'twas, that God Himself
Scarce seem-ed there to be.

O sweeter than the marriage-feast,
'Tis sweeter far to me,
To walk together to the kirk
With a goodly company!

To walk together to the kirk,
And all together pray,
While each to his great Father bends,
Old men, and babes, and loving friends
And youths and maidens gay!

Farewell, farewell! but this I tell
To thee, thou wedding-guest!
He prayeth well who loveth well
Both man and bird and beast—

He prayeth best who loveth best
All things both great and small;
For the dear God who loveth us
He made and loveth all.

An Old Favorite

NO TIME LIKE THE OLD TIME

By Oliver Wendell Holmes

THERE'S no time like the old time,
When you and I were young,
When the buds of April blossomed
And the birds of springtime sung;
The garden's brightest glories
By summer suns are nursed;
But, oh, the sweet, sweet violets,
The flowers that opened first!

There's no place like the old place,
Where you and I were born,
Where we lifted first our eyelids
On the splendors of the morn,
From the milk-white breast that warmed us,
From the clinging arms that bore,
Where the dear eyes glistened o'er us,
That will look on us no more.

There's no friend like the old friend,
Who has shared our morning days;
No greeting like his welcome,
No homage like his praise!
Fame is the scentless sunflower,
With gaudy crown of gold;
But Friendship is the breathing rose,
With sweets in every fold.

There's no love like the old love,
That we courted in our pride;
Though our leaves are falling, falling,
And we're fading side by side.
There are blossoms all around us,
With the colors of our dawn,
And we lived in borrowed sunshine
When the light of day is gone!

There are no times like the old times,
They shall never be forgot!
There is no place like the old place;
Keep green the dear old spot!
There are no friends like the old friends,
May heaven prolong their lives;
There are no loves like our old loves—
God bless our loving wives!

An Old Favorite

THE TIME I'VE LOST IN WOOING

By Thomas Moore

THE time I've lost in wooing,
In watching and pursuing
The light that lies
In woman's eyes,
Has been my heart's undoing.
Though Wisdom oft has sought me,
I scorned the lore she brought me:
My only books
Were woman's looks,
And folly's all they've taught me.

Her smile when Beauty granted,
I hung with gaze enchanted,
Like him, the sprite,
Whom maids by night
Oft meet in glen that's haunted.
Like him, too, Beauty won me,
But while her eyes were on me—
If once their ray
Was turned away,
Oh! winds could not outrun me.

And are those follies going?
And is my proud heart growing
Too cold or wise
For brilliant eyes
Again to set it glowing?
No—vain, alas! the endeavor
From bonds so sweet to sever;
Poor Wisdom's chance
Against a glance
Is now as weak as ever.

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Various forms of excursion tickets to St. Louis via Baltimore & Ohio Railroad now on sale from Oakland as follows:

SEASON TICKETS, good to return until December 15, 1904, to be sold daily at rate of $28.80 round trip.

SIXTY DAY Excursion Tickets, final limit not later thsn December 15, 1904, to be sold daily at rate of $23.95 round trip.

FIFTEEN DAY Excursion Tickets, to be sold daily at rate of $19.95 round trip.

VARIABLE ROUTE EXCURSION TICKETS, either season or sixty day, will be sold going via one direct route and returning via another direct route, full information concerning which can be obtained from Ticket Agent.

STOP-OVERS not exceeding ten days at each point will be allowed at Washington, Deer Park, Mountain Lake Park, Oakland, Mitchell, Ind. (for French Lick and West Baden Springs), Cincinnati and Chicago within return limit, upon notice to conductor and deposit of ticket with Depot Ticket Agent immediately upon arrival.

STOP-OVERS not exceeding ten days will be allowed at St. Louis on all one-way (except Colonists' Tickets to the Pacific Coast) and round-trip tickets reading to points beyond St. Louis, upon deposit of ticket with Validating Agent and payment of fee of $1.00.

Three Solid Vestibuled trains are run daily from New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington via Parkersburg and Cincinnati to St. Louis.

Three Solid Vestibuled trains are run daily from Pittsburg, Wheeling and Columbus via Cincinnati to St. Louis.

Magnigcent coaches, sleeping cars, observation cars and unexcelled dining car service.

For illustrated folder, time table and full information, call at Ticket Office Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. tf.

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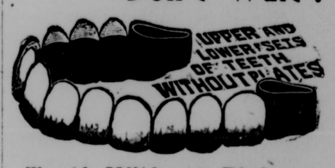

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Sheridan's Hurricane Fight

A FORTIETH ANNIVERSARY WAR STORY

September 22-26, 1864

[Copyright, 1904, by G. L. Kilmer.]

WHEN Sheridan sent the Confederate general, Jubal A. Early, "whirling up the valley" from the battlefield of Opequan (Winchester), Sept. 19, 1864, he let his foe escape "bag and baggage," guns and all. But in the hurricane battle which came as a swift sequel on Sept. 23, at Fisher's hill, the young commander opened up the gun capturing business, which gave the whole country no end of amusement throughout the exciting valley campaign. Early's army retreated from Winchester during the night following the battle of Sept. 19 and covered the twenty miles between that point and Cedar creek at a pace quite as lively as that of Sheridan's famous gallop when he rode down to save the day, just a month later.

In his retreat Early followed the old beaten path of the valley pike, a road which witnessed more wild army panics than any other thoroughfare in America, aiming for Strasburg, the next defensible position. Just south of Strasburg the Massanutten mountain narrows the wide Shenandoah valley to about four miles of breadth, and this is spanned by a ridge at right angles, the eastern extremity resting on the Shenandoah river and the northern base being bordered by a deep stream fitly termed Tumbling run. South of Tumbling run and fairly overhanging the stream Fisher's hill lifts its precipitous bluff. Here Early halted, with the hill protecting his right flank. The Federal cavalry division of General Wesley Merritt followed sharp on Early's trail from Winchester and on the morning of Sept. 20 struck his outposts along Tumbling run.

Sheridan's march up the historic pike from his victorious battlefield was what might be expected of a vigilant commander operating in a region noted for war surprises. The infantry corps of Wright, Emory and Crook followed in the wake of Merritt's troopers, and the cavalry divisions of James H. Wilson and Averell took the side roads on the right and left to guard the flanks. The whole of the 20th passed in getting the infantry to the front, and that night the Federal outposts were in the northern limits of the town of Strasburg and the Confederates in the southern portion. Early's army was weaker than when Sheridan met it on the Opequan by the 4,000 casualties suffered there. Besides he had lost General Rodes, killed; General Fitz Lee, wounded, and General Breckinridge detached for duty elsewhere. Yet he was confident of holding Sheridan off at Fisher's hill, for the guns he had posted there commanded the pike for a long distance, his flanks were guarded by cavalry, and the two days and nights of grace which Sheridan allowed him were used in fortifying his left flank, which rested in the broad valley on the west.

Sheridan occupied the whole day Sept. 21 in placing his three corps of infantry in position for assault. At nightfall he advanced his pickets through the town of Strasburg and drove the Confederate skirmishers back to the defenses of Fisher's hill. The morning of the 22d disclosed fresh defenses of earth, stone and abatis prepared during the night by Early's troops. Sheridan didn't trust to staff reports, but rode himself from one end of the picket line to the other. He found a height north of Tumbling run, which commanded Early's main position, and this was carried and held after a sharp fight. Guns were planted on the height after a night of tedious labor.

In spite of his success in gaining the height confronting Early's main position, Sheridan looked upon that ground as impregnable and decided to turn the enemy's left flank. By skillful maneuvering he threw Averell's cavalry division and Wright's infantry corps forward and at the same time dispatched Crook's command on a circuitous march of five miles, beyond Early's extreme left. When Early saw Averell and the Sixth corps advancing he gave up hope and ordered his troops to retire after nightfall. But the witching hour of sunset is favorable for sudden attacks, and just about that time Crook, who had moved unseen by the enemy, rushed his line forward and was over the enemy's trenches before his presence had been discovered.

The charge of Crook was immediately followed up by the Sixth corps, on Crook's left. Still to the left and on the ground before described as Early's right flank and main position, the Nineteenth corps descended the ravine of Tumbling run, literally scrambling over rough fields, stone walls, rocks and felled trees. Across the stream they plunged, up the precipitous height, Sheridan and his staff urging them on with shouts and gestures, crying: "Forward! Forward, everything!"

The excited cries of some officers, "Go on! Don't stop, but go on!" were useless, for it was Mission Ridge over again, in the sense that the men in the rush were under a headway that knew no stopping. The Confederates broke from the trenches and in their haste to get away left sixteen guns in position on the formidable hill which had been the stronghold. At nightfall Early's line was indeed retiring, but in confusion, and did not stop until it had passed beyond a narrow defile which in the darkness put an end to Federal pursuit.

When Grant heard of this second victory won by "Little Phil," he wrote to the hero, "Keep on and you will cause the fall of Richmond." The battle was not fought as planned, for Sheridan had sent his cavalry far to the right and left of the field to cut in behind Early and capture the entire force. This combination failed, however, as is often the case. But Averell was on the heels of Early the afternoon of the 23d, and, although the Federal infantry didn't come up to support the attack, Early took warning and kept on up the valley until he reached Port Republic, forty miles from the last battlefield. He would have continued retreating, but the news of his defeat at Opequan had reached Richmond and caused the return to the valley of Kershaw's infantry division, the absence of which had inspired Sheridan to take the offensive. This body of men joined Early at Port Republic, and he once more thought of trying conclusions with Sheridan.

The presence in the valley again of Kershaw's division of Confederates was discovered by General Wesley Merritt, who rode into Early's outposts near Port Republic on the 26th and found Kershaw's infantry in line. Merritt had been sent to Port Republic to make a demonstration with his troopers and lead Early to expect another attack on his direct front. But the infantry was slow in getting over the ground, having to wait for rations to be brought up from the Potomac, and Sheridan was not prepared for a renewal of the tactics so effective Opequan and Fisher's hill. He had set out originally with the intention of cutting off Early's line of retreat, and to this he adhered, sending General A. A. Torbert's cavalry division across the Blue Ridge, eastward, to ride around Early, recross the mountain by the pass at Waynesboro and strike Staunton, which was the base of all the Confederate operations in the valley. This move caused Early to squarely about face to meet the new danger up the valley. Meanwhile Sheridan had brought his main army forward to Harrisonburg, twenty miles down the valley, and Early was between two fires.

GEORGE L. KILMER.

SHERIDAN'S SOLDIERS RUSHING FISHER'S HILL.

TEAS THAT ARE WORTH FORTUNES

Twelve Hundred Kinds Are In China's Show at the World's Fair---The Most Populous Nation of the World For the First Time Makes an Exhibit Worthy of Her Greatness.

Many expositions of stupendous character make up the World's Fair of 1904. Each part is a vast and distinct show. Each building shelters many acres of wonderful things—wonderful because they are the choicest of their kind. Every nation on the globe is represented. Every state and territory is here with its best and making the most of its greatest opportunity.

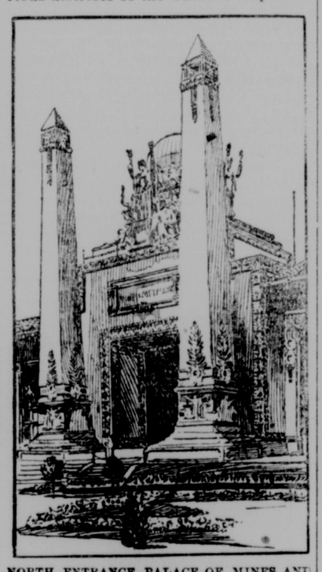
The fact that China has not been a large exhibitor at world's fairs gives to her great exhibit here a prominence quite exceptional. It is a wonderland of ingenious productions. We know China best by reason of her extensive exports of teas, which have found a vast market in the United States for generations. Her commercial interests therefore prompted her to make a display of teas that we should not forget.

In sealed glass jars China displays in the Liberal Arts Palace some 1,200 kinds of tea. Young Hyson and Old Hyson have a string of tea relations longer than the genealogical chain of a Plymouth Rock. They are neatly selected "chops," in the language of the tea farmer, and these classes do not embrace medicinal teas, which are quite another lot in the rather modest number of 400.

The teas exhibited vary in price from a few cents a pound to some rare and exclusive kinds that are worth their weight in gold, the tea in the latter cases being placed on one side of the scales and pure gold on the other—that is to say, the tea of this expensive kind is worth about $20 gold an ounce. Only a very small quantity of this exclusive leaf is exhibited, and it is grown in carefully guarded tea plantations or gardens right under the shadows of the great wall of China. Its cultivation is prohibited for any use save for the imperial family of China and a few of the favored high officials.

Mention has been made of the word "chop" in connection with tea, and it may be interesting to the everyday reader to know what the word actually signifies. The tea leaf is grown in various districts of the Chinese empire on large areas of ground which are often mistaken for single plantations. This is hardly ever the case, as the large tracts are very often owned by hundreds of different men, whose individual plots of ground bearing the tea plants are carefully mapped out, so that each individual owner may cultivate and pick his own crop of tea. Each owner likewise markets his own tea and puts his own special mark, or "chop," on the packages. Hence the term "chop" signifies an individual growth or picking of tea by one owner. In an area of tea land of, say, a thousands acres, all apparently under one ownership, there may be some forty, fifty or more owners of the plantation and consequently a like number of "chops" of tea.

It must not be imagined that all these different owners of the tea get the same price for their commodity—far from it, as each of these individual tea growers has his own secrets for improving the quality and flavor of tea. Take, for instance, the Amoy and Fuchau districts, whence most of the tea for the United States comes. The owners of "chops" of tea varying from 10 to 200 chests of 56 pounds each bring samples of their goods to the various foreign merchants for sale. These latter turn the Chinese tea growers over to the good offices of the foreign or American professional tea taster, who passes on the goods as to price. The tea taster has the samples infused, not boiled, in his presence and passes upon the quality, flavor, twang and manner of curing, fixing a price accordingly, from which there is never any variation and which the tea grower must accept or go elsewhere to dispose of his wares. In a single tract of tea land like the one cited above the price has ranged from 14 cents, the lowest, to 48½ cents, the highest, per pound among sixty-one different tea producers. A matter of great moment that also figures in the price of tea is that very often tea from the same district will have the various "chops" blended together in order to produce special flavors.



NORTH ENTRANCE PALACE OF MINES AND METALLURGY, WORLD'S FAIR.

The Bowser Cat

Mr. Bowser Works Out a Scheme to Do Away With Him, but the Feline Gets Wise and In the End Fools the Old Man.

[Copyright, 1904, by T. C. McClure.]

ON several occasions during the last year Mr. Bowser has shown the family cat that he was no true friend of his and that, did chance offer to do it safely, he would do him a mortal injury. Particularly has this been the case when he has had an argument with Mrs. Bowser and got the worst of it, and the cat has plainly rejoiced over the fact.

It was only a few weeks since, as Mr. Bowser sat on his doorstep alone in the gloaming, that the cat, who had

HE SAT ON THE DOORSTEP.

just been licked in the back yard in a fight with a bobtailed heavyweight, came through the house to exhibit an injured optic and three or four spots where the fur had been raked off his body. Having put up the best scrap he could and not having quit until the referee pronounced him knocked out, he naturally expected sympathy, but was promptly and sadly disappointed.

"Look here, you old reprobate," said Mr. Bowser as the cat rubbed against his leg, "you have been in a fight and had seven bells knocked out of you, and I'll be hanged if I ain't glad of it! Durn your old yaller orbs, but you are no prize package or trading stamp around here, and you want to know it."

The cat understood and retreated, but had his revenge two evenings later when Mr. Bowser declared that Jonah instead of Daniel was cast into the lions' den and had to take it back on the family Bible. There was a suspicion in the mind of the cat that something would be doing, and he kept his eye out for squalls, and until the other evening he dodged all dangers. Then Mr. Bowser came home to announce that he was going a-fishing next day, and after dinner he got out a tangle of hooks and lines and sat down at the dining room window to straighten them out. While he was at work Mrs. Bowser ran into the home of a neighbor and the cat stretched out under the table to dream of mice on toast and cream fresh from the country. He was realizing that life was worth the living when he heard Mr. Bowser saying to himself:

"Yes, sir, I'll get square with that old cat if it takes a leg."

The cat sat up and saw that the way through the kitchen to the back door was clear, but as Mr. Bowser began to swear at the fish lines he presently concluded that it was a false alarm and lay down again. Five minutes later the grocer's wagon drove up with a late order, and as the cook had gone upstairs Mr. Bowser met the boy and said:

"All right about the things, sonny, but don't you want to earn a dime?"

"Sure, Mike!" was the reply.

"I've got a blamed old cat around here I want taken off and lost. If you'll take him a mile away and dump him out I'll give you a dime."

"Is Mrs. Bowser home?" cautiously inquired the lad.

"No, she's out. That's why I want you to take the cat now. He'll be missed, of course, but I shall depend on you to keep mum. It's one of the meanest cats in town, but of course Mrs. Bowser feels for him. I'll get an old peach basket, and we'll tie a cloth over the top."

The cat heard everything, but he did not bolt for the back yard. He realized that this was a conflict between himself and Mr. Bowser and that he must toe the scratch and win if he could. He therefore made not the slightest objection to being roughly dumped into an old basket and the cook's apron tied over it.

"That'll do nicely," observed Mr. Bowser when all was ready, "and now you can take him along."

"Are you down on the cat?" asked the boy as he pocketed the money.

"I am. He's an old nuisance. I've wanted to knock his head off for the last year. When a cat thinks he can get the better of me I want to 'show him that he isn't in it. Hurry up, now, and be sure you drive far enough."

Some cats would have called out a lament at leaving the house where they were born and reared and had good times, but the Bowser cat uttered no sound. He was having thoughts, but there were no tears in his eyes. He was a cat who had seen the beginning and the end of the war with Spain, and the ride of four blocks to the grocery had no terrors for him. The boy had to stop for another order, and he was a long time getting ready to go on, so long that the cat finally concluded that the time was ripe to show his hand.

Of a sudden, as the boy threw the last box in over the tailboard, something came out of the peach basket. Something also dropped into a box wherein reposed a dozen eggs and broke seven of them. Something further threw yolks of eggs over the boy as it shot under his arm and dropped to the ground. It was the Bowser cat. He was four blocks from home and the victim of a foul conspiracy, but he was not daunted. He took to the sidewalk, and boys and dogs took after him, but he was a winner from the start. He dodged dogs, slid past boys and took flying leaps over baby carriages and tricycles and in three minutes was back at the house.

"I gave him warning long ago," said Mr. Bowser to himself as the wagon drove away with the cat—"I gave him warning of what would happen, but he refused to heed it. When a yaller eyed cat thinks he can get the best of me he's got to stay out late o' nights. He's being jogged off to the suburbs, with his heart thumping and his old eyes glaring, and there'll be dogs around when he is dumped out. Mrs. Bowser will miss him and wonder and"—

HE SHOOK HIS FIST IN A VIGOROUS WAY.

Something came through between the pickets of the front fence. The window was up, and Mr. Bowser had the tangle of lines on his lap and his spectacles on his nose, and he was flanked on each side by two flowerpots. Of a sudden something struck him full in the breast, and the force of the blow and the fright sent him off his chair. At the same instant three of the pots struck the floor with a crash, to scatter dirt to the far end of the room, and three of the fishhooks sought out tender and juicy spots in Mr. Bowser's anatomy.

"For heaven's sake, but what was that?" he yelled as he scrambled up and danced around just as Mrs. Bowser came in. "Here—here"—

"What is it?" she asked.

"Thunder! Darn it! O-u-och! Git these fishhooks out!"

"Can't I leave the house for three minutes without something happening?" severely demanded Mrs. Bowser as she worked away at the hooks.

"I tell you something flew in at the window and knocked me over. Look at these flowerpots! See all that dirt! Look at this tangle!"

"It was the cat coming back," she quietly replied.

"The—the cat!"

"Yes. He got out of the basket and came home, and I don't think he'll go away again. There—the hooks are out."

She went upstairs, and Mr. Bowser sauntered out into the back yard. Seated on the fence and calmly and complacently looking down on him was the cat.

"Durn your hide!" whispered Mr. Bowser as he shook his fist in a vigorous way.

But the cat slowly winked his eye and grinned, and Mrs. Bowser appeared at the back window and said:

"When a cat has got the best of you, why don't you give up and let him alone? Something awful will happen to you if you keep on."

M. QUAD.

H. W. McCOMAS, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
OAKLAND, MD.
Office at SANITARIUM.
Residence on North Second street.
Office hours, 8 to 10 a. m., 2 to 3 p. m., 8 to 10 p. m.; from June to October and from October to June, 7 to 8.30 p. m.

DR. J. E. LEGGE,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Offers his Services to the citizens of Oakland and vicinity.
Office in McComas Building, Second street.

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PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
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DR. R. F. BARTLETT,
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Office in McComas Building, Second street, Oakland, Md.
Special attention given to bridge and crown work.

DR. J. G. ROBINSON, DENTIST,
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ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
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Will practice inthe Courts of Garrett and Allegany counties, the Court of Appeals of Maryland, and the adjoining counties of West Virginia.

FRED A. THAYER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
OAKLAND, MD.
STATE'S ATTORNEY FOR GARRETT COUNTY.
Office in First National Bank Building.
Will be assisted in all important cases by Benj. A. Richmond of the Cumberland bar.

WEST VIRGINIA CENTRAL AND PITTSBURG RAILWAY CO.
IN EFFECT NOV. 29, 1903.

SOUTHWARD No. 3	SOUTHWARD No. 1	STATIONS	NORTHWARD No. 2	NORTHWARD No. 4
P. M.	A. M.		NOON	P. M.
3 15	7 00 lv	Cumberland ar	12 00	7 15
3 44	7 29	Rawlings	11 31	6 43
4 07	7 52	Keyser	11 08	6 20
4 22	8 05	Westernport	10 58	6 08
4 29	8 09	W. Va. C. June	10 51	6 01
4 47	8 27	Barnum	10 36	5 45
4 54	8 35	Shaw	10 28	5 37
5 10	8 55	Blaine	10 11	5 19
5 15	9 00	Harrison	10 06	5 15
6 00†	9 50† lv	Elk Garden	†8 10	†4 25
5 48†	9 35† lv	Gorman	†9 35	†4 43
5 55	9 42	Bayard	9 28	4 37
6 06	9 54	Dobbin	9 17	4 27
6 10	9 58	Henry	9 13	4 23
6 38†	10 27†	Thomas	†8 38	†3 53
7 10	10 55† ar	Davis	†8 05	†3 15
6 50	10 37 lv	Douglas	8 33	3 48
7 16	11 01	Hendricks	8 00	3 15
7 20	11 04	Hambleton	7 57	3 12
7 22	11 07	Bretz	7 52	3 07
7 25	11 10	Parsons	7 50	3 05
7 59	11 44	Kerens	7 16	2 31
8 15†	12 00† ar	Elkins	lv †7 00	2 15

No. 25 P. M.	No. 3 A. M.	No. 1 P. M.		No. 2 P. M.	No. 4 P. M.	No. 26 P. M.
3 30†	6 30†	2 30† lv	Elkins ar	†8 20	12 30	†9 15
3 45	6 47	3 47	R.C. Jct.	8 03	12 13	9 00
3 48	6 51	2 51	Harding	7 59	12 09	8 57
4 01	7 04	3 04	Junior	7 45	11 55	8 44
4 10†	7 15†	3 15 ar	Belf'n'te lv	†7 35	11 45†	†8 35
					A. M.	
P. M.	P. M.			P. M.	P. M.	
†8 30	12 35†	lv	Elkins ar	†9 55	†2 00	
8 46	12 52		Beverly	9 39	1 44	
9 10†	1 15†	ar	Hutt'e ar	†9 15	1 20	

No. 27. A. M.		No. 28. P. M.
8 00† lv	Elkins	ar †4 45
8 58	Fishing Hawk	3 46
9 22	Glady	3 22
10 08	Burner	2 37
10 30† ar	Durbin	lv †2 15
A. M.		P. M.

† Daily * Daily except Sunday. s Sundays only.

H. G. CLARK, Manager. F. M. HOWELL, Gen. Pas. Agent.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R. TIME TABLE IN EFFECT Nov. 19, 1903.

The following time table on the B. & O. went into effect on Sunday, May 15, 1904. Trains now leave Oakland as follows:

GOING WEST.

No. 7.—Daily ..... 1.54 A. M
No. 3—Daily ..... 7.17 A. M
No. 71—Daily except Sunday ..... 9.26 A. M
No. 55—Daily ..... 4.53 P. M
No. 1—Daily ..... 10.26 P. M

GOING EAST.

No. 4—Daily ..... 12.27 A. M
No. *8—Daily ..... 6.04 A. M
No. 2—Daily ..... 6.31 A. M
No. 72—Accom daily except Sun ..... 5.12 P. M
No. 46—Express, daily ..... 4.34 P. M
No. 12—Daily ..... 8.32 P. M

* No. 8 stops at Oakland only to let off passengers from points west of Grafton.

GEO. L. POTTER, General Manager
D. B. MARTIN
Manager Passenger Traffic.
V. V. WASHBURNE, Agent.

Baltimore & Ohio R. R.

The "Nation's Highway" and "SHORTEST ROUTE" TO THE

WORLD'S FAIR,

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Three THROUGH Trains DAILY

Vestibuled throughout with Pullman Sleeping Cars, Observation Cars and Dining Cars, VIA CINCINNATI.

SEASON, SIXTY-DAY and FIFTEEN DAY EXCURSION TICKETS ON SALE AT VERY LOW RATES.

CHEAP COACH EXCURSIONS

From all Stations Announced From Time to Time.

Ask ticket agents for descriptive World's Fair folder, boarding-house and hotel booklet, guide maps and full information. tf.

Oakland Pharmacy

JOS. E. HARNED, Proprietor.

Drugs, Chemicals, Stationery, Cigars Cameras and Photo Supplies

Sheridan's Hurricane Fight

A FORTIETH ANNIVERSARY WAR STORY

September 22-26, 1864

[Copyright, 1904, by G. L. Kilmer.]

WHEN Sheridan sent the Confederate general, Jubal A. Early, "whirling up the valley" from the battlefield of Opequan (Winchester), Sept. 19, 1864, he let his foe escape "bag and baggage," guns and all. But in the hurricane battle which came as a swift sequel on Sept. 23, at Fisher's hill, the young commander opened up the gun capturing business, which gave the whole country no end of amusement throughout the exciting valley campaign. Early's army retreated from Winchester during the night following the battle of Sept. 19 and covered the twenty miles between that point and Cedar creek at a pace quite as lively as that of Sheridan's famous gallop when he rode down to save the day, just a month later.

In his retreat Early followed the old beaten path of the valley pike, a road which witnessed more wild army panics than any other thoroughfare in America, aiming for Strasburg, the next defensible position. Just south of Strasburg the Massanutten mountain narrows the wide Shenandoah valley to about four miles of breadth, and this is spanned by a ridge at right angles, the eastern extremity resting on the Shenandoah river and the northern base being bordered by a deep stream fitly termed Tumbling run. South of Tumbling run and fairly overhanging the stream Fisher's hill lifts its precipitous bluff. Here Early halted, with the hill protecting his right flank. The Federal cavalry division of General Wesley Merritt followed sharp on Early's trail from Winchester and on the morning of Sept. 20 struck his outposts along Tumbling run.

SHERIDAN'S SOLDIERS RUSHING FISHER'S HILL.

Sheridan's march up the historic pike from his victorious battlefield was what might be expected of a vigilant commander operating in a region noted for war surprises. The infantry corps of Wright, Emory and Crook followed in the wake of Merritt's troopers, and the cavalry divisions of James H. Wilson and Averell took the side roads on the right and left to guard the flanks. The whole of the 20th passed in getting the infantry to the front, and that night the Federal outposts were in the northern limits of the town of Strasburg and the Confederates in the southern portion. Early's army was weaker than when Sheridan met it on the Opequan by the 4,000 casualties suffered there. Besides he had lost General Rodes, killed; General Fitz Lee, wounded, and General Breckinridge detached for duty elsewhere. Yet he was confident of holding Sheridan off at Fisher's hill, for the guns he had posted there commanded the pike for a long distance, his flanks were guarded by cavalry, and the two days and nights of grace which Sheridan allowed him were used in fortifying his left flank, which rested in the broad valley on the west.

Sheridan occupied the whole day Sept. 21 in placing his three corps of infantry in position for assault. At nightfall he advanced his pickets through the town of Strasburg and drove the Confederate skirmishers back to the defenses of Fisher's hill. The morning of the 22d disclosed fresh defenses of earth, stone and abatis prepared during the night by Early's troops. Sheridan didn't trust to staff reports, but rode himself from one end of the picket line to the other. He found a height north of Tumbling run, which commanded Early's main position, and this was carried and held after a sharp fight. Guns were planted on the height after a night of tedious labor.

In spite of his success in gaining the height confronting Early's main position, Sheridan looked upon that ground as impregnable and decided to turn the enemy's left flank. By skillful maneuvering he threw Averell's cavalry division and Wright's infantry corps forward and at the same time dispatched Crook's command on a circuitous march of five miles, beyond Early's extreme left. When Early saw Averell and the Sixth corps advancing he gave up hope and ordered his troops to retire after nightfall. But the witching hour of sunset is favorable for sudden attacks, and just about that time Crook, who had moved unseen by the enemy, rushed his line forward and was over the enemy's trenches before his presence had been discovered.

The charge of Crook was immediately followed up by the Sixth corps, on Crook's left. Still to the left and on the ground before described as Early's right flank and main position, the Nineteenth corps descended the ravine of Tumbling run, literally scrambling over rough fields, stone walls, rocks and felled trees. Across the stream they plunged, up the precipitous height, Sheridan and his staff urging them on with shouts and gestures, crying: "Forward! Forward, everything!"

The excited cries of some officers, "Go on! Don't stop, but go on!" were useless, for it was Mission Ridge over again, in the sense that the men in the rush were under a headway that knew no stopping. The Confederates broke from the trenches and in their haste to get away left sixteen guns in position on the formidable hill which had been the stronghold. At nightfall Early's line was indeed retiring, but in confusion, and did not stop until it had passed beyond a narrow defile which in the darkness put an end to Federal pursuit.

When Grant heard of this second victory won by "Little Phil," he wrote to the hero, "Keep on and you will cause the fall of Richmond." The battle was not fought as planned, for Sheridan had sent his cavalry far to the right and left of the field to cut in behind Early and capture the entire force. This combination failed, however, as is often the case. But Averell was on the heels of Early the afternoon of the 23d, and, although the Federal infantry didn't come up to support the attack, Early took warning and kept on up the valley until he reached Port Republic, forty miles from the last battlefield. He would have continued retreating, but the news of his defeat at Opequan had reached Richmond and caused the return to the valley of Kershaw's infantry division, the absence of which had inspired Sheridan to take the offensive. This body of men joined Early at Port Republic, and he once more thought of trying conclusions with Sheridan.

The presence in the valley again of Kershaw's division of Confederates was discovered by General Wesley Merritt, who rode into Early's outposts near Port Republic on the 26th and found Kershaw's infantry in line. Merritt had been sent to Port Republic to make a demonstration with his troopers and lead Early to expect another attack on his direct front. But the infantry was slow in getting over the ground, having to wait for rations to be brought up from the Potomac, and Sheridan was not prepared for a renewal of the tactics so effective Opequan and Fisher's hill. He had set out originally with the intention of cutting off Early's line of retreat, and to this he adhered, sending General A. A. Torbert's cavalry division across the Blue Ridge, eastward, to ride around Early, recross the mountain by the pass at Waynesboro and strike Staunton, which was the base of all the Confederate operations in the valley. This move caused Early to squarely about face to meet the new danger up the valley. Meanwhile Sheridan had brought his main army forward to Harrisonburg, twenty miles down the valley, and Early was between two fires.

GEORGE L. KILMER.

TEAS THAT ARE WORTH FORTUNES

Twelve Hundred Kinds Are In China's Show at the World's Fair---The Most Populous Nation of the World For the First Time Makes an Exhibi Worthy of Her Greatness.

Many expositions of stupendous character make up the World's Fair of 1904. Each part is a vast and distinct show. Each building shelters many acres of wonderful things—wonderful because they are the choicest of their kind. Every nation on the globe is represented. Every state and territory is here with its best and making the most of its greatest opportunity.

The fact that China has not been a large exhibitor at world's fairs gives to her great exhibit here a prominence quite exceptional. It is a wonderland of ingenious productions. We know China best by reason of her extensive exports of teas, which have found a vast market in the United States for generations. Her commercial interests therefore prompted her to make a display of teas that we should not forget.

In sealed glass jars China displays in the Liberal Arts Palace some 1,200 kinds of tea. Young Hyson and Old Hyson have a string of tea relations longer than the genealogical chain of a Plymouth Rock. They are neatly selected "chops," in the language of the tea farmer, and these classes do not embrace medicinal teas, which are quite another lot in the rather modest number of 400.

The teas exhibited vary in price from a few cents a pound to some rare and exclusive kinds that are worth their weight in gold, the tea in the latter cases being placed on one side of the scales and pure gold on the other—that is to say, the tea of this expensive kind is worth about $20 gold an ounce. Only a very small quantity of this exclusive leaf is exhibited, and it is grown in carefully guarded tea plantations or gardens right under the shadows of the great wall of China. Its cultivation is prohibited for any use save for the imperial family of China and a few of the favored high officials.

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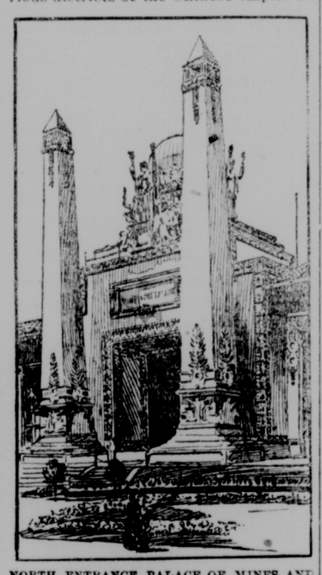

NORTH ENTRANCE PALACE OF MINES AND METALLURGY, WORLD'S FAIR.

large areas of ground which are often mistaken for single plantations. This is hardly ever the case, as the large tracts are very often owned by hundreds of different men, whose individual plots of ground bearing the tea plants are carefully mapped out, so that each individual owner may cultivate and pick his own crop of tea. Each owner likewise markets his own tea and puts his own special mark, or "chop," on the packages. Hence the term "chop" signifies an individual growth or picking of tea by one owner. In an area of tea land of, says a thousands acres, all apparently under one ownership, there may be some forty, fifty or more owners of the plantation and consequently a like number of "chops" of tea.

It must not be imagined that all these different owners of the tea get the same price for their commodity—far from it, as each of these individual tea growers has his own secrets for improving the quality and flavor of tea. Take, for instance, the Amoy and Fuchau districts, whence most of the tea for the United States comes. The owners of "chops" of tea varying from 10 to 200 chests of 56 pounds each bring samples of their goods to the various foreign merchants for sale. These latter turn the Chinese tea growers over to the good offices of the foreign or American professional tea taster, who passes on the goods as to price. The tea taster has the samples infused, not boiled, in his presence and passes upon the quality, flavor, twang and manner of curing, fixing a price accordingly, from which there is never any variation and which the tea grower must accept or go elsewhere to dispose of his wares. In a single tract of tea land like the one cited above the price has ranged from 14 cents, the lowest, to 48½ cents, the highest, per pound among sixty-one different tea producers. A matter of great moment that also figures in the price of tea is that very often tea from the same district will have the various "chops" blended together in order to produce special flavors.

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Mr. Bowser Works Out a Scheme to Do Away With Him, but the Feline Gets Wise and In the End Fools the Old Man.

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ON several occasions during the last year Mr. Bowser has shown the family cat that he was no true friend of his and that, did chance offer to do it safely, he would do him a mortal injury. Particularly has this been the case when he has had an argument with Mrs. Bowser and got the worst of it, and the cat has plainly rejoiced over the fact.

It was only a few weeks since, as Mr. Bowser sat on his doorstep alone in the gloaming, that the cat, who had

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"Look here, you old reprobate," said Mr. Bowser as the cat rubbed against his leg, "you have been in a fight and had seven bells knocked out of you, and I'll be hanged if I ain't glad of it! Durn your old yaller orbs, but you are no prize package or trading stamp around here, and you want to know it."

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"Is Mrs. Bowser home?" cautiously inquired the lad.

"No, she's out. That's why I want you to take the cat now. He'll be missed, of course, but I shall depend on you to keep mum. It's one of the meanest cats in town, but of course Mrs. Bowser feels for him. I'll get an old peach basket, and we'll tie a cloth over the top."

The cat heard everything, but he did not bolt for the back yard. He realized that this was a conflict between himself and Mr. Bowser and that he must toe the scratch and win if he could. He therefore made not the slightest objection to being roughly dumped into an old basket and the cook's apron tied over it.

"That'll do nicely," observed Mr. Bowser when all was ready, "and now you can take him along."

"Are you down on the cat?" asked the boy as he pocketed the money.

"I am. He's an old nuisance. I've wanted to knock his head off for the last year. When a cat thinks he can get the better of me I want to show him that he isn't in it. Hurry up, now, and be sure you drive far enough."

Some cats would have called out a lament at leaving the house where they were born and reared and had good times, but the Bowser cat uttered no sound. He was having thoughts, but there were no tears in his eyes. He was a cat who had seen the beginning and the end of the war with Spain, and the ride of four blocks to the grocery had no terrors for him. The boy had to stop for another order, and he was a long time getting ready to go on, so long that the cat finally concluded that the time was ripe to show his hand.

Of a sudden, as the boy threw the last box in over the tailboard, something came out of the peach basket. Something also dropped into a box wherein reposed a dozen eggs and broke seven of them. Something further threw yolks of eggs over the boy as it shot under his arm and dropped to the ground. It was the Bowser cat. He was four blocks from home and the victim of a foul conspiracy, but he was not daunted. He took to the sidewalk, and boys and dogs took after him, but he was a winner from the start. He dodged dogs, slid past boys and took flying leaps over baby carriages and tricycles and in three minutes was back at the house.

"I gave him warning long ago," said Mr. Bowser to himself as the wagon drove away with the cat—"I gave him warning of what would happen, but he refused to heed it. When a yaller eyed cat thinks he can get the best of me he's got to stay out late o' nights. He's being jogged off to the suburbs, with his heart thumping and his old eyes glaring, and there'll be dogs around when he is dumped out. Mrs. Bowser will miss him and wonder and"—

Something came through between the pickets of the front fence. The window was up, and Mr. Bowser had the tangle of lines on his lap and his spectacles on his nose, and he was flanked on each side by two flowerpots. Of a sudden something struck him full in the breast, and the force of the blow and the fright sent him off his chair. At the same instant three of the pots struck the floor with a crash, to scatter dirt to the far end of the room, and three of the fishhooks sought out tender and juicy spots in Mr. Bowser's anatomy.

"For heaven's sake, but what was that?" he yelled as he scrambled up and danced around just as Mrs. Bowser came in. "Here—here"—

"What is it?" she asked.

"Thunder! Darn it! O-u-och! Git these fishhooks out!"

"Can't I leave the house for three minutes without something happening?" severely demanded Mrs. Bowser as she worked away at the hooks.

"I tell you something flew in at the window and knocked me over. Look at these flowerpots! See all that dirt! Look at this tangle!"

"It was the cat coming back," she quietly replied.

"The—the cat!"

"Yes. He got out of the basket and came home, and I don't think he'll go away again. There—the hooks are out."

She went upstairs, and Mr. Bowser sauntered out into the back yard. Seated on the fence and calmly and complacently looking down on him was the cat.

"Durn your hide!" whispered Mr. Bowser as he shook his fist in a vigorous way.

But the cat slowly winked his eye and grinned, and Mrs. Bowser appeared at the back window and said:

"When a cat has got the best of you, why don't you give up and let him alone? Something awful will happen to you if you keep on."

M. QUAD.

H. W. McCOMAS, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
OAKLAND, MD.
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Residence on North Second street.
Office hours, 8 to 10 a. m., 2 to 3 p. m., 8 to 10 p. m.; from June to October and from October to June, 7 to 8.30 p. m.

DR. J. E. LEGGE,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Offers his Services to the citizens of Oakland and vicinity.
Office in McComas Building, Second street.

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PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
OAKLAND, MD.
Residence on North Third street.
Office in McComas Building.

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Office in McComas Building, Second street, Oakland, Md.
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RESIDENT DENTIST,
SALISBURY, PENN'A.
Will visit regularly through Garrett county Md., and offers his services to those wishing Dental Treatment. Charges moderate.
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NORMAN S. HEINDELL,
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EDWARD H. SINCELL,
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Will practice inthe Courts of Garrett and Allegany counties, the Court of Appeals of Maryland, and the adjoining counties of West Virginia.

FRED A. THAYER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
OAKLAND, MD.
STATE'S ATTORNEY FOR GARRETT COUNTY.
Office in First National Bank Building.
Will be assisted in all important cases by Benj. A. Richmond of the Cumberland bar.

WEST VIRGINIA CENTRAL AND PITTSBURG RAILWAY CO.
IN EFFECT NOV. 29, 1903.

SOUTHWARD No. 3	No. 1	STATIONS	NORTHWARD No. 2	No. 4
P. M.	A. M.		NOON	P. M.
3 15	7 00† lv	Cumberland ar	†12 00	†7 15
3 44	7 29	Rawlings	11 31	6 43
4 07	7 52	Keyser	11 08	6 20
4 22	8 05	Westernport	10 58	6 08
4 29	8 09	W. Va. C. June	10 51	6 01
4 47	8 27	Barnum	10 36	5 45
4 54	8 35	Shaw	10 28	5 37
5 10	8 55	Blaine	10 11	5 19
5 15	9 00	Harrison	10 06	5 15
6 00§	9 50† lv	Elk Garden	†8 10	†4 25
5 48†	9 35† lv	Gorman	†9 35	†4 43
5 55	9 42	Bayard	9 28	4 37
6 06	9 54	Dobbin	9 17	4 27
6 10	9 58	Henry	9 14	4 23
6 58†	10 27†	Thomas	†8 38	†3 53
7 10	10 55† ar	Davis	†8 05	†3 15
6 50	10 37 lv	Douglas	8 23	3 48
7 16	11 01	Hendricks	8 00	3 15
7 20	11 04	Hambleton	7 57	3 12
7 22	11 07	Bretz	7 52	3 07
7 25	11 10	Parsons	7 50	3 05
7 59	11 44	Kerens	7 16	2 31
8 15†	12 00§ ar	Elkins	lv †7 00	2 15
	NOON			

No. 25	No. 3	No. 1		No. 2	No. 4	No. 26
P. M.	A. M.	P. M.		P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
3 30§	6 30†	2 30†	lv Elkins ar	†8 20	12 50	†9 15
3 45	6 47	3 47	R.C. Jct	8 03	12 13	9 00
3 48	6 51	2 51	Harding	7 59	12 09	8 57
4 01	7 04	3 04	Junior	7 45	11 55	8 44
4 10§	7 15†	3 15 ar	Bel'g'n	lv †7 35	11 45†	†8 35
					A. M.	

	P. M.	P. M.		P. M.	P. M.
	†8 30	12 35†	lv Elkins ar	†9 55	†2 00
	8 46	12 52	Beverly	9 39	1 44
	9 10§	1 15†	ar Hutt'e ar	†9 15	1 20

No. 27.		No. 28.
A. M.		P. M.
8 00§ lv	Elkins	ar †4 45
8 58	Fishing Hawk	3 46
9 22	Glady	3 22
10 08	Burner	2 37
10 30§ ar	Durbin	lv †2 15
A. M.		P. M.

† Daily * Daily except Sunday. § Sundays only.

H. G. CLARK, Manager. F. M. HOWELL, Gen. Pas. Agent.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R.R. TIME TABLE
IN EFFECT Nov. 19, 1903.

The following time table on the B. & O. went into effect on Sunday, May 15, 1904. Trains now leave Oakland as follows:

GOING WEST.

No. 7.—	Daily	1.54 A. M
No. 3—	Daily	7.17 A. M
No. 71—	Daily except Sunday	9.26 A. M
No. 55—	Daily	4.53 P. M
No. 1—	Daily	10.26 P. M

GOING EAST.

No. 4—	Daily	12.27 A. M
No. *8—	Daily	6.04 A. M
No. 2—	Daily	6.31 A. M
No. 72—	Accom daily except Sun	5.12 P. M
No. 46—	Express, daily	4.34 P. M
No. 12—	Daily	8.32 P. M

* No. 8 stops at Oakland only to let off passengers from points west of Grafton.

GEO. L. POTTER, General Manager
D. B. MARTIN, Manager Passenger Traffic.
V. V. WASHBURNE, Agent.

Baltimore & Ohio R. R.

The "Nation's Highway" and "SHORTEST ROUTE" TO THE

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From all Stations Announced From Time to Time.

Ask ticket agents for descriptive World's Fair folder, boarding-house and hotel booklet, guide maps and full information. tf.

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TO THE

St. Louis World's Fair

EVERY WEDNESDAY IN

AUGUST, SEPTEMBER and OCTOBER.

Only $14.50 Round Trip from OAKLAND.

Tickets will be good going in coaches only on Specified Trains.

Returning, tickets will be good in coaches only on all regular trains leaving St. Louis not later than ten days, including date of sale.

Call on Ticket Agent for time of train and full information.

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH PENNYROYAL PILLS

Safe. Always reliable. **Ladies,** ask Druggist for **CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH** in **Red** and **Gold** metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. **Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations.** Buy of your Druggist, or send **4c.** in stamps for **Particulars, Testimonials** and **"Relief for Ladies,"** *in letter,* by **return Mail. 10,000** Testimonials. Sold by all Druggists.

CHICHESTER CHEMICAL CO.
2100 Madison Square, PHILA., PA.
Mention this paper.

COAL.

I am prepared to furnish and deliver to the citizens of Oakland, an excellent quality of

Bituminous Coal,

mined from my mine west of town.

Consumers are well pleased with the Heating Qualities of the product.

Orders left at the store of Thomas Little will be promptly filled.

E. Z. TOWER.

The Man Who Makes A STUDY OF HIS APPEARANCE

Is the man who best appreciates the detail of the tailoring we turn out. The workmanship passes without a question, the fit is naturally a matter of course, but the shape we mould into the garments give them a character that finishes them off and makes the satisfaction of the owner complete.

All this is a bid for your next tailoring order. We know we can make you the best clothes you ever wore. We want you to know it. That order is the best and only sure way to settle the question.

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Designated United States Depository

SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS.
BOXES FREE TO CUSTOMERS.

This Bank Pays Three Per Cent. Interest on Time Deposits.

Capital	$100,000
Surplus and Other Undivided Profits	250,000
Liability of Shareholders	100,000
Additional Security to Depositors	$450,000

LLOYD LOWNDES, President.
D. ANNAN, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

Lloyd Lowndes, O. C. Gephart,
James Clark, L. M. Shepherd,
R. R. Henderson, J. Philip Roman,
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Baltimore & Ohio R. R.

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Excursion Tickets ON SALE.

Cheap Coach Excursions

Every Tuesday in June AT

Very Low Rates.

Ask ticket agents for Descriptive World's Fair folder, boarding house and hotel booklet, guide maps and full information.

UNUSUAL NUMBER OF BIG STORMS

Vulcan, Mercury and Venus in Conspiracy to Deluge Us Next Month.

Rev. Irl R. Hicks, the St. Louis weather prophet, makes these predictions for September.

First storm period extends from the 4th to the 10th. Quite a combination of disturbing causes bear on this period, namely: Vulcan, Mercury, Venus and Earth. It is plainly evident to every careful student of our storm diagrams that this is a period in which very general and perhaps violent disturbances are reasonably to be expected. It is also quite apparent that this period promises to run into a continued spell of threatening and stormy weather. In addition to all the causes named from about September 5 to 15 is an annual period in which the Earth passes a maximum of magnetic and electrical disturbances. As early as the 6th look for growing warmth, falling barometer and other decided indications of approaching storms. About the 7th to the 10th wide-reaching and severe storms of rain, thunder and wind will sweep over most parts of the country. This is a time when dangerous equinoctial gales and hurricanes are more than probable in all the gulf and South Atlantic coast regions. Very warm weather will precede and attend these storms, and tornadic developments will be most natural over many inland sections.

The second storm period, which, is central on the 11 and 12th, is so directly connected with the declining first period that we may as well consider as one. We believe that disturbances will bridge over the interval between them, and that the general perturbations will not cease until after the 12th. At the winding up of these disturbances, a rushing high barometer and cold, northwesterly gales will come out of the northwest, attended with frost in northerly sections. On and touching the 9th and 10 seismic disturbances will be reported from many parts of the earth, and dangerous equinoctial tempests will be encountered on many seas.

Third storm period runs from the 19th to the 21st. The result at this period will depend upon the character of the disturbances at previous September periods. During the last half of August and the first half of September, violent solar energy will accumulate around the earth's equatorial regions. If this energy should find vent in very heavy storms to this third storm period, the chances are that disturbances will be compartively moderate at this time. But if warm, placid weather with only light perturbations should leap up to this time, the cumulative forces will reach a climax between the 16th and 26th of September.

Fourth storm period is central on the 23rd, 24th and 25th. In every probability, some of the most general and violent disturbances of the month will transpire within forty-eight hours of noon on the 24th. The last stages of these disturbances from the northwest will bring touches of early snow, with high barometer, cold winds and frosty nights.

Fifth storm period is central on the 29th, reaching from the 27th into October. Under the influence of this period September will come to its close growing decidedly warmer, the barometer will be falling in the Western states, with areas of cloudiness and rain. By the 30th well-defined storms will be noted in the West, which will advance eastward over the country during the 1st and 2nd days of October. Change to cooler and rising barometer in the West as September ends.

Public Sale of Personal Property,

I will offer at public auction at my barn in the town of Oakland, on Wednesday, Sept. 7th, 1904, at 11 a.m. six horses, six-seated carriage, six-seated canopy-top wagon, 1 Dayton, 1 surrey, 3 top-buggies, 6 run-a-bouts, 2 ladies phaetons, 1 drag, 1 cart, douale sleigh, 2 single sleighs, 4 sets double carriage harness, 5 sets single buggy harness, 2 wagons, 1 dump cart, 1 pair of bobsleds, 1 set double wagon harness, 1 plow, 1 harrow, and other articles usually connected with stables. Terms of Sale—On all sums over $5 a credit of six months will be given with approved security, with interest from day of sale; under $5, cash on day of sale; no property to be removed until terms are complied with.

ANN SWEENEY.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

ONLY $4.00 TO WASHINGTON AND RETURN, ONLY $4.50 TO BALTIMORE AND RETURN,

Saturday, September 17, via BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD,

Special train will leave Oakland at 12 night, affording an opportunity to spend all day Sunday among the attractions of either Capital or Monumental City. 2t

CHRONOLOGY OF THE PRESIDENTS

Prepared by the Venerable Jacob Brown, Nestor of the Local Bar.

There has of late been considerable discussion of the age question as relating to the Presidency of the United States, caused by the advanced age of the Democratic candidate, Hon. H. G. Davis. In the early years of our government the Vice Presidency was regarded with more interest and importance than in later years. In was called the stepping stone for the Presidency, meaning, that there was but one step from the second to the first office of the United States.

It might be of some interest to many persons to be reminded of the ages of the different Presidents when they were chosen, beginning with the father of our country.

Washington was born in 1732 and was elected in 1789 and 1793; John Adams was born in 1735 and was elected in 1796; Thomas Jefferson was born in 1743 and was elected in 1800 and 1804; James Madison was born in 1751 and was elected in 1808 and 1812; Jame Monroe was born in 1758 and was elected in 1816 and 1820; Jno. Q. Adams was born in 1767 and was elected in 1824; Andrew Jackson was born in 1767 and was elected in 1828 and 1832; M. Van Buren was born in 1683 and was elected in 1836; Wm. H. Harrison was born in 1773 and was elected in 1840; James K. Polk was born in 1795 and was elected in 1844; Z. Taylor was born in 1784 and was elected in 1848; Franklin Pearce was born in 1804 and was elected in 1852; Jame Buchannan was born in 1790 and was elected 1856; Abraham Lincoln was born in 1809 and was elected in 1860 and 1864; U. S. Grant was born in 1822 and was elected in 1868 and 1872; R. B. Hayes was born in 1822 and was elected in 1876; J. A. Garfield was born in 1822 and was elected in 1880; Grover Cleveland was born in 1837 and was elected in 1884 and 1892; Benj. Harrison was born in 1836 and was elected in 1888; Wm. McKinley was born in 1843 and was elected in 1896 and 1900.

The accidental Presidents so called, those who came to the office on account of the death of the President while in his office were:

John Tyler, born 1790, ascended to the office 1841; Millard Filmore, born 1800, ascended to the office 1850; Andrew Johnson, born 1809, ascended to the office 1865; Chester Arthur, a man of middle age, ascended to the office, 1881; Theodore Roosevelt, about 43 years old, 1901.

One who has become an octogenarian certainly knows or ought to know the disadvantages of old age and on the other hand its advantages if there be any. The purpose of this paper is not to criticise, but to furnish what seems to be relevant and useful facts to such as may need or wish them. I have no wish to disparage the candidacy of ex-Senator Henry G. Davis on account of his age, for I have a more kindly feeling for him on account of friendly relations which have existed for 50 years or more.

From this record it appears that Wm. H. Harrison was the oldest man to be elected President —at 67 years— but he only served one month. Buchannan was the next oldest—66 years. His term expired after he had reached his 70th year.

John Adams lived the longest of all the Presidents. He died July 4, 1826, at the great age of 91. Jefferson died on the same day, aged 83 years. President Monroe also died on the glorious Fourth, 1831 Our present executive is the youngest man who has reached the great executive chair. General Grant was the youngest man to be elected at the age of 46. The President who lived the shortest time after his service, was James K. Polk. He survived only six weeks.

J. B.

Baltimore & Ohio R. R.

The "Nation's Highway" and "SHORTEST ROUTE"

TO THE

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Drugs, Chemicals, Stationery, Cigars Cameras and Photo Supplies

FARMERS' MONTH AT WORLD'S FAIR

Biggest Department of the Great Exposition Ready For the Inspection of the Army of Men Who Made Its Creation Possible.

Now that crops have been or are being laid by, the farmer prepares for his trip to the World's Fair, a treat that has long been promised him and for which he has patiently waited. No exposition has offered so many inducements for the farmer's presence as this one at St. Louis, nor has any previous exposition given the prominence and space to the subject of agriculture.

August and September are ostensibly the farmer's months at the Exposition, for it is at this season that the agriculture exhibits are the freshest and best. Products of the new crops are pouring into the booths from every state in the Union, and additions are constantly being made to the gorgeous display.

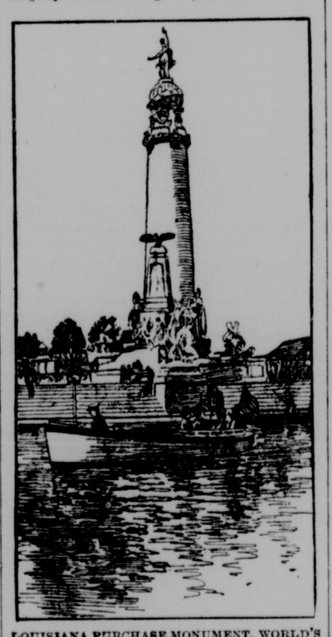
Headquarters for visiting farmers may be found in every state section of the great Agriculture Palace, but for their special convenience there has just been completed a Grange House, situated in the south end of the building. It is equipped with a reception room, ladies' retiring rooms and check rooms, where parcels may be left free of charge. Here will be kept a list of moderate priced rooms to aid visiting farmers and their families in procuring accommodations.

The largest building on the grounds is the Palace of Agriculture, covering twenty acres, while the Palace of Horticulture near by covers about a third as much space. These two immense structures are filled with exhibits of the farm, garden and orchard of the most extensive and elaborate character, every state in the Union and most of the principal countries of the world being represented.

Agriculture is given more prominence than any other department at the Exposition, the paramount importance of this great industry having been fully appreciated from the very beginning of the World's Fair movement.

About seventy acres of ground are covered by the agriculture and horticulture department at the Fair, large outdoor spaces being devoted to this industry. Outside there are growing crops, trees and flowers, an instructive six acre farm maintained by the United States Government Plant Industry, and gardens in all parts of the grounds.

There are more exhibits in the Agriculture building than in any other section of the Exposition. This building is considered by many people the most interesting part of the World's Fair. The exhibits in the palaces of Agriculture and Horticulture constitute a display vast enough and instructive



LOUISIANA PURCHASE MONUMENT, WORLD'S FAIR.

enough to occupy the attention of visitors for many days. Nothing to compare with them was ever attempted before. They are the climax of several decades of educational work which is placing farming on a high plane and is making scientific agriculture a pleasing reality.

The conspicuous role played by agriculture at the World's Fair should bring untold benefits and wealth to the farming community of the world and impress all farmers with the importance and dignity of their calling.

Passing through these colossal buildings, studying the attractive exhibits and fascinated with the bewildering encyclopedia of rural life which is spread out before his eyes, the World's Fair visitor is impressed with the important part the farmer plays in the great world of industry, and every farmer who views these interesting exhibits is given a new pride in his vocation if filled with inspiration and impressed with new ideas in harmony with the progressive strides that farming has been making for the past few years. The visit will give an insight into up to date farming on the most approved plan and will bring new hopes and blessings to the farm.

How properly to rotate crops, how to get the best results from fertilizing and irrigation, how to protect crops and fruit from the ravages of insects—all these and many more things of vital interest to farmers and fruit growers are taught at the World's Fair.

Mortgagees' Sale —OF— Personal Property!

Under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in a mortgage from Joseph E. Lint, William A. Lint and Joseph V. Lint to the undersigned mortgagees, dated the 11th day of February, 1901, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 37, folio 355, etc., one of the Mortgage Records of Garrett county, Maryland, default having occurred under said mortgage we hereby give notice that on

Saturday, the 17th Day of September, 1904,

at the hour of two o'clock P. M., at the farm of Andrew J. Frazee, on Frazee's Ridge, in Selbysport District, Garrett county, Maryland, we will offer at public auction to the highest bidder the following personal property, to-wit:

One Aultman & Taylor Steam Engine and Dixon Separator Threshing Machine and Two Bay Horses,

being a portion of the property conveyed by said mortgage.

TERMS OF SALE—Cash on day of sale.

JEFFERSON FRAZEE,
DAVID TAYLOR,
Mortgagees.

ORDER NISI.

In the matter of the Real Estate of Christian Orendorf, deceased.

No. 515 Administration. In the Orphans' Court for Garrett county, Maryland.

Ordered, this 23d day of August, in the year nineteen hundred and four, by the Orphans' Court of Garrett county, that the sales made and reported in the above cause by Jacob S. Miller, Executor, to Christian C. Orendorf and Noah Orendorf, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 23rd day of September, 1904, provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper published in Garrett county, once a week for three successive weeks before the 23rd day of September, 1904.

The report states the amount of sales to be $810.

DANIEL WILSON, C. J. O. C.,
GEO. B. McMILLAN, J. O. C.,
JACOB FEIK, J. O. C.

True copy—Test:

E. E. FRIEND, Register.

ORDER NISI.

In the matter of the sale of the Real Estate of Daniel Smouse, deceased.

No. 482 Administration. In the Orphans' Court for Garrett county, Maryland.

Ordered, this 23rd day of August, in the year nineteen hundred and four by the Orphans' Court for Garrett county, that the sales made and reported in the above cause to Jane Smouse by Jacob S. Miller and Mortimer Smouse, Executors, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 23rd day of September, 1904, provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper published in Garrett county once a week for three successive weeks before the 23d day of September, 1904.

The report states the amount of sales to be $5,000.

DANIEL WILSON, C. J. O. C.,
GEO. B. McMILLAN, J. O. C.,
JACOB FEIK, J. O. C.

True copy—Test:

E. E. FRIEND, Register.

EXAMINERS' NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned, appointed by the County Commissioners of Garrett County, to view the lands through whice the proposed new road is to be located, said road to be located in election district No. 4, beginning at or near the old mill race bridge on the Bloomington and Westernport road and running thence northwest through the lands of the Davis Coal & Coke Co., and to intersect the Michaels and Westernport road at a point known as Kight's water trough, and to discontinue the old road, the distance of the proposed relocation being about one mile, and examine whether the said proposed road should be relocated, will meet on the 10th day of September, 1904, for the purpose, and to determine whether the public convenience requires the said proposed location of said public road, and if so, to locate the same, and perform their duty in the premises.

MARCUS M. FAZENBAKER,
GEORGE T. MILLER,
THOMAS BURKE,
Examiners.

ROAD PETITION.

Notice is hereby given that thirty days after the first insertion of this notice in one of the county papers of Garrett county, application will be made by the undersigned to the County Commissioners of said Garrett county for the appointment of viewers to view and lay out a public county road beginning at or near Forty Water Station on the B. & O. R. R., in District No. 1, and running thence through the lands of Thomas Nines, C. H. Sweitzer, Levi Sweitzer, Frank Sweitzer, Jerry Sweitzer, Simon Sweitzer and others, and to intersect the County road leading from Swanton to Beckman at or near the top of the hill near the place of J. D. Ashenfelter, a distance of about one mile.

CHAS. H. SWEITZER,
A. F. SWEITZER, SR.,
C. E. SWEITZER,
BENJAMIN SWEITZER, JR.

Proposals for Building Wrought Iron Bridge.

Notice is hereby given, that the County Commissioners of Garrett county, Maryland, will receive sealed proposals until

Tuesday, the 13th Day of September, 1904,

at 1.30 o'clock p. m. at their office in the town of Oakland, Md., for the building of a low truss wrought iron bridge; the superstructure to consist of one span 74 feet long and 12 feet wide; said bridge to have a capacity of 100 pounds live load.

The bids submitted shall only be for the superstructure. Said bridge is to be erected over the Youghiogheny River near Swallow Falls, in Election District No. 14, according to plans and specifications to be seen in the County Commissioners' office. The County Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

By order of the Board.

A. G. ROSS, Clerk.

COMMISSIONERS' MEETING.

OFFICE OF THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS FOR GARRETT CO., OAKLAND, MD., Aug. 24, 1904.

The County Commissioners for Garrett county will meet at their office in Oakland on

Tuesday, Sept. 13, 1904,

to transact business that may come before the Board.

By order of the Board.

A. G. ROSS, Clerk.

JOHN W. ASH,

Plumbing, Gas Fitting, Steam and Hot Water Heating.

Center Street, Keyser, W. Va.

PHONE 62.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE In Garrett County, Md.

Under and by virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court for Garrett county, sitting in Equity, and paseed in a cause in said Court standing as No. 1253 Equity wherein David Sloan is plaintiff and Jefferson S. Green is defendant, the undersigned Trustee was duly authorized to make sale of the real estate mentioned, and I hereby give notice that on

MONDAY, The 5th Day of September 1904

at the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., in front of the court house door in the town of Oakland, Garrett county, Maryland, I will offer at public auction to the highest bidder all the following described real estate situate, lying and being in Election District No. 11 of Garrett county, State of Maryland, aforesaid:

All that lot, piece or parcel of ground known as

Lot No. 11

in the sub-division of a tract of land called "Lochiel," and described as follows:

Beginning for the same at a stone pile standing at the end of 83 perches on the sixty seventh line of "Lochiel," said line being also the given line of a tract of land called "Savage Ridge," and running thence North 56½ degrees West, 76 perches to a bounded white oak tree standing on the west side of the Frostburg road, North 63½ degrees West, 114 8-10 perches to the middle of the Savage River, then down and with the meanders of said river South 36½ degrees West, 9 perches, South 2½ degrees West, 6½ perches, South 39½ degrees West, 26 perches, South 30½ degrees West, 19 perches, South 26½ degrees West, 21 perches, South 67½ degrees West, 30 perches, North 67 degrees West, 28 perches, South 32½ degrees West, 27 perches, South 14½ degrees East, 39 perches, South 34 degrees East, 50 perches, then leaving the river and running thence South 89 degrees East, 107 perches to a stake and stone pile on the North side of the Lonaconing road, then South 85 degrees East, 10 perches to the middle of the forks of the Lonaconing and Frostburg roads, then with said Lonaconing road South 6½ degrees East 19 perches, South 17 degrees East, 12 perches, South 4 degrees West, 10 perches, South 12 degrees West, 20 perches, then South 56½ degrees East, 41½ perches so a stone pile in the sixty-seventh line of "Lochiel," and with part of said line reversed North 33½ degrees East, 177 perches to the beginning, containing

Two Hundred and One-Fourth Acres,

more or less, it being the same property which was conveyed by Thomas E. Green and wife to Jefferson S. Green by deed dated the 17th day of August, 1893, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T. No. 22, follos 246, etc., one of the Land Records of said Garrett county, Maryland.

Terms of Sale, as prescribed by the decree —Cash on day of sale.

Conveyancing at cost of purchaser.

D. LINDLEY SLOAN, Trustee.

The Keyser Preparatory Branch OF THE WEST VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY.

Next Term Begins Sept. 14, 1904.

Classical and Engineering Preparatory Courses for Students intending to enter College.
A Commercial Department in which Students are thoroughly fitted to fill responsible positions. A special Course for Teachers of Commercial Branches.
Special instruction for public School Teachers.
Instruction in Music.
A Splendid New Building Provided by the State.
A Beautiful Location. Healthful Surroundings. Enthusiastic Teachers.
Free Tuition to West Virginia Students in all courses except Music.
No Tuition in Commercial Department.
Small Tuition charged Students from other States.
Library, Literary Societies, Gymnasium, Athletic Teams.
Accommodations for Students at moderate cost. Open to both sexes.
For free catalogue of the school and announcement of the Commercial Department, address the Principal,

L. L. FRIEND, Keyser, W. Va.

The Maryland Agricultural College COLLEGE PARK, MARYLAND.

MARYLAND'S SCHOOL OF TECHNOLOGY.
THREE COURCES OF INSTRUCTION.
AGRICULTURAL. MECHANICAL. SCIENTIFIC.

Each Department supplied with the most modern and approved apparatus. Practical work emphasized in all Departments. Graduates qualified to enter at once upon life's work. Boarding Department supplied with all modern improvements: bath-rooms, closets, steam heat and gas.

New buildings with every modern improvement, and old buildings thoroughly renovated by opening of first session. Tuition, Books, Heat, Light, Washing, Board and Medical Attendance, with annual deposit, ($150) one hundred and fifty nine dollars, for scholastic year. Daily visit by physician to College. Catalog giving full particulars sent on application. Attention is called to the Short Course of ten weeks in Agriculture. Write for particulars.

Term Commences, Thursday, September, 15.

Early application necessary for admittance.

R. W. SILVESTER, President. College Park, Maryland.

The Maryland School for the Deaf, 37TH SESSION,

Reopens September 14th, 1904.

Non-Sectarian. For the deaf and dumb and those whose hearing is too defective for attendance on public school. Speech and lip-reading taught, as well as grammar school and academic studies.

Location very healthful. Board and Tuition free to residents of Maryland.

Apply to CHAS. W. ELY, Principal, Frederick, Md.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R. CO.

TO THE

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS BIENNIAL ENCAMPMENT,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

VERY LOW RATES

For the Round Trip.

TICKETS ON SALE August 12, 13, 14, 15, good returning leaving Louisville not later than August 31st, 1904.

Stop-overs allowed at specified points in each direction.

Get details from Ticket Agent.

M. C. HINEBAUGH, M. D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, OAKLAND, MD.

Office and residence, Alder St., east of post office.

THE REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME 28. OAKLAND, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1904. NUMBER 27

GOOD INDICATIONS OF OIL APPARENT

In the Well Now Being Drilled at Finzel in This County.

CONSIDERABLE GAS ESCAPING

Hole Has Been Sunk to a Depth of Over Fifteen Hundred Feet and Stratas of Sand Beneath Which Oil is Always Found Passed Through.

Last Saturday upon his visit to Oakland Mr. Patrick E. Finzel, of Finzel, this county, who is manager of the Piney Run Oil and Gas Company, which corporation is now engaged in putting down a well for oil near Finzel, exhibited to a number of gentlemen a bottle of borings taken from the well which gave off a decided odor of crude oil and was to all appearances equal to borings taken from holes in well developed oil and gas fields. In consequence of the undisputed evidence of the existence of oil in the territory under control of Mr. Finzel his many friends in Oakland are highly gratified.

The well is down to a depth of about fifteen hundred feet and there is considerable gas escaping from the hole. Nearly every strata of sand covering oil producing beds in the West Virginia and Pennsylvania fields have been passed through and at the depth of about twenty one hundred feet the Gordon sand is expected.

The derrick and outfit in general is built substantially. The tools weigh more than a ton and the hole is being bored at the rate of about 25 feet per day. Mr. Finzel stated that the engine will shortly be replaced by a larger and heavier machine and then it is expected that more rapid progress will be made.

Should oil or gas in paying quantities be struck, and this is indeed probable, other wells in the same territory will be drilled as fast as men and materials can be secured to do the work.

Legal Holiday Monday.

By proclamation Governor Warfield has proclaimed Monday next as a legal holiday—it being the anniversary of the battle of North Point, when the British invasion was so successfully resisted by the Americans at Baltimore. The day is known locally as "Defenders' Day," and until this year was observed as a holiday only in Baltimore.

HIS FOOT SHOT OFF WHILE HUNTING.

Accident Befalls Rev. A. R. Snedegar, M. E. Minister at Bloomington.

GUN ACCIDENTALLY DISCHARGED

And Load of Shot Took Effect in the Divine's Left Foot—Amputation Was Performed at the Keyser Hospital.

With the fall season for hunting coming in accidents of a more or less serious nature due to the careless handling of shot guns may be expected as a natural consequence, the first to occur in this section having taken place near Bloomington, this county, last Friday morning about 11 o'clock.

The victim was Rev. A. R. Snedegar, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church at Bloomington, a mile or two west of Piedmont, who, in company with Mr. Harry Baird, a young man of that town, were going through the woods on the outskirts of the village, when the gun carried by the latter was accidentally discharged, the load of shot entering Mr. Snedegar's left ankle and foot, lacerating it so badly that it was found necessary to amputate the foot and a portion of his leg, the operation being performed at the Keyser hospital the same evening to which place he was accompanied by Dr. H. M. Kemp, of Bloomington, who was assisted in the work by the hospital corps of physicians.

Mr. Snedegar is unmarried, a native of Virginia and about thirty-seven years of age. He has been stationed at Bloomington as pastor of the church there for about two years where he is held in high esteem by his parishioners as well as by members of other denominations. He has a brother residing at Roanoke, Va.

NOTICE.

Change in Business.

The firm of Jno. W. Haney & Sons having sold its milling business, plant and feed store at Friendsville, Md., to The Friendsville Milling Company, hereby gives notice that all persons knowing themselves indebted to the above named firm must call and make settlements of their accounts on or before Oct. 1st, 1904. All accounts remaining unsettled at that date will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection.

JOHN W. HANEY & SONS,
22-4t Friendsville, Md.

OFFUTT'S.

Some Suit —AND— Skirt Savings.

Savings of a third or a quarter of our regular low prices—real savings that should prompt you to come quickly.

Probably we took too many for sure selling at full prices, but we bought with the intention of maintaining the reputation of the **Suit Department** as being the best place to buy good garments at low prices, and we're sure we have broadened that good reputation beyond all past season's limitations, for we've never before had such selling.

Lots of good choosings. Judge by the prices upon examination,

AT OFFUTT'S.

JUST LIKE THROWING GOOD MONEY AWAY

Children of Henry G. Davis Object to His Making Big Contributions.

NO RESULT TO BE OBTAINED.

Ex-Senator's Contribution to Be Limited to $50,000.—Col. John T. McGraw, of Grafton, Will Manage Campaign In West Virginia

It was ascertained yesterday from a most reliable source at Elkins, corroborated by a number of people in position to know, that Hon. Henry G. Davis, Democratic nominee for vice president, and his brother, Col. Thomas B. Davis, of Keyser, W. Va., a millionaire several times over, who was the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Second district four years ago, have each contributed $50,000 to the Democratic campaign fund for all purposes and that will be the limit of their contribution. It has always been believed by persons knowing the Davises intimately, that ex-Senator Davis would not be a heavy contributor. His daughters, Mrs. Elkins, wife of Senator Elkins, who dislikes the fact that his aged father-in-law has been burdened with campaign responsibility, and Mrs. Arthur Lee are opposed to their father putting large sums in the campaign and are known to have so expressed themselves. His only son, John T. Davis, now ill with typhoid fever, objects to his father making contribution such as has been published that he would likely make. Four years ago John T. Davis spent large sums in four counties hoping to aid his uncle Tom in his race for Congress, but no results were obtained at all, Col. Davis being defeated by a large vote. Since then the Davises have little faith in politicans judiciously spending money and they are very cautious about handing it out. Some Democrats contend that Col. John T. McGraw, who will handle the funds in West Virginia is more interested in carrying the legislature that he might go to the United States Senate, than anything else, and the Davises so believing, are averse to putting up big sums and getting secondary consideration.

Col. Tom Davis is now quite ill at his home in Keyser with kidney trouble, and while his condition is not really dangerous, his friends are apprehensive on account of his age. His nephew, Harry G. Buxton, a banker of Keyser, and a special favorite of his uncle, is also quite ill. Much sympathy is expressed for the Davises on account of these afflictions.

Since ex-Senator Davis made such a poor impression when he delivered his speech of acceptance at White Sulphur Springs, almost breaking down, every effort is being made to prevent anything that savors of a repetition and his movements and conversation are carefully guarded.

The Republicans claim the party's prospects in West Virginia are the best, that the voters are lining up solidly and men making an investigation declare that they cannot find a man who will vote the Democratic ticket. The fact that Mr. Davis is from West Virginia will have no effect on the Republican vote. Another thing to be considered is that Hon. Nathan B. Scott desires to return to the United States Senate. He is a man of great wealth and it is claimed if necessary can match Mr. Davis dollar for dollar. The Republicans contend that the Democratic politicians of West Virginia do not know how to spend money judiciously when they get hold of it.

Fell From Bridge at Blaine.

Mrs. E. G. Blackburn, of Kitzmillersville, had the misfortune a few evenings ago to fall from the West Virginia abutment of the Potomac river bridge connecting Blaine and the former town and break her leg.

Mrs. Blackburn had been at Harvey's store in Blaine and was returning to her home when owing to the darkness of the night she missed the footpath leading to the bridge and fell fromthe abutment to the river bed, a distance of ten feet or more where she laid until her cries attracted the attention of passersby who went to her help.

Call For Your Letters.

Mrs. Ella Stevenson, Mr. Harry Berchard, Miss Hazel Kimmell.

Subscribe for THE REPUBLICAN.

MR. BRYAN SAYS ONE X MARK IS ENOUGH

Reiterates Opinion As To The Votes for President.

WHAT WILL THE DEMOCRATS DO?

Declares Officially That It Is Not Necessary To Place Mark Beside Each Elector's Name—Decision Will Aid Republicans.

The printed instructions prepared by Attorney General William Shephard Bryan, Jr., for the guidance of judges of elections, and also for the voters, were received by the Supervisors of Elections today. The directions given by Mr. Bryan for marking and counting the ballots in reference to Presidential electors are in line with his opinion as at first given in newspaper interviews, and are to the effect that a cross-mark after the names of the Presidential candidates must be counted for all the electors of the party voted for.

Mr. Bryan's official pronouncement is as follows:

The voter must make with an indelible pencil his cross-mark (X) opposite the name of each candidate for whom he wishes to vote, with the exception of candidates for the office of Presidential elector. The voter may vote for Presidential electors by making a cross-mark (X) in the square opposite the name of each of the persons (not more than eight in number) for whom he wishes to vote. He may also vote for the eight candidates for Presidential elector of any political party by making his cross-mark (X) in the square opposite the surnames of the candidates of the party of his choice for President and Vice-President. For example, a voter wishes to vote for the candidate of the Democratic party for Presidential electors; he can do so by making a cross-mark (X) in the square opposite the name of each one of the eight Democratic candidates for Presidential elector; he can also, if he prefers, make his cross-mark (X) in the square opposite the names of Parker and Davis, the Democratic candidates for President and Vice-President, and have his ballot counted for each one of the Democratic candidates for Presidential elector, grouped under the names of Messrs. Parker and Davis. (Art. 33, Sec. 50.)

The Attorney General is directed by Sections 114 and 114A of Article 33 of the Code (the general election law) to prepare these instructions, which are therefore regarded as having the force of law.

The question now is: What are the Democratic leaders and lawyers who differ with Mr. Bryangoing to do about it? A number of these hold that the amendments to the election law, as passed last winter, require that a cross mark must be placed after the name of each elector intended to be voted for, and that a mark simply placed opposite the names of the Presidential and Vice-Presidential candidates is emblem voting and contrary to the whole spirit and text of the remainder of the election law. A number of consultations have been held, but no satisfactory way of overcoming, setting aside or evading Mr. Bryan's decision as framed in his instructions has yet been devised.

The part of Section 50 of Article 33, which has occasioned the dispute, reads as follows:

"The surname of the candidates of each political party for the office of President and Vice-President shall be placed above the group of candidates for election (electors) of such party. There shall be left at the right of the surname of the candidates for President and Vice President, so formed as to include both names, and to the right of the name of each elector, a sufficient clear square in which each voter may designate by a cross (X) his choice for electors."

When the law was first passed its sponsors thought the provision for a square opposite the surnames of the Presidential and Vice-Presidential candidates has been left out, and it was supposed that it would have a serious effect on the Republican fortunes in counties where there is a large illiterate vote, for the reason that many negroes could not properly mark their ballots.

Lutheran Church Services.

Services at St. Mark's Lutheran ch. as follows: Prayer service every Wednesday at 7:30 p. m.; Sabbath School, 9:30 a. m.; Catechize, Saturday 2 p. m.; Christian Endeavor, Sunday, 7:00 p. m.; Preaching services next Sabbath at 10:30 a. m.

Preaching in Deer Park Lutheran church next Sabbath at 8:00 p. m.; Catechize at 7:00 p. m.

Subscribe for THE REPUBLICAN.

PLEASANTS PENNINGTON SHOT WHILE HUNTING.

Accidental Discharge of Shotgun Inflicted Bad Wound.

WAS HUNTING WITH HIS FATHER

In the Woods between Deer Park and Mountain Lake Park—Condition Favorable And Is Thought That He Will Recover.

Mr. Pleasants Pennington, son of Mr. and Mrs. Josias Pennington, of Baltimore, former residents of Oakland, but for a number of years summer residents of Deek Park, met with a serious accident Monday morning while out gunning with his father in the woods between Deer Park and Mountain Lake Park.

The two gentlemen had stopped for a few minutes and the younger Pennington was resting with the muzzle of the gun against his right side when the trigger became entangled in a vine and exploded the charge the entire load taking effect in his side tearing away the flesh and muscles down to the abdominal covering and extending two inches below and three inches above the ribs. The wound bled profusely and it was feared that the young man would succumb before medical aid could reach him.

He was taken as soon as possible to his home at Deer Park where Dr. Mitchell, of Philadelphia, Dr. H. W. McComas, of Oakland, and Dr. Lininger, of Deer Park rendered surgical aid to the young man, who is about sixteen years of age.

While his wound was very serious his condition is favorable at this time and it is thought that he will recover. The accident was a very severe shock to his parents and his many friends at Deer Park, where he spent most of the summer.

DR. DANIEL O. M'KINLEY DEAD

Life-long Resident of Salisbury Passed to His Reward on Saturday.

Dr. Daniel O'Connell McKinley, who was born and spent his entire life in Salisburg, and who for more than twenty years successfully practised the profession of dentistry at that place and in all parts of Garrett county, died of catarrh of the stomach at his residence on Jerusalem street in that borough, Saturday morning at 3 o'clock, aged about 68 years.

Deceased, many years ago, was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Newman.

Dr. McKinley was one of Salisbury's most highly esteemed and respected citizens. He was a Christian gentleman, and for many years was an active and constant member of St. John's Reformed church of Salisbury. In politics he was a Republican, and his entire life was actively spent in the furtherance of the best interests of his native town.

Funeral services were held Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock, and were conducted by his pastor, the Rev. Homer S. May, assisted by the officers and members of the Salisbury lodge of Knight of Pythias, of which order he was a respected adherent for many years. His remains, followed by a a large concourse of mourning friends and relatives, were laid to rest in the I. O. O. F. cemetery. Peace to his ashes.—Meyersdale Republican.

Subscribe for The Republican

ENDED HIS LIFE WITH KEEN BLADE.

Untimely End of Mr. Charles Brown, a Prominent Citizen of Grantsville.

SLASHED HIS THROAT WITH RAZOR

At His Sister's Home Near Grantsville Last Wednesday Evening and Died the Following Morning—Was Prominent in Politics.

Mr. Charles Brown, a man well known throughout Garrett county owing to his work in political campaigns of the Republican party and as a writer upon topics of a public local character in the press of the county, died at the home of his sister, Miss Maggie Brown, near Grantsville, last Thursday morning about ten o'clock from self-inflicted injuries the preceeding evening.

Mr. Brown, a man of commanding appearence and good address, jovial, kind-hearted and affable, had for several months preceeding his death been a great sufferer from nervous and digestive disorders which developed a homicidal mania with him. Recently he went from Baltimore, where he was employed in the Custom House, to visit his wife at Somerset, Pa., and from thence he came to this county where he was the guest of his cousin, Mr. Ross Compton, until a few days before he took his life, when he went to visit his sister, a maiden lady, who resides in a little cottage within sight of the town of Grantsville. Here on Wednesday evening he went to the room set apart for his use and securing his razor went to the yard surrounding the house and cut his throat from ear to ear, inflicting such deep gashes as to almost entirely sever his windpipe. As soon as his condition was discovered physicians were summoned from Grantsville and everything possible done to save or prolong his life. The wounds were closed but on Thursday morning at ten o'clock death ensued.

Mr. Brown was born in this county about fifty-six years ago. He married a Miss Stutzman, whose father was superintendent of public instruction in Somerset county, Pa., for many years. He leaves besides his wife, four children, two sons and two daughters, all of them grown and one daughter married, who resides at Hanover, Pa. His wife and other children live at Somerset, Pa.

Mr. Brown was a member of one the oldest families of Garrett county, all of whom are highly respected in the communities in which they reside. He was a nephew of the venerable Jacob Brown, of Cumberland, and a cousin of ex-Sheriff Austin Brown, of Oakland.

For many years the deceased was an employe in the Custom House at Baltimore and during the administration of Governor Lowndes was custodian of the Maryland State Normal school buildings in Baltimore. His pleasant demeanor made him a great favorite and it is not believed that he had an enemy in the world.

His funeral took place from the home of his sister at Grantsville last Friday afternoon, which was largely attended by relatives and friends. The services were conducted by Rev. Mr. Schimp, of Salisbury, Pa. The interment was made in the Grantsville cemetery among the ashes of the generations of his family that have preceeded him the grave. May he rest in peace!

WE HAVE THE LATEST

In Styles and Best in Quality to Show you in SHOES

...A FULL LINE OF...

DOROTHY DODDS

Just received: light and heavy weight soles, Blucher and Bal Cut, Patent and Dongola.

WALK-OVERS

Talk for themselves. A look, a try-on, a sale. We only ask the pleasure of showing the line and we know the goods will do the rest.

H. L. DAUGHERTY, ... Oakland, Md.

NATIONAL CAPITAL CHAT.

A Large Fleet Of Warships Now At Washington.

This is the season of outings, trial trips and commissions for Government employees, on scientific errands, combined with pleasure. There are many things which needs investigating during the summer, in order that reports may be made forthcoming for the next session of the Congress. Work must be inspected; reforms must be instituted; information must be collected, and many affairs need regulating. One of the Civil Service Commissioners, Mr. Cooley, is touring the west, making a study of Civil Service as applied to Indian schools and reservations. By direction of the President Mr. Carroll D. Wright, of the Bureau of Labor, is in Colorado, making a study of the civil war in that State. Mr. Gifford Pinchott, the wealthy young man who runs the Bureau of Forestry in the Department of Agriculture, for the love he has for forest trees, is in Oregon, where he has been urging the transfer of supervision of forest reserves from the Land Office to his own. He says President Roosevelt's idea is that public lands should be devoted to the best possible use, and the object of his trip through the far West is to ascertain what is the best purpose to which lands may be devoted. This he admits, depends upon the point of view, whether one is a lumberman, a live stock man, a miner or a farmer. Another man will soon be sent West, perhaps into the Black Hills, to discover, if he can, how to fix wireless telegraph instruments to forest trees in such a manner that if the trees catches fire the wireless will make that fact known. The ornithologist, the enthomologist and the botanist are also searching out the waste places of the land in the interest of science, and for the benefit of mankind.

With the coming of autumn, and the fall of the mercury in the thermometer, there will be the usual activity in scientific circles. Announcement is made, here in Washington, of an early gathering of weather-sharps, possibly one hundred in number, who will discuss the art of forecasting and devise ways and means for discovering the secrets of nature. There is much interest just now, in these circles, in the remarkable phenomena of the past few weeks—cyclones in St. Louis, Minneapolis, and in Chautauqua county, New York, none of which could be predicted, and all of which caused loss of life, as well as an immense amount of property. The recent discovery at Cambridge, Mass., of spots on the moon, supposed to be caused by vapor or smoke, as the result of volcanic action, causes considerable speculation. What connection they have with cyclones and thunder showers on this earth is one of those things not yet ascertained. While in convention the weather forecasters will try to determine what problems ought to be studied at the new cobblestone station, now building, not far from Washington, on an eminence called Mt. Weather, in Virginia. It is also announced that they will try to have meteorology added to the list of studies in the colleges and high schools of the country.

Col. Boddle, one of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, has just returned from an outing in the Canal zone of Panama. He was delighted and surprised to find that mercury in the zone never got above 80 degrees, while it is frequently as high as 98 in Washington. He hunted in vain for mosquitoes; and when it rained all he needed was an ordinary $2 umbrella. He says Colon is a pleasant place to live in; that the health of the people is very good, no yellow fever, no smallpox, no typhoid fever, no diptheria, hardly anything of that nature worth mentioning. Work on the canal is getting on "very nicely." Experts think that not more than 10,000 men can be profitably employed at any one time on the work; that they should contract to remain two years; that under favorable circumstances it will take eight years to build the canal, unless an epidemic should occur, or unforeseen difficulties "crop up," or there should be a change in public sentiment in the Unitad States. If none of these things happen, and the South is willing to spare enough colored men to do the work, Col. Boddle is very sanguine that the canal will be speedily built.

Here in Washington it looks as if Judge Parker's pronouncement on the Philippines question would give satisfaction to his friends. Dr. W. A. Croffut, President of the Anti-Imperialist League, declares the Judge's position on the subject to be so nearly similar to that of the Republican platform as to be of little consequence. The ascertion that the Filipinos ought to have their independence as soon as they are "property qualified for it," it is regarded by Anti-Imperialists as quite inadequate to the situation. They claim that all people can govern themselves better, than any other people can govern them, and they contrast Judge Parker's views with those of Lincoln, and prefer Mr. Lincoln's.

A gentleman of this city was asked in Edinburg, Scotland, if Washington is an "Inland town." The reply was that it is some two hundred miles from the sea, but manages to have a very respectable navy-yard. Just now there is a squadron of battleships in the harbor of this city, under the command of Rear Admiral Sand. It has on board six hundred midshipmen who are doing the Navy Yard, fondling the big guns, seeing the town, and having the time of their life. The squadron makes a formidable appearance and includes the battleships Massachusetts and Texas, the monitors Florida, Arkansas and Nevada, the torpedo-boat destroys Lawrence, Macdonough, Trupton, Whipple, Worden, Hopkins and Hull, and Admiral Farragut's old flagship the Hartford. This is the largest fleet of war ships that ever visited Washington.

An agitation is going on in this city in favor extensive playgrounds for children to be provided with gridirons gymnasinns, and bowling alleys, as well as sanitary accommodations. Washington is already a city of parks while nearly every private residence has a good sized yard both in front and rear. No city in the Union needs playgrounds for children less than Washington. There is too much playing already, and it will be good thing when children are taught to do something useful. That Boston has playgrounds, where the conditions are very different, and the population is crowded, is no reason why a city of wide streets, innumerable parks, and nearly one hundred thousand shade trees, should go to the expense of buying seven more fields of playgrounds.

THE PARKER CANVASS LAGS.

It is well nigh two months since Parker and Davis were nominated, and yet their campaign can hardly be said to be started.

This is partly due to the factional bickerings of Tammany and anti-Tammany in New York. Tammany was bitterly opposed to Parker's nomination. Up-state Democrats were for Parker, and they overwhelmingly instructed the state delegation for him. The Democrats from most of the other states also took pleasure in humiliating Tammany and the nomination of Parker was crammed down the Tammany throat with great glee.

Since the nomination, the New York campaign has lagged because Tammany has sulked. Threats were made that Boss Murphy was to be further humiliated, and he has in turn defied the Hill-Sheehan-Belmont combination. This brought matters to a standstill, for without Tammany the Democrats can do nothing. They can squelch Tammany in state and national conventions, but they are absolutely helpless to carry New York or the presidency without the active help of Tammany. Hence the Parker bosses are now brought to Boss Murphy's feet and they are obliged to concede him all that he asks. It is humiliating for the Times, the World, the Evening Post and the other virtuous reformers to have to knuckle to Tammany which they have been denouncing as the most corrupt and villanious political organization on earth. Yet without Tammany Parker has not the ghost of a show.

Another cause of the delay in getting the Parker campaign started is the utterly disorganized condition of the Democrats. The Bryan men every where had the organization of the party, but when the reorganizers under the lead of Hill. Belmont and the trust magnates captured the St. Louis convention and nominated Parker, the party suddenly faced about, accepting creeds that four years ago it had denounced. Hence the party everywhere had practically to be organized over again, and this is a slow and tedious job, especially under a candidate that arouses no more enthusiasm and confidence than has followed the nomination of Judge Parker.

But little over two months remain until the election, and the problem of figuring out an electoral majority that will elect Parker is nearly as far from solution as ever. McKinley had 137 majority. Even without New York, he had a majority of 101. It is difficult to see by what combination of states this majority can be wiped out in 1904.

Notice.

I will operate my cider mill at Kearney every Friday until October 16th. After that date I will operate cider and apple butter mill daily except Saturday as long as apples may be brought.

Thanking the public for past patronage and soliciting a continuance of the same, I remain,

Yours most respectfully,
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PLEASANT FIELDS OF HOLY WRIT

SAVE for my daily range
Among the pleasant fields of Holy Writ,
I might despair. —Tennyson.

The International Sunday School Lesson.

Third Quarter. Lesson XI. 2 Kings ii, 1-11, September 11, 1904

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Elijah Taken Up Into Heaven.

To the few isolated events of Elijah's career one was to be added which would surpass them all, even in their surprising scenic effects. He who had set the Lord's house in order with such a masterful hand found it a comparatively small matter to put his own in readiness. He was intent upon conserving the reform which he had inaugurated. This could be best done by confirming the faith of the young men preparing for the prophetic office. They were the hope of national godliness. So Elijah undertakes a last visitation of the prophet-communities at Bethel, Gilgal, and Jericho. With heroic purpose he sought to rivet these sons of prophets to the law and to the testimony. There is something touching in the firm adhesion of Elisha to Elijah in this closing scene. It reminds us of Ruth's "Entreat me not to leave thee." If, as has been suggested, Elijah was putting his successor to a final test, his tenacity must have been very reassuring. He saw that he was "steadfastly minded."

It is an instinctive impulse on the part of the dying to bestow a last gift, the value of which it is bestowed, so Elijah said, "Ask what I shall do for thee before I be taken away from thee." Elisha's wise choice reminds us of Solomon's. He gives the prophet another assuring token of his fitness to be his successor. He asks for what pertains solely to his success in his holy calling—a double portion of Elijah's spirit. Not twice as much as Elijah had. That would be incongruous. Not an evangelical spirit which would be twice as good as the legal spirit. Subsequent events do not sustain such a contrast. But it is as if Elisha had said, "If you wish to bestow a part gift, which shall serve at once as a memorial of your affection and be helpful to me in my career, recognize me as your eldest son by giving me the double portion which falls to the eldest son by law; give me, for example, twice as much of the prophetic spirit as comes to any one of the fifty of your younger sons on yonder hilltop."

Elijah answered: "You have done hard in asking, for the matter is not one of explicit revelation to me. However, we will put it into the Lord's hands in this way: I do not know how I am to quit the earth, whether visibly or invisibly. If in the former manner, so that you see me when I am taken from you, take it as the Lord's own token that your request is granted, and that a double portion of prophetic spirit is yours."

Any attempt at minute description of Elijah's translation leads to exaggerated rhetoric. Human language can not depict the scene. It was a theophany. The Lord's minister on this occasion, as on so many others, was a flaming fire—"a chariot of fire and horses of fire and parted them both asunder: and Elijah went up by a whirlwind into heaven."

"My father! my father! (thou) chariot of Israel and (thou) horseman thereof!"—an epitaph without a tomb stone! Committed to the immortal custody of the sacred Scriptures, it has survived many a panegyric "sculptured in the rock or graven with an iron stylus on a sheet of lead forever." The first exclamation is expressive of that tender relationship subsisting between the prophet in the air and the prophet on the earth. It is as if Elisha had said: "*Ah! I see thee!* Thou art then my father and I the eldest of thy prophetic sons. By the Lord's own token name is now the double portion of the eldest son."

The remainder of the epitaph tells with Oriental picturesqueness what the Tishbite was to Israel. The chariot was the strongest arm of Eastern military service, corresponding to our modern artillery. It was usually built of oak, covered sometimes with metal. As many as three poles and as many spans of horses were hitched abreast; from the hubs hooked blades extended. Imagine such a deadly engine, driven at full speed into the ranks of an enemy! No wonder in ancient times "some trusted in chariots."

Such a chariot was Elijah. With irresistable power he had hurled himself into the ranks of idolatry. The merciless blades of his wheels dyed the Kishon with the blood of four hundred bestial priests. The track of this awful chariot left no trace of two blasphemous captains and their fifties. Yet, more through that immaterial something called the "spirit of the times," he rode with fear or favor. The timorous guards at the doors of the ivory palace at Jezreel lowered their weapons as this chariot of wrath swept into the very throne-room to announce to guilty royalty God's righteous judgments. On Carmel's top, in Naboth's vineyard, in Ahaziah's sick-chamber—everywhere and always—Elijah was the dread, implacable Nemesis of idolatry.

The Teacher's Lantern.

"Footfalls on the Boundary of Another World" was the winning title of a book which appeared thirty years ago. It proved a somewhat deft collection of popularly known conditions. The Bible better deserves that title. Among the many incidents it contains, perhaps there is not one which leads us closer to the boundary of another world than the translation of Elijah. It has been described as the most glorious, significant, joyful event which the world before the time of Christ had seen.

How often the dying, out of consideration for their loving watchers, entreat them to leave them a while for the sake of rest, and as often do the watchers respond in terms like Elisha's strong asservation, "As the Lord liveth and as thy soul liveth I will not leave thee," and to the very boundary of another world the living go with the dying.

The human heart craves certain evidence of a world beyond this fitful existence. It is quick to detect the analogies of nature. But these are insufficient on the death of friends or one's own approaching dissolution. Cicero reasoned well of immortality, but his reasoning was powerless to assuage his grief when his loved daughter Tullia died. "Mournful marbles!" is the natural exclamation after one has walked the length of the gallery of inscription in the Vatican, looking only at the side upon which the Roman sepulchral inscriptions are set up. It is an anthetic reproduction of the blank despair of the human mind without revelation.

The ascension of Elijah breaks in upon this natural, impenetrable gloom, superinduced by the greatest mystery and sorrow of human experience—a vivid, irresistible argument for the existence of another world.

This ascension accentuates the value of the human body. The modern tendency to depreciate the physical frame is germane to that figment of ancient philosophy which asserts that evil inheres in material substances. The inference is that the spirit's separation from the body is emancipation. The tendency now is to assert the immediate reclothing of the spirit with a body suited to its new sphere.

Over against the morbid depreciation of the human body which marked an earlier theology, there is a late and healthful tendency to assert the wholeness of man, and to appreciate the body as an integral part of that wholeness. The reciprocal influence of mind upon body and body upon mind is better understood. Physical culture, Delsarte, calisthenics, dietics, sanity in ventilation, sleep, and recreation. The tabooing disease and kindred matters as subjects of conversation, the refusal to morbidly consider symptoms and petty ailments—all this tends to the reductions of disease and the promotion of longevity and happiness. The Bible, when it pictures Moses, Elijah, and Jesus entering heaven in their bodies gives us the apotheosis of the human body.

LETTER TO F. A. THAYER.
Oakland, Md.

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NOTICE.

The undersigned hereby gives notice to the general public not to trust or harbor my wife, Mary Ann Bittner, who left my bed and board without just cause or provocation, nor my three minor children, who accompanied her, they being Jonas, Henry and Clara B. Bittner, as I will not be responsible for any debts she, the said Mary Ann Bittner, nor they, the said Jonas, Henry and Clara B. Bittner, may contract in my name.

JEREMIAH BITTNER.
Friendsville, Md., August 5th, 1904. 2t-3t

INDIGESTION

"I was troubled with stomach trouble. Thedford's Black-Draught did me more good in one week than all the doctor's medicine I took in a year."—MRS. SARAH E. SHIRFIELD, Ellettsville, Ind.

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CONSTIPATION

A Matter of Encouragement

By Hubert McBean Johnston

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I pulled the sail in a bit and headed her more up into the wind. The breeze had freshened in the last ten minutes. Detestable, isn't it, how the wind comes around to keep a fellow busy just when he's reaching an interesting stage? I had my nerve up, and I'm sure if it had kept off another five minutes I'd have had the whole matter arranged. And the worst of it is I don't think Phyllis minded a bit. Really, I believe that girl cares more for good sailing than for—well, for what most girls do. I guess that's why I like her.

"Confound it!" I said it under my breath, but my mouth must have moved.

Phyllis laughed. I really believe the little vixen knew what I was thinking

"WHY," I GASPED, "DID YOU HEAR WHAT HE SAID?"

about. She brushed back a luxuriant lock that had somehow strayed across her mouth.

"It is a nasty wind, isn't it?" said she in mock sympathy.

"'An ill wind'"—I quoted, watching her weave the wisp of hair into place.

"And the lucky one this time?" she questioned.

"Your hair," I replied. "If I had as much nerve as that lock you've just put back"— I stopped. Phyllis was looking awfully stern. "Er—that is—you know"—

Phyllis tossed her head.

"If any one else ever ventured"— she began. Then another golden ringlet did the very same thing. Phyllis has the most wonderful hair.

"An answer to your challenge!" I cried. "If it hadn't been for that I'd have"—

Then we both laughed.

"You wouldn't have dared," said Phyllis.

That's just like her. She never throws down the gauntlet unless she's positive I can't pick it up. She knew very well I couldn't leave the tiller.

"Phyllis," I answered truthfully enough, "there are times when I'd dare anything for just—for just what the hair got. But a man can't take liberties without encouragement like a bit of hair can."

"No," said Phyllis dryly. But she wasn't angry. There was an odd little softness about the corners of her mouth—the most adorable mouth that ever was made—and somehow it seemed to me that her eyes were brighter than usual. It may have been that the fresh sea air was responsible for the color of her cheeks, but I am inclined to doubt it.

"What does a man call encouragement?" she asked quizzically.

But I was not such a goose. I knew very well what she would say about girls who acted that way, so I didn't tell her. Besides, she would have wanted to know how I knew.

"I can't just tell you," I replied. "Most girls seem to know without being told."

Such a whimsical little smile as Phyllis gave me!

"I'm afraid I'm not one of the 'most girls,'" she said. "I'm sure if I only knew"—

"Hello, you two spoons!" shouted a rude, coarse voice right behind us. "Haven't you eyes for any one but yourselves? Here we've been sailing alongside you for the last five minutes and never a look out of either of you."

Darcy Graham can be the most vulgar man in the world when he likes, and Grace Rawshaw is just as bad. I think that must be what attracts them to one another.

"Hello yourselves!" I grunted. "I guess we could have seen you if we'd wanted to very bad."

"Nice, amiable man, ain't he?" queried the irrepressible Darcy solicitously. "How do you get along with him, Phyllis? Now, if I were you"— Grace put her hand over his mouth, and I tacked. I really had no desire to hear the rest of it, and I felt certain the misguided chump would finish the sentence if he got half a chance. I don't think Phyllis wanted to hear it either.

"Idiotic beast!" I commented. "I'm glad there was no one around to hear him."

Phyllis was looking very prim.

"So that's the way you feel about it?" she said coldly.

I thought she must be joking. Such a change in front was inconceivable. And the worst of it was I couldn't catch even the suspicion of a laugh in her voice. She was serious as a judge pronouncing a death sentence, and, by Jove, that's just about how it sounded to me.

"Why," I gasped, "did you hear what he said? He called us spoons—'you two spoons,' mind you!"

"Well," sniffed Phyllis, "he's only repeating what every one else at the hotel has been saying for the last week. All the difference is that he's not afraid to say it to our faces."

Phyllis looked straight ahead of her and held her chin very high—the dearest, straightest, squarest little chin. There's no nonsense about Phyllis' chin. It's the most honest chin on earth, I think.

"But, dear," I protested, "I don't want people to say that."

The second word slipped out without either of us noticing it. But Phyllis did not seem to be satisfied. She turned her head the other way. Hang it all, anyway; handling a boat handicaps a fellow.

"I don't care about myself, you know, Phyllis, but I don't want them to say that about you. You see, a man's different. You're a girl, and it cuts more odds."

Phyllis turned her head ever so slightly.

"And besides," I went on, "we never did, anyway."

"Merely a lack of proper encouragement, doubtless," said Phyllis icily.

"Not altogether," I objected. "Sometimes a fellow"—

"Doesn't want to," she finished for me. "I see."

There was no help for it. I simply had to. I turned the bow up into the wind and let the sail flap whichever way it wanted. Sitting behind her, I reached around and took her hands.

"Phyllis," I whispered soberly, "it isn't that. You know as well as I do it isn't that."

Phyllis didn't answer. I thought I detected a sob, but I couldn't see her face. She kept it the other way. When I got her head back on my shoulder her eyelashes were a bit wet.

"The hair had the nerve," said I.

"The hair was not bred a gentleman."

"Breeding has its disadvantages," I returned gloomily.

"Encouragement is intended to offset them."

"Yes," said I, "but I have had none."

Phyllis' lips, luscious as the ripest cherry, hung temptingly near. I hesitated and lost. Phyllis buried her face on my coat, and somehow her arm half crept across my shoulder. I thought I heard her whisper something.

"What is it?" I interrupted, bending over to catch the answer.

And then she repeated it.

"I said there were different kinds, Jack," murmured the little rogue.

Would Take No Chance.

A traveling man who had been on a business trip through northern Texas while east of Greenville had occasion to hire a buggy to go across the country, and with the buggy there was thrown in by the livery stable a negro, who, the traveling man says, was about the color of anthracite. The two traveled across the muddy roads for miles upon miles, and all was going well when suddenly the negro rose in the buggy.

"Look a-dah!" he shouted.

The drummer looked barely in time to see an ordinary cottontail rabbit cross the road like a streak of gray. The negro prepared to get out.

"What are you doing?" demanded the drummer, catching at the lines as they fell. The negro got out. Then he carefully turned every one of his ragged pockets inside out, backed up to the place which the cottontail had crossed and walked across the imaginary line backward. Then he climbed into the buggy again.

"Dah," he said. "Ain' gwine let no rabbit gib me no bad luck dis trip. No, sah!"—Galveston Tribune.

Winning His Consent.

"Put yourself in my place, young man. Would you want your only daughter to marry a penniless youth?"

"Put yourself in my place, sir. Would you want to remain a penniless youth when there were rich men's daughters to marry?"

"You confess that you'd marry my child simply for her father's wealth?"

"And you confess that you withhold her from me simply because of my poverty?"

"What other reason do I need?"

"What other reason could influence you?"

"This talk is quite useless."

"Quite."

"We have nothing to gain by it."

"Absolutely nothing."

"You take it philosophically."

"Why shouldn't I? Your daughter and I were quietly married a month ago."

"Good gracious!"

Old Letters.

There is but one thing to do with old love letters—in fact, with all old letters, love or otherwise—and that is to burn them.

Letters are personal, the thoughts, the wishes of the moment. Letters are seldom of historical interest. If so, it is an easy matter to preserve those.

An old letter is seldom of interest while life is granted to the writers, and but a cause of misery after death has claimed either. Should both writer and the one addressed be taken from the world the old letters are either carelessly paraded or left to mold in a corner of the attic.

When a letter—the ordinary letter, which is but an exchange of personal thought, hopes or dreams—is answered it is time to burn it. It will then never be read by curious eyes nor will it serve as a bitter suggestion of a happier past.—Pittsburg Press.

Which End of Is Uppermost?

By Mrs. FRANK

EVERY stick has two ends.

So has every fact and every truth. So has every trait and every action, and it is one of the most amusing diversions to find out what the other end looks like.

NOTHING IN THE WORLD IS SO INTERESTING TO A MAN AS HIS OWN SELF. I know a very handsome man who has an album filled with pictures of himself at different ages and in different costumes and who declares, with a somewhat brutal frankness, that it is to him by far the most interesting collection of pictures the world could produce.

Another man, far from handsome, but very bright, cynically proclaims that he lives to the glory and for the advancement of Mephistopheles or Iago or by whatever name you choose to supply his real name.

* * *

Well, then, granted that the most captivating study of mankind is himself, I WILL SUGGEST TO MY FRIENDS PINING FOR AMUSEMENT THE LITTLE GAME OF HUNTING UP "THE OTHER END" OF THEIR OWN PET VIRTUES, and if they have any faults or can get some friend to point out one or two they may solace themselves by discovering that every fault has its alternative virtue.

For instance, our friend M. I., who lives for his own glory and advantage, is only the other end of the man who lives to spread abroad some great discovery and advantage to the world, which becomes incidentally glory and advantage to himself.

The "lovely woman who stoops to folly" for love's sake is one who is HOLDING THE SCEPTER OF WOMANHOOD BY THE WRONG END and misusing the noble virtue of love and self sacrifice. The lawyer who sells his gift of eloquence and defends the criminal who pays him is only holding by the wrong end that weapon which is mightier than sword or pen—the tongue of the ready speaker.

* * *

When you ran and helped grandmamma up the steps and seated her so prettily in the easy chair and brought her some tea and waited upon her, as she said, "like an angel," it was very filial and sweet and affectionate and dear, wasn't it? At any rate, you felt yourself very good while you did it and were not surprised at her praise and petting, but didn't you know, in the depths of your deceitful little heart, that a nice young man was looking on and that he declares sweetness, docility and domesticity a woman's chiefest of charms?

NOW COMES THE LITTLE GAME. THAT ACTION HAD TWO ENDS, ONE OF THEM ALL ABLOOM WITH THE FAIR LILIES OF WOMANLY VIRTUE AND THE OTHER CARVED INTO THE SIMILITUDE OF A GRINNING IMP OF FALSEHOOD AND PRETENSE. WHICH END REALLY WAS UPPERMOST?

A queer thing about this is that very often we see one end of the staff while the world cries out at the other. Did you never find yourself blushing and ashamed at praise and laudation and popularity bestowed most lavishly upon some action which the world considers very self denying and generous when YOUR OWN CONSCIENCE told you the motive was to gain this very laudation or perhaps money or position or some other price?

And were you never astonished and grieved at finding yourself accused of just these same base motives when really you had for once lost sight of tiresome self and been working purely and simply for other people?

WELL, IT WAS IN BOTH CASES BECAUSE THE WORLD GOT HOLD OF THE WRONG END OF THE STICK, WHILE YOU KNEW MORE ACCURATELY WHICH END YOU REALLY HELD.

America Has Too Many Women Teachers

By Rev. HERBERT B. GRAY, Warden of Bradfield College, England

I AM credibly informed by the master of a well known secondary school in New York that not more than 7 per cent of the male teachers stay in the profession more than five years, and not more than 5 per cent make it their life's vocation. The result is that even in the secondary schools in the cities THERE HAVE BEEN A GRADUAL DWINDLING AND ELIMINATION OF MEN TEACHERS AND AN UNHEALTHY PREPONDERANCE OF WOMEN TEACHERS.

* * *

I think that it is not straining a point to say that THE PREPONDERANCE OF FEMALE TEACHERS in the higher or secondary schools—I say of set purpose preponderance and not presence—HAS AN EFFEMINATING EFFECT ON THE CHARACTER OF AMERICAN BOYHOOD.

There is a tendency for women teachers when dealing with boys of such advanced age TO INSTILL UNCONSCIOUSLY, NO DOUBT, SENTIMENTAL VIEWS OF FACTS rather than to derive the principles of conduct from them.

What Our Navy Should Be

By the Hon. PAUL MORTON, Secretary of the Navy

THE NAVY OF THE UNITED STATES OUGHT TO BE A FIRST CLASS FIGHTING MACHINE. IT OUGHT TO BE THE MOST FORMIDABLE ONE IN EXISTENCE. Its military efficiency must receive the most watchful care, and after the proper ships and weapons have been provided it should be the study of those in charge to see that the ships are handled right.

There should be unlimited maneuvering and target practice, that the gunners may shoot straight, while AN ESPRIT DE CORPS FROM THE ADMIRAL DOWN TO THE TAR SHOULD BE THE ACME OF CO-OPERATION.

The Mountain State BUSINESS COLLEGE

Gives a training that turns [illegible] into money [illegible] quickly, thoroughly, [illegible] and complete courses in BOOK-KEEPING, PENMANSHIP, TELEGRAPHY, SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING. $10 pays tuition, board and room-rent for five months. Skilled teachers. Large attendance. Healthful study halls and recitation rooms. Modern and convenient furniture. The M. S. B. C. has a National reputation and its graduates are sought after by business men everywhere. Now is the best time to begin a course. No vacation. Individual instruction. Our new Art Catalogue can be had for the asking. Address, A. G. SINE, President, PARKERSBURG, WEST VA.

The Boy Makes the Mule Go,
And the Mule Makes the Cart Go.
WITH OUR NEW PROCESS
We Make the Bread Go!
Because It Is Best.
A Trial Will Convince You.
OAKLAND MODEL STEAM BAKERY,
HENRY LAUER, Proprietor.

Carey's Magnesia Flexible Cement Roofing for Flat or Steep Surfaces

Is suitable for all classes of buildings as it affords thorough fire protection and is a non-conductor of heat and cold. It will last the lifetime of the roof-boards. It is fire-proof and is rated the same as metal or slate roofs. Call or write for samples and prices.

A. D. NAYLOR & CO.,
Agents for Garrett County, Oakland, Md.

First National Bank
OF GRANTSVILLE, MD
Now Open for Business.
EQUIPPED WITH A
Modern Fire and Burglar Proof Safe and Vault.
Offers to its patrons every advantage consistent with sound banking.
Deposits by mail and all correspondence given prompt attention.
We Solicit Your Account.

Paid-up Capital, - - $25,000
Liability of Stockholders, 25,000
Total Liability, - $50,000
PAYS 3 PER CENT.
on time deposits. Interest computed and paid semi-annually.
DIRECTORS.
C. H. JENNINGS, U. M. STANTON, G. C. KELLER, ELI STANTON, W. A. HITCHINS, J. S. HERSHBERGER, FRANK WATTS
OFFICERS.
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The Up-to-Date Grocery,
First National Bank Building, Oakland, Md.
Exclusively a Grocery Store.
CASH OR PRODUSE—One price to everybody and that the lowest consistent with a complete line of High-Grade Groceries.
Everything New, Clean and First-Class.
Fresh Vegetables on THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS.
Largest Line of CRACKERS in Oakland—Fresh Every Week.
W. H. BARTLETT.

THOS. LITTLE.
This is the season of year to make changes, and I will make a GREAT REDUCTION in the prices of
China and Porcelain Ware.
I have a large stock of this goods and they must go at the remarkably low price of 10c each. Many of these pieces are cheap at 25c. But I have concluded to sell all at the low price of 10c each.
They consist of Decorated, Gold Trimmed Meat Plates, large and small, Bakers, Nappies, Pitchers, Bowls, Cups and Saucers, large and small plates, just the thing for every day use.
Also a Fine Line of Imported China at Less than Cost.
Come Early and get the Choice Pieces.
THOS. LITTLE.

Muco-Solvent is an indispensible household remedy because it is a preventive as well as a cure, and because it arrests development of all contageous germs and bacterial diseases. It cures croup, colds, tonsilitis with its associated ills and all inflamed and catarrhal conditions of the mucous surface. It is a harmless vegetable preparation that may safely be administered to the tenderest babe. If not for sale in your neighborhood, write to
THE PIEDMONT SUPPLY CO.,
Sole Agents for Muco-Solvent. Piedmont, W. Va.

THE REPUBLICAN.

BENJ. H. SINCELL, Editor and Proprietor

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THE REPUBLICAN,
Oakland, Md.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 8, 1904.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

For President:

THEODORE ROOSEVELT,

New York.

For Vice-President:

CHARLES W. FAIRBANKS,

Indiana.

For Congress:

GEORGE A. PEARRE,

Allegany County.

THE Democratic speakers are as inconsistent in their anti-expansion attitude as their tariff history shows them to be with the policy of free trade. They claim to be the exponents and guardians of Jeffersonian principles and yet place themselves in direct opposition to his recorded opinions on the subject of expansion.

When Jefferson was the American Minister at Paris in 1786, he gave expression to his views on the future policy of the United States as to expansion in the following words:

"Our confederacy must be viewed as the nest from which all America, North and South, is to be peopled. We should take care, too, not to think it for the interest of that great continent to press too soon on the Spaniards. These countries can not be in better hands. My fear is that they are too feeble to hold them till our population can be sufficiently advanced to gain it from them piece by piece. (Writings of Jefferson, edited by H. A. Washington, vol. 1, pp. 517-518)."

Among all the wild charges ever made by the anti-imperialists against the Republican Party for their policy of expansion, there is nothing half as strong as these words of Jefferson who wanted to take all of the countries of America from the Spaniards and do it piece by piece, a war of conquest for dominion over territory that would extend from the lakes to Cape Horn.

Jefferson's attitude was endorsed by the people of the United States. In 1801, at his first election he received but 73 out of 138 electoral votes, but four years later, after the course pursued by his administration in the acquisition and government of Louisiana was submitted to the people, he was re-elected by 162 out of 176 electoral votes, showing that expansion did not frighten the people who had witnessed the formation of the constitution, and who had discussed every word and line of that immortal document.

Jefferson exercised more imperial power in Louisiana after the purchase than ever McKinley was charged with exercising in the Philippines, and yet both Louisiana and the United States survived and is this Summer celebrating the centennial of that purchase with the greatest Exposition conceived by man.

QUOTATIONS FROM REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN TEXT-BOOK, 1904.

"We each and all owe a duty to the community and to the State. It is a positive duty, and that aid in securing good laws and their faithful enforcement. We are not menaced by foreign foes. We have no fears of alien attack. We have nothing within to dread except the indifference of the intelligent citizen to the discharge of his civic obligations."—Hon. C. W. Fairbanks, at Freehold, N. J., June 27, 1903.

"I would like to impress upon every public man, upon every writer in the press, the fact that strength should go hand in hand with courtesy, with scrupulous regard in word and deed, not only for the rights, but for the feelings, of other nations."—President Roosevelt, at Waukesha, Wis., April 3, 1903.

"It is foolish to pride ourselves upon our progress and prosperity, upon our commanding position in the international industrial world, and at the same time have nothing but denunciation for the men to whose commanding position we in part owe this very progress and prosperity, this commanding position."—President Roosevelt, at Cincinnati, Ohio, September 20, 1902.

"Whether the standrad be low or high, whether they be the standards of the hour's expediency or the standards of civilizations' progress, time only can tell; but that they shall be the latter, the work of Theodore Roosevelt, as President of the United States, is more weighty than that of any one, of any score of all his detractors put together."—Hon. Elihu Root, at New York, Feb. 3, 1904.

"Our opponents ask the people to trust their present promises in consideration of the fact that they intend to treat their past promises as null and void."—President Roosevelt's speech accepting 1904 nomination.

"The present phenomenal prosperity has been won under a tariff made in accordance with certain fixed principles, the most important of which is an avowed determination to protect the interests of the American producer, business man, wage-worker, and farmer alike."—Roosevelt.

"The duties of peace are (with us always, those of war are but occasional; and with a nation as with a man, the worthiness of life depends upon the way in which everyday duties are done. The home duties are the vital duties."—President Roosevelt at Sherman statue unveiling, Oct. 15, 1903.

"There are many qualities which we need alike in private citizens and in public man, but three above all—three for the lack of which no brilliancy and no genius can atone—and those three are, courage, honesty, and common sense."—President Roosevelt at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1903.

"Whenever even a single schedule is considered some interests will appear to demand a change in almost every schedule in the law, and when it comes to upsetting the schedules generally the effect upon the business interests of the country would be ruinous."—President Roosevelt at Minneapolis, April 4, 1903.

"It is a good lesson nations and individuals to learn never to hit if it can be helped, and then never to hit softly. I think it is getting to be fairly understood that that is our foreign policy."—President Roosevelt at San Francisco, Cal., May 13, 1903.

"It would be hard to find in modern times a better example of successful constructive statesmanship than the American representatives have given to the Philippine Islands."—President Roosevelt at Providence, R. I., August 23, 1902.

In his speech accepting the nomination of the Populist party for the presidency, the Hon. Tom Watson drove home some rather startling facts to the Democrats who have supported the Democratic national ticket in the past two presidential campaigns. That is, they were calculated to be startling to the Democrats and to cause them to put on their thinking caps. Among other things he said this:

"The mass of the Democratic party feel outraged at the way in which their leaders have sold them to Wall Street. I do believe that the six and a half million who followed Bryan with cheers on their lips and warm conviction in their hearts can now be delivered like cattle to the Clevelandites who knifed the ticket or bolted in 1896. I believe that the great majority of the men who voted for Bryan are men of conviction; I can but hope they will realize that I am fighting their battle now."

Mr. Watson was calling attention of the 6,500,000 Bryan democrats to the way they had been sold out at St. Louis. It was evident of course to every one that the silverites were in control at the St. Louis convention of the democracy. By a vote of 35 to 15, in the committee on resolutions, the gold plank proposed by the eastern conservatives was stricken from the draft of the platform that the committee was engaged in drawing.

By some that was considered a very crafty stroke of politics. Mr. David B. Hill of New York thought so; he put his finger alongside his nose and said to himself, in effect, "Now we will not offend the 6,500,000 men who followed Bryan, and without whose votes we can not hope to win." Then, twenty-four hours later, when the convention was ready to adjourn, having adopted the platform and made the nomination for president, and when in fact hundreds of delegates had left the town, along came the gold telegram of Judge Parker. "Fine" said Mr. Hill, "that saves the sound money vote of the east. We are catching them coming and going."

Such politics as that makes even a Populist sick. Mr. Watson says he and the 6,500,000 Democrats who believe in silver, as the Republicans believe in gold; who have the courage to fight for silver as the Republicans have the courage to fight for gold, will not stand for such double dealing.

Mr. Watson in his speech of acceptance, paid the Republican Party a tribute for its courage. He said—but here are his words:

"We are bound to admit that the Republican Party has a creed, is willing to fight for it, is willing to cling to it in defeat and continue to struggle for it until victory comes again. BUT WHY ANY HUMAN BEING SHOULD IN THE YEAR 1904 VOTE THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC TICKET IS SOMEMHING THAT PASSES MY UNTUTORED COMPREHENSION."

All of which brings the voter back to the proposition that if he wants to be honest with himself he will have to view the Democratic party, under its existing management, as a double dealing, insincere outfit of politicians, who are "all things to all men" for the sake of votes. The Populist party is the real Democratic party of today. The Republican Party is the party of sound money, industrial progress and courage. The Democratic organization seems largely the party of David B. Hill, August Belmont, and a platform of "We need the offices."

There is no question that many thousands of sincere Democrats, who honestly entertain the views expressed by the Chicago and Kansas City platforms, will agree with Mr. Watson. Other thousands of Democrats, who have come to take a different view of the political issues set forth in those platforms, will see that the present organization of the Democracy does not represent them any more than it does the others, and will align themselves with the Republicans.

BITTINGER AND VICINITY

The work of threshing has begun in this section, with reports of a fair average yield. Up until this writing T. B. Wiley is reported to have had the largest average yield of oats. His entire crop taken from about nine acres, averaged above 50 bushels to the acre. Throughout this section wheat, oats and buckwheat promises fair; corn will also be a good crop, should we escape the revages of early frosts.

Mr. Daniel J. Brenneman, a well-to do farmer, living on Manadier's Ridge, about three miles south of this place, was kicked by a colt early last week, sustaining a broken arm. The accident happened while Mr. B. was in the act of hitching his team, preparatory to doing some hauling. Dr. Bevans of Grantsville, was called and rendered surgical attention.

Rev. Peter Brenneman, with his brother Elias and their friend Gideon Yoder, of Iowa, are visiting relatives here. The Reverend Mr. Brenneman preached in the Amish church near here last Sabbath to a large and appreciative congregation. This gentleman and his brother have been in the west for more than a quarter of a century and are here viewing the scenes and haunts of their boyhood days, they being natives of this section and descendents of the prominent and well known family of Brennemans whose numerous posterity are spread over this county.

Mr. G. W. Engle came up from Baltimore last Saturday for a week with his family and friends.

Where are the politicians? It is dull and dry and everybody keeps a more irritating silence than did the Judge who thinks he's "Gwine ter git thar".

5000 bushels buckwheat wanted by The Friendsville Milling Company, Friendsville, Md.

Consumption

The only kind of consumption to fear is "neglected consumption."

People are learning that consumption is a curable disease. It is neglected consumption that is so often incurable.

At the faintest suspicion of consumption get a bottle of Scott's Emulsion and begin regular doses.

The use of Scott's Emulsion at once, has, in thousands of cases, turned the balance in favor of health.

Neglected consumption does not exist where Scott's Emulsion is.

Prompt use of Scott's Emulsion checks the disease while it can be checked.

Send for free sample.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists,
409-415 Pearl Street, New York.
50c. and $1.00; all druggists.

DEER PARK JOTTINGS.

After a delightful visit of one week among the beautiful hills and valleys of West Virginia, I am again seated in our sanctum on the bright sixth day of September scribbling to your many readers, and I feel sure you, and many of your readers, will pardon me if I give you items of my observations in visiting and attending a reunion of the "McNeill Rough Riders," at the old historic town of Romney, on the south branch of the Potomac, made famous by a fight between Major McDonald, of the C. S. A., and General Lew Wallace, of the U. S. A., in the early days of the war, and when we say war, all know what war we mean.

Suffice this as preface and I will give "jottings by the way," on this, to me, the most joyful of all the reunions we have had since 1893. On Monday, the 29th of August, we attended the G. A. R. reunion at Mountain Lake Park, and was favored with that masterly address of Jahu Dewitt Miller, at 11 o'clock a. m., on "Our Country," and at 3 p. m. an audience of at least five thousand was held with delight, drinking in every word that fell from the lips of that genius of war, the gallant Jack Crawford, the unlettered poet scout of the wild and wooly west. An attempt to even give a synopsis is impossible.

At 4.30 I started to meet No. 46, so as to reach Keyser, where a comrade was waiting with a team to convey me to his own beautiful home on Patterson Creek, some eleven miles southeast from Keyser, and at 9 o'clock p. m. a hearty greeting awaited us at this hospitable home, and the lady who presides over this home was a young miss of some sixteen summers, when we, as McNeill Roughs, was often entertained by her good mother and father on the South Branch Valley, in Hardy county, Virginia, and this noble woman is now the wife of this same comrade, Mr. James W. Cunningham, of Company F, Seventh Regiment, Rosser's Brigade. To speak of this joyous meeting after almost forty years, is more than I can do in a short sketch to a newspaper, but suffice it to say and that from the lips of this grand matron, the mother of two manly boys and one lovely daughter, that was the first of that spartan band that she loved to speak of to her husband as her soldier boys, I should be the first to visit her in all the years that has passed since those terrible days of strife and bloodshed.

From here this same kind friend, mine host, took me to Romney, stopping on the night of the 30th at the home of my comrade, Mr. George H. Johnson, on the South Branch, and there greeted by his wife, and she the sister of the lamented Captain George Sheets, of the famous Ashby's Cavalry. Then again across the river to the home of my warm personal friend, Mr. Frank Turley. After a hearty shaking of hands with the lady of this house, who I knew as a girl, we wended our way down the river over the same road that I, as one of sixty-four men, had escorted Generals Crook and Kelly, together with Major Melvin, of Kelly's staff, on the morning of the 21st of February, 1864—forty years ago the 21st of next February.

Time as it has flitted away could not be realized that this was the first time since that memorable morning that I had passed over this, to me, of all our daring raids, was the most impressed on my memory. But I weary you, suffice it to say. At Romney we met twenty-five of our old boys and many other comrades who wore the gray and some who wore the blue, and there in the old Hampshire Court House we had a love feast that can't be described. Next day, the 1st inst., we went to Burlington, in Mineral county, and joined the Confederate camp of all the old soldiers of both armies in a reunion that will live in history, for there we met Major Hunter of General John B. Gordon's staff, who is employed by the government in gathering statistics on the part of the south for the purpose of writing an unbiased history of the Civil War, and he and others gave us grand addresses. Major Hunter paid eulogies on McNeill's command, and said the capture referred to was one of the most daring exploits of any war in the history of the world, and was followed by many of the comrades of the different commands, and a closing address by Hon. Thomas R. Carscadden, of Keyser, who paid tribute to the valor of the south, although he was a close friend of Mr. Lincoln and the federal cause, and was heartily cheered.

From Burlington we again returned to our friends, Mr. and Mrs. Cunningham, and, to our surprise, next morning, the 2nd inst., a trip was planned to a picnic and tournament at Hanging Rock, six miles east of Romney, and in company with our old comrades, Harlan P. Tabb and James W. Mason, we again crossed the mountains of Middle Ridge to the lovely valley of the South Branch, and there with the green sward spread with all the rich viands of this hospitable valley, we were most kindly greeted and entertained by Mr. Fox, a member of Company F, Seventh Regiment, Rosser's Brigade, and as we watched the gallant knights and their graceful riding we said to a young friend we often went up this valley. I think riding as graceful as these young knights and especially after the fight at Springfield, and again after the fight at Green Spring, and last I said when we took Crook and Kelley on this side the river, and I think over this same spot. He said they had their rings hung on the same path that we marched on that morning, as his father was along with us and located this spot as on the line of march. And that man was Mr. Herod, living near this tournament.

We returned again by Romney and at 8.30 arrived at Mr. Cunningham's, having traveled over thirty miles that day and on Saturday, the 3rd, started for Keyser behind the same team that met us on Monday, and driven by the same genial host.

Reader, think of a friend who would make such a sacrifice for a comrade and he not of his immediate command. There are but few Jim Cunninghams in this selfish world, and after partaking of his kind hospitality and think of his driving me on the various trips of at least 150 miles, and for six days, and landing us back at Kayser, words cannot express my gratitude.

At Keyser I met many friends calling on Mr. John T. Sincell, brother of the editor of THE REPUBLICAN, found him the same genial Johnnie at of old, and after meeting a number of old Hampshire Democrats at the Court House, where they were holding a convention, we boarded No. 55 for Piedmont and then home on the evening accommodation.

Pardon, Mr. Editor, you don't blame me for letting my thoughts run away after such an outing and such friends to meet and greet you. No, I know you don't. It makes me feel forty years younger and I am a boy again, and let me say, I would not exchange the friends I have in the southland for all the wealth of Rockefeller, Morgan or Carnegie, or any of the multi-millionaires of this country. No, life is too short to sacrifice true friends for paltry pelf.

But I pause and say many of the local happenings are now stale, but will mention the sad accidental shooting of Mr. Pennington's son and only child the first of the week, and at this writing it seems from reports that there is but little hope, but will give you a more extended account later.

The suicide of Mr. Charles Brown was a severe shock to us all, as he was a warm personal friend of mine and a man that Garrett county could feel proud of.

Other items next week.

MORE ANON.

Subscribe for The Republican

CLEAN SWEEP IN VERMONT

Republicans Carry the State By Big Majorities.

EVEN GREATER THAN IN 1900

Returns Indicate That Charles J. Bell Will Receive Over 35,000 Plurality—All Other Republican Candidates Elected—Legislature Republican.

Vermont registered her approval of President Roosevelt and the Republican party Tuesday by giving a majority of over 35,000 for Charles J. Bell, the Republican candidate for Governor.

The entire Republican ticket was elected, including two Congressmen and an overwhelming majority of the members of the Legislature. It is the largest Republican majority for years and exceeds that given the ticket in 1900. Democrats failed to respond to the frantic cries of the Belmont-Parker combine and the vote for the Democratic candidates fell off at least 10 per cent.

Fair weather, the conditions considered most necessary to bring out the large vote desired by all parties, prevailed throughout Vermont. The fact that the election was the first to be held in an Eastern State this year gave it a national significance, as the disclosure of the respective Democratic and Republican strength, in a way, would be viewed as prophetic of the situation throughout the country on national issues.

The election was to choose State officers, two representatives, members of the State Senate and House of Representatives and various county officers.

There were four tickets for State officers, the Prohibition and Socialist parties both having nominated a full set of candidates.

H. C. SINCELL & CO.

Great Bargains at Sincell's.

We Want You to See Them.

"Vast" begins to describe them—but doesn't even suggest the variety—the quality—value so conspicuously present in them all.

You must simply see them for yourself to realize the size and magnificence of our shirt waists which we are offering at 98 cents. They are winners and we have about ten dozens, all sizes, from 32 to 44. We invite you to call and look at them whether you care to buy or not.

Our Clothing Department,

In the careful choice of our selection lies much of its value to the buyer.

Constant touch with the centers of manufactnre and a carefully gleamed knowledge of what Fashion demands—these little things make our stocks strong.

The choicest line we have ever had to offer in Clothing we have now on display at prices astonishingly low. The prices in the ready-mades run from **$4.50 to $18.00**; made-to-measure **$15 to $50**

Come and See for Yourself.

The very newest styles in

Women's Tailor-Made Suits

One-Third Off.

We must close up our stock and offer

Great Bargains

To the Public.

H. C. SINCELL & CO.

The Garrett National Bank

OAKLAND, MD.

Pays 3 Per Cent. Interest on Time Deposits.

D. E. OFFUTT, President.
G. S. HAMILL, Vice-President.
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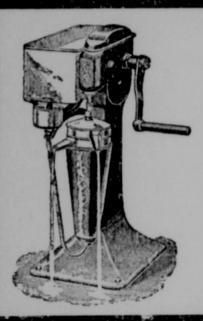
WILLIAM R. STULL,
SCOTT T. JONES.

Capital paid in, - $50,000.00
Surplus and Profits, - 15,000.00



NOT AN OIL CUP

Wouldn't it be pleasant not to have to dig dirt and gummy milk out of oil holes, oil tubes and oil cups on your separator?

TUBULAR SEPARATORS

Are self-oiling—don't have an oil hole, oil tube or oil cup about them. All gears are enclosed—turn in a mist of oil. They are safest—most durable—least expensive—easiest working gear known. Let me lift the cap and show them to you next time you're around. Get a catalogue.

J. E GNAGEY, Accident, Md.

LOCAL AND OTHERWISE

Incidents and Events at Home and Nearby—Personal Mention, Etc.

Miss Emma Swink is at Parsons visiting her sister.

Comparatively new cook stove cheap for cash. Inquire at this office. 2t*

Mrs. Davis, of Kingwood, is in Oakland visiting her daughter, Mrs. J. M. Orr.

Mrs. Julius C. Renninger is at Eglon visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Julius Scherr.

5000 bushels buckwheat wanted by The Friendsville Milling Company, Friendsville, Md.

Mr. William B. Miller, the contractor, of Deer Park, was a business visitor to Oakland Tuesday morning.

Dr. E. H. Bartlett, who went to the St. Louis fair several weeks ago, returned to Oakland last Thursday evening.

Mr. John C. Dunham, who visited his old home at Selbysport several days recently, returned home last Saturday.

Mrs. John C. Dunham went to her old home near Friendsville Monday to visit relatives and friends a week or two.

Mrs. Jessie Davis and daughter, of Morgantown, arrived here Tuesday to visit Rev. and Mrs. John M. Davis and other relatives.

Messrs. Edward W. Helbig, Charles Liller and Arthur Lawton, who spent ten days at Atlantic City, returned to Oakland Saturday morning.

Mr. Charles S. Miller, cashier of the Drovers' and Mechanics' National Bank, Baltimore, is here for a week's visit for the benefit of his health.

Miss Marguerite Davis, of Frostburg, is here visiting her grandmother, Mrs. S. M. Miller, at the Commercial hotel on Second street.

Mrs. J. William Watson and Miss Henrietta Mather, of Harrisville, W. Va., were the guests Tuesday and yesterday of Mrs. Benj. H. Sincell.

Mr. Henry Lauer, of the Oakland Bakery, went down to Baltimore Saturday and remained until Monday evening, when he returned home.

Capt. D. A. Litzinger spent several days with relatives at Oakland the past week, and took in the attractions at Mt. Lake Park on Grand Army Day.—Grafton Leader.

Mrs. Joseph Helbig and two children, accompanied by Mrs. Shipley, of Baltimore, who has been her guest for some weeks, returned from a visit to friends and relatives at McMechen, W. Va., recently.

County School Superintendent Edward A. Browning is at Rockville this week attending the Montgomery county Teachers' Institute, before which body he read an elaborate paper upon an educational topic.

Hon. F. G. Slone, of Wilmington, Ohio, who has been a regular visitor to Oakland for more than twenty consecutive years where he finds relief from hay fever, arrived here last Friday night and will remain several weeks.

Mr. James Mason, of District No. 8, who was at Romney last week attending a meeting of McNeil's Rangers, of which he was a member during the War, returned to his home Saturday morning. At Romney Mr. Mason met many of his old comrades and a very pleasant social time was spent by the survivors of the regiment.

Mr. W. A. Boddy, of Fairmont, arrived here last night for a visit of a few days.

5000 bushels buckwheat wanted by The Friendsville Milling Company, Friendsville, Md.

Mr. and Mrs. Creed Dunnington, of Elkins, are here as guests of Mr. and Mrs. John Felty.

5000 bushels buckwheat wanted by The Friendsville Milling Company, Friendsville, Md.

Miss Prema Shartzer is spending a week at Eglon, where she is the guest of Miss Alma Scherr.

Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Sliger have as guests Mrs. Maud Porter, of Baltimore, and Mr. Lawrence Hitchens, of Frostburg.

Ex-Sheriff Lloyd Shaffer, of Aurora, was in Oakland last night where he took train No. 4 for Atlantic City and other points east.

Mrs. James O. Cleveland, who spent several days last and this week in Frostburg with relatives, returned to Oakland Tuesday evening.

Mr. Burt Wilson, of Wilson, is in Oakland today on business. He is accompanied by Mr. McMillan, one of the firm of the McMillan Lumber Company, operating near Wilson.

Dr. W. L. Davidson and family, of the Park, were Oakland visitors Monday. The Doctor left the Park Tuesday for points east but will return here some time next week when plans for next year's Chautauqua program will be mapped out.

Messrs. Patrick E. Finzel, of Finzel, and Chas. S. May, of Swanton, came up to Oakland last Saturday and in connection with Mr. Austin Brown, chairman, held a meeting of the Republican County Committee outlining plans for the campaign in this county this fall.

Mr. David Sloan, president of the Lonaconing Savings Bank, and Mr. D. Lindley Sloan, of the Cumberland bar, were in Oakland Monday where the latter, as trustee, sold at public auction the Jefferson S. Green farm, lying in District No. 11. The purchase price was $400.

Mr. John Getty, cashier of the First National Bank, of Grantsville, Md., drove over from that city on Sunday, and spent a couple of days with his relatives here, leaving here for Cleveland, Ohio, for a few days visit. He is enjoying a well earned vacation.—Meyersdale Republican.

Mr. John W. Haney, of Friendsville, accompanied by his son, Mr. Frederick Haney, were in Oakland Monday and Tuesday where the former closed a bargain with Mr. Truman W. Casteel for the purchase of the Fredlock farm, north of Oakland. Mr. Haney will take possession of his new purchase this fall.

Dr. John K. Mitchell, of Philadelphia, who arrived at Deer Park one day last week in company with Mrs. Mitchell, was in Oakland Tuesday. Dr. and Mrs. Mitchell will return to Philadelphia this week, their visit to their summer home being shortened owning to the ill health of one of their children.

The Mayor and Council advertise in this paper today for proposals for the erection of two sidewalks, one leading from Second street to Railroad street and the other along Second street, from Green street to the property line at the Oakland bakery. The contract was once awarded but the contractor for some reason failed to meet the requirements stipulated in the agreement, hence the re-letting of the work.

Mr. C. W. Swink is at Staunton and Covington, Va. on a business trip.

Miss Orlie Dunham was the guest of Miss Maize Prevost at Crellin several days last week.

Mr. Clarence F. Schroeder, of Grafton, spent yesterday in town visiting Mr. and Mrs. George O. Miller.

Messrs. John T. Harvey, of near Blaine, and Elisha Harvey, of near the White Church, were in Oakland yesterday on business.

Stewart Hamill will leave Oakland Saturday night for St. Louis where, after seeing the Fair, he will go on to Denver, Col., for a brief visit.

Mrs. M. L. Scott left this morning for eastern cities where she will purchase a large stock of fall and winter millinery goods for her store in Oakland.

Mr. and Mrs. Norman S. Heindel are receiving the congratulations of their many friends over the visit of the stork to their home Tuesday night when it left a handsome boy.

Rev. W. H. Faust, of Deer Park, announces services on Sunday as follows: Preaching at Thayerville Baptist church at 11 o'clock a. m., to which all are cordially invited.

Mr. George Brant, a leading lawyer of Chicago, and son of Mr. Daniel R. Brant, the first man to erect a dwelling house in Oakland, is at the home of Mr. John T. Harvey in District No. 13 on a visit.

Truman Turney, son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Turney, of Oakland, who went to Nevada about seven years ago where he engaged in cattle herding, arrived home Friday afternoon and will remain several weeks with his parents before returning.

Stephen Ashby, Esq., son of Mr. Ralph Ashby, of Crellin, who has been an inmate of the Keyser Hospital for a number of weeks, suffering with an attack of typhoid fever, arrived here last night on his way home. Mr. Ashby was employed prior to his illness as foreman by Du-Bois & Bond Bros., at their mill at Bond.

Mr. W. R. Mattox returned to Oakland from Frostburg Tuesday evening where he had been for several days with his family, one member of which, a son of twenty months, is lying dangerously ill with a complication of diseases. A telegram to Mr. Mattox last night from his wife stated that the little one was growing weaker and held out slight hopes for his recovery.

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Hostetler, who have been at the former's home at Accident during the summer, came up to Oakland yesterday morning and from here went to Terra Alta where they will visit relatives and friends until Saturday when they will return to Huntington, Pa., where Mr. Hostetler will complete his collegiate course in Juniata College.

Mrs. Henry Lauer, who went to Washington one day last week, underwent an operation in one of the hospitals of that city Monday morning for a complaint with which has been a great sufferer for a number of years. The operation was successful in every respect. Mr. Lauer who was in Washington Sunday and Monday returned to Oakland Tuesday morning.

From Meyersdale Commercial.

J. W. Beachy, son of the well known Aaron Beechy, of Grantsville, Md., passed through town Sunday on a few days visit to the old home. His father is not well is one reason for his visit and a desire to see the folks at home another. Mr. J. W. Beachy is a sales man for a Chicago house and handles "ladies ready to wear" goods. He expected to remain at Grantsville 'till today when he will return to his business.

Elder D. H. Bender and Mr. Miller, his brother-in-law, a student in the college at Goshen, Ind., were in the office a moment Tuesday. Elder Bender is the editor of the church paper at Elkhart, Ind., and was attending the church conference at Masontown, Pa. Being so near home he could not resist the temptation to spend a day or two there with his children and friends.

Mr. A. J. Folk of Keim, Pa., threshed from six acres 189 bushels of wheat, an average of 31½ bushels per acre, by the use of lime and manure. H. S. Yoder of Grantsville, Md., on the S. D. Yoder farm threshed from five acres 165 bushels of wheat, an average of 33 bushels per acre by the use of 200 pounds of bone and potash fertilizer per acre that is sold by S. D. Yoder, of Grantsville, Md., for $16 per ton.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS

Will Give a Smoker and Supper at the Oakland Sept. 16th.

Upon the occasion of the visit to Garrett Lodge No. 113, Knights of Pythias, of a number of the officers of the Grand Lodge of Maryland on the evening of September 16th, the members of the local lodge have arranged for a supper and smoker at the Oakland Hotel following the session of the lodge to be held that evening, for which invitations have been issued to all members of the organization.

PISTOL FELL TO FLOOR.

Rev. Father Mattingly Accidentally Shot by His Own Fire Arm.

Rev. Father Mattingly, pastor of the Catholic church at Hancock, was seriously wounded as the result of an accident at the church Monday night. A pistol he was carrying slipped from his hand, fell upon the floor and was discharged. The bullet passed through the calf of his leg. Though the wound bled profusely the injured priest was able to summon a physician.

Father Mattingly was removing the pistol from his study to his bedroom, carrying a lamp in one hand and the pistol in the other. While his injury is serious no bad results are expected to follow.

The injured priest is well known in Oakland and throughout Garrett county, having been stationed here for a number of years until relieved by Rev. Father Wunnenberg about three years ago when he was transferred to the charge at Hancock.

MR. T. A. LAMBERT PARALYZED.

Stricken at His Home Near Oakland Last Thursday.

Mr. Talmadge A. Lambert, of Washington, D. C., who owns a very commodious and well appointed summer home adjoining the farm of Mr. Truman W. Casteel on the Deer Park road, a mile northeast of Oakland, was stricken with paralysis last Thursday afternoon and for a few days his life was despaired of by his family and friends, but at this time he has recovered to some extent and now hopes are entertained for his ultimate recovery.

The stroke affected Mr. Lambert's left side in its entirety. He was unable until Tuesday to use any portion of the affected part of his body, when he recovered a slight use of his left foot.

Mr. Lambert is a prominent and well known attorney of Washington and has been a summer resident of Oakland for a great many years. He has one son and two daughters. The son, Mr. Wilton Lambert, married a daughter of Senator Arthur P. Gorman a few years ago.

CITY COUNCIL MEETING.

Business Transacted—Officer Broderick Resigned and His Successor Appointed.

The meeting of the City Council last Monday night was attended by all the members of that body with the exception of Councilman Dixon, who is absent from town. Clerk Dunham was in attendance.

The monthly bills for street work and incidental expenses were read and where no errors occurred ordered paid.

Policeman Broderick, who has been on the night force for over two years, tendered his resignation to Mayor McComas, to take effect immediately. The Mayor submitted the resignation to the Council which was accepted. Mr. Jerry O. Browning was nominated for the vacancy by the mayor and the nomination was confirmed unanimously by Council. The new official entered upon the discharge of of his duties Tuesday evening.

The water question which has been discussed at some length at previous meetings of the Council, was laid over until a special meeting to be held on Monday night, the 19th inst., when Mr. Yoder, who seeks the franchise to instal the system in Oakland, will be present.

Bids were ordered to be received for the erection of two sidewalks, advertisements for which will be found in another column of this paper today.

The question of relaying platforms out of repair and new platforms ordered to be laid by Council, was discussed at some length and Councilman Lawton was instructed to employ men to do the work. It has been almost impossible to secure mechanics to do this class of work owing to the building operations now being carried on in town, but matters have reached such a stage that something must be done immediately in this connection, hence the action of Council.

BEHIND ON THEIR CONTRACT.

Makers Unable to Deliver New Organ on Time.

The officials of St. Paul's M. E. church of Oakland, who some time ago contracted with a firm of organ builders for the installation of a new pipe organ in the church here by September 1st, have been advised by the manufacturers that it will be impossible for them to have the organ here during the present month, and in consequence great disappointment is being experienced by the churchgoers and officers of the congregation.

The instrument purchased by the board of stewards is to be built upon modern lines, rich in tone and finished to correspond with the interior of the church edifice. It will be placed back of the pulpit without the necessity of making any alterations to the building.

Subscribe for THE REPUBLICAN.

Dixon & Kelso

...WE ARE...

HEADQUARTERS

...FOR...

PRIME PEACHES

Yours, respectfully,

DIXON & KELSO.

BUILDING, PAVING, PRESSED FACE. **BRICKS** VITRIFIED FOR FOUNDATIONS VITRIFIED FOR SEWERS, STREET PAVING BLOCKS.

Best Quality for Building, Casing, Sidewalks and Streets.
Beautiful Shades, Red, Light Granate and Mixed Colors.

Capacity 80,000 Daily. Prompt Shipments.

QUEEN CITY BRICK & TILE COMPANY
—AND—
CUMBERLAND GRANATE BRICK COMPANY
Cumberland, Maryland.

Great Big Bargains.

$1150 cash will buy **Sunny-Slope Cottage,** at Mountain Lake Park; 6 rooms and summer kitchen, furnished throughout, with porch commanding superb view; four lots, 50x120 feet each; out-buildings; good well; strawberry patch; garden; large lawns; flower beds; walks, etc.

$75 will buy Lot No. 241, on corner Hazel Glade Drive and Park front; worth $300.

$50 will buy Lot No. 242, adjoining above; worth $200.

$75 will buy Lot No. 219, on corner D street and Park front; worth $225.

$50 will buy Lot No. 218, adjoining above; worth $200.

$50 will buy Lot No. 220, fronting on D street, and

$50 for Lot No. 221.

No Building Conditions on these Lots.

Apply to
L. A. RUDISILL,
Mountain Lake Park, Md.

New Goods, Just Opened.

The Latest Things Out In

Pongees, Draperies, Satteens, (these are beauties). Seersuckers, Granite Cloths, Flannelettes, Sacking, Chambrays, etc.

We have them.
You want them,
Come get them.

The Latest Things Out In

Hats, Caps and Shoes,

and Men's and Boys

CLOTHING.

Also fine line Clothing Samples,

AT TOWNSHEND'S.

Proposals for Building Sidewalks

Sealed proposals will be received by the Mayor and Town Council of Oakland, Maryland, for the erection of a sidewalk fronting the opera house block in Oakland, beginning at the corner of Green and Second streets and ending at the north property line of H. Lauer, and extending from the property line along said block to the wood curbing.

Proposals will also be received for the erection of a walk from Second street to Railroad street walk.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of N. S. Heindel, First National Bank building, Oakland, Md.

Proposals must be on file with the clerk of said Mayor and Council not later than six o'clock, September 19th, 1904, and endorsed on the back, "Proposal for erecting sidewalks."

By order of the Mayor and Council of Oakland.

J. C. DUNHAM, Clerk.

A Home and Day School.

BRIAR-BEND SEMINARY,

AT MT. LAKE PARK, MD.,

In the Alleghany Mountains,

will be re-opened (D. V.)

On September 14th, 1904.

Full course of study. Music, Vocal and Instrumental. French, Latin and Bible Study. Certificates admit to leading colleges without examination.

A Home for Motherless Girls; Climate Unrivaled for Health; Only four visits from a Physician in thirteen years.

Applications received for service in exchange for tuition. Refererences quired.

Bills payable monthly in advance.

BRIGGSY

.....By.....

ROBERT C. V. MEYERS

Copyright, 1903, by Robert C. V. Meyers

NEVER in his life had Briggsy felt queerer than when he saw Carter pick up the little grayish "wad" that had dropped from the "old man's" pocket as he drew out his bundle of keys in passing rapidly through the workshop. It was quicker than a flash. The "old man" was just taking a long step over a big splash of oil on the floor, and he didn't get his foot down on the other side of it before the money was in Carter's pocket and Carter was at work again as if nothing had happened.

A chill went up Briggsy's spine, and then he burst into perspiration all over. It was as if he had done the thing himself.

But this couldn't be the end of it. The "old man" would certainly miss his money the quicker because he always walked with his hands in his pockets. It was a wonder that he didn't miss it before he got out of the room, yet Briggsy saw the door close behind him.

"He'll be back; he'll be back in a minute," thought Briggsy. "And then what'll I do? If it was anybody but Cart! It would kill his sister. I couldn't give away Mamie's brother. Not me!"

The thought of Mamie suggested an interesting possibility, and as the minutes passed and the "old man" did not come back Briggsy had time to consider the matter. The gist of it was that Carter had not taken this money for himself, but for his sister.

Mamie was lame. She couldn't walk a step alone. But the doctor who had looked out for her case more or less since she was hurt had said that with the aid of a certain complicated machine to support her back she could walk pretty well. The machine cost $50, and that was a good deal of money to earn. Briggsy had sometimes thought of borrowing it, but never of stealing it.

Then he fell to thinking of Mamie as he was accustomed to see her evening after evening at her window as he and Cart reached home, smiling and making believe she liked to sit there forever sewing at the work for which she was paid such starvation prices, though, as she said, the work was not over fine and probably worth not much more than she received for it. That was the way with Mamie, always looking on the bright side and encouraging her brother, who was often gloomy and blamed himself for the accident which had injured her spine.

For Carter a year before, thinking to have some fun with Briggsy, whose room adjoined the tiny flat inhabited by Cart and his sister, tied a string across the stairs for tripping purposes. Mamie tripped instead of Briggsy and afterward spent months in bed, only supplementing that inactivity by sitting at her window later on, her limbs powerless.

Briggsy wondered if she were not sometimes as gloomy as Cart when nobody was by and she sewing there alone and seeing no end to her helplessness. And now there might be a chance for her to walk. And yet—

He bent over his work and filed and polished with feverish energy. When the day's duties were over he waited for Carter, for they usually went home together. Carter had a frown on his

IT WAS QUICKER THAN A FLASH.

face, such a frown as settled there when he was in his "bluest" mood. They walked along in silence.

Mamie's going to get that thing that'll help her to move about," Carter all at once broke out.

"It costs $50, don't it?" asked Briggsy.

"Suppose it does!" snarled Carter. "I've got the money."

Briggsy nodded.

"I've saved up for a year," Carter went on. "I've done without—oh, everything. She's got to walk, I tell you. The doctor says she must go out in the sun and air, and how can she do it without that machine? I'm going to get that machine tonight."

So they came to the store of surgical affairs, in the window of which were displayed odd looking bandages and steels designed to assist nature when the human frame had lost some of its machinery or was deficient in normal activity.

At the door Briggsy put his hand on his friend's arm.

"Cart," he said, "do you think Mamie 'll like you for doing this?"

Carter shook off the hand.

"Don't she want to walk?" he demanded. "There's nobody but her and me, and suppose something 'd happen to me and she'd be left by herself? Could she go on sitting up there alone and nobody to do anything for her? Ain't we alone in the world—father and mother both dead?"

Thus they went into the store, and in a few minutes more they were on their way to Mamie.

To see her white face light up when she spied them from her window, to hear her exclamation when Carter showed her what he had for her!

"Oh, Tom!" she said. "And you've saved for a year to get it!" She pulled his face down to hers. "I never told you, but I've wanted to walk so much. And now I'll learn all over again. And maybe I can go and find better paying work, for if you'd get sick or be laid off at the factory what should we do with the little I earn? Oh, Tom, what a dear fellow you are!"

But Carter was gloomier than ever.

"Now," he said, "I'll go and get Mrs. Willett to help you put the apparatus on. It's perfectly simple. You see, this bandage is on top at the back, and this stay comes down behind."

Briggsy left them and went to his own room, though he did not get his supper, as he should have done. He sat down and thought. Soon he heard Mamie laughing with glee and could hear her making her first attempt at walking, clumsily, heavily, but taking a step nevertheless.

"Yes," said Briggsy, pounding his hand on the table; "I'll do it." It was a firm resolution, and yet it did not enable him to make preparations for his supper. Instead for some time he sat there in the dark and never once raised his head.

Then all at once he heard a strange clamping sound outside his door. And there was Mamie, Cart's arm around her, positively standing upright.

"I thought I'd pay you a call," she said. "It's just grand! I'll learn to walk in no time. And then what holidays we'll have! We'll go to the country and see the trees and the birds or downtown to look at the parades. I'll soon learn, only I'm a bit nervous just now. And, Mr. George Briggs, I've come to invite you to take supper with us. We'll celebrate the day."

Of course Briggsy went.

"I'll get some cakes," said Carter and disappeared.

She was lively all the evening, so lively that it was a wonder her brother remained gloomy and at last said he had forgotten something and must go out. Briggsy also left the room.

"Going with me?" Carter asked. "I'm not feeling very well, and a walk 'll help me."

Briggsy said he believed he'd go to his own room.

"Go if you want to," growled Carter and went down the stairs.

Briggsy had a hard night of it. He scarcely slept at all. Once he said: "Anybody 'll believe it was me. I'm only a charity child. I'll do it."

In the morning he had no desire for breakfast. He did not wait for Carter, but went off alone an hour too early to go to work. He walked the streets till the factory whistle sounded and then went to the room where he and Carter and ten other men worked together.

Briggsy was the last to arrive, and the door had scarcely closed upon him when it opened to admit the "old man." His name was Hallett, and he was a fine old fellow, very well liked by the employees. He was of stout build, with a round, smooth, boyish face, and he had scanty gray hair which stood up in little tufts. It was said that these tufts stiffened like the hair on a cat's back when he was angry. On this particular morning they were in a strange tangle, as if he had been rubbing them in some dire strait of perplexity, and his manner was characterized by embarrassment.

"Er—gentlemen," he began, "there's a matter I want to speak to you about this morning." He paused and stretched his collar with his fingers as if it choked him. "To make a long story short," he continued, with a great effort, "I dropped some money in this room yesterday afternoon. Now, don't say a word. I'm not mistaken about it. I wish I were. The money was dropped right here—five ten dollar bills in a roll. The room has been searched, and the money's gone. Somebody's got it. Now, I don't want to be harsh. I know the temptation. Perhaps the man who found it didn't know it was mine. We'll say he didn't know where it came from. He just found it and put it into his pocket.

"Well, what shall we do about it? If he keeps it any longer he'll be a thief, and he'll be putting eleven honest men under unjust suspicion. He ought to give it back for the honor of his fellow workmen. And I say this: If he brings it back today that'll be the end of the matter." Then the old man went out.

There was a brief silence, and then Carter said in a low voice so charged with guilt that Briggsy looked around in wonder at the men who seemed to have no ears:

"It's a mistake. He never dropped it here."

This remark met with scant approval. It was the general opinion that the "old man" knew what he was talking about.

Just after the whistle blew one of the men called out: "If any man or boy here knows anything about that money let him be decent and own up and not let the rest of us bear the brunt of it. He'd better, for the 'old man's' got fire in his eyes, and the detectives will do the rest."

The detectives! Briggsy had not thought of them. He credited them with unfailing ability to unearth anything. It would never do to let them get in their work. And that man had said, "Let the guilty one own up!" The resolution of last night when he had pounded the table and said he would "do it" rose before him. But to brand himself like that! And yet there was no time to lose. If the detectives were called in which of the employees might be accused?

The result of Briggsy's meditations upon this matter was the conviction that he must do something, and do it mighty soon, yet the afternoon kept slipping away. Briggsy had a scared eye on Carter most of the time, and he tried to keep the other one on the door, through which he momentarily expected to see the detective of his imagination appear with handcuffs for the guilty. No such calamity occurred, and the time to quit work arrived at last.

Briggsy sneaked out of the room first, and he felt that every eye was on him. The grimly humorous fancy came to him that some of these men "would think themselves mighty smart" before long. His legs felt like pieces of string, but they carried him to the door of Hallett's private office. He knocked and was admitted.

Hallett sat in his accustomed place, and nobody else was present except a strange man, rather shabby and of a sad countenance, who was leaning on the edge of the big roll top desk. Briggsy eyed the stranger with alarm, suspecting his profession.

"Well," said Hallett, "what is it? Speak up!"

Briggsy took his courage in both hands.

"It's about the money," said he.

"So I supposed," remarked Hallett.

"Could—could a feller pay it back?" Briggsy began.

Hallett looked at him curiously.

"Why, certainly," said he. "That's what I told you all this morning."

"I mean slow," gasped Briggsy. "Terribly slow—say a—a dollar a week."

Hallett glanced suddenly up at the man who was leaning on the desk. The stranger took the hint and spoke up promptly:

"I'll tell you what, my boy," said he, "you ain't made up your mind. That's what's the matter with you. You don't know what you want to say. And my suggestion to you is that you go out and take a walk and think it over. I'll have a talk with you by and by."

"I'm ready," Briggsy began.

"No, you ain't," said the man. "You ain't ready, and neither am I. Go 'out and take a walk."

And Briggsy went.

In his room that evening he hardened his heart to bear the brand of shame. Nobody came near him. He judged that Mamie was not in her room. She must have learned to walk already, and her brother had gone out with her. She would have a good time, and Briggsy was glad of it, and as this agreeable thought came

"HAVE YOU BROUGHT THE MONEY?"

to temper the bitterness of his reflections he felt conscious of a drowsiness which was exceedingly merciful, and so he fell asleep, fully dressed, upon his bed.

He awoke refreshed and with a better courage in the early morning, and after a bite of breakfast he walked toward the factory with a strong and increasing resolution. He saw nothing of the detective nor of Mr. Hallett. He had vaguely expected that they would be waiting for him at the factory gate. One or two men looked at him peculiarly, but he encountered no unusual incident until he was inside the factory, when a man from the office met him and told him to go to Mr. Hallett's private room. This summons was like the closing of prison gates behind him, but he obeyed it readily.

He had decided to make no further offer to return the money piecemeal. He would earn it some day. That was all he knew about the matter. People were permitted to earn a little money in prison, he had heard. Anyhow, he would do his best. The money was spent. It couldn't be got back even if Carter were found out.

In the office were Mr. Hallett and the detective. One might have supposed that they hadn't moved since Briggsy was there last, their attitudes being precisely as he remembered them.

"Well, Briggs," said Hallett, "have you brought the money?"

"No," replied the boy. "I haven't brought it, and I can't bring it. It's gone. But you'll get it some day. That I'll swear to."

"Briggs," said the "old man" sternly, "you didn't take that money, but you know who did."

Briggsy drew himself up to his full height, which was a little more than five feet. He slapped himself on the chest.

"I'm the man," said he. "Lock me up."

Hallett looked at him for some seconds, smiling.

"We've found out where the money went," he said.

Briggsy turned faint.

"Don't you believe it!" he said. "You just listen to me, and I'll"—

"It went to buy a piece of apparatus for Miss Mamie Carter, a very worthy, nice, honest little girl, as I see her," said Hallett. "She called on me last evening."

"She—called—on—you!"

"Yes," said Hallett. "She came with her brother. He was there by her request—distinctly by her request."

"You see," continued the "old man," "our little friend, our poor little friend who is lame, happened to hear about some money being lost, and, being of the feminine gender, she jumped to a conclusion. So she had it out with her brother, and the upshot of it was that he brought her to me with the walking machine in her hands, for, of course, she couldn't wear it after she'd found out how she'd come by it.

"Well," continued Hallett, after a pause, "that was a sight to draw tears from our friend here"—he jerked his thumb at the detective—"who doesn't weep often, as I'm well convinced. Miss Mamie was afraid the man who sold the machine wouldn't take it back and pay full price, but she was going to earn the difference herself. Now, it just struck me suddenly as she was making this proposal that she could earn the money easier if she had the harness to wear, so I begged her to keep it. And then her brother and I got down to business and settled our little affair upon some such basis as you proposed yesterday afternoon. So there'll be no trouble.

"And now, Briggs, a word to you. Don't try to palm yourself off for a thief again. You look too honest. You couldn't fool—why, you couldn't even fool a detective. He saw through you in a minute. Go back to work now, and we'll say no more about it. You did wrong. It's always wrong to shield a criminal or to help a misguided man to walk in the way of the transgressor. But, confound you, Briggs, I rather like you for it."

An Old Favorite

THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND MORE

Author Unknown

ON July 2, 1862, President Lincoln, realizing the enormous extent of the task before him, issued a call for 300,000 more volunteers. The order called forth, among others, the following poem, which was very popular among the northern soldiers and those who sympathized with the Union cause. "Father Abraham" was one of the affectionate names by which Lincoln was called.

WE are coming, Father Abraham, three hundred thousand more,
From Mississippi's winding stream and from New England's shore;
We leave our plows and workshops, our wives and children dear,
With hearts too full for utterance, with but a silent tear;
We dare not look behind us, but steadfastly before:
We are coming, Father Abraham, three hundred thousand more!

If you look across the hilltops that meet the northern sky,
Long moving lines of rising dust your vision may descry;
And now the wind, an instant, tears the cloudy veil aside,
And floats aloft our spangled flag in glory and in pride,
And bayonets in the sunlight gleam, and bands brave music pour;
We are coming, Father Abraham, three hundred thousand more!

If you look all up our valley where the growing harvests shine,
You may see our sturdy farmer boys fast forming into line;
And children from their mother's knees are pulling at the weeds,
And learning how to reap and sow against their country's needs;
And a farewell group stands weeping at every cottage door;
We are coming, Father Abraham, three hundred thousand more!

You have called us, and we're coming, by Richmond's bloody tide
To lay us down, for Freedom's sake, our brothers' bones beside,
Or from foul treason's savage grasp to wrench the murderous blade,
And in the face of foreign foes its fragments to parade.
Six hundred thousand loyal men and true have gone before:
We are coming, Father Abraham, three hundred thousand more!

An Old Favorite

IF I SHOULD DIE TONIGHT

By Belle E. Smith

IF I should die to-night,
My friends would look upon my quiet face
Before they laid it in its resting-place,
And deem that death hath left it almost fair;
And laying snow-white flowers against my hair,
Would smooth it down with tearful tenderness,
And fold my hands with lingering caress—
Poor hands, so empty and so cold to-night!

If I should die to-night,
My friends would call to mind, with loving thought,
Some kindly deed the icy hands had wrought;
Some gentle word the frozen lips had said;
Errands on which the willing feet had sped;
The memory of my selfishness and pride,
My hasty words, would all be put aside;
And so I should be loved and mourned to-night.

If I should die to-night,
Even hearts estranged would turn once more to me,
Recalling other days remorsefully;
The eyes that chill me with averted glance
Would look upon me as of yore, perchance,
And soften in the old, familiar way;
For who could war with dumb, unconscious clay?
So I might rest, forgiven of all, to-night.

Oh, friends, I pray to-night
Keep not your kisses for my dead, cold brow!
The way is lonely; let me feel them now.
Think gently of me: I am travel-worn;
My faltering feet are pierced with many a thorn.
Forgive, oh hearts estranged, forgive, I plead!
When dreamless rest is mine, I shall not need
The tenderness for which I long to-night.

An Old Favorite

TO ALTHEA FROM PRISON

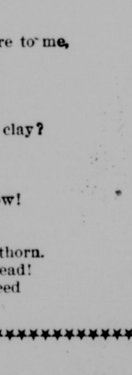
By Richard Lovelace

WHEN Love with unconfin-ed wings
Hovers within my gates,
And my divine Althea brings
To whisper at my grates;
When I lie tangled in her hair
And fettered to her eye,
The birds that wanton in the air
Know no such liberty.

When flowing cups run swiftly round
With no allaying Thames,
Our careless heads with roses bound,
Our hearts with loyal flames;
When thirsty grief in wine we steep,
When healths and draughts go free—
Fishes, that tipple in the deep,
Know no such liberty.

When like committed linnets I
With shriller throat shall sing
The sweetness, mercy, majesty,
And glories of my king;
When I shall voice aloud how good
He is, how great should be,
Enlarged winds, that curl the flood,
Know no such liberty.

Stone walls do not a prison make,
Nor iron bars a cage;
Minds innocent and quiet take
That for a hermitage:
If I have freedom in my love
And in my soul am free;
Angels alone, that soar above,
Enjoy such liberty.



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TO THE

WORLD'S FAIR.

VERY LOW RATES.

Various forms of excursion tickets to St. Louis via Baltimore & Ohio Railroal now on sale from Oakland as follows:

SEASON TICKETS, good to return until December 15, 1904, to be sold daily at rate of $28.80 round trip.

SIXTY DAY Excursion Tickets, final limit not later thsn December 15, 1904, to be sold daily at rate of $23.95 round trip.

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VARIABLE ROUTE EXCURSION TICKETS, either season or sixty day, will be sold going via one direct route and returning via another direct route, full information concerning which can be obtained from Ticket Agent.

STOP-OVERS not exceeding ten days at each point will be allowed at Washington, Deer Park, Mountain Lake Park, Oakland, Mitchell, Ind. (for French Lick and West Baden Springs), Cincinnati and Chicago within return limit, upon notice to conductor and deposit of ticket with Depot Ticket Agent immediately upon arrival.

STOP-OVERS not exceeding ten days will be allowed at St. Louis on all one-way (except Colonists' Tickets to the Pacific Coast) and round-trip tickets reading to points beyond St. Louis, upon deposit of ticket with Validating Agent and payment of fee of $1.00.

Three Solid Vestibuled trains are run daily from New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington via Parkersburg and Cincinnati to St. Louis.

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Magnigcent coaches, sleeping cars, observation cars and unexcelled dining car service.

For illustrated folder, time table and full information, call at Ticket Office Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. tf.

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THIS LIME is especially prepared to be drilled in with the crop the same as phosphate. Lump lime can also be had the year around. Write for circulars giving full information. Kilns located 3 miles from Grantsville. Shipping station, Niverton, on the B. & O. R. R.

C. J. YODER, Grantsville, Maryland.

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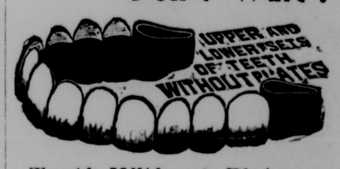

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POPULAR SEASHORE EXCURSIONS.

Atlantic City,

Cape May, Ocean City, Sea Island City, N. J., Ocean City, Md., and Rehoboth Beach, Del., July 16 and 28, August 11 and 25, and September 8.

At following very low rates from OAKLAND:

Only $8.50 Round Trip, tickets good in coaches only.

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All tickets good returning 16 days, including date of sale.

Stop-overs allowed on return trip at Philadelphia and Washington.

Ask Ticket Agents for pamphlet giving detailed information.

The Fight That Held the Fort

A FORTIETH ANNIVERSARY WAR STORY

October 5, 1864

[Copyright, 1904, by G. L. Kilmer.]

NEXT to Commander W. B. Cushing's marvelous feat in sending the Confederate ram Albemarle to the bottom of Cape Fear river and Sheridan's ride "from Winchester, twenty miles away," Corse's relief and defense of Allatoona pass, Oct. 5, 1864, is the best remembered single figure episode of the war.

The capture of Atlanta by Sherman's forces at the close of the summer of 1864 left the Federal army of the west loose in the heart of Dixie. The Confederate leader, General Hood, finding that he couldn't cope with it in open battle, determined to paralyze it for offensive operations by doubling back on Sherman's long line of railway communications, extending from Atlanta past Marietta, Allatoona, Kingston and Rome on to Chattanooga and Nashville. Slipping out of Atlanta to the west, he "lay low" until Oct. 1, then moved northward to the vicinity of Dallas. To keep pace with Hood, Sherman moved back to Marietta, and while his columns were toiling slowly over the mountains north of that point Hood struck out on the right flank to destroy the railroad from the mountain district northward. On Oct. 3 the track was completely destroyed for ten miles north of Marietta, and the Confederate division of General S. G. French was ordered to march several miles farther north, to Allatoona, where the road passed through a cut sixty-five feet deep, fill the cut with stones, earth and logs, burn the Yankee army stores at Allatoona, then slip away west and south and rejoin Hood's main army on the Dallas line before Sherman could intercept the raiding column. One of Sherman's divisions, under General J. M. Corse, was scattered along the railroad from Allatoona to Rome as railroad guards. Corse was at Rome with the bulk of his troops. A small brigade lay at Allatoona.

About noon on Oct. 4 a message from Sherman at Kenesaw, traveling from signal station to signal station on the mountain tops, reached Corse at Rome, ordering him to re-enforce Allatoona, for the enemy was marching upon it along the railway from the south ahead of Sherman's relieving column. There were no cars at Rome for the movement of troops. A train ordered up from Kingston was wrecked on the way. By wiring and sending out engines in all directions Corse got together twenty cars, loaded 1,000 men into them with 165,000 rounds of ammunition, steamed toward Allatoona, clearing the wrecked train out of the path, and reached the pass at 2 a. m. on the 5th, while the garrison outposts were engaged in a lively skirmish with French's Confederates.

RUSHING THE FLAG TO THE FRONT.

French had made a night march of ten miles between 11 and 2 o'clock. Picking their way over crag and precipice and through underbrush and slashings, his men enveloped the place on the south, east and west and waited for daylight. Morning disclosed an abrupt, fortified ridge extending east and west from the railroad and defending the deep cut on all sides. On the crest of the ridge east of the pass was a star shaped earthwork, with guns and rifle pits and abatis encircling it from the brink of the cut above and below. The ridge on the west was crowned by a stronger fort, with three small redoubts and rifle pits and abatis additional. In the mouth of the cut on the south were the depot and store buildings, the latter containing 1,000,000 rations, and all under the guns of the works above. The 1,000 men brought up by Corse increased the garrison to 1,900 men. Colonel Tourtellotte, with 450 Minnesota boys of the Fourth regiment and part of the Twelfth Wisconsin battery, lay in the fort east of the cut. In the brush around the works were 150 skirmishers of the Eighteenth Wisconsin. General Corse sent over to the east ridge 150 of the Twelfth Illinois and 250 of the Fiftieth to be held in reserve behind the works ready to move anywhere at call. On the west ridge 300 Illinoisans of the Ninety-third were scattered as pickets and picket reserves all around the semicircle. The Seventh Illinois, 267 strong, and the Thirty-ninth Iowa, numbering 280, formed a line of battle on a spur of the west ridge in the pits and redoubts covering the main fort.

French planted twelve pieces of artillery on the south of the cut to sweep its whole length and bombard the ridge as well. A brigade of Missourians under Colonel Cockerell and one of North Carolinians and Texans under General Young climbed the steep acclivity of the west ridge to storm the main fort, and General Sears' Mississippians marched squarely around the pass to the north and destroyed the railroad and telegraph, so as to isolate the garrison completely. That done, French summoned Corse to surrender in order to save "needless effusion of blood," allowing five minutes for deliberation. Corse replied at once that he was "prepared for 'the needless effusion' of blood whenever it was agreeable" to General French. He told his men to prepare for the worst. The moment the saucy reply of the garrison commander reached French he gave the signal for an assault all along the line.

Emerging from the woods on the west ridge and threading the tangled abatis and felled timber, Cockerell's Missourians and Young's Texans dashed forward, their lines swept by the fire from the pits and the fort. The Thirty-ninth Iowa and the Seventh Illinois bore the brunt of the first attack. Two companies of Iowans were far to the front skirmishing, three companies were posted in observation on a knoll outside the works and three companies lay in the trenches. French's lines overlapped the defenders, and the Iowa skirmishers, with their supports, were driven back on a tangent. Colonel Redfield and four lieutenants were killed, scores of men were killed and wounded and a few survivors got back to the main fort.

Out of six Iowa officers shot down five were killed, and out of eighty-six men hit thirty-five lay dead on the field. Colonel Redfield was shot four times. The Seventh Illinois, fighting beside the Iowans, suffered equal slaughter and lost sixty-seven wounded and thirty-five killed outright. The bloody work on the west ridge lasted over two hours. In the heat of it Corse sent an aid across the cut to the east fort for help, and the Fiftieth Illinois reached the west fort just as the hard pressed fragments of the Seventh and Thirty-ninth got back to the shelter of its walls. Before the assailants of the west fort could recover from the staggering blows delivered by the Iowans and Illinoisans and form for a regular assault the parapets and trenches of the works were lined with fresh men. Even the rough ground, the rocks, stumps and logs outside the fort sheltered marksmen waiting coolly for the onset. When it came it was terrible. The fire poured in on the north, south and west faces of the work, sweeping the ditches and parapets. The valor of the assailants was sublime. The colonel of the Forty-six Mississippi, W. H. Clark, leading the advance with the battleflag in his hands, fell dead on the brink of the ditch. Behind the Mississippians followed the Twenty-ninth North Carolina, the flag far in advance in the hands of Color Sergeant Rich. "Come on, boys!" he shouted, waving the flag in front of them, and went down severely wounded. The nearest comrade, Lieutenant E. B. Alexander, grasped the standard, echoed the sergeant's cry, "Come on, boys!" and immediately fell dead. Sergeant Parker next took the colors and bore them across the ditch to the parapet, where he held them until he was blinded by a wound in the face.

The defenders, not to be outdone in valor, boldly exposed themselves above the parapet—the officers setting the example—and fell in scores. There were six commissioned officers killed and twenty wounded on the west ridge. The Twelfth Illinois lost fifty-six killed and wounded, twenty-four of the number being commissioned and noncommissioned officers. Corse was hit in the face and stunned during the height of the assault. He came to just as the cry was going around, "Cease firing!" His soldiers thought the case was hopeless and were contemplating surrender to avoid annihilation. The artillery ammunition was all used up and the cannon silent. Some brave fellow whose name has not been recorded, hearing Corse's appeal to go on with the fight, volunteered to steal out of the fort, cross the fire swept cut and bring ammunition from the chests in the east fort. The fight had lasted over six hours. For an hour longer it raged fitfully, and the Confederates at last abandoned the field, leaving their dead and wounded lying as they fell. The cavalry advance of Sherman was rapidly galloping to the rescue from the south.

General Corse magnanimously attributed to "the extraordinary valor" of the officers and men of the Thirty-ninth Iowa and the Seventh Illinois the salvation of Allatoona pass. History declares that Corse played a great part in it, and the man who answered Sherman's order to hold the fort with the dispatch, "I am short a cheek bone and an ear, but am able to lick all h— yet," must always be the popular hero of Allatoona.

GEORGE L. KILMER.

PHILIPPINES AT WORLD'S FAIR

Complete Exhibition of Island People and Industries Covers Forty-seven Acres and Is Independent of Larger Show.

Not even in the heart of Manila city could there be found forty-seven acres of Philippine territory as interesting as that amount of space covered by the islands' display at the World's Fair. Here is an exposition within an exposition, a little wheel that revolves independently of the larger one encompassing it.

Scores of buildings are filled with exhibits, native life is depicted by as many different villages as there are tribes on the islands, military drills are given by Philippine troops, and concerts are rendered by native bands. For its amusement features the Philippine exposition has the humorous Igorrote, who dines on dog meat, and visitors are entertained by Visayan actors and actresses. Nothing is lacking to make the show complete.

SOUTH ENTRANCE PALACE OF LIBERAL ARTS, WORLD'S FAIR.

The Administration building is a replica of the government offices in Manila, while the Art and Education building reproduces in miniature the cathedral within the walled city, even the mellowed tints of age being faithfully rendered. A section of the ancient but still serviceable town wall has been reconstructed to serve the double purpose of a gateway to the show and a museum of arms and war relics. The other main edifices are types of Filipino homes, being built of undressed timber, bamboo and rattan, with thatched roofs and broad verandas.

Then there are the tribal villages nestling under the trees, some of the houses perched high up among the boughs, others on piles above the waters of the Arrowhead lake, all of them actual dwellings fashioned of native materials by native workmanship and illustrating the manners, customs and pursuits of their occupants. Here are women weaving a coarse cloth on a rude hand loom, others making baskets, others tending irrigated fields of rice. One group of men are in village council, trying an offender according to their tribal laws; others are slowly moving in a circular dance to the thump of tomtoms and the clang of brass gongs; others, again, are smelting iron by the aid of a primitive but most ingenious bellows, the constituent parts of which are a bamboo tube and an airtight mop of feathers working therein like the piston of a syringe. And these are but a few of an almost endless variety of life pictures.

The ethnological problem is a somewhat complicated one; but, although there are no fewer than sixteen races represented among the village dwellers, the scouts and the constabulary, each race speaking its own dialect and following its own customs, all may be roughly classified into four groups—the true aboriginals or non-Malays, the pagan Malays, the Christian Malays and the Mohammedan Malays.

The first are the dwarf Negritos, with dark skins and woolly heads, wearers of scanty raiment, proficient in the use of the bow and poisoned arrow, a race of nomads and forest dwellers, pagans pure and simple. They live in their own stockaded village.

Next to them are the Igorrotes, whose origin is traced back to the first wave of Malay invasion. Here, again, we have scanty clothing, amounting almost to nudity, but copper colored skins, long wavy tresses, pleasant featured faces and fine physiques, even though the stature be small. Among these pagan Malays are the head hunters and the dog eaters. They are savages, yet have their code of laws and a knowledge of several primitive industries.

The Christian Malays, produced by the second wave of invasion, are represented by the Visayans, a tall and handsome race, dressing well, living in pretty homes, skilled in weaving, dyeing, basket making, hat making, wood carving and other handicrafts, musicians of no mean merit, the one group of natives who came early and thoroughly under the influence of the early Spanish settlers.

Very different are the Moros, who swept into the islands from the Malay peninsula last of all, bringing with them their Mohammedan religion, also a knowledge of gunpowder acquired with the Koran from the Arabs—fanatics like their teachers, pirates, bloodthirsty, treacherous and vindictive fellows, ever at war among themselves and with the whole outside world. Despite their ferocity they are a clever race, dress handsomely, have their sultans and their slaves and are expert seamen, while long continued pillage on the high seas has surrounded them with many of the luxuries and conveniences of western civilization.

The buildings of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries show all the varied natural products, also the extremely primitive processes as yet in vogue, while in the Women's building we are introduced to a number of native manufactures, including the beautiful fabrics from the jusi, banana and pineapple fibers. This information is collated in the Building of Commerce, where a unique and most effective method of exhibiting is followed. In one hall are samples of all the articles produced for export, among which manila fiber, of course, holds the chief place of prominence, while in a second hall are all the manufactures from every country that are imported and find a ready market among the populace. Thus the business man gets a dual lesson. He sees what he can profitably take from the islands, and also what he may profitably send to them. When it is added that a large number of representative Filipinos have been brought over to visit the Exposition and study American business methods and manufactures, it will be recognized that great benefit both to the islands and to the world at large must result from this work of mutual enlightenment.

CONCERTS BY MASSED BANDS

Prizes Aggregating $30,000 to Be Distributed at the World's Fair.

Never were musical events in America planned upon such an elaborate scale as those of the World's Fair. A series of concerts will be given by competing bands in contest for prizes offered by the World's Fair. These contests will take place in Festival Hall, Sept. 12 to 17.

Nine cash prizes, aggregating $30,000, are offered for the successful bands. The prizes are divided so as to give to the organization scoring the highest number of points $3,250; $2,500 will be given to the band scoring the second highest number of points and $1,500 to the one getting the third highest number.

The above division is made for bands in Class A, which consist of twenty members. In the B class $10,000 will be given in prizes—first, $4,500; second $3,500; third, $2,000.

Class C, which includes bands of thirty-five members, will enjoy the division of $12,750. For the organization scoring the highest number of points a prize of $6,000 has been named. The second prize is $4,000 and the third $2,700.

Bands employed by the Exposition are not permitted to contest. All players must be bona fide members, and each musician must have been enrolled at least three months prior to the date of the contest. Each band must send to the bureau the name of its members and a nominal entrance fee.

Festival Hall concerts by massed bands will be given at 7:30 each day during the contest, in which all contesting bands will take part under the direction of a distinguished conductor. All bands entering must agree to play one concert in addition to the competing concert and massed concerts.

A separate programme has been prepared by the Bureau of Music for each class, and each band will play through the full programme of its class. The numbers in all three programmes are by eminent composers and are chosen with the view of bringing out the qualities of the bands performing them. The list of composers includes Wagner, Gounod, Offenbach, Verdi, Saint-Saens, Bizet, Strauss and Leoncavallo.

WEATHER AT WORLD'S FAIR.

Cool Nights and Delightful Indian Summer to Be Expected at St. Louis.

Usually the warmest month of the year, July proved to be one of the most pleasant of the World's Fair season, the average temperature being 67 degrees, a record lower than that made by either Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Cincinnati or Chicago. The weather bureau records show that the temperatures in St. Louis during July were just between the extremes recorded at New Orleans and St. Paul, cities located at great variance.

August in St. Louis is a month of cool nights, and September and October are the most delightful months of the year. It is that period known as Indian summer, when the foliage and birds linger to challenge the coming winter. Nowhere on the American continent is there a spot more delightful than the World's Fair city, a garden of blooming flowers and spraying fountains.

St. Louis, like all cities, experienced several hot days during July, but her highest temperature recorded was 93 degrees against 94 degrees registered by the thermometer at Chicago. On the same day the mercury rose to 96 degrees in Philadelphia, and scores of heat prostrations were reported from New York and Boston.

The relative humidity shows St. Louis to be about normal. Assuming absolutely no moisture in the atmosphere to be zero and absolute wetness to be 100, the relative humidities for July, taken from the records of more than twenty years, Boston shows 70.6, New York 72.2, Philadelphia 68.6, Cincinnati 64.6, Chicago 66.9 and St. Louis 66.3. The same degree of heat in two places, with different degrees of humidity, would cause it to seem the hotter at the point of greater density.

St. Louis may therefore rightly claim to be a summer resort this summer, positively one of the most comfortable and delightful places on the map.

Sonnets of Schooldays.

[Sonnet of the Self Denial of True Love.]

IFF shee noo how i wurkt to gett thatt dime,
How i wuz swetten neerle awl thee time
I washt thee stepps ann polisht thee frunt dore.
I wunder iff sheed luv me ennymoar
Wenn shee is drinken lemmenade wich I hav bott fore hur. shee nose thatt itt wood bi
fishlines ur topps ur marbuls wich i nede.
Butt no. i do nott bi um. no, indede.
i onley think uv hur ann my grate luv
ann wunder sumtimes wott sheez thinken uv.

iff shee cood sea thee blizsturs on mi hand frum raken launs O wood she understand thatt evry time shee stopps ann starrts too draw
Hur breth sheez drawen munney throo thee straw.
O luv how eezy u malk us foargett
thee way wee wurk wee blissfur ann wee swett
Too gett a littul munney wenn wee pass
a stand ware lem ade is five a glas.
Wenn ure gurl looks up att u ofile stil
ann sez O hennry doant itt malk u dri.

O luv u are a mitey mitey powr
wee wurk fore munney menney a weery our
butt lett a gurl gett thursty ann itts gone
befoar u hardlie say jack robison.
thee millyunair spennds thowsands butt he nose
thares lotts moar in his pokket wenn itt goze
butt wenn i spennd mi dime fere lemmenade
itts awl ive gott. Butt luv is nott afrade
Uv povverty. Ann evry breth shee draws
bringgs happynes upp too me throo them straws.

—J. W. Foley in New York Life.

The End of It.

Podger—When is your marriage to Miss Munnybags to come off?

Bodger—It's off now.

Must Be True.

Hicks—Bowers has been telling me some of his war experiences.

Wicks—And I suppose you believed all his yarns?

Hicks—Oh, yes. They were so uninteresting I'm sure they must be true.—Boston Transcript.

In Abeyance.

"What a cute little baby!" exclaimed the good hearted old lady in the street. "Boy or girl?"

"We ain't decided yet," replied the little nurse. "Pop an' mom's still scrappin' over a name for it."—Catholic Standard Times.

At His Own Game.

"Suppose, Keener, that the foreigner to whom your daughter is engaged should turn out to be a bogus count?"

"He couldn't be a bit more bogus than the check I'm going to give him."—Detroit Free Press.

Before an Old Master.

Mr. Gaswel (in an art store)—Seems to me that's an awful price to pay for an old picture like that.

Mrs. Gaswel—The picture is rather old, to be sure, but the frame is new.—New York Weekly.

A Definition.

Little Clarence—Pa, what is a reform?

Mr. Callipers—Anything that interferes with the rights and pleasures of other people, my son.—New York World.

Twice as Bad.

George—What can be more sickening than to see another fellow making love to a girl?

Harry—To see another fellow making love to your girl.—Town Topics.

Not Afraid Now.

"Let's cross the street. I want to walk past that fellow over there."

"Who is he?"

"Fellow I paid $50 to yesterday."—Chicago Record-Herald.

A Feminine Dig.

Tess—Yes, Mr. Hanson called upon me one evening last week, but he was disappointed.

Jess—Ah, you were at home then?—Philadelphia Press.

Why He Liked It.

Miss Antique—Your friend looked at the lines in my palms the other day, and he said it was a great pleasure to read such a hand as mine.

Miss Flip—Yes. Fred is deeply interested in ancient history.

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Residence on North Second street.
Office hours, 8 to 10 a. m., 2 to 3 p. m., 6 to 10 p. m.; from June to October and from October to June, 7 to 8.30 p. m.

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Will visit regularly through Garrett county Md., and offers his services to those wishing Dental Treatment. Charges moderate.
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STATE'S ATTORNEY FOR GARRETT COUNTY.
Office in First National Bank Building.
Will be assisted in all important cases by Benj. A. Richmond of the Cumberland bar.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R.R. TIME TABLE IN EFFECT Nov. 19, 1903.

The following time table on the B. & O. went into effect on Sunday, May 15, 1904. Trains now leave Oakland as follows:

GOING WEST.

No. 7.—Daily		1.54 A. M
No. 3—Daily		7.17 A. M
No. 71—Daily except Sunday		9.26 A. M
No. 55—Daily		4.53 P. M
No. 1—Daily		10.26 P. M

GOING EAST.

No. 4—Daily		12.27 A. M
No. *8—Daily		6.04 A. M
No. 2—Daily		6.31 A. M
No. 72—Accom daily except Sun		5.32 P. M
No. 46—Express, daily		4.34 P. M
No. 12—Daily		8.32 P. M

*No. 8 stops at Oakland only to let off passengers from points west of Grafton.

GEO. L. POTTER, General Manager
D. B. MARTIN,
Manager Passenger Traffic.
V. V. WASHBURNE, Agent.

WEST VIRGINIA CENTRAL AND PITTSBURG RAILWAY CO.
IN EFFECT AUG. 28, 1904.

SOUTHWARD No. 3	SOUTHWARD No. 1	STATIONS	NORTHWARD No. 2	NORTHWARD No. 4
P. M.	A. M.		NOON	P. M.
3 15†	7 00† lv	Cumberland ar	11 59	†7 40
3 44	7 29	Rawlings	11 31	7 08
4 07	7 52	Keyser	11 08	6 45
4 22	8 05	Westernport	10 58	6 33
4 29	8 09	W. Va. C. June	10 51	6 26
4 45	8 27	Barnum	10 36	6 10
4 54	8 35	Shaw	10 28	6 02
5 10	8 55	Blaine	10 11	5 44
5 15	9 00	Harrison	10 06	5 40
6 25x	9 50x ar	Elk Garden lv	x8 10	x4 25
5 40†	9 35† lv	Gorman	†9 35	†5 08
5 55	9 42	Bayard	9 28	5 02
6 06	9 54	Dobbin	9 17	4 52
6 10	9 58	Henry	9 13	4 48
6 43†	10 32†	Thomas	†8 38	†4 18
7 10†	11 00† ar	Davis	†8 05	†3 40
6 50	10 37 lv	Douglas	8 33	4 13
7 16	11 01	Hendricks	8 00	3 40
7 19	11 04	Hambleton	7 57	3 37
7 27	11 10	Parsons	7 50	3 30
7 59	11 44	Kerens	7 16	2 56
8 15†	11 59† ar	Elkins	lv †7 00	†2 40
	SOON			

No.45	No. 3	No. 1		No. 2	No. 4	No.46
P. M.	A. M.	P. M.		P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
3 30x	6 30†	2 35x	lv Elkins ar	x8 20	12 30†	x8 15
3 45	6 47	2 51	R.C. Jct	8 03	12 13	9 00
3 48	6 55	2 54	Harding	7 59	12 09	8 52
4 01	7 04	3 06	Junior	7 45	11 55	8 44
4 10x	7 15†	3 15x	ar Bel'g'n lv	x7 35	11 45†	x8 35
					A. M.	
P. M.	P. M.			P. M.	P. M.	
x8 30	12 35†	lv	Elkins ar	x9 55	12 00	
8 46	12 52		Beverly	9 39	1 44	
9 10†	1 15†	ar	Hutt'e ar	x9 15	1 20†	

No. 53	No. 51			No. 54	No. 52
A. M.	P. M.			P. M.	P. M.
x6 20	x12 35	lv	Elkins ar	x2 35	6 50x
7 49	1 24		Fishing Hawk	1 49	5 28
8 34	1 46		Glady	1 30	4 50
9 42	2 19		Burner	12 57	3 48
x10 15	x2 35	ar	Durbin lv	x12 40	3 15x

† Daily x Daily except Sunday. s Sundays only.

H. G. CLARK, Manager. F. M. HOWELL, Gen. Pas. Agent.

Baltimore & Ohio R. R.

The "Nation's Highway" and "SHORTEST ROUTE" TO THE

World's Fair, ST. LOUIS.

Three Through Trains Daily,

Vestibuled Throughout With Pullman Sleeping Cars, Observation Cars and Dining Cars VIA CINCINNATI.

Season, Sixty-Day and Fifteen-Day

Excursion Tickets ON SALE.

Cheap Coach Excursions

Every Tuesday in June AT

Very Low Rates.

Ask ticket agents for Descriptive World's Fair folder, boarding house and hotel booklet, guide maps and full information.

CANCER CURED

permanently, guaranteed without knife, X Ray Arsenic or Acids; no inconvenience. SOUTHERN CANCER SANATORIUM, 1520 E. Monument St., Baltimore, Md. Write for book.

COAL COMPANIES OUTWITTED.

Charles P. Gillespie Will Open Saloon In Spite of Opposition.

The merry war which has been waged between Charles B. Gillespie and the officers of the various coal companies, operating in and around Thomas and Hendricks, W. Va., has come to a sudden end with a complete victory for Gillespie. For years Gillespie operated a saloon at Hendricks and did a thriving business, but about a year ago he was refused a license by the authorities, being opposed mainly by the coal companies. He then purchased a lot on the opposite side of the river, erected new buildings, built a suspension bridge, started a hotel and saloon and did a thriving business with the residents of Hendricks. The county court this year refused to grant him a license to conduct his business in Brookland Heights, the new town which he started across the river.

However he was not to be outwitted and now it is announced that he has purchased a valuable tract of land across the river from Thomas and Henry, in Garrett county and will again open up for the sale of "fire water." The land purchased by Gillespie was the only tract within several miles of Henry not owned or controlled by the coal companies operating there. It was the property of a widow, who has steadily refused the the price offered her by the coal companies. The latter would not permit a saloon on their premises and Gillespie paid the widow $31,000 for the land and now asks $100,000 for it.

COMMUNICATED

Miss Carolina De Fabritiis.

To the Editor of THE REPUBLICAN:

In the month of July a concert for Oakland was contemplated by the above named young lady and as THE REPUBLICAN gave the design a warm approval and made a proffer of its columns in such a behalf, an explanatory line as to the abandonment of the project may be due in the premises.

First, THE REPUBLICAN will concede to a young lady, what all mankind has to concede, the sovereign right to change her mind at will, and to that established fact can rightfully be added that unexpected happenings required the change of purpose. But as you failed to hear her in the element in which she ranks so well and charms so many, there may be a desire to know something, at least, of whom she is and from where she came. A brief visit from this accomplished Italian came by chance to the lot of Swanton's better fortune. Two pupils from this sober little town to the seminary in which this young lady taught, induced the visit. As indicated by her name, she is not an American product. Musical celebrities, like the wise men of antiquity, "come from the east." Miss De Fabritiis is of Italian birth and lineage. In early childhood she came to the United States, about twenty years ago, and though educated in the schools of this country to a thorough mastery of the English, as well as other languages, speaks her mother tongue with fluent ease. Cultivated in some of our best institutions of learning she developed a marvelous aptitude for music, a refined art for which her race is famous. Bearing, with diplomas, credentials of flattering distinction from several musical graduations, she received an appointment in St. Mary's Seminary, Maryland, where she taught until elected this summer principal of the Conservatory of Music, Halifax, Nova Scotia, and her departure last month from Maryland was to assume this new and distant charge.

And thus, Mr. Editor, it transpires by the constant changes in the ebb and drift of affairs that Oakland, like Miss McBride—

"Proud of herself and proud of her pride,
And proud of a thousand things beside,"

was deprived of the concert and of the opportunity to see and hear this reigning queen in the realm of song.

RELLIM.

SWANTON, September 3, 1904.

Public Schools to Open.

Monday of next week the public schools for Garrett county will open for a term of seven and a half months. The schools in Oakland will be in charge of Prof. McBee, recently of Baltimore, who will arrive here this afternoon.

Died.

SHAFFER—At Bayard last Thursday, Paul Loraine, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Shaffer, of Bayard. The child was one of twins born to Mr. and Mrs. Shaffer about five months ago. The interment was made in the Ashby cemetery at Crellin last Saturday.

Married.

SHARTZER—STONE—At the Lutheran parsonage in Oakland on Tuesday, the 9th inst., by Rev. E. Manges, Mr. Andrew Shartzer, of near Oakland, and Miss Harriet E. Stone, of Kingwood, West Va. The couple went east on their bridal trip.

Subscribe for THE REPUBLICAN.

DROWNED IN THE RIVER AT BLAINE

A Slav, Who Had Shot Two Ducks, Lost His Life Trying to Get Them.

A Slav, name unknown, but employed in the North American mine operated by the Davis Coal and Coke Company at Blaine, West Virginia, opposite the town of Kitzmillersville, this county, was drowned in the Potomac River at a point near the towns last Sunday morning and his body recovered the same afternoon about two o'clock by some men who used grab hooks for the purpose.

The man had succeeded in shooting a pair of ducks on the river and being without a dog to retrieve them he undressed himself and plunged into the water. After swimming about half way across the river he was seen to struggle in the water by some of his countrymen and almost immediately sink from sight. His funeral took place Monday afternoon, the interment being made in the cemetery at Westernport. The man leaves a wife and several children, all of them being in the mother country.

HISTORIAN HURLBERT HERE.

Was Engaged Looking Up Matter for an Historical Work.

Archer Butler Hurlbert, of Marietta, Ohio, a historian of considerable prominence, who is engaged in writing "Historic Highways of America," and has already issued ten or fifteen volumes, treating upon matters of an historical character, was in Oakland a few days ago interviewing Rev. John M. Davis and other local gentlemen who have a retentive memory for things of the past, in connection with another volume descriptive of General Washington's visit and travels in Garrett county in his efforts to lay out a route for a canal across the Allegany mountains from the Potomac to the Cheat river. Mr. Hurlbert has been traveling over Washington's route and securing all possible information concerning the same. He left here for Bruceton, W. Va., going thence to Uniontown, Pa., through which town Washington passed.

HOYES AND VICINITY.

Among the visitors in our town the past week were the following: Dr. R. A. Rayenscroft and son, D. S. Custer, of Friendville; S. P. Specht and Mr. Freeland, of Deer Park; W. A. Maffett, of Oakland; P. P. McAndrews, of Avilton.

Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Keller and daughters, Mary, Browning and Margaret, of Romney, W. Va., are making their annual visit to Mrs. Keller's parents at this place.

Mr. R. C. McCandlish and family, of Friendsville, spent several days the past week at the Mattingly House.

Mrs. Elijah Friend is numbered among the sick at this writing.

Mrs. Mary Seabold and granddaughter, Miss Margaret, of Cumberland, are visiting relatives and friends in this community.

Clarence Dewitt and sister, Miss Olive, of Frostburg, spent several days last week in this neighborhood.

Messrs. R. C. McCandlish and William Owens, accompanied by their wives, spent Monday of this week fishing at E. Custer's.

The Y. F. S. C. was very pleasantly entertained at the home of Arthur Dewitt Monday evening. All report a very enjoyable time.

Miss Orley Conneway, of Los Angeles, Cal., is visiting in this neighborhood at this time.

Mr. and Mrs. Freeman Dewitt were called to the bedside of their daughter, Miss Bertha, near Oakland, who has been suffering from a severe attack of diphtheria, but is much improved at this writing.

Daniel Thayer and family, of near Crellin, spent Saturday and Sunday with relatives at this place.

Mrs. Carrie Dewitt and children, of Armistead, spent several days the past week with relatives in this community.

Mr. Eugene Baumgartner and wife, accompanied by Miss Wolf, all of Oakland, spent last Sunday in Hoyes.

Mrs. Lily Meyers and son spent a few days with Mrs. Maggie Dewitt here recently.

C.H. Bishoff and family, of Barnum; Henry Miller and family, of Keyser, Md.; George Kemp, wife and son, of Harnedsville, Pa., all visited George E. Bishoff's the past week.

Col. Pearre's Return.

Col. and Mrs. George A. Pearre and Mr. Wallace McKaig, who spent the summer on the continent sailed from Southhampton for New York, on the steamer Grosse Kurfurst, on September 4th. Upon arriving they will spend ten days at some seaside resort and expect to reach Cumberland about the 24th.

Circuit Court Monday.

On Monday the September term of the Circuit Court for Garrett county will convene with Judges Boyd, Henderson and Keedy on the bench. The several dockets are large, especially the criminal docket, and indications point to a prolonged session.

MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK.

An Ideal Place for Rest, Education and Amusement.

Carroll Record

Mountain Lake Park must be reckoned among the attractive summer resorts of the east, and among the mountain resorts of its class it is without an equal. It is a beautiful grassy oak forest of 800 acres, 2800 feet above sea level, laid out in walks and drives, and contains about 250 cottages, hotels and dwellings, an immense amphitheatre—one of the finest in the country, comfortably seating 4000 people—an "old auditorium" seating perhaps 2000, an administration building, stores, booths, resting places, etc., the whole being lighted by electricity and supplied with water.

The atmosphere is delightful, the elevation being practically 2000 ft. greater than that of Carroll county, and what we know as humidity—moisture and general "stickiness" in the air—is entirely absent on this 20-mile wide crest of the Alleganies; there is also entire absence of mosquitos, but few flies or insect pests of kind, and there is an indescriable restful feeling permeating the whole place. The Chautauqua program, however, which extends throughout the entire month of August, constitutes the chief superiority of Mountain Lake Park over other eastern resorts. In order that the exact character of this program may be understood by our readers, we give the events of a single day, as a fair specimen of the daily programs of the whole month:

9.00 a. m.—Biblical Exposition, "The Beginnings," Dr. Phil Baird.
11.00 a. m.—Lecture with costume changes, "The People and Customs of Scandinavia," with touch on Japan, by Miss Frank Miller.
7.30 p. m.—Concert, the Royal Hungarian Orchestra.
2.00 p. m.—Half-hour Prelude of Magic, Mr. Hendrickson.
2.30 p. m.—Lecture, "Wedlock or Deadlock," Dr. C. E. Maxfield.
4.30 p. m.—Round-Table Art Lecture, "Michael Angelo, the Sistine Chapel," Dr. Froelicher.
8.00 p. m.—Whistling, Imitations and Impersonations, Mr. Samuel H. Congdon, Baltimore, and the Aeolian Quartette with Orchestra.

Here we have a program, religious and educational in the forenoon, music and lecturers in the afternoon, and entertainment at night. Every day of the entire month is covered practically in the same manner, the talent engaged being high class, always. Therefore, it is not difficult to understand why Mountain Lake Park becomes a habit—almost a necessity—to those who have once spent a week or more there. If you want absolute rest and quiet, during the hot weather, here you can get it with the most pleasant surroundings if you want to be assured of not having your vacation spoiled by an attack of the "blues," or loneliness, here you have that assurance; if you want to take either solid or light mental stimulation, here you get just what you want, along with your resting-up; and best of all, you get the benefit of all these advantages at a modest cost.

Hotel board costs from $8.00 to $15.00 per week, while at the cottages rates range from about $6.00 to $10.00 per week. Weekly tickets to all the auditorium events, cost $1.50; daily tickets 35c. If you prefer outdoor games and exercises, you can enjoy boating, baseball, croquet, tennis, wheeling, rambles through the grove, any number of beautiful drives, or just downright loafing. There are no "side-shows," nor schemes for wheedling money out of you for nicnacs, but somehow you are able to get just about all you need and there is not the slightest feeling that there is something lacking to make your enjoyment complete.

If there is one drawback to the place it is the suddenness of showers, and the uncertainty connected with how to dress for a several hours absence from your boarding-house. In this respect Mountain Lake Park is rather skittish. Long, heavy rains, are practically unknown; but it is quite common for brief showers to occur daily, or more frequently; a half-hour afterwards, however, the walks are dry and the air so delightfully pure that the showers seem an aggravatingly pleasant necessity. So, too, with the temperature; as a rule, light, summer clothing is needed during the day, while the winter weight is very comfortable at night and early in the morning; indeed during our recent visit, hearth fires were necessary evening and morning, and overcoats and wraps were almost as common as summer dresses. A variety of clothing is an absolute necessity to entire comfort.

The Chautauqua program, we have said, is the chief attraction at the Park. It is more than that—it is its very heart and existence. Men and women of intelligence and culture, go there, year after year, who would not think of missing it. Ministers, physicians, teachers, scientists, students—the intellectual working classes in general—make up the summer population, which probably average 2,500 exclusive of excursionists, and this creates the impression, even to the casual observer, that the Park is a select place, the social atmosphere of which is distinctly religious educational and moral without being either Puritanical or so hedged in with discipline and "keep off the grass" regulations that excess of virtue interferes with a single property liberty of either young or old.

Every person who has "got the habit" of going to Mountain Lake Park, and who has taken the trouble to do a little thinking up to the point of realizing that all the attractions have not come by chance, must see in Dr W. L. Davidson, that ideal Superintendent, without whom the Park auditorium would seem a strange place, indeed. That quiet, resourceful, broad-minded, skillful weigher of human nature and discoverer of talent, is as naturally a part of each platform event as the attraction itself; and so unostentatiously does he fill his position—so intelligently, yet so firmly—that possibly the average visitors fail to realize that he is being both amused and regulated as an orderly atom in an orderly whole, largely through the influence of one man. In a few words, Dr. Davidson is a great man in his line.

One of the delightful experiences of a stay of a week or two at the Park, is the addition to ones list of acquaintances. Social lines are but lightly drawn, if at all, possibly because this summer population, coming largely from the section bounded by the Chesapeake on the east and the Ohio river on the west, and from central Pennsylvania on the north to the Carolinas on the south, represents the whole territory, wherein class distinctions would be difficult to establish. An acquaintanceship formed at Mountain Lake Park, therefore, is a safe one, and as one's enjoyment so largely depends on freedom from restraint in this direction, it is a most natural sequence that all who stop at "our house" especially, become friendly and enter into each others pleasures without reserve. Many, indeed, visit the Park year after year until their visits become annual reunions, full of reminiscences from the past form no small part of the mutual pleasure. It is also common experience that after the association of a score or more of even entire strangers, from widely separated sections, for several days, many connecting links are revealed which in some way or other draw visitors closer together and bring to them the knowledge of some common ground on which a more than casual friendship can be established.

This happy social condition, too, grows out of the fact that nearly all are there bent on the same purpose, having come largely because of a fore knowledge of the special, social and physical atmosphere of the place, to the end that harmony is bound to prevail because of the absolute lack of inharmonious predilection. Some years, of course, are somewhat less interesting than others, because attendance and weather conditions vary, but it can be truthfully said that, one year with another, the resort holds up the high standard of its attractiveness.

This year, those whose financial interests centre in the Park, complain somewhat of dullness, various causes for which are given, among which may be mentioned the World's Fair, the Baltimore fire, the Presidential campaign, cool weather, etc. Still, there are exceptions to the rule, as the most popular cottages were filled while the hotels seem to have enjoyed a fairly properous season—the disappointment being attached being to the non Chautauqua period.

In concluding this brief sketch we cannot refrain from urging readers of the *Record* to make up their minds now, to spend several of the weeks of August, 1905, at this most delightful resort; and yet, we would not advise them to go if they expect a gorgeous, artistically developed landscape, or a place of excitement, folly and fashion. It is rather a place for physical, mental and moral rest and uplift, close to the heart of the Universe, rendered the more enjoyable by the presence and efforts of christian people. It must be seen by those of the right class to be appreciated to it fullest extent—undoubtedly, there are those who would feel disappointed, after once there.

Returned From the West.

Young "Dick" Browning came in from the west last Wednesday night where he had been for two or three years trapping and fishing, and at times alternating this sport with work at a gold mine in Idaho. While engaged in the latter occupation several weeks ago the little finger on his left hand was caught in a sprocket wheel and badly crushed, but at the time little attention was paid to the injury. Since coming home, however, the hurt has given him considerable pain and on Monday Dr. McComas amputated the finger. "Dick" brought many trophies of the hunt home with him, including bear skins—one being that of a grizzily, the animal weighing more than a thousand pounds at the time it was killed—deer heads, horns, etc. He will remain at his father's home on Deep Creek during the fall and winter, expecting to return to the west next spring.

FINED $5 AND COSTS.

Officer Broderick Assessed that Amount for Shooting Horses.

The trial of Policeman Broderick for shooting two horses being driven through Oakland by some lumbermen from Crellin on Saturday night previous, came up for trial in Justice Gonder's court last Thursday afternoon. A large crowd of witnesses from Crellin and Oakland was present and after hearing the testimony the Justice fined the officer $5 and costs for cruelty to animals.

The reason given by the officer for shooting was that the men were acting in a disorderly manner and that he was compelled to use his pistol in order to arrest the offenders. A few days after the trouble occurred Broderick took out warrants charging the men with disorderly conduct. They were placed under arrest by the Sheriff but in determining the case against the officer on the charge of cruelty to the horses Justice Gonder decided that the evidence against the men was insufficient and he dismissed them.

The charge preferred against Officer Broderick for assault with intent to murder was sent to the Grand Jury, the officer filling a bond for his appearance at the September Term which meets next Monday morning.

GRAND LECTURER DUKEHART

Will Visit the Masonic Lodge in Oakland Tonight.

Grand Lecturer Graham Dukehart, of Baltimore, will make an official visit to Oakland Lodge No. 192, Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons this evening. All members are earnestly requested to be present.

ORDER NISI.

David Sloan vs. Jefferson S. Green.
No. 1235 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County, Md.

Ordered this 5th day of September, in the year nineteen hundred and four, by the Circuit Court for Garrett county, sitting in equity, that the sale made and reported in the above cause by D. Lindley Sloan, trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 5th day of October, 1904; provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper published in Garrett county, once a week for three successive weeks before the 30th day of September, 1904.

The report states the amount of sale to be $400.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True copy—Test:

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

The Keyser Preparatory Branch
OF THE WEST VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY.

Next Term Begins Sept. 14, 1904.

Classical and Engineering Preparatory Courses for Students intending to enter College.
A Commercial Department in which Students are thoroughly fitted to fill responsible positions. A special Course for Teachers of Commercial Branches.
Special instruction for public School Teachers.
Instruction in Music.
A Splendid New Building Provided by the State.
A Beautiful Location. Healthful Surroundings. Enthusiastic Teachers.
Free Tuition to West Virginia Students in all courses except Music.
No Tuition in Commercial Department.
Small Tuition charged Students from other States.
Library, Literary Societies, Gymnasium, Athletic Teams.
Accommodations for Students at moderate cost. Open to both sexes.
For free catalogue of the school and announcement of the Commercial Department, address the Principal.

L. L. FRIEND,
Keyser, W. Va.

The Maryland Agricultural College
COLLEGE PARK, MARYLAND.

MARYLAND'S SCHOOL OF TECHNOLOGY.
THREE COURCES OF INSTRUCTION.
AGRICULTURAL. MECHANICAL. SCIENTIFIC.

Each Department supplied with the most modern and approved apparatus. Practical work emphasized in all Departments. Graduates qualified to enter at once upon life's work. Boarding Department supplied with all modern improvements: bath-rooms, closets, steam heat and gas.
New buildings with every modern improvement, and old buildings thoroughly renovated by opening of first session. Tuition, Books, Heat, Light, Washing, Board and Medical Attendance, with annual deposit, ($150) one hundred and fifty nine dollars, for scholastic year. Daily visit by physician to College. Catalog giving full particulars sent on application. Attention is called to the Short Course of ten weeks in Agriculture. Write for particulars.
Term Commences, Thursday, September, 15.
Early application necessary for admittance.
R. W. SILVESTER, President,
College Park, Maryland.

The Maryland School for the Deaf,
37TH SESSION.
Reopens September 14th, 1904.

Non-Sectarian. For the deaf and dumb and those whose hearing is too defective for attendance on public school. Speech and lip-reading taught, as well as grammar school and academic studies.
Location very healthful. Board and Tuition free to residents of Maryland.
Apply to
CHAS. W. ELY, Principal,
Frederick, Md.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R. CO.
TO THE
KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS
BIENNIAL ENCAMPMENT,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
VERY LOW RATES
For the Round Trip.
TICKETS ON SALE August 12, 13, 14, 15,
good returning leaving Louisville not later than August 31st, 1904.
Stop-overs allowed at specified points in each direction.
Get details from Ticket Agent.

Mortgagees' Sale
—OF—
Personal Property!

Under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in a mortgage from Joseph E. Lint, William A. Lint and Joseph V. Lint to the undersigned mortgagees, dated the 11th day of February, 1901, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 37, folio 355, etc., one of the Mortgage Records of Garrett county, Maryland, default having occurred under said mortgage we hereby give notice that on

Saturday, the 17th Day of September, 1904,

at the hour of two o'clock P. M., at the farm of Andrew J. Frazee, on Frazee's Ridge, in Selbysport District, Garrett county, Maryland, we will offer at public auction to the highest bidder the following personal property, to-wit:

One Aultman & Taylor Steam Engine and Dixon Separator Threshing Machine and Two Bay Horses,

being a portion of the property conveyed by said mortgage.

TERMS OF SALE—Cash on day of sale.

JEFFERSON FRAZEE,
DAVID TAYLOR,
Mortgagees.

ORDER NISI.

In the matter of the Real Estate of Christian Orendorf, deceased.
No. 515 Administration. In the Orphans' Court for Garrett county, Maryland.

Ordered, this 23d day of August, in the year nineteen hundred and four, by the Orphans' Court of Garrett county, that the sales made and reported in the above cause by Jacob S. Miller, Executor, to Christian C. Orendorf and Noah Orendorf, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 23rd day of September, 1904, provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper published in Garrett county, once a week for three successive weeks before the 23rd day of September, 1904.

The report states the amount of sales to be $810.

DANIEL WILSON, C. J. O. C.,
GEO. B. McMILLAN, J. O. C.,
JACOB FEIK, J. O. C.

True copy—Test:

E. E. FRIEND, Register.

ORDER NISI.

In the matter of the sale of the Real Estate of Daniel Smouse, deceased.
No. 482 Administration. In the Orphans' Court for Garrett county, Maryland.

Ordered, this 23rd day of August, in the year nineteen hundred and four by the Orphans' Court for Garrett county, that the sales made and reported in the above cause to Jane Smouse by Jacob S. Miller and Mortimer Smouse, Executors, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 23rd day of September, 1904, provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper published in Garrett county once a week for three successive weeks before the 23d day of September, 1904.

The report states the amount of sales to be $3,000.

DANIEL WILSON, C. J. O. C.,
GEO. B. McMILLAN, J. O. C.,
JACOB FEIK, J. O. C.

True copy—Test:

E. E. FRIEND, Register.

EXAMINERS' NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned, appointed by the County Commissioners of Garrett County, to view the lands through which the proposed new road is to be located, said road to be located in election district No. 4, beginning at or near the old mill race bridge on the Bloomington and Westernport road and running thence northwest through the lands of the Davis Coal & Coke Co., and to intersect the Michaels and Westernport road at a point known as Klight's water trough, and to discontinue the old road, the distance of the proposed relocation being about one mile, and examine whether the said proposed road should be relocated, will meet on the 10th day of September, 1904, for the purpose, and to determine whether the public convenience requires the said proposed location of said public road, and if so, to locate the same, and perform their duty in the premises.

MARCUS M. FAZENBAKER,
GEORGE T. MILLER,
THOMAS BURKE,
Examiners.

ROAD PETITION.

Notice is hereby given that thirty days after the first insertion of this notice in one of the county papers of Garrett county, application will be made by the undersigned to the County Commissioners of said Garrett county for the appointment of viewers to view and lay out a public county road beginning at or near Forty Water Station on the B. & O. R. R., in District No. 1, and running thence through the lands of Thomas Nines, C. H. Sweitzer, Levi Sweitzer, Frank Sweitzer, Jerry Sweitzer, Simon Sweitzer and others, and to intersect the County road leading from Swanton to Beckman at or near the top of the hill near the place of J. D. Ashenfelter, a distance of about one mile.

CHAS. H. SWEITZER,
A. F. SWEITZER, SR.,
C. E. SWEITZER,
BENJAMIN SWEITZER, JR.

Proposals for Building Wrought Iron Bridge.

Notice is hereby given, that the County Commissioners of Garrett county, Maryland, will receive sealed proposals until

Tuesday, the 13th Day of September, 1904,

at 1.30 o'clock p. m. at their office in the town of Oakland, Md., for the building of a low truss wrought iron bridge; the superstructure to consist of one span 74 feet long and 12 feet wide; said bridge to have a capacity of 100 pounds live load.

The bids submitted shall only be for the superstructure. Said bridge is to be erected over the Youghiogheny River near Swallow Falls, in Election District No. 14, according to plans and specifications to be seen in the County Commissioners' office. The County Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids

By order of the Board.

A. G. ROSS, Clerk.

COMMISSIONERS' MEETING.

OFFICE OF THE
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS FOR GARRETT CO.,
OAKLAND, MD., Aug. 24, 1904.

The County Commissioners for Garrett county will meet at their office in Oakland on

Tuesday, Sept. 13, 1904,

to transact business that may come before the Board.

By order of the Board.

A. G. ROSS, Clerk.

JOHN W. ASH,
Plumbing,
Gas Fitting,
Steam and Hot Water Heating.
Center Street,
Keyser, W. Va.
PHONE 62.

THE REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME 28. OAKLAND, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1904. NUMBER 28

NATURAL GAS STRUCK NEAR CONFLUENCE, PA.

A Well of High Pressure Has Been Found In Undeveloped Field.

NEAR FINZEL. GARRETT COUNTY.

The Well Has Been Corked For Two Weeks While Efforts are Being Made to Secure Options on Adjoining Territory.

A gas field, the extent of which is not at present definitely known, has been discovered in the vicinity of Confluence, Somerset county, Pa. A well drilled within two miles of the town has been corked now for several weeks.

Confluence it about 25 miles from Finzel, Garrett county, where a company has been drilling for oil or gas.

Of the discovery, a special from Confluence to the Connellsville *Courier* says.

"The discoverers of the gas field are Johnstown people. They came here, it is claimed, with the intention of drilling a test well for oil. They were down less than 200 feet when a body of gas was struck that prevented any further drilling for oil. A pressure that equals the best of the wells in the Southern Fayette county field, those on the inside say, exists at the well. It was a month or so after the well was corked that the general public in this vicinity became aware of the fact that a gas field that may rival that of Greene county and some of those in West Virginia has been discovered in Lower Turkeyfoot township.

"The owners of the well have taken options on considerable territory surrounding the present well, but a great acreage is still in the hands of the farmers owning the ground. They have almost without exception refused to lease."

reatly Reduced One-Way Colonist Fares to the West via B. & O.

Commencing September 14th and continuing daily to and including October 14th, 1904, the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad will place on sale daily, from all stations, ONE-WAY COLONIST TICKETS to principal points in California, Arizona, British Columbia, Colorado, Montana, New Mexico, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Washington, Wyoming, etc., at greatly reduced rates.

For tickets and full information, call on or address Ticket Agents, Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

IT WILL BE COLONEL AGAINST COLONEL.

Col. Kilgour of Montgomery, Announces His Candidacy for Congress.

WILL OPPOSE COL. G. A. PEARRE

The Fiery Orator of "Old Montgomery, Sah," Will Take Up the Forlorn Hope—Convention to Convene September 28th at Rockville

Matters political in this county have been as dull as they are at Esopus, the home of Judge Parker, Democratic candidate for the Presidency. The only evidence of a campaign apparent is the adornment of the lapels of men with campaign buttons or the dangling from their vest pockets of a brass check bearing the names of their choice for the offices of President and Vice President.

A little flurry was caused one day recently when it became known that Col. William Kilgour, of Montgomery county, had announced his candidacy for Congressional honors as against Col. Pearre, the Republican nominee. Up to that time no one seemed to desire to make a contest with our genial Congressman for the position, and as stated by Col. Kilgour his announcement came only after having been urged by his friends to accept the nomination.

The Democratic convention to make the nomination will meet at Rockville, Montgomery county, on the 28th inst. Col. Kilgour has stated that it will be a high-tonedcampaign if he becomes the nominee of the Democracy, because he has the warmest affection for Col. Pearre. It will be a case of colonel against colonel, as it were.

Colonel Pearre won his title as an officer of the Maryland State Militia when he commanded the Fourth Regiment, while Col. Kilgour earned his rank while serving upon the staff of Governor Thomas many years ago. Very few speakers care to cross swords with Col. Pearre and when Col. Kilgour shakes his locks in eloquent rage the audience is bound to sit up and take notice.

In this county Col. Kilgour has made campaigns, stumping it from end to end where he has many warm friends and admirers.

Mr. H. B. Bowers, of Columbus, Ohio, is in Oakland and may be located here for several months during the fall and winter doing special newspaper work.

SENATOR FAIRBANKS TO PASS THROUGH OAKLAND.

Senator Charles Warren Fairbanks, the Republican Vice Presidential candidate, will pass through Oakland on a special train tomorrow afternoon which is scheduled to arrive here at 4.50 o'clock. If possible arrangements will be made for an address of a few minutes' duration to be delivered by Mr. Fairbanks from the rear platform of the train while stopping at the station.

Senator Fairbanks will leave Washington at 9 o'clock tomorrow morning enroute for Parkersburg, West Va., and will make short speeches in the principal cities along the route.

Let all gather at the station tomorrow and give the next Vice President a royal reception.

AN ABLE LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE

Will Have High Place Among Masterpieces of Political Literature

SALIENT POINTS IN THE PAPER.

The President Sharply Contrasts Republican Steadfastness of Purpose With Democratic Uncertainty of Conviction.

President Roosevelt, in his letter of acceptance, sharply contrasts Republican steadfastness of purpose with Democratic uncertainty of conviction and makes the following telling points:

A party that chnges all its convictions before election cannot be trusted to adhere to fixed principles after election.

The letter and spirit of the Constitution have been strictly upheld by the executive, and Democratic criticism is based either on ignorance of misrepresentation.

The "encroachments" by the executive upon the authority of Congress in Pension Order 78 follow precedents established by President Cleveland and President McKinley.

Regarding the gold standard, the majority of Democrats seem to favor a supression of convictions—an attitude of mind it is impossible to trust or respect.

In regard to the problems arising from the relations of capital and labor, past deeds from an answer to criticism. The Republicans made moderate promises and kept them scrupulously; while their opponents recklessly promise many things they could not possibly perform.

The attitude of the Democrats regarding the tariff is one of insincerity, making promises they frankly admit they have no intention of keeping, while the introduction of the trust question tends only to confuse the real points at issue.

The immense increase in the country's trade is evidence that the Republican party has kept its pledge to increase our foreign commerce by every wise and consistent method. The Democrats have not accepted the protective policy, which has been the basis of our commercial growth.

The purchasing yower of the average wage received by the wage-worker has grown faster than the cost of living, and this in spite of the continual shortening of working hours.

There has been an enormous increase in the annual agricultural output and in the value of farm property.

The Army, is at present composed, is as small as it can possibly be and serve its purpose as an effective nucieus for the organization, equipment and supply of a volunteer army in time of need.

The diminution in the amount of the surplus is due to expenditures on account of such highly desirable improvements as rural free delivery, irrigation, pensions to veterans and the purchase of the Panama Canal. There has been rigid conomy in the administration of public business and all of fenders have been held to strict accountability, no mercy being shown to wrongdoers, who have been hunted out and prosecuted with the utmost vigilance.

The Democrats, in their platform, promise independence to the Philippines, but exhibit such irreconcilable differences among themselves that it is impossible to tell just what they would do if they had the chance.

To desert the Philippines to their fats would leave an indelible stain upon our national reputation for courage and for good sense.

The Republican party's achievements in the past afford a prophecy or the future.

ONE TELEPHONE COMPANY SELLS OUT TO ANOTHER

Garrett County Co. Purchases Property of West Virginia and Maryland Co.

PAYS 75 CENTS ON THE DOLLAR

For Stock—Takes Over All Lines Operated by W. Va. and Maryland Corporation—WillConsolidate the Central Offices.

For two years or more opposing telephone companies have been operating in Garrett county, their several lines reaching almost every hamlet and settlement of any consequences within the county and extending into West Virginia and Pennsylvania. The two systems have been built up resulting in service at an extremely low rate at the expense of the stockholders who received nothing whatever in the way of dividends upon their investment during the past year or two, rates being cut from $6 and $12 to $3. This precluded any profit accruing to either company and resulted in loss to both.

Recently a proposition was submitted to the directors of the West Virginia and Maryland company to the officers and directors of the Garrett County company to purchase the lines of the former upon a basis then named. The proposition was held under advisement until Friday last when a counter proposition was made and which was accepted by the officers of the West Virginia company and the sale made. The terms of the sale provide for the entire and immediate surrender of all lines and offices now operated by the West Virginia company to the Garrett County company, the price being about $9,000, the stockholders to receive stock in the Garrett County company upon a basis of 75 cents on the dollar, the stock to be issued by the 20th inst.

At points where censral offices are being operated by both companies these offices will be consolidated as soon as possible.

AN OLD MARK.

Block Taken From Hemlock Tree Which Was Marked in 1830.

One day recently the woodsmen employed on the Bond tract of timber land in this county cut down a hemlock tree which was located on the east slope of Savage mountain about four miles north of the mill at Bond and from it took a block bearing the inscription, "April 9, 1830. H. M. H., J. H." This block Mr. Bond brought to Oakland Monday and left it at this office. The marks are as plain as though they had been placed on it but a few days ago instead of over seventy years ago. A great many persons have examined the piece of wood and are or the opinion that it was an old line mark cut into the tree at the time of the Cunningham survey which was made in the locality in which it was found about the year 1830.

WILLIAM ENGLEHART. A PROMINENT CITIZEN

Of Accident District Died of Injuries Sustained in Runaway.

TOOK PLACE LAST THURSDAY.

The Unfortunate Man Was Engaged in Unhitchlug His Team When the Horses Took Fright and Ran —No Eyewitnesses to Accident.

Mr. William Englehart, residing within sight of the village of Accident, in District No. 5, where he was a suecessful farmer and very prominent in the community as a church worker and business man generally, met with a sad accident last Thursday evening which terminated fatally the same night about eleven o'clock.

Mr. Englehart, as near as can be learned, for there were no eye witnesses to the accident, had been to a neighbor's with his farm wagon drawn by two horses, where he purchased about ten bushels of wheat for fall seeding. Returned home about nine o'clock he drove up the lane leading to his barn and opposite the residence stopped the horses and was in the act of unhitching the traces when the animals took fright at something and started to run. In some manner Mr. Englehart was caught by the wagon and dragged for some distance before he became disengaged and his body by the monentum of the vehicle thrown forcibly to the ground, where he was found a few minutes later by members of his family in an unconscious state. He was taken into the house and a physicion summoned who made an examinotion of the injured man and did all in his power to revive him but without avail, death ensuing two hours later.

Mr. Englehart's injuries consisted of a broken and dislocated hip and the facture of a number of ribs.

He leaves besides a widow and six children, an aged mother. The children, Messrs. John L., postmaster at Accident, Ermine and Alvin, and Mrs. Chas. Speicher, Mrs. J. S. Gnegy of near Oakland, who was only recently married and returned last Wednesday from her bridal trip, and Miss Annie who resides at home.

The funeral of the deceased took place on Saturday afternoon at two o'clock from the English Lutheran church at Accident, the service being conducted by Rev. Reimer, pastor. Mr. Englehart was a member of the official board of the church, a thorough Christian gentleman, a good honest, straightforward citizen, whose counsels will be missed by all who knew him and whose presence in the community in which he resided all his life will be sorely felt. May his ashes rest in peace.

DEATH OF GEORGE MALE.

He Was Youngest of a Trio of Brothers.

George Male, youngest son of Wylie Male, and younger brother of Isaac and Luke Male, who survive him, died at his home near Boiling Springs, east of Deer Park, a few days ago. He was aged 84 years. His surviving brothers Luke and Isaac, are aged respectively 88 and 86 years, and are yet active considering their years. George, unlike his two brothers, had more of the characteristics of the Indians. He resided in a log hut on the mountain side with his wife where he raised a number of children.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS WERE OPENED MONDAY.

Attendance Generally Throughout the County Satisfactory.

PROF. J. F. M'BEE. OF BALTIMORE.

At Head of Oakland School and is Assisted by an Able Corps of Teachers in the Several Departments—Term Will be Long.

The public schools throughout Garrett county opened on Monday of this week and reports received at the office of the Board of School Commissioners in Oakland since that day are extremely encouraging, showing the attendance generally as being entirely satisfactory and up to the average.

Prof. J. Frank McBee, who came to Oakland from Baltimore to take charge of the schools here, is very much pleased with the success attending the opening. In the several departments about two hundred and seventy-five scholars were enrolled the first day, since which time additions to the enrollment have occured daily, bringing the present attendance up to about three hundred.

Prof. McBee's assistants are: first grade, Miss Jennie Johnson; 2nd grade, Miss Zaidee Browning; 3rd grade, Miss Oriey Dunham; 4th grade, Miss Lizzie Leary; 5th grade, Miss Mae Hamill; manual training department, H. A. Loraditch.

Prof. J. S. Gnegy has charge of the Mountain Lake Park school which is well attended.

The term will continue seven and a half months, which will be the longest term in the history of the county.

CIRCUS COMING.

Andrew Downie's big 25c Show will exhibit at Oakland Tuesday September 20. Of this show the Chanango *American*, Green, N. Y. says:

As had been announced, Andrew Downie's big one ring circus exhibited in Greene Saturday last, and it was pronounced the very best tent show given here in years. Both exhibitions were largely attended, and they gave entire satisfaction. There were no gamblers following the show, robbing the people, and it was free from objectionable features. The company, from the proprietor down to the humblest employee, were gentlemanly, and sought to entertain the public along these lines.

The street parade was all that could be desired, with fine trappings, two bands, a steam calliope, the electric organ, the funny clown band and many new features, all interesting and amusing, producing a display really worth seeing.

The exhibitions included performing horses and ponies, wonderful trained donkies, a large troupe of educated dogs and goats, and many other new and amusing features, constituted scenes which were highly enjoyable and worth much more than the price of admission.

A clean-cut show, respectable and entertaining in all its relations with the public, our citizens hope for a return date next season.

Mr. Charles T. Sweet, the Swanton nurseryman, purchased at public auction last Saturday the West farm located at Swanton for which he paid $850. The land is improved and upon it are several hundred fruit trees.

Subscribe for THE REPUBLICAN.

OFFUTT'S. FURNITURE.

For every mentionable thing in the Furniture line, including all the latest patterns in

Bedroom Suits,
Chiffoniers,
Wardrobes,
Sideboards,
Hall Racks,
Couches,
Iron Beds,
Cribs,
Extension Tables,
Chairs and Rockers, all kinds,
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Springs, single and double,
Kitchen Cupboards and Safes,
Stands of all kinds,
Pillows and Bolsters,
Carpets, etc., etc., etc., etc.

Call and examine and be convinced that we are the cheapest place in Western Maryland to buy Furniture.

D. E. OFFUTT & SONS.

WE HAVE THE LATEST

In Styles and Best in Quality to Show you in SHOES

...A FULL LINE OF...

DOROTHY DODDS

Just received; light and heavy weight soles, Blucher and Bal Cut, Patent and Dongola.

WALK-OVERS

Talk for themselves. A look, a try-on, a sale. We only ask the pleasure of showing the line and we know the goods will do the rest.

H. L. DAUGHERTY, ... Oakland, Md.

A NICKEL FOR THE LORD

But Rolled in Luxury Only an Atom in Space.

Yesterday he wore a rose on the lapel of his coat, but when the plate was passed, he gave a nickel to the Lord. He had several bills in his pocket, and sundry change, perhaps a dollar's worth, but he hunted about, and finding this poor little nickel, he laid it on the plate, to aid the church militant in its fight against the world, the flesh and the devil. His silk hat was beneath the seat, and his gloves and cane were beside it and the nickel was on the plate—a whole nickel!

On the previous afternoon he met a friend and together they had some refreshments. The cash register stamped 35 cents on the slip presented him. Peeling off a bill, he handed it to the lad, and gave him a nickel tip when he brought back the change.

A nickel for the Lord, and a nickel for the waiter!

And the man had his shoes polished that same afternoon, and handed out a dime without a murmur. He had a shave, and paid fifteen cents with equal alacrity. He took a box of candies home to his wife, and paid forty cents for them, and the box was tied with a dainty bit of ribbon. Yes, and he also gave a nickel to the Lord!

Who is this Lord? Who is he? Why, the man worships him as Creator of the universe, the one who puts the stars in order and by whose immutable decree the heavens stand. Yes, he does; and he dropped a nickel in to support the church militant!

And what is the church militant? The church militant represents upon earth the triumphant church of the great God.

And the man knew that he was but an atom in space, and he knew that Almighty was without limitations; and knowing this, he put his hand in his pocket, and picked out the nickel, and gave it to the Lord!

And the Lord being "gracious and slow to anger," and "knowing our frame," did not slay the man for the meanness of his offering, but "gives this day his daily bread."

But the nickel was ashamed, if the man was not. The nickel hid beneath a quarter which was given by a poor woman who washes for a living.

LETTER TO E. E. SOLLARS
Oakland, Md.

Dear Sir: There are several ways of cheating in milk. An old-fashioned way is to water it. Nobody waters it now. A better way is to take out the cream—rich milk with the cream taken out is as good as poor milk with its cream all in.

But we needen't go into particulars. You don't rob your milk and your customers.

Paint is easy as milk to cheat with Good paint is as rare as good milk; for human nature is much the same in milkmen and paint men.

You are just and true with your milk; so are we with our paint. Devoe lead-and zinc-is twice as good as mixed paints: There's twice as much butter in it.

Mr. J. T. Ladd, Cheraw, S C, writes: "When Mr. Evans painted his house with Devoe, he figured on how other paints covered and had enough left to paint three large rooms. He was so pleased that he has used Devoe on two other houses."

Yours truly
F. W. DEVOE & Co

J. M. Davis and Son sells our paint.

NOT A BELIEVER IN CLAY'S FAMOUS ASSERTION.

Colonel Henry Watterson has been at Esopus, and now the announcement is made that the Democratic hopeful Moses will not go to St. Louis and he will make no speeches during the campaign. This comes from Judge Parker's own lips. An hour's heart to heart talk with the stat Democratic editor-politician, Colonel Watterson, was sufficient to convince the sage of Espous that he could not hoodwink American farmers and mechanics, much less the conservative business men of the country, into the belief that he was not a straddler on the financial plank. The Democratic slogan: "Let us get into office and then talk about policies, platforms and laws, but get into office," is an ill omen that means destruction to their own bulwarks, and none realize it more today than do the leaders of the Democracy. When a party is afraid to permit its champion to go upon the hustings and tell the voters where he stands on the important issues there is something radically wrong, and old Colonel Watterson was smart enough to see it and told the Democratic candidate to keep his mouth shut.

Is that the kind of a man you want to place in the Presidential chair, Mr. Voter?

Senator Beveridge says Parker will be defeated by a greater majority than any candidate since the war. The Republicans are willing to stand on their record, but the Democrats make no effort to stand on their own, nor are they willing to declare their policy and permit their banner-bearer to speak his own thought. Parker and his Democratic henchmen should study Henry Clay's famous expression: "I would rather be right than be President."

Oh, Democracy, where is thy sincerity! Oh, hypocrite, where is thy virtue!

WHO WANTS A CHANGE?

The Democratic candidate for Vice-President has voiced the one real and tangible Democratic issue of this campaign. It is a demand for a political change, that the Democratic party shall again have the administration of public affairs because industrial conditions are not satisfactory.

We have heard this Democratic lament over industrial conditions before. It was a loud and long complaint in 1892, at a time when all writers on political economy and all comparisons with previous periods agreed was the most prosperous era in the United States up to that time. Business was good, work was plenty, wages were higher than ever before. But the Democratic party complained of high prices and demanded a change. They won that election. They received from the majority of the voters a warrant to proceed with their change in the economic policy of the Government. The change came immediately after the election. Capital sat down to wait for the change and labor was compelled to wait for its wages and the means of living. There were more than 3,000,000 men thrown out of work and public relief was the most conspicuous institution in every great city in the land. There were soup kitchens and Coxey armies, not made up of hoboes, but of loyal, earnest and humiliated working-men who had been independent and self-respecting, but who had been driven to the direct want by the Democratic threat of change.

The expenditures of the Government were greater than the receipts for every year of the Democratic Administration. Bonds were issued for more than a hundred millions to meet the current expenses of the Government. The interest-bearing debt was increased, at a time when people were least able to have such an increase.

The reign of cheap prices did come with Cleveland's election and the cheapest commodity in the country was labor. Men who had labor to sell could not find a market. The farmer found that he could not sell his crops and horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, for what it cost him to produce them. He had to give a mortgage on his farm to pay his debts. That Democratic change in 1892 cost the American people more money in losses than any change that had ever been made in the economic policy of the Government. And in 1896 there was a universal demand for another change, any kind of a change to get away from the free-trade policy of the Cleveland Administration. The Democrats were even louder in their complaint than were Republicans. The Democratic Convention repudiated Cleveland and his administration, and with wild frenzy followed William J. Bryan in a demand for a free-silver policy that would create more money.

There were no friends anywhere for the men responsible for the change in 1892.

The memories of the people are often short especially in time of prosperity. But we doubt if the American people have forgotten the results of the last political change they ordered, when other Democrats voiced the Democratic demand just as Mr. Davis did in his speech of acceptance.

Notice.

I will operate my cider mill at Kearney every Friday until October 16th. After that date I will operate cider and apple butter mill daily except Saturday as long as apples may be brought.

Thanking the public for past patronage and soliciting a continuance of the same, I remain,

Yours most respectfully,
W. H. MUMAW.

Seaboard Service to Southern Cities.

The Seaboard Air Line Ry. has the shortest line and offers the best service via Washington, the most attractive way to all points in the South. For time cards, information as to industrial openings, farms and truck lands, address, Seaboard Air Line Ry., 1411 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

NOTICE.

Change in Business.

The firm of Jno. W. Haney & Sons having sold its milling business, plant and feed store at Friendsville, Md., to The Friendsville Milling Company, hereby gives notice that all persons knowing themselves indebted to the above named firm must call and make settlements of their accounts on or before Oct. 1st, 1904. All accounts remaining unsettled at that date will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection.

JOHN W. HANEY & SONS,
22-4t Friendsville, Md.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

PLEASANT FIELDS OF HOLY WRIT

SAVE for my daily range
Among the pleasant fields of Holy Writ,
I might despair. —Tennyson.

The International Sunday School Lesson.

Third Quarter. Lesson XII. Amos v, 4-15, September 18, 1904

Copyright, Davis W. Clark.

Israel Reproved.

It is to be regretted that the words minor, or less, have been used to designated the twelve prophets with whose writings the Old Testament closes. These minifying terms, certainly not gived by inspiration, may perhaps in part account for the too general neglect of this portion of the sacred Scriptures. Reference is, of course not to the contents, but only to the comparative brevity of the books. From a literary, doctrinal, or spiritual standpoint the writings are to be admired. Of Joel, for example, it has been said: "His style is clear and elegant;" of Hosea, "He is pathetic, animated, sublime;" "Micah has the poetic beauty of Isaiah and the vigor of Hosea;" "Nahum is surpassed by none in sublimity of description—his book consist of a single poem which opens with a solemn description of the attributes and operations of Jehovah." Malachi's language is vigorous, pure, and beautiful. His reasoning is concise and cogent.

Amos, to whose book our attention is attracted is the peer of any in the college of prophets. He was of lowly origin. He has been called the "peasant prophet." He lived among the the rough hills of Judea, near the edge of the great desert. He was untrained in the schools. He says of himself:

"No prophet I,
No prophets disciple I."

He calls himself one of the herdsmen of Tekoa. Part of his rustic occupation was to gather the fruit of the sycamore. To find a market for his fruit and flocks he must need go into the kingdom of Israel. There he observed the degeneracy of the people. On his return, and in the solitude of the wilderness, he had opportunity to meditate upon what he had seen. His heart was stirred. He must needs rebuke the people. It was woe to him if he did not. In his own strong language he said, "The Lord took me as I followed the flock, and the Lord said unto me, Go prophesy unto My people Israel." It is the surprise of the critic that from such an unlikely source such an elaborate and exalted work should come. Professor Cheyne does not hesitate to compare Amos to Dante, and say that the freshness and appropriateness of his imagery entitles him to as high a place in the history of literature as in that of theistic religion. Carl Frederick Keil points admiringly to the rhetorical power of Amos—his wealth and depth of thought, vivacity and vigor, his bold antithesis, his poetical roll rising into actual rhythm. Some one has picturesquely and appropriately described Amos's prophesy as a thunder-storm, rolling over all the surrounding kingdoms, touchiug Judah and finally settling down upon Israel.

Some one has called this particular period in the history of the kingdoms of Israel its "Indian summer," because of its glory, and also theness of the winter of its desolation. The ancient limits of the kingdom and all its splendor lost under former kings were regained under Jeroboam II. Great wealth was suddenly poured into the coffers of the princes and nobles. It was the wealth of conquest, the spoils of war, not the rewards of peaceful arts of commerce and agriculture. With riches gained in such a manner came the temptation, to oppression, and luxury. The poor was oppressed (viii, 4), the ordinances of religion thought burdensome (viii, 5), the idleness; luxury, and extravagance were general (iii, 15). You will search in vain the whole range of literature for a more graphic description of a self-indulgent people than Amos gives. They enthrone violence immediately, but consider the day of reckoning as indefinitly posponed. They recline upon ivory divans. They stretch themselves upon their couches beside their banquet-tables, laden with every delicacy. They use for an ignoble purpose the instruments which David invented for the worship of God. Ordinary wine-cups do not suffice; they drink from capacious bowls. They use the finest of oil in their boudoirs. How could such sensualisty perceive, much less be grieved, for the moral havoc made their country! "They are not grieved for the affliction of Joseph.

Now the prophet speaks their doom. The banquet before which they lounge shall suddenly be swept away before they can partake of it. Are they first in luxury—they shall retain their rank—and still be *first in captivity*. The cup of Israel's iniquity is full to its brim, so the Lord says by the lips of his prophet, "I abhor the excellency of Jacob and hate his palaces. Therefore will I deliver up the city with all that are therein."

The Teacher's Lantern.

Amos is thought to have been the first to reduce his prophecies to writing. In the solitude of Tekoa he addressed himself to the task. Here he probably composed the "grand Messianic epilogue." Traces of the original, oral delivery, however, show themselves in spite of the elaborate literary finish. Chief among them are the abrupt, short clauses.

One of Webster's brother once said, jestingly, "They had to send Daniel to school to make him as smart as the rest of us were naturally." Amos did not need even the school of the prophets. Nature and humanity were his university. He was a master of arts in both.

A popular magazine, in a recent issue, had a symposium of "If Lincoln had Gone to School?" It was suggested that he might have been less melancholy if he had the opportunity of recreation and diversion in the field which a liberal education would have opened to him. But the consensus was that there might also have been a dangerous abatement of native force and originality. Amos and Lincoln, however, are the exceptions which prove the rule that school is the best place for the average boy.

Twenty-six hundred years have passed since Amos reduced his sayings to writing. But the principles which underlie his splendid book are philosphic and fundamental. They are universally and perpetually applicable. Among them are these: Oppression and luxury will destroy any people. Righteousness only will exalt.

Amos showed that the overflowing material wealth of Israel was only the phosphorescence on decay. Its doom was a scant sixty years away. They thought that they stood at the very instant of falling.

The accepted idea of a prophet is too mechanical. We have been accustomed to think of one called to this office as so possessed by the Divine Spirit that his personal will and judgment are practically supplanted. He is moved like an automatom. A verse in St. James's Epistle turns a strong light upon the prophetic office and corrects our misapprehension, "Elijah was a man of like nature as we are." So every prophet in and out of his special function is a perfectly normal character. No prophet must be taken out of the category of the normal. St. James affirms that the prophet's feelings and emotions are just such as ours would be under similar circumstances.

Great Big Bargains.

$1150 cash will buy **Sunny-Slope Cottage,** at Mountain Lake Park; 6 rooms and summer kitchen, furnished throughout, with porch commanding superb view; four lots, 50x120 feet each; out-buildings; good well; strawberry patch; garden; large lawns; flower beds; walks, etc.

$75 will buy Lot No. 241, on corner Hazel Glade Drive and Park front; worth $300.

$50 will buy Lot No. 242, adjoining above; worth $200.

$75 will buy Lot No. 219, on corner D street and Park front; worth $225.

$50 will buy Lot No. 218, adjoining above; worth $200.

$50 will buy Lot No. 220, fronting on D street, and

$50 for Lot No. 221.

No Building Conditions on these Lots.

Apply to
L. A. RUDISILL,
Mountain Lake Park, Md.

M. C. HINEBAUGH, M.D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, OAKLAND, MD.
Office and residence, Alder St., east of post office.

BAUMGARTNER'S BIG BARGAINS!

5c SUGAR BOWLS, CREAM PITCHERS, THREE PAPERS PINS, ½ GAL. TIN BUCKETS, CAKE PLATES, AND LOTS MORE. 5c

Come around and see what 5 and 10c will do.

THE LITTLE MAN.

THE
SECOND NATIONAL BANK
of CUMBERLAND, MD

Designated United States Depository

SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS.
BOXES FREE TO CUSTOMERS.

This Bank Pays Three Per Cent. Interest on Time Deposits.

Capital	$100,000
Surplus and Other Undivided Profits	250,000
Liability of Shareholders	100,000
Additional Security to Depositors	$450,000

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PLUMBING, GAS FITTING,
Steam and Hot Water Heating.
ESTIMATES FURNISHED.
All work done at reasonable prices.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD
CHEAP EXCERSIONS
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EVERY WEDNESDAY IN
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Only $14.50 Round Trip from OAKLAND.

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ONLY $4.50 TO BALTIMORE AND RETURN,
Saturday, September 17, via BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD,
Special train will leave Oakland at 12 night, affording an opportunity to spend all day Sunday among the attractions of either Capital or Monumental City. 2t

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Is the man who best appreciates the detail of the tailoring we turn out. The workmanship passes without a question, the fit is naturally a matter of course, but the shape we mould into the garments give them a character that finishes them off and makes the satisfaction of the owner complete.

All this is a bid for your next tailoring order. We know we can make you the best clothes you ever wore. We want you to know it. That order is the best and only sure way to settle the question.

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Dixon Building,
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Bituminous Coal,

mined from my mine west of town.

Consumers are well pleased with the Heating Qualities of the product.

Orders left at the store of Thomas Little will be prompt filled.

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MAGIC REMEDY
Cures Diarrhoea, Cramps in the Stomach, Colera Morbus, Dysentary or Flux, in a few minutes. A positive cure. Keep a bottle handy; it will save many a doctor's bill, and possibly your life. At dealers. 25c; by Mail, 30c—in safety mailing case.
KEYSTONE COMP'Y BLAINE W. VA.

NOTICE.

The undersigned hereby gives notice to the general public not to trust or harbor my wife, Mary Ann Bittner, who left my bed and board without just cause or provocation, nor my three minor children, who accompanied her, they being Jonas, Henry and Clara B. Bittner, as I will not be responsible for any debts she, the said Mary Ann Bittner, nor they, the said Jonas, Henry and Clara B. Bittner, may contract in my name.

JEREMIAH BITTNER.
Friendsville, Md., August 5th, 1904. 23-3t

INDIGESTION

"I was troubled with stomach trouble. Thedford's Black-Draught did me more good in one week than all the doctor's medicine I took in a year."—MRS. SARAH E. SHIRFIELD, Ellettsville, Ind.

Thedford's Black Draught quickly invigorates the action of the stomach and cures even chronic cases of indigestion. If you will take a small dose of Thedford's Black Draught occasionally you will keep your stomach and liver in perfect condition.

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All druggists sell 25-cent packages.

"Thedford's Black-Draught is the best medicine to regulate the bowels I have ever used."—MRS. A. M. GRANT, Sneads Ferry, N. C.

CONSTIPATION

Two Points Of View

By GRANT OWEN

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He was big, broad shouldered and good to look upon. His clothes were faultless in cut and texture. His collar and shoes were always indisputably correct. He seemed broad, genial, prosperity incarnate. The smile on his large, rather homely features was particularly winning. He was always smiling. He smiled now as he stood before the girl, even though he was vaguely aware of some impending calamity.

"How could you?" Miss Train was saying in injured protest. "Oh, how could you?"

"How could I what, Amy?" Jarvis asked.

"How could you sleep as you did last evening when I was trembling—simply trembling—under the spell of that voice?"

"Did I?" he said doubtfully. "Oh, come now, Amy, that was impossible."

"Nevertheless you did," she answered. "It was sacrilege."

"Look here," he said, "I'm sure you must be mistaken. I'll admit I might doze intermittently at 'Aida' or 'Traviata' or 'Faust,' but at 'Tannhauser' never. I'm wide awake when Wagner is on the boards."

She glanced up hopefully. Had he really some canons of art, after all? There was undoubted sincerity in his tones. Perhaps this harsh judgment of him which she was aware had been formulating itself in her mind the past year was unjust to him. Perhaps, hidden behind that noncommittal smile, was a reverence for things artistic which his outward appearance successfully masked. But these thoughts were rudely quashed by his next remark.

"Sleep during 'Tannhauser?'" he laughed. "Absurd, Amy! Who on earth could sleep in such a tin shop racket as that?"

The girl winced. "Arthur!" she said in shocked remonstrance.

He moved in his chair uneasily.

"There I go again!" he said. "Forgive me. Really, I didn't mean to shock you, but I'm so brutally practical, you know."

"That's just it," said the girl, "so brutally practical. I wanted to see you

"YOU! DIDN'T YOU SAIL TODAY?"

this afternoon to talk about that very thing. I—I don't know just how to make you understand it, but I'm afraid we won't be at all happy together. We're so very different—so very far apart."

The smile left his face momentarily.

"You don't mean"— he began.

"Yes," she said very low. "I don't think we are suited to each other, Arthur."

It took him some time to grasp the full import of her words. Then the smile came back, but it was a very artificial smile.

"Perhaps you are right," he said, with a huskiness in his big voice. "Perhaps you wouldn't be happy with a commonplace sort of chap like me. And your happiness, Amy, is the first and only thing that is worthy of my thoughts. You might see how a month without me might work anyway. And if it isn't all you expect, why, call me back, dear. I shall always be ready to come."

She watched him down the street until he turned a corner. But before that corner was reached she had already felt a queer tightening at her throat, and the houses across the street were blurred to her vision.

* * * * * * *

Three weeks passed, and she looked at the matter much more calmly. It was best thus. She had been quite right in her judgment, she decided. Then came the disturbing note from him:

My Dear Amy—I have decided to take a little run abroad. Any communication addressed care of the Colonial club, London, will reach me. I sail Thursday morning at 10. As ever, yours,

ARTHUR E. JARVIS.

She was angry with herself for feeling disturbed at the contents of the note. She tried to believe a tear that plashed on to the paper did not alter her attitude toward Jarvis, but she was distinctly dismal all the afternoon.

That evening she went to the opera with young Carlton Morley, who appreciated things artistic and was an enthusiast in Wagnerian scores. Morley was particularly brilliant that evening, but Amy Train beside him was thinking how insignificant and conceited he was. She was unutterably bored by his witty criticism of the box holders, and his enthusiasm over the tenor's work seemed almost effeminate in its effusion.

On the way home in the carriage Morley talked incessantly of orchestration and harmony, but his monologue fell on unheeding ears. Amy was looking pensively through the carriage window. She was thinking that Jarvis sailed tomorrow at 10 and that even if she cabled him it would be over a week after his receipt of it before she would see him. She devoutly wished Morley at the ends of the earth. She wanted to put her head down on the cushion and cry.

Thursday afternoon at 3 she sat in the library vainly trying to interest herself in the pages of a current magazine. The doorbell rang, and she heard a well known step across the hall. She sprang up as Jarvis entered.

With an effort she refrained from rushing to him. She leaned against a chair and said weakly:

"You? Didn't you sail today?"

"Of all the idiots," he announced, "I'm chief and foremost. Just before we sailed I realized it all—that instead of relieving my loneliness those 3,000 miles of sea would intensify it. I fled down the gangplank like a man possessed just as they were hauling it up. I simply had to see you again."

"I've been horribly lonely," she confessed, "but I didn't realize it all until last night. I went to the opera, and I wanted you with me even there."

He smiled happily.

"It wasn't the same without you," she said.

He had taken her in his arms. Now he was looking down at her and laughing softly.

"Perhaps you missed my accompanying snore," he chuckled.

"I did—oh, I did!" she said, pressing one of his big hands to her hot cheek.

The Sign of the Patch.

Mrs. Murray had advertised for a skilled gardener to work by the day in her yard, and somewhat to her embarrassment she was obliged to choose between two applicants who appeared at the same moment. As she stood on her doorstep, questioning first one and then the other, she became aware that her mother-in-law, seated on the porch a short distance from the men and directly behind them, was frantically gesticulating.

The old lady, satisfied at last that she had attracted her daughter-in-law's attention, pointed unmistakably toward the less prepossessing of the two men, and the younger woman, supposing that her relative had some personal knowledge of the applicant, promptly engaged him.

"Has that man ever worked for you, mother?" asked Mrs. Murray when the two women were alone.

"No," replied the old lady. "I never saw or heard of either of 'em until now."

"Then why in the world did you choose the shorter man? The other had a much better face."

"Face!" returned the old lady briskly. "When you pick out a man to work in the garden you want to go by his overalls. If they're patched on the knees, you want him. If the patch is on the seat, you don't."—Youth's Companion.

Heard a Great Deal.

He—Well, did you enjoy the evening?

She—Indeed I did. We went to the opera.

He—Of course you enjoyed it?

She—Immensely.

He—What did you hear?

She—What did I hear? Well, what didn't I hear? I heard that Nell Vanderdyke is engaged to Tom Browning and that Jack Rentsarelow and Edith Singleton have quarreled and are not going to be married after all. Then I heard that Mrs. Tenbroke is going to get a divorce from her husband. Mrs. Thorndyke has been sued by her dressmaker. The Livingstons have a baby. Count Cantukount is not a count at all. The Thompson boys—

He—But—

She—Well, don't interrupt me. I thought you wanted to know what I heard?

He—So I did, but—

She—Well, keep still, then. I—

He—What I meant was what opera did you hear?

She—Oh, well, I'm sure I can't remember, but I saw the name on the programme.

What a First Class Fare Means.

There are some people who imagine that wealth entitles them to privileges not accorded to the general public and exempts them from obligations and rules that others are disposed to obey. An incident which occurred on one of our ocean steamers conveys a wholesome lesson to the purse proud contemners of the rights of the majority. A family of unlimited wealth had secured the best accommodation the steamer afforded.

The gentleman and his wife kept themselves secluded most of the time, but the children were allowed to run wild over the steamer until they became such intolerable nuisances that the captain was spoken to, and he gave the youngsters a severe reprimand. This roused the indignation of the mother, who remarked to the captain that as she paid first class fare she thought she was entitled to first class privileges.

"Madam," said the captain, "first class fare means first class conduct." There was no further protest.—London Tit-Bits.

Capital and Labor Must Unite

By CARDINAL GIBBONS

NO MAN WAS CREATED FOR HIMSELF. THE MOST POWERFUL MAN CANNOT SAY TO THE POOREST MAN, "WE NEED THEE NOT." IF A MAN BE AS POWERFUL AS ALEXANDER AND AS RICH AS CROESUS HE CANNOT SAY TO HIS POOREST HUSBANDMAN, "I NEED THEE NOT."

If you journey to New York you will see one of those ocean leviathans at its dock, idle, quiet, without strength—a hulk. The crew, officers, stokers and scores of other humble workmen come aboard. The captain touches a button and the great thing glides into the water and rushes to the ocean like a monster of the sea, bearing its burden of treasure and men.

THIS IS THE UNION OF LABOR AND CAPITAL, AND WITHOUT THIS UNION THE WORLD MUST BE LIKE THE HULK OF THAT QUIET, SILENT LEVIATHAN. All I have said goes to show that the strongest man is weak without the help of his neighbor.

Whatever be your power you are but a link in the chain of human society. Take the influences of the moon on the tides and its pale, white light that we receive as a blessing. Are not these but portions of the sun's rays? Every one should co-operate with one another and no one should stand aloof.

Cain said, "I am not my brother's keeper." If Christ had put forth that doctrine we would today be groping in darkness and the shadow of death. YOU ARE YOUR BROTHER'S KEEPER, AND HE HAS A CLAIM UPON YOU. You cannot imitate Christ by performing miracles as he did, but you can perform miracles of grace and blessing which rejoice the heart of God, give pleasure to others and thereby bring more pleasure to yourself.

WHEN YOU CAUSE THE FLOWERS OF JOY AND GLADNESS TO GROW IN THE HEARTS OF OTHERS YOU HAVE PERFORMED THE CROWNING MIRACLE OF A GOOD LIFE.

The Peculiar Strength Of the United States

By Rear Admiral GEORGE W. MELVILLE

WE have little to fear from Europe in naval warfare, because NO SINGLE POWER could successfully blockade our coast. Our commercial reserve and ability to produce would sustain this nation for an indefinite period in warfare. On the other hand, a portion of the British navy, for instance, would be required to guarantee a food supply to England.

The naval protection of the British is too small for its merchant marine. The mercantile marine is disappointing as an auxiliary to a navy, because every nation's ships are manned partly by aliens.

England's other chief difficulty would result from an inadequate coal supply.

We are fortified also by a system of quick dispatch. At a critical moment A RAILROAD MAN might render greater service in moving a great army than a commanding general in the field. Fighting in Cuba was no comparison in importance to the problem of the business management of the war with Spain.

OUR NAVY IS NOT AS STRONG AS IT OUGHT TO BE, and we should be progressive. We will expend $400,000,000 for the completion of the isthmian canal and require $300,000,000 for protection—forts, battleships and soldiers.

WE NEED TO BRING THE NAVAL SERVICE IN TOUCH WITH THE PEOPLE. MAKE IT AS EASY FOR THE OFFICER NOT A GRADUATE OF ANNAPOLIS TO OBTAIN A COMMISSION IN THE NAVY AS FOR MEN NOT FROM WEST POINT TO RISE IN THE ARMY.

Technical schools should be made auxiliary to West Point and Annapolis in training men for war.

Women Control the Stage

By WILTON LACKAYE, Actor

WOMEN CONTROL THE STAGE, AND THEATRICAL MANAGERS RECOGNIZE THAT FACT AND CATER TO IT. In other countries the man says, "My dear, I have tickets for such a play on a certain night," and his wife is delighted at the chance to go to the theater, but in this country it is different. The women say to their husbands, "Don't come home tonight without tickets for the theater," and they don't.

If a play is a success, then it must be a success with the women. If women make the stage A DUMPING GROUND FOR DIVORCE COURTS AND THE PRIZE FIGHT, then they are the means of driving artists from the stage, for the stage presents only such plays as are acceptable to women. The men are too busy with commercial interests to give their attention, so the standard of plays rests with the women. It should have A HEALTHFUL, NORMAL TONE, for the stage is a mirror reflecting the emotions and passions of the world.

The theater can't be restricted entirely to plays that are suitable for a fourteen-year-old girl. THE PROBLEM PLAY IS A GREAT THING, BUT IT SHOULD NOT BE SEEN BY ALL. IT IS FOR THOSE WHO HAVE PROBLEMS IN THEIR OWN LIVES.

Why the American Succeeds

By General WILLIAM BOOTH of the Salvation Army

I BELIEVE in the possibility of an American, not only in HIS SCIENTIFIC AND COMMERCIAL ENTERPRISE, BUT IN HIS ABILITY TO SECURE GREATER CONQUESTS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD, his inventiveness, his freedom from shackles and conventionalism and his readiness to adopt new methods where they are likely to realize his aims more efficiently and quickly.

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Gives a training that turns talent into a money making power. Does it quickly, thoroughly, cheaply. Full and complete courses in BOOKKEEPING, PENMANSHIP, TELEGRAPHY, SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING. $110 pays tuition, board and room-rent for five months. Skilled teachers. Large attendance. Healthful study halls and recitation rooms. Modern and convenient furniture. The M. S. B. C. has a National reputation and its graduates are sought after by business men everywhere. Now is the best time to begin a course. No vacation. Individual instruction. Our new Art Catalogue can be had for the asking. Address, A. G. SINE, President, PARKERSBURG, WEST VA.

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And the Mule Makes the Cart Go.
WITH OUR NEW PROCESS
We Make the Bread Go!
Because It Is Best.
A Trial Will Convince You.
OAKLAND MODEL STEAM BAKERY,
HENRY LAUER, Proprietor.

Carey's Magnesia Flexible Cement Roofing for Flat or Steep Surfaces

Is suitable for all classes of buildings as it affords thorough fire protection and is a non-conductor of heat and cold. It will last the lifetime of the roof-boards. It is fire-proof and is rated the same as metal or slate roofs. Call or write for samples and prices.

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Agents for Garrett County, Oakland, Md.

First National Bank
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Now Open for Business.
EQUIPPED WITH A
Modern Fire and Burglar Proof Safe and Vault.
Offers to its patrons every advantage consistent with sound banking.
Deposits by mail and all correspondence give prompt attention.
We Solicit Your Account.

Paid-up Capital, - - $25,000
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PAYS 3 PER CENT.
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Exclusively a Grocery Store.
CASH OR PRODUSE—One price to everybody and that the lowest consistent with a complete line of High-Grade Groceries.
Everything New, Clean and First-Class.
Fresh Vegetables on THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS.
Largest Line of CRACKERS in Oakland—Fresh Every Week.
W. H. BARTLETT.

THOS. LITTLE.
This is the season of year to make changes, and I will make a GREAT REDUCTION in the prices of
China and Porcelain Ware.
I have a large stock of this goods and they must go at the remarkably low price of 10c each. Many of these pieces are cheap at 25c. But I have concluded to sell all at the low price of 10c each.
They consist of Decorated, Gold Trimmed Meat Plates, large and small, Bakers, Nappies, Pitchers, Bowls, Cups and Saucers, large and small plates, just the thing for every day use.
Also a Fine Line of Imported China at Less than Cost.
Come Early and get the Choice Pieces.
THOS. LITTLE.

Muco-Solvent is an indispensible household remedy because it is a preventive as well as a cure, and because it arrests development of all contageous germs and bacterial diseases. It cures croup, colds, tonsilitis with its associated ills and all inflamed and catarrhal conditions of the mucous surface. It is a harmless vegetable preparation that may safely be administered to the tenderest babe. If not for sale in your neighborhood, write to
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THE REPUBLICAN.

BENJ. H. SINCELL, Editor and Proprietor

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THE REPUBLICAN,
Oakland, Md.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 15, 1904.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

For President:

THEODORE ROOSEVELT,

New York.

For Vice-President:

CHARLES W. FAIRBANKS,

Indiana.

For Congress:

GEORGE A. PEARRE,

Allegany County.

HENRY DAVIS is not the first rich man whom the Democrats have nominated for Vice-President in the hope of securing liberal contributions to the campaign fund. In 1880, as running mate to Hancock, "the superb," they named William H. English, of Indiana. Mr. English, who had been prominent in politics when a young man, had for many years been in retirement, addressing himself to money making. He had a talent for that, and had amassed a large fortune. He was a little "near" in a trade, and canny as a Scot. But the years had left him with some political ambition, and the Democratic played upon it in their calculations.

How much Mr. English contributed to the campaign was never stated. But, to judge by the epithets in number and grossness that were bestowed upon him by the disappointed, he must, in all, have refused to contribute about twenty million dollars.

THE UNSATISFIED DEMOCRACY.

It seems absolutely impossible to satisfy our Democratic friends no matter what may be the condition of business, the condition of the treasury, or any of the various other conditions connected with our government and its people. It is only a few years since they were terribly alarmed over the surplus in the United States Treasury. Mr. Cleveland particularly in his famous free trade message of 1897 called attention to the great surplus which was being augmented annually, and in response to that message the Republican party enacted the McKinley law and our excess receipts were considerably cut down in the following two or three years. Again after the close of the Spanish war when the account had been settled and our receipts were beginning to exceed our expenditures by nearly one hundred millions of dollars annually the Republican party twice reduced the taxation resulting in a decrease of revenue of considerably more than one hundred millions of dollars and yet a surplus has continued from year to year, and Uncle Sam's balance has always been on the right side.

But now we are confronted with what seems to be a slight deficit, although it is by no means certain that by the end of the fiscal year we shall not come out with a balance to our credit in the United States Treasury. But at the same time the slight deficit of July and August form a very fruitful theme for the Democratic editors who evidently desire to drop the great issues of the campaign and harp upon the insignificant result of our receipts and expenditures. To begin with the declaration that we had a deficit of over forty millions of dollars during the last fiscal year is absolutely misleading, if not positively false. The expenditure of fifty millions of dollars in payment toward the Panama canal alone accounted for that apparent deficit and was simply an investment much the same as a man in prosperous times would withdraw a few hundred dollars from his bank account in order to put an addition on his house.

MAINE.

Thirty thousand majority is a pretty husky figure. This result in Maine, following on the heels of a similar result in Vermont, must prove a great heartener for the Republicans. It was fought for. Both parties exerted themselves. The Democrats, with no hope of carrying the state, tried to reduce and conceded Republican strength as much as possible, and reinforced their local eloquence with the imported article. The torrential guff of Bourke Cochran was distributed liberally over the commonwealth. It was practically all to no purpose. Nothing could stay the tide, which gathering eight years ago, has been sweeping on ever since, and still is high. The figure of Monday, influenced here and there by local squabbles, will undoubtedly be raised in November, when sentiment will be expressed on national questions alone.

This is the last of the preliminary skirmishes. Oregon in June and Vermont and Maine in these September days, have recorded themselves heavily against the Democrats. The vote of Arkansas was light, although it is scarcely necessary to discuss that, Arkansas does not know, in the proper sense of the term, government by party. She knows but one party. An opposition is permitted to go through the motion of a campaign, but would not under any circumstances be permitted to win at the polls.

We come, then, to the general engagement, which, from now until voting day, will be waged with energy. The Democratic leaders do not try to disguise their difficulties. Leading Democratic newpapers frankly express their discouragement. Chairman Taggart is a pathetic misfit! It is impossible either to explain or excuse such a selection for a post of such importance. Factional rows in New York have not been composed. Factionalism in Indiana is increasing to that extent that it is now proposed to star Mr. Bryan in the state in an effort to keep the silver men in line for Judge Parker's gold telegram. The sky is overcast.

The Democrats, however, do not lack for managers of ability, and they are gathering in New York and taking stock. Mr. Gorman, Mr. McLean, Col. Guffey and others are good fighters and have notches on their sticks. Such a situation as now exists could not be changed as late as October 13th. Can it be changed as late as this? Paradoxical as it may sound, the only hope of the Democracy seems to be in its present hopelessness. If anything can be done the necessity of it is so plainly apparent that every mother's son will buckle down and do his best.

THE FIRST VOTE.

A young man's first vote for President is the most important one the will ever cast and may affect himself as well as the country beneficially or the reverse.

The young American approaches his twenty-first birthday with a feeling of pride tinged with solemnity. He knows that henceforth the constitution and laws invest him with all the rights of citizenship. No matter how well equipped he may have been to exercise these rights before, he cannot do so until he is twenty-one years old. He has waited impatiently for the time when he could vote, and long before it arrives he has begun to consider carefully how he should cast his first ballot. He remembers how his father voted and decides whether he will follow in his father's footsteps or not. He recalls what he knows of history, weighs the platforms and issues carefully, and tries to reach a conscientious conclusion as to how he should vote. This is right. He puts his best thoughts and conscience into his first vote, as he ought to.

No subsequent vote ever receives quite the same careful thought. The first vote decides a young man's party affiliations, and after that he is apt to follow in the path in which he has started. Hence the importance of starting right. Hundreds of thousand of men today are proud because they cast their first vote for Abraham Lincoln, General Grant or William McKinley, and many thousand more will be proud that their first vote was cast for that patriot—statesman, Theodore Roosevelt.

GRANGE MEETING AT MT. LBKE.

Speakers of National Reputation Will be There on Saturday to Make Addresses.

The Grangers of Mountain Lake Park and vicinity will meet at the Park on next Saturday morning at ten o'clock upon which occasion they will be addressed by the Hon, Aaron Jones, Master of the National Grange, a man of more than ordinary ability as a speaker, Mr. Jones is just completing a tour through the New England and Eastern States where he has been accorded audiences numbering more than 5,000 enthusiastic listeners. Ex-Governor Atkinson, of West Virginia, will be present and make an address.

All farmers and agricultural into are urged to be present at this meeting.

Mr. Ager, Master of the Maryland State Grange, will also be present at the meeting and made an address.

SECOND AMPUTATION NECESSARY.

Rev. A. R. Snedegar's Injuries More Serious Than at First Reported.

The serious injuries that befell Rev. A. R. Snedegar, the genial and popular pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church at Bloomington, on Friday, the 2nd inst., an account of which was published in these columns last Thursday, have resulted more serious than first reports would indicate, necessitating a second amputation of his leg, which was performed at the Keyser Hospital on Monday.

Mr. Snedegar, as stated last week, was shot in the ankle by a charge fired accidentally from the shotgun carried by his companion, Mr. Harry Baird, a popular young man of Bloomington the contents of the barrel entering Mr. Snedegar's leg and shattering the bone very badly. The accident took place at a point some five or six miles from Bloomington and at least a mile from any place of refuge. The injured man was carried on the back of his companion to the house and then it was some hours before a physician could be gotten to him. Dr. Kemp, of Bloomington, was the first physician to arrive and was closely followed by Drs. Wilson and Parsons of Piedmont, who rendered all the aid possible, but the great loss of blood so weakened the wounbed man that but little hope for his recovery was entertained. Conveying him to Bloomington, the yhysicians took him from that point to Keyser where the injured leg was amputated just below the knee, but complications arising a further amputation was made Monday, this time a few inches above the knee. His condition is favorable at this time for recovery much to the gratification of his many friends and neighbors at Bloomington.

HOYES AND VICINITY.

The Hoyes Grange was very much delighted with the splendid success with which they met at the picnic held here Saturday, Sept. 3rd. Large numbers were present from in and near Oakland, Accident, Friendsville and other points, and all seemed to spend a gala day. The speaking on many of the different phases of Grange work was of an unusual character, and the music and recitations were admirably rendered. Rev. Faust of Georgia, and Rev. Conaway of near here, gave execellent addresses in the forenoon, and the afternoon the people were honored by the privilege of listening to Prof. A. W. DeWitt of of Frostburg, and Prof. H. B. McDonnell of the Department of Chemistry of the Maryland Agricultural College. A festival was held in the evening, and although there was no financial object in view, there was a handsome sum realized, which will go toward the further improvement of the society. May the good works of the Grange continue. It is an important factor in the educational and business interests of the country and should receive the support of all. It is of special interest to the farmers. Encourage the farmers. They are the men who feed the world.

Mr. Albert Cuppett is spending a few days here with his parents before taking up work at Grafton for the winter.

Mr. Thomas Bishoff attended the dedication at Cranesville Sunday last.

Miss Bertha DeWitt, who has been visiting relatives near Oakland, where she suffered from an attack of diphtheria, has recovered from her illness and returned home Sunday.

Mr. Lyon and family have moved on the Casteel farm where they will remain as tenants.

Emanuel Custer is on the sick list at present.

Miss Ollie Cuppett has gone to West Liberty, W. Va., where she will remain about ten days visiting her sister, Mrs. J. A. Enlow.

Mr. Inskip Keller, wife and family, who have been visiting relatives here have returned to their home at Romney, W. Va. They were accompanied to Oakland Saturday by J. Arthur DeWitt.

Mr. Alvin Lowdermilk of this place has returned to California, Pa., where he is attending school.

A number of our people attend Quarterly Meeting at Blooming Rose Saturday and Sunday.

Mr. Wm. Callis and daughters spent Sunday at Cranesville attending the dedication.

Misses Ophie Freeland and Mabel Sisler of Terra Alta, are visiting relatives at this place.

Misses Elizabeth and Edna Welch have gone to their schools, the former teaches near Bittinger; the latter at Grantsville.

Call For Your Letters.

Mrs. S. H. Boem, Mrs. M. A. Johnson, Mrs. Jos. Niner, Mrs. Sarah Martin, Mrs. Annie Lemback, Miss Marie Baldwin, Miss Mamie Hogue, Miss Mary Kobfleisch, Miss Effie Paugh, Miss Elizabeth Vallamt, Lakin Friend, Jos. Rinhart, Jos. Wakefield, W. B. Westcott, William W. Bailey, W. E. A. Richards.

THE LATE CHARLES BROWN.

A Glowing Tribute Paid His Memory by Editor Lou Smith of Meyersdale.

From the current issue of the Meyersdale (Pa.) *Commercial*, published by that veteran of the newspaper business in this section, Mr. Lou A. Smith, the following tribute to the memory of the late Charles Brown, of Grantsville, whose tragic death was noted in these columns last week, is taken. We may add that the subject of the sketch was intimately known by Mr. Smith from early youth until his death and that the article below is reproduced in these columns because of the fact that Mr. Brown's many noble traits of character endeared him to all who enjoyed his acquaintance. Mr. Smith's tribute follows:

"Mr. Charles Brown's life passed away at the home of his sister Margaret, Grantsville, Md., Thursday of last week. He was in ill-health, had just pulled through a long term of sickness, was weak, and despondent. All before him was gloom and his mind, perhaps then yielding to that inscrutable disease that robbed us of a Trent, a Hartzell and thousands of others in the highest walks of social and official life, had no power to rally and come out from beneath the cloud enveloping it. Those who knew him loved him. That fact states in brief the manner of man Charles Brown was. His wife, his sons and daughters may well be proud of it.

"Charles Brown was a son of Captain Henry Brown of Grantsville, who lost his life on a saw mill. An elder brother, Sergeant George Brown, fought through the Civil War and returned, only to lose his life, like his father, on a saw mill. Charles Brown is the third tragic death to record The family is an old and honored one in the annals of Allegany and Garrett counties. He married the youngest daughter of the late Joseph J Stutzman, the first superintendent of public schools of Somerset county. His early life was bright with promise. He was well educated, he was energetic, he commanded mens' respect and esteem, he was a bright business man and became a prominent politician, occupying high places of trust (which he never dishonored), his family connections were enviable, but he was poor and remained poor. Thousands and thousands of dollars passed through his hands, but he had never learned in the school of graft, hence his hand remained clean and he remained poor. That to-day, after life's fitful fever has passed, is one of the brightest that illumes his history. He was loyal, a true American and a patriot of the purest type.

"His body was laid to rest in the home church yard, Friday, the pastor of the family, Rev. S. Chas. Stoyer of St. Paul's Reform church, conducting the last sad rites. Peace to his ashes and consolation to the loved ones who are left to mourn."

KENDALL.

Judge U. S. Kendall of Fairmont, W. Va., returned here to look after his business interests after an absence of two months, during which time he was engaged with duties on the bench and Mt. Clemens, Michigan.

James Vansickel and Miss Nannie Turney, two young people of this place, were quietly married at Blooming Rose Sunday by the Rev. D. A. Friend of the M. E. Church. It goes without saying that the young men of Kendall gave them a lively serenade upon their return here Monday evening.

W. F. Holman, machinist for the Yough Manor Lumber Company, is serving as a grand juror at the present term of the Circuit Court. He will be absent for more than a week.

SOFT CORE

Like the running brook, the red blood that flows through the veins has to come from somewhere.

The springs of red blood are found in the soft core of the bones called the marrow and some say red blood also comes from the spleen. Healthy bone marrow and healthy spleen are full of fat.

Scott's Emulsion makes new blood by feeding the bone marrow and the spleen with the richest of all fats, the pure cod liver oil.

For pale school girls and invalids and for all whose blood is thin and pale, Scott's Emulsion is a pleasant and rich blood food. It not only feeds the blood-making organs but gives them strength to do their proper work.

Send for free sample.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists,
409-415 Pearl Street, New York
50c. and $1.00; all druggists.

Earl Parker, Charles and Millard Steinley, of Pocahontas, Pa., arrived here Monday to work for the Yough Lumber Company.

S. A. Kendall, President of the Yough Manor Lumber Company, was here Monday, but left Tuesday for New York and other eastern cities on an important business mission.

John Lish, Henry Friend, Frank Raybeck and Elmer Teats, all employees of the Yough Manor Lumber Company, left Saturday for a ten days trip to the World's Fair at St. Louis.

Mrs. Minnie Rhodes, of Bidwell, Pa., sister-in-law of Jesse Reed, supervisor of the Manor Land & Oakland Railroad, was a visitor at the Reed home over Sunday. She was accompanied by her three children.

The public schools of Kendall opened Monday with a large enrollment under the supervision of Mr. Thomas Fike who was last year's teacher. He is one of the leading teachers of Garrett county.

John Birch who has a squad of men grading for the railroad which the Yough Manor Lumber Company is building from White Rock to a point into Preston county, West Virginia, where a large tract of timber known as the Guffey tract is about to be developed, is making good progress. This extension is about four miles long and must be built through very rough country.

We are having delightful weather at this writing. This is the time of the year when out door life is congenial.

Our young people who are fond of dancing gave a delightful hop at the Club House on last Wednesday evening. There were twenty couples present and it was the most pleasant event that has ever been given here, all the participants being the best people of this community. Good music greatly added to the occasion. The committee having the dance in charge consisted of Mr. Roy Shank and Misses Maude Whitmore and Mary Ashby.

JUDGE PARKER'S MISTAKE.

Judge Parker in his speech to the Democratic editors called attention to the alleged extravagance of the Republican administration and compared it with the first Cleveland Administration twenty years ago. If the Democratic candidate for President had no later Democratic administration for the purpose of comparison he might be excused in going back to 1884. But there was a most conspicuous Democratic administration dating back only eight years and unlike that first Cleveland Administration which had a Republican Senate as a check on Democratic legislation and appropriation, this later Democratic administration was completely Democratic so as to give free play to the capacity of that party for economical government.

What was the result? In the four years of that administration the net expenses of the Government were less than they are now and also less than they were under the administration of President Harrison, but the revenues were also less even than the expenses. It is not proof of economy when an individual or a government cuts expenditures to keep within the revenues but the Cleveland Administration did not do that; it borrowed more than $250,000,000 to meet current expenses and added that much to the public debt for future generations to pay as the price of Democratic incompetency.

This was the first and only administration since the civil war when such economy was practiced. Under Republican administrations, the expenses of the Government have been kept below the revenue and something laid by each year for the payment of the public debt. If Judge Parker wants to make a comparison of economical administration, let him take the years 1894, 1895 and 1896, under Grover Cleveland, in comparison with the last three years under President Roosevelt. In 1894 the net revenues were $4.40 per capita; for 1895 the net revenues were $4.54 per capita; and the net expenses $5.16 per capita; for 1896, the net revenues were $4.65 per capita and the net expenses $5.01 per capita. That was under complete Democratic administration.

Under President Roosevelt in 1901 the net expenses $6.56 per capita. In 1902, the net revenues were $7.11 and the net expenses $5.96; in 1903 the net revenues were $6.93 and the net expenses $6.26. For each year of the Democratic administration the people are now paying interest on a public debt created to meet ordinary expenses at that time, and the Roosevelt Administration has been saving the money to pay that debt.

Subscribe for THE REPUBLICAN.

Fell From Building.

Bert Hinebaugh, who was employed in the erection of the Hart building on Alder street, fell from the second floor of the structure to the cellar beneath Tuesday morning and sustained painful though not serious injuries. His ankle was sprained and his right shoulder considerably bruised.

Subscribe for THE REPUBLICAN.

H. C. SINCELL & CO.

Great Bargains at Sincell's.

We Want You to See Them.

"Vast" begins to describe them—but doesn't even suggest the variety—the quality—value so conspicuously present in them all.

You must simply see them for yourself to realize the size and magnificence of our shirt waists which we are offering at 98 cents. They are winners and we have about ten dozens, all sizes, from 32 to 44. We invite you to call and look at them whether you care to buy or not.

Our Clothing Department,

In the careful choice of our selection lies much of its value to the buyer.

Constant touch with the centers of manufactnre and a carefully gleamed knowledge of what Fashion demands—these little things make our stocks strong.

The choicest line we have ever had to offer in Clothing we have now on display at prices astonishingly low. The prices in the ready-mades run from **$4.50 to $18.00**; made-to-measure **$15 to $50**

Come and See for Yourself.

The very newest styles in

Women's Tailor-ade Suits

One-Third Off.

We must close up our stock and offer

Great Bargains

To the Public.

H. C. SINCELL & CO.

The Garrett National Bank

OAKLAND, MD.

Pays 3 Per Cent. Interest on Time Deposits.

D. E. OFFUTT, President.
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JOHN T. MITCHELL,
WILLIAM R. STULL,
SCOTT T. JONES.

Capital paid in, - $50,000.00
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The Easy Way.

Is standing tedious? There is one separator you can turn comfortably while sitting—one that has a supply can less than waist high.

THE TUBULAR SEPARATOR

IS THE ONLY ONE! New inventions make it so—make it the most practical—most effective—best! All other separators are dangerous and expensive in comparison. I'm selling lots of them—and giving away catalogs about them. Read the "Separator."

J. E GNAGEY, Accident, Md.

A MATTER OF HEALTH

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure

HAS NO SUBSTITUTE

LOCAL AND OTHERWISE

Accidents and Events at Home and Nearby—Personal Mention, Etc.

Mr. N. U. Bond, of Bond, was in the city Monday evening on business.

Mr. William W. Sweet, postmaster and merchant at Swanton, was here on business Saturday.

Attorney James W. Thomas, of Cumberland, was a business visitor to Oakland last Friday morning.

Miss Wona Robinson left Oakland yesterday for Philippi, Beverly and other points in West Virginia.

Mr. R. L. Friese, of Sang Run, was here on business Tuesday and made this office a brief social visit.

Miss Cecelia Gesner, of Annapolis, is in Oakland visiting Mr. and Mrs. Edwin L. Mitchell at their home on Procter street.

Miss Mary Sloan, of Lonaconing, who visited Mr. and Mrs. Sliger in Oakland for a few weeks, returned to her home this morning.

Mr. John O. Michael will leave Oakland tomorrow for Baltimore and from thence go to York, Pa., where he will engage in business.

Mr. Benjamin Bimmire, of Baltimore, who spent a considerable portion of the summer here with his wife, returned to Baltimore last Friday.

Mrs. W. M. Coddington, of Oakland, who spent several weeks with friends and relatives at Keyser and Elkins, W. Va., has returned to her home here.

Mrs. James L. Pollock, of Philadelphia, who spent the summer here with her parents Dr. and Mrs. E. H. Bartlett, returned to her home in the above city this morning.

Mr. W. O. Ison, son of Mrs. Benj. Ison, of Oakland, who went to Europe early in August, arrived in New York on the return journey Monday on the steamer Ryndam.

Mrs. M. L. Scott and Miss May Vickers, of the Baltimore store, are in Philadelphia where they are purchasing goods for fall and winter. A notice of the opening will be given when the goods arrive.

Ernest Ashby, son of Mr. and Mrs. M. M. Ashby, of Oakland, who was recently awarded a free scholarship in Western Maryland College by the Board of School Commissioners, left for Westminister Monday morning.

During the week this office was honored by visits from Judge Elias Merrill, Michael Daily, Wm. H. H. Friend, D. S. Custer, Elijah Friend, A. C. George, C. T. Sweet, W. W. Savage, Chas. H. Sweitzer and others.

Miss Annie Spedden will leave for Baltimore Friday morning, where she will spend a few days before returning to Culpepper, Va.

Mrs. Charles F. White, of Hutton, daughter of Postmaster John M. Jarboe, of Oakland, has been appointed postmaster at Hutton to succeed Miss Tina S. Connell, who was recently married and removed from that point to Century, West Va.

Mr. Fred. A. Thayer as attorney, advertises in this issue of The Republican a valuable piece of real estate at mortgagee's sale, which will take place in front of the court house door in Oakland on Saturday, October 8th, at two o'clock p. m.

Judge Daniel Wilson and brother, Mr. James H. Wilson, of near Blaine, were in Oakland Tuesday, the former to be present at the Orphans' Court session, and the latter on business. This office acknowledges a pleasant and paying visit from both gentlemen while they were in the city.

Mr. William Englehart, Cumberland, son of John Englehart, Esq., of Guseman, W. Va., was in Oakland last Friday afternoon on his way to Accident to attend the funeral of his uncle, the late William Englehart, an account of whose tragic death is published in this paper today.

"UNCLE JOE" CANNON says: "The Republican fences are all right. They are staked and ridered and we are ready to put strings of barbed wire on top to keep the Democrats out, but they will not climb much this year. But we have got the barbed wire and the fellows to put it on if necessary."

Mr. P. T. Garthright, proprietor of the Hustling Store Company, Mountain Lake Park, advertises in this issue of The Republican an auction of seasonable goods, furniture, hardware, stoves, etc., which will take place at the store opposite the Mountain Lake Park railroad station on Saturday, Sept. 24th.

Rev. W. H. Faust, of Deer Park, will preach at that place Sunday morning at 11 o'clock. His subject will be: "The Gates of Hades Shall Not Prevail Against It." The same evening at 7.30 o'clock he will preach at Loch Lynn Heights upon the subject: "The Old Man and the New Man." All are cordially invited to attend.

Mr. L. A. Rudisill, the Mountain Lake Park real estate man, has recently sold some very valuable pieces of real estate at the Park, among them being the Frysinger house and lot, for which a good price was obtained. The owner of the property, Rev. W. M. Frysinger, will leave shortly for California where he will reside in the future.

Mrs. Laura Trippett, of Baltimore, who has been at Kingwood during the summer months, came down to Oakland Saturday and remained here until Monday morning visiting friends. Mrs. Trippett has been connected with the Woman's College in Baltimore for the past ten years where she holds a very responsible position, leaving here Monday for that city where she will assume her duties at once preparatory to the opening of the college for the fall and winter term.

Lutheran Church Services.

Services at St. Mark's Lutheran ch. as follows: Prayer service every Wednesday at 7:30 p. m.; Sabbath School, 9:30 a. m.; Catechize, Saturday 2 p. m.; Christian Endeavor, Sunday, 7:00 p. m.; Preaching services next Sabbath at 7:30 p. m.; Harvest Home services at 10:30 a. m.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CIRCUIT COURT.

Convened Monday With Judges Boyd and Henderson on the Bench.

S. T. JONES FOREMAN GRAND JURY.

A Great Many Cases Postponed, Some Settled and Quite a Number Disposed off By Trial—Grand Jury Busy.

The regular September Term of the Circuit Court for Garrett county convened in Oakland Monday with Judge A. Hunter Boyd and Associate Judge Robert R. Henderson on the bench. Judge Keedy is at his home in Hagerstown but will arrive here later during the session of the court.

Mr. Scott T. Jones, of Oakland, was appointed foreman of the grand jury. His experience in this capacity at previous terms of court eminently fit him for this important position and the court's action in again placing him at the head of the grand inquest was favorably commented upon by many. Mr. Jones' associates in the grand jury room are Messrs. Benj. F. Shaffer, Henry C. Butler, James B. Shockey, Lewis C. Preyost, James A. Baldwin, Upton Cuppett, Walter W. Riley, Alex. C. George, Wallace F. Bowman, W. McCullouh Brown, Arthur Townshend, George W. Moon, William A. DeWitt, Elias Merrill, Chas. H. Loar, John H. Cuppett, Thomas J. Johnson, David S. Custer, W. W. Schlossnagle, James W. Leathers, Alex. C. Mason and G. Carroll Pattison.

In charging the grand jury as to its duties Judge Boyd laid special stress upon the condition of the county buildings, especially the jail in which are now confined twenty prisoners which was erected for the accommodation of but eight. He also called attention to the inadequacy of the court house for present needs and the continual danger of the records being lost by fire or otherwise on account of the insecure vaults provided for that purpose.

At the call of the several dockets entries were made in many cases. Out of about sixty cases for trial more than thirty were continued, some were settled upon terms filed without going into trial, while others were tried before the court and in one instance a jury was empaneled.

APPEALS.

1. John Felty, Jr., vs. Mt. Lake Light and Water Co.; tried before court; judgment for water company for $13.67. Peddicord, Heindel—Hamill and Semmes.

2. John Lucas vs. Edward Nicklow; settled. Hamill—Renninger.

3. F. C. Browning vs. Community of Mt. Lake Park; dismissed. Peddicord—Thayer.

4. Elmira Barnard vs. Archibald Barnard; settled. Sincell—Hamil.

5. R. J. Sensor vs. Octavius Smith; affirmed. Hamill—Peddicord, Heindel.

6. John Shartzer vs. Benj. H. Sincell; verdict by the court for Sincell. Semmes—Gonder, Heindel.

7. Same vs. same; dismissed.

8. E. E. Clark vs. H. P. Murphy; judgment affirmed for $36.98. Heindel—Hamill.

9. Peter Nathan vs. J. S. Broadwater; continued. Peddicord-Hamill.

10. Hiram Frazee vs. J. S. Harrison; judgment reversed. Peddicord.

11. Felty & Co. vs. Baltimore Bargain House; dismissed. Peddicord—Hamill.

12. Baltimore Bargain House vs. Felty & Co.; settled. Hamill—Peddicord.

13. Cyrus Stark vs. A. C. Whetzell; continued. Hamill—Sincell, Heindel.

14. County Commissioners vs. Joseph Cogley; tried before court and held sub curia. Renninger—Thayer.

15. B. & O. R. R. Co. vs. G. H. Pritchard; continued. Hamill—Renninger.

16. Luther McRobie vs. C. S. May; tried before court; judgment for $17.19. Hamill, Jr.—Renninger.

17. Patrick S. Fazenbaker vs Peter Wilt; trial set for today. Sincell—Renninger.

18. Andrew Shartzer vs. Fred A. Thayer; jury trial; verdict for Thayer for $31. Hamill—Peddicord.

19. J. L. Burley vs. L. E. Hansen; dismissed. Thayer—Peddicord.

20. Same vs. same; same entries; same counsel.

21. E. H. Smouse vs. Minnie Whetsell; continued. Renninger—Sincell, Heindel.

22. C. R. Savedge vs. L. A. Rudisill, secretary; tried before court; sub curia. Peddicord—Thayer.

23. Austin Shaw vs. John B. Harmon; settled. Hamill—Renninger.

24. Charles J. Fazenbaker vs. Truman Mosser; dismissed. Hamill—Renninger.

25. L. T. Yoder vs. Community of Mt. Lake Park; continued. Peddicord—Thayer.

36. Same vs. same; same entries.

TRIALS.

2. Milwaukee Harvester Co. vs. Elijah Livengood; judgment of condemnation. Hamill.

3. Same vs. same; judgment for $106 35.

6. Joseph B. Adams et al. vs. Lydia Burkholder; dismissed. Sincell—Hamill.

7. Same vs. same.

8. Lorenzo T. Yoder et al. vs. Elmira Hinebaugh; continued. Hamill—Sincell.

11. E. Glenn Perine et al. vs. Sarah Ashby et al.; continued. Howard, Mitchell—Sincell.

12. Sarah Kerfoot vs. Monroe Coal Mining Co. Continued. Peddicord.

13. E. Glenn Perine et al. vs. John R. Browning; placed at end of docket. Howard, Mitchell—Hamill, Semmes.

16. Isaac I. Thompson et al. vs. Jos. T. O'Haver; continued. Sincell—Renninger & Offutt.

18. Wm. H. Smouse vs. B. & O. R. R. Co; continued. Peddicord-Hamill.

20. First National Bank, Friendsville, Md., vs. U. G. Palmer; stet. Hamill—Peddicord, Thayer.

21. Same vs. same.

22. Bank of Kingwood vs. Commonwealth Tanning Co.; stet. Hamill—Sincell.

23. Same vs. same.

28. John T. Sincell vs. H. C. Sincell, garnishee; stet. Sincell—Peddicord, Semmes.

29. Henry W. McComas vs. G. S. Hamill, garnishee; judgment for defendant. Peddicord—Renninger.

30. Citizens Bank of Lewiston, Pa., vs. Commonwealth Tanning Co.; stet. Hamill—Sincell.

32. D. E. Offutt vs. C. Holliday & Co.; continued. Hamill.

33. Same vs. same.

34. Henry M. Speicher vs. C. Holliday & Co.; continued. Hamill.

35. Same vs. same.

36. John L. Englehart vs. C. Holliday & Co.; continued.

37. Same vs. same.

38. Alfred Wass vs. John Libkoes et al.; continued. Peddicord, Thayer—Hamill.

44. Jos. W. King et al. vs. Isaac W. Thompson; judgment. Peddicord, Hamill—Thayer.

45. Same vs. same; judgment for $532.14.

46. Same vs. same; judgment for $130.51.

47. Baltimore Bargain House vs. Hammond & Martin; settled. Hamill—Renninger.

48. Noah Newman vs. Mrs. Samuel Glotfelty et al; continued. Sincell, Heindel—Hamill.

49. First National Bank, Oakland, vs. George Geissman; judgment on rule for $365.75. Thayer.

50. Same vs. M. M. Ashby; judgment on rule for $365.75. Thayer.

51. Same vs. John Shartzer et al.; judgment on rule for $365.75. Thayer.

52. Jacob S. Meyers vs. Ephraim Thomas; settled. Thayer—Hamill.

54. Clark DeBerry vs. Andrew Shartzer; continued. Hamill, Hamill, Jr.—Williams.

56. C. S. Fuller vs. Henry Bernard; continued. Gonder.

59. Beacons Falls Rubber & Shoe Co. vs. John Felty, Jr.; settled. Hamill—Peddicord.

60. Wm. Casteel et al. vs. Helen S. Hossen et al.; continued. Mitchell—Sincell, Heindell.

BANK STATEMENTS.

Dull Season Finds Garrett County Financial Institution in Good Shape.

The condition of the various National banks of Garrett county at the close of business September 6th, upon which day the Comptroller of the Currency called for statements, is highly gratifying to the banks as well as the people of the county generally, as the exposition of the finances of these institutions reflect the prosperity of the people of the communities in which they are located as nothing else can.

In our advertising columns today will be found statements of three of the four banks doing business in Garrett county, they being the Garrett National and First National of Oakland, and the First National of Friendsville.

The Garrett National's volume of business upon the date of the statement approximated half a million of dollars. Its deposits amounted to $370,000, while its surplus and profits equalled nearly $20,000. Its growth is in keeping with the prosperity of the community.

The First National of Oakland, also shows and increase in volume of of business, its resources approaching four hundred thousand dollars. Its surplus amounts to $23,000. The deposits are $201,000. Considering the length of time the First National has been in business its growth is remarkable and is only another instance showing the prosperity of Oakland and this section generally.

The First National of Friendsville, at the head of which are many of the progressive business men of its home town, is the youngest institution of finance in the county. Its resources amount to $167,000 while its surplus is $7,000, a very appreciable increase over its former statement.

All these banks are controlled by conservative business men who have been successful in their chosen professions and avocations. They are reliable, safe and strong.

Dixon & Kelso

Have just opened up an immense stock of

FALL & WINTER GOODS

To which we invite a careful inspection by prospective buyers. We call especial attention to our stock of . . . .

Outings, Flannels, Blankets, Clothing, Shoes, &c.

Will begin handling POTATOES on a large scale about October 1st. Will exchange anything in our stock for them at the market price at the time of delivery.

All are invited to come to our store when looking for your FALL and WINTER supply.

Yours, respectfully,

DIXON & KELSO.

BUILDING, PAVING, PRESSED FACE. BRICKS VITRIFIED FOR FOUNDATIONS VITRIFIED FOR SEWERS, STREET PAVING BLOCKS.

Best Quality for Building, Casing, Sidewalks and Streets.
Beautiful Shades, Red, Light Granate and Mixed Colors.

Capacity 80,000 Daily. Prompt Shipments.

QUEEN CITY BRICK & TILE COMPANY
—AND—
CUMBERLAND GRANATE BRICK COMPANY
Cumberland, Maryland.

HOTEL PROPERTY BOUGHT.

C. A. Bender Becomes Purchaser of Livengood Hotel at Grantsville.

Mr. Charles A. Bender, an energetic young man of Grantsville, who is serving as a grand juror at this term of the Circuit Court, purchased on Saturday from Mr. C. M. Livengood at Grantsville, the Livengood Hotel, which has been operated as a hotel for many years by its former owner. The property was only recently rebuilt and is today one of the most valuable properties of its kind in the county, enjoying a lucrative and growing patronage. Possession will not be given Mr. Bender until early in the spring. The consideration was nearly $10,000.

Mr. Livengood, who is one among the many good citizens of Grantsville, will continue to reside there or nearby, he being the owner of a farm adjoining the town.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS

Will Give Smoker and Supper Tomorrow Evening

The smoker and supper to be given at the Oakland Hotel tomorrow evening by Garrett Lodge No. 113, Knights of Pythias for which a hundred or more invitations have been issued, promises to be well attended as nearly every invitation has been acknowledged and accepted.

The supper will take place immediately after the adjournment of the session of the lodge and will be given in honor of the visit to the assemblage of some of the officers of the Grand Lodge of Maryland.

The menu for Friday will be upon an elaborate scale and all who attend may be assured of a well spent evening.

Mr. Isaac Male, of Round Glade vicinity, was in Oakland Tuesday soliciting money with which to erect a dwelling for himself and family to replace the one recently burned. Besides losing his house by the flames nearly all his furniture, clothing and bedding was consumed. Mr. Male is upwards of eighty five years of age and the help extended him by the people of Oakland is true charity. He collected quite a snug sum of money from the citizens.

Governor Edwin Warfield and the members of the Maryland delegation to the number of fifty, invited to participate in the Maryland Day exercises at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition last Monday passed through Oakland Sunday evening, en route to St. Louis, on board a special train composed of a buffet car, a diner, three Pullman sleepers and a private car for His Excellency and family.

Subscribe for The Republican

New Goods, Just Opened.

The Latest Things Out in

Pongees, Draperies, Satteens, (these are beauties). Seersuckers, Granite Cloths, Flannelettes, Sacking, Chambrays, etc.

We have them.
You want them,
Come get them.

The Latest Things Out In

Hats, Caps and Shoes,

and Men's and Boys

CLOTHING.

Also fine line Clothing Samples,

AT TOWNSHEND'S.

Proposals for Building Sidewalks

Sealed proposals will be received by the Mayor and Town Council of Oakland, Maryland, for the erection of a sidewalk fronting the opera house block in Oakland, beginning at the corner of Green and Second streets and ending at the north property line of H. Lauer, and extending from the property line along said block to the wood curbing.

Proposals will also be received for the erection of a walk from Second street to Railroad street walk.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of N. S. Heindel, First National Bank building, Oakland, Md.

Proposals must be on file with the clerk of said Mayor and Council not later than six o'clock, September 19th, 1904, and endorsed on the back, "Proposal for erecting sidewalks."

By order of the Mayor and Council of Oakland.

J. C. DUNHAM, Clerk.

JOHN W. ASH,

Plumbing,
Gas Fitting,
Steam and Hot Water Heating.

Center Street,
Keyser, W. Va.

PHONE 62.

Maryland at the Fair.

Pen Picture of the Terrapin State's Exhibit at St. Louis

The Maryland Agricultural Exhibit at the World's Fair occupies block 45 on the southeast side of the Agricultural Palace, and in dimensions is 90x20 feet.

Mr. Wm. L. Amoss, a farmer at Benson, Harford county, and director of the Farmer's Institutes, a department of the Maryland Agricultural College, was through the courtesy of its trustees, placed in charge to organize and collect products for exhibition. Every assistance possible was given by the President, director and faculty of both College and Experiment Station, where the products were received and stored, Prof. W. T. L. Talliaferro acting as receiving agent, ably assisted by Professors Norton, Austin, Simons, Walls and Doane. In the work of installation the superintendent in charge was ably assisted by Messrs. Lew A. Cohill of Washington county, John A. Scott of Baltimore county and Stewart B. Shaw of Somerset county.

The exhibit in design is unique and attracts more than usual attention, it being fashioned so that the characteristics of the State may at a glance be apparent to the stranger. Approaching the exhibit from the center of the aisle and west side, high above all banners, in gold letters 17 inches in length, is seen "Maryland," 20 feet long. From the effect of the sky-blue background it seems to be suspended in midair over a map 7x12 feet of the State, held in place as it were, on a bank of dark-blue clouds. No one can fail to find the block if he keep but one eye open when passing through the building. The exhibit, like the State, is made up in sections—Western or Northern, Central, Eastern Shore and Southern Maryland. By the arrrangement it is easy to explain why Maryland has within her boundary lines every condition of land and climate found in the temperate zone. All products are exhibited with the names and addresses of the growers attached, tied by ribbons of orange and black, the State colors. The weathered oak cases with plate-glass front which were made by J. C. Knipp & Sons of Baltimore, are as good, if not betrer than any in the building. The plate-glass by its brilliancy and perfect transparency, gives a lustre to the products behind it, a freshness as in the natural, and reproduces that which is lost in the presence of artificial curing or preserving. To the visitor's left, at the north end, is a case six feet long and one foot deep, filled with specimens of forage. Timothy is shown from the farm of the Consolidated Coal Co., near Frostburg, Allegany county, in two lots—the first and second crops from the same field. The second crop is quite four feet long, and shows the unsuspected fertility of the Allegany Mountain pockets. Another specimen, exhibited by J. T. Hoopes, Harford county, is over five feet in length, which, it is explained grows on land which often produces 100 bushels of corn per acre. In the same case are three varieties of clover, alfalfa, buckwheat and a sheaf of spring wheat from H. Weber & Sons, Garrett county, which shows a growth of four and one-half feet of straw. A case of forage at the opposite or south end contains forage crops of the Eastern Shore and Southern Maryland—winter wheat, barley, oats, cow peas, soja beans and blade fodder. Forage, it is explained, cannot be preserved with the same ease in the East as in the Western States, where the harvest season is so dry that grain can be left in the fields for months after cutting, while in Maryland crops must be at once stacked or stored in barns; that the frequent showers make truck and fruit growing more profitable than grain; that the nearby markets offer opportunities for sale of these which their Western brothers do not enjoy. The two cases for exhibiting 10 samples of soils and subsoils, collected by Dr. J. A. Bonsteel of United States Division of Soils for the Maryland exhibit, are located one at each end of the space. The cases are so arranged that the soils can be inspected both in jars and in bins. In the front of each case in black letters is the fact, "MARYLAND HAS A GREATER VARIETY OF SOILS THAN ANY STATE IN THE UNION." With each sample is the name, a description, where obtained, characteristics, the list of crops for which it is best adapted.

A feature intended to illustrate the varied conditions of the State, quite foreign to each other, is the two barn scenes, located at each end and on the wall side of the block. That on the north end is labeled "Western Maryland Barn." The front is built of barn boards painted red. One story only is visible; the second and roof is hidden by a hickory tree, with foliage, true to nature. The trunk, eight inches in diameter, stands at the north corner, while its long limbs, with its many branches, hide completely the second story and roof. A hop vine winds itself around the trunk and spreads its foliage and flowers across the front. A coonskin is nailed to the side. The front has the appearance of an open barn floor, and is protected from dust and the hands of the multitude by plate glass. On the floor to the right is a pile of yellow dent corn, each ear of mammoth proportions. Some has been selected for seed and lays in a pile by the bucket, with a bundle of alfalfa on it, where the farmer sat when shelling by hand into the partly-filled half-bushel basket, while in a second pile are the cobs and in a third the nubbed corn. Some sacks have already been filled. At the south end of the same barn is a pile of wheat, quite 20 bushels; the mow to the left is filled with wheat in the sheaf, while that to the right is filled with loose timothy hay; overhead is corn fodder, while on the timbers hang corn knives and the flale. The inquisitive visitor is told that straw has a value to the Eastern farmer second only to the grain, that hay brings a better price loose than when baled, that the coon and fox take the place of the deer and jack rabbit of the plains.

The barn at the south end is labeled "Southern Maryland Barn." Here the grapevine and muskrat skin take the place of hickory tree and coon. The dark-green foliage, with bunches of half-ripe grapes, have been frequently taken for the "real" thing. The front is not painted whitewashed, but stained a weathered gray. Oyster tongs lean against the barn. The front is also protected with plate glass. The loft to the right is filled with tobacco hanging from sticks, while on the floor is a stripping scene, as when the farmer and his help drop all and go to dinner. To the extreme left is a "burden" of seasoning tobacco, while opposite is a full hogshead ready for the French market. Hanging from pegs and nails are corn-husk collars (the only exhibit of the kind in the building), baskets, mats and implements commonly seen in a tobacco barn, and a basket of cotton sent from St. Mary's county. A spinning wheel which came from Calvert county hangs from a beam above, and is said to be over 200 years old. It is a surprise to many that cotton was once grown for market in Southern Maryland and lower Eastern Shore. The stranger is told that man does not work for a living in Southern Maryland unless it is work to gather what the waters of the Chesapeake Bay abundantly supply, without care or forethought on the part of the people whose farms lay along the shores of its many inlets. In the barn hangs the decoys, gill net, crab net, oyster hammer and knives, fishing rod and tackle. The north end of the barn is filled with blade fodder, which is a new product to the Western farmer, and is the only exhibit of the kind in the Agricultural Palace.

The corn exhibit, consisting of samples of 10 ears each, collected from nearly every county, is displayed in a handsome case 4 x 12 feet, protected by plate glass. Each sample is tied with orange and black ribbons, with the names and addresses of the growers attached. On the top shelves in jars is a comparative analysis of Maryland corn, high in protein, presented by H. J. Patterson, of the Maryland Experiment Station. Here, too, is displayed a diploma awarded by the Paris Exposition in 1889 to "Sir" J. P. Silver of Harford county, for corn exhibited by him. The certificate is immediately below a sample of the same variety exhibited by his son, Mr. J. P. Silver. This case of Maryland corn often causes remarks and expressions of surprise that Maryland has land that will grow such. A second corn exhibit is made in a special exhibit in the middle aisle of this mammoth building. Here are displayed the four staples—tobacco, sugar, cotton and corn. Through President Silvester and Director Patterson of the Maryland College and Experiment Station, a special corn exhibit is made, the design being built of staff wood, with three mammoth ears of corn weighing each 100 pounds as decoration in part. Around this on tables will be seen a duplicate exhibit. It was thought by making this display before the Western corn-growers they would be convinced of the evident fertility of Maryland land.

The tobacco exhibit is displayed in a case of like construction and proportions to that occupied by the corn and is located at the opposite end and in front of the "Southern Maryland Barn." It makes an attractive showing of the planters' tobacco from both Southern Maryland and Frederick county. The broad membrane like leaves readily catch the eye of the visitors, and they are frequently heard to read aloud the sign, "Maryland Tobacco." A special tobacco exhibit is also made in the middle aisle on a space 20 feet square. In the centre stands a giant Indian on a pedestal over seven feet high with a long-stemmed pipe in his mout hand a horn of plenty on his left arm, from which the manufactured products of the weed falls to the ground. The whole is apparently built of tobacco. To his right and left are cases 12 feet long, in which are displayed on the one side the several types of tobacco sold on the Baltimore market, and which were furnished by the Tobacco Leaf Association, while the other case contains a duplicate exhibit of the Southern Maryland planters. On the front of the pedestal in tobacco leaves is the word "Maryland"; also a placard telling where to find the Maryland Building and the several exhibits of the State.

The middle section of the space displays products of Central Maryland. Against the wall, and exactly in the centre, is the Dairy (a springhouse, not common in the West), built of staff in imitation of round stones. Under the eaves is a peewit's nest, a hornet's nest, and in the corner, beneath the overshoot, is a spring of crystal water, which reflects the visitor's smiles as if it were a mirror. A gourd hangs by, while a churn, butter-worker and print are as we find them on the average farm. Large milk-cans, coolers, strainers, etc., indicate that the Maryland dairyman is in the milk and cream business; leaving butter and cheese making to his less fortunate Western brothers. The dairy exhibit is supplemented by a display of bottles (full of milk) from S. N. Shoemaker's Walker-Gordon Dairy and the New Hygeia dairy. The visitor is amazed to learn that it is expected during the Exposition to have an exhibit of fresh milk from Mr. Shoemaker's dairy, 1000 miles away, as a clinching argument that Maryland produces good milk and cream such as needs no preservative or other than scrupulous cleanliness.

The canned-goods industry is in evidence in this section to the right and left of the "Springhouse." Placed against the wall, which has been covered with black cloth, are three pyramids of cans of peas, corn and tomatoes. Over each respective group is placed the the fact that from the United States census of 1900 that Maryland packed one-fourth of the peas, one-eight of the corn, one-third of the tomatoes packed in the United States. Between each pyramid is a shield, covered with orange cloth, cans of small fruits arranged and attached to the face of each, while over and above all, to the right and to the left, are two globes, five feet in diameter, on pedestals of cans, with the outline of the two hemispheres in evidence. Canned goods with gold labels encircle each, and illustrate the fact that "MARYLAND CANNED GOODS ARE AROUND THE WORLD." To the front and at the end of each wing stands a pyramid of cans on pedestals, one of crabs and the other of oysters! The base is covered with its respective shell.

In front of these, and close to the nickle-plated two-inch iron pipe rail which encloses the whole exhibit, are two extension tables, with a barrel and a half of big-stemmed sweet potatoes piled on each, and a card bearing the following: "These potatoes were grown on land 20 miles from Washington, bought eight years ago for $3.38 per acre." Few visitors pass the table without reading this typewritten information.

To the right and left of the centre are two pyramids, 12 ft. high and 8 ft. at base. On one are manufactured animal products while the other displays the manufactured vegetable products. In black letters on the face of each we read Maryland has 46,000 farms, with an average of 2,033,000, and a total value of farm crops of $30,217,000. Each of the eight steps of the latter carried a product with a legend of its value to the State in the following order: Corn, $7,463,000; hay and forage, $4,709,000; potatoes, $1,337,000; vegetables, $4,354,000; miscellaneous, $1,792,000; tobacco, $1,438,000; orchard fruit, $1,416,000; small fruit, $1,224,000. The pyramid of animal products has five steps, with the following information: Dairy products, $5,239,000; meat products, $4,546,000; poultry, $3,650,000; wool, $145,000; honey and wax, $39,000. On the summit of each pyramid is a group of jars containing fruit and vegetables in preserving fluid, looking as natural as when on the trees or vine. A few things of interest on the pyramids are a pair of socks made by Mrs. Ann L. Hill of St. Mary's county, aged 70 years, knit from cotton spun by her and grown by her son the past year; maple sugar and syrup from Silas C. Beachy, Garrett county; some jars of fruit put up by Mrs. Geo. T. Chambers, Calvert county; peaches packed in 1893; pears and wine of 1896; English walnut and other nuts grown and exhibited by Arthur J. Ford of Cecil county.

The proverbial hospitality of Maryland is asserted by a "Lawn Bower," built of the native laurel by Robert Cremens & Sons of Baltimore, which stands in front of the "Dairy," close to the aisle. Here at all hours congregate visitors from the world over, as the register, standing on a rural desk, will testify. Nearly 300 have registered at this bower in one day, though many stop and do not leave their names. This gives some idea how it attracts the eye of the passer-by. The whole has been thickly covered with English ivy. On opposite sides the morning-glory vines, one white and the other purple, have crept through the tangled mass to the roof. A wild rose, full of bloom, has thrown its spray across and over the front, and here and there are little bird's nests. The comfort and apparent coolness of the whole halts the weary to read the sign. "ALL ARE WELCOME—WALK IN." On the inside he finds the Baltimore American, the Sun, the News and county papers. In glass-covered racks are pamphlets supplied by real-estate firms of the State. Two placards call attention to the census records for Maryland, one the average yield per acre, the other the average value of farm products. The latter gives Maryland a standing with the highest of her sister States.

By ingenuous construction, the superintendent has made his desk by dropping a section of an exhibition of grain; through this, also, unobserved doors open to closets back of the canned-goods, where are stored the samples intended for the inspection of the Committee on Awards.

Though the arrangement and the display of the products are convincing of the varied conditions found in the State, nothing probably leaves with the visitors a more lasting impression than the five snapshot pictures, five feet long and 16 inches wide, taken by J. W. Schaefer of Baltimore with his wonderful camera on films especially prepared by the Eastman Co., and colored by Miss E. S. Jackson of Washington. The one standing on the soil case at the north end was taken at Braddock Heights, and lays before the visitor a view of the Middletown Valley, Frederick county, a strip of land across the State 16 miles wide and over 50 miles in length, from the Mason and Dixon Line to the Potomac and Old Virginia.

In the Southern Maryland section over the soil case is a typical plantation scene, the home of Hon. Thomas Iglehart, "Indian Range," 12 miles from Annapolis and five miles from navigable waters on South River and on the Baltimore & Southern Railroad. A card contains the information that the land is naturally fertile and has a market price of from $10 to $30 per acre. A third picture, over the grain exhibit, in the same section, was taken three miles from Cambridge on an inlet of the Choptank River, from Mr. Monday's barn roof. In the foreground oyster tongmen are seen at work, while across the river the peaceful farm homes illustrate a life that is ideal. The fourth picture, taken off Solomon's Island, is a beautiful water scene of the second natural harbor in the United States and the proposed terminus of the Baltimore & Southern Railroad at the mouth of the Patuxent River, where some of the finest oysters grow. The fifth is the Maryland Agricultural College.

The display of each product on this space is intended to show the several industries in which the people of the State producing or manufacturing the agricultural products (not horticultural) will have every opportuhity of securing the benefits of an advertisement which an award from the official committee can give him through a diploma, the same as if he spent his time and many thousands in making a display of his own construction, and that, too, without cost to him No manufacturer or producer of products intended for seed or to be sold direct to the consumer should let this opportunity pass. The committee making awards will not pass on canned goods or tobacco until September. Nothing has yet been scored except that which is perishable.

Comparatively new cook stove cheap for cash. Inquire at this office. 2t*

A Home and Day School.

BRIAR-BEND SEMINARY,

AT MT. LAKE PARK, MD.,

In the Alleghany Mountains,

will be re-opened (D. V.)

On September 14th, 1904.

Full course of study. Music, Vocal and Instrumental. French, Latin and Bible Study. Certificates admit to leading colleges without examination.

A Home for Motherless Girls; Climate Unrivaled for Health; Only four visits from a Physician in thirteen years.

Applications received for service in exchange for tuition. Refererences quired. Bills payable monthly in advance.

Crisp Views of an Everyday Philosopher

TAKE time to idle or you will run out of time to work.

At county fairs, as in life, the side shows cost the most.

One dressy woman in a block will run a dozen innocent men in debt.

The happiest girl is one who thinks her father the best man on earth.

People who have nothing to do lead a dog's life hunting entertainment.

A snob recognizes as his superior only the man who has more money.

Zeal and duty are not slow, but curiosity gets there before either of them.

If you want a short cut to success, take hints from other people's experience.

Age is only a question of how much we are alive and how much we are dead.

We are well off when we don't have all the miseries other people think we have.

We are our own architects; ideas are the bricks and perseverance is the mortar.

Women are seldom cynics. They decline to let it get out that they have drawn a blank.

Man feels a generous glow when he denies himself something he can't raise the money to buy.

All the world loves a lover, because he is so funny.

Experience is expensive, but we would fool our money away anyhow.

The rude man always thinks he deserves credit for not being a hypocrite.

When a man really loves his wife, he doesn't mind letting her kiss him in hot weather.

This is a queer world. The people most run after are those who don't pay their debts.

Another form of selfishness is always wanting to bestow favors and never wanting to accept them.—Chicago Record-Herald.

The Crucial Test.

"Are you sure you love him?" asked the girl who gives advice.

"Almost," answered the girl with the confiding nature. "I have watched him eat an orange and a cream puff and still retain the impression that he is serenely noble. I am going to watch him eat corn from the cob, and if that doesn't disturb my impressions I shall feel absolutely sure."—Washington Star.

Familiar Example.

"Now, little boys," said the Sunday school superintendent, "I want you to tell me what faith is."

Tommy Tucker broke the silence that followed.

"Goin' out on the pier early in the mornin' to ketch a mess o' fish for breakfast," he said.—Chicago Tribune.

Easily Parted.

"He's quite bald, I understand."

"Almost. He has just two wisps of hair left."

"Indeed?"

"Yes, and he calls one 'the fool' and the other 'his money.'"—Philadelphia Ledger.

Probably.

Mrs. Fussy—It takes half of my time keeping our silver in shape. I wish I could find a polish that would last.

Mr. Fussy—Send for a burglar. He'll clean it up so that it won't bother you any more.—Detroit Free Press.

Temptation.

First Moth—It's no wonder you are troubled with indigestion after eating so much.

Second Moth—I know. But it was such a fashionable overcoat!—Town and Country.

Handling the Law.

"According to the boys who took Pelter home this morning, his wife laid down the law to him."

"Laid it down! Why, man, she threw it at him."—St. Paul News.

Woes of the Four Hundred.

Visitor—What is the matter with Fido?

Hostess—Oh, isn't it horrid? I gave him to the laundress to wash, and she starched him!

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad

TO THE

WORLD'S FAIR.

VERY LOW RATES.

Various forms of excursion tickets to St. Louis via Baltimore & Ohio Railroal now on sale from Oakland as follows:

SEASON TICKETS, good to return until December 15, 1904, to be sold daily at rate of $28.80 round trip.

SIXTY DAY Excursion Tickets, final limit not later thsn December 15, 1904, to be sold daily at rate of $23.95 round trip.

FIFTEEN DAY Excursion Tickets, to be sold daily at rate of $19.95 round trip.

VARIABLE ROUTE EXCURSION TICKETS, either season or sixty day, will be sold going via one direct route and returning via another direct route, full information concerning which can be obtained from Ticket Agent.

STOP-OVERS not exceeding ten days at each point will be allowed at Washington, Deer Park, Mountain Lake Park, Oakland, Mitchell, Ind. (for French Lick and West Baden Springs), Cincinnati and Chicago within return limit, upon notice to conductor and deposit of ticket with Depot Ticket Agent immediately upon arrival.

STOP-OVERS not exceeding ten days will be allowed at St. Louis on all one-way (except Colonists' Tickets to the Pacific Coast) and round-trip tickets reading to points beyond St. Louis, upon deposit of ticket with Validating Agent and payment of fee of $1.00.

Three Solid Vestibuled trains are run daily from New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington via Parkersburg and Cincinnati to St. Louis.

Three Solid Vestibuled trains are run daily from Pittsburg, Wheeling and Columbus via Cincinnati to St. Louis.

Magnigcent coaches, sleeping cars, observation cars and unexcelled dining car service.

For illustrated folder, time table and full information, call at Ticket Office Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. tf.

GRANULATED

Fertilizer Lime!

FOR FARMERS.

THIS LIME is especially prepared to be drilled in with the crop the same as phosphate. Lump lime can also be had the year around. Write for circulars giving full information. Kilns located 3 miles from Grantsville. Shipping station, Niverton, on the B. & O. R. R.

C. J. YODER, Grantsville, Maryland.

Successor to R. M. Beachy. 7—21t

Now is the Time! Don't Wait!

Teeth Without Plates.

Rubber Plate and Bridge Work

A SPECIALTY.

GOLD, SILVER, AMALGAM, PORCELAIN, FILLINGS.

Teeth Extracted and plates put in same day.

ADVICE FREE.

BIXLER & SELBY,

First Nat'l Bank Building, Oakland.

J. B. WILLIAMS CO.

FROSTBURG, MD.

Cheapest place to buy

MONUMENTS HEADSTONES AND IRON FENCING

Send for prices

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R.

POPULAR SEASHORE EXCURSIONS,

Atlantic City,

Cape May, Ocean City, Sea Island City, N. J., Ocean City, Md., and Rehoboth Beach, Del.,

July 16 and 28, August 11 and 25, and September 8.

At following very low rates from OAKLAND:

Only $8.50 Round Trip, tickets good in coaches only.

Only $10.50 Round Trip, tickets good in Pullman cars when accompanied by regular Pullman ticket.

All tickets good returning 16 days, including date of sale.

Stop-overs allowed on return trip at Philadelphia and Washington.

Ask Ticket Agents for pamphlet giving detailed information.

War With Fire and Sword

A FORTIETH ANNIVERSARY WAR STORY

October 9-13, 1864

[Copyright, 1904, by G. L. Kilmer.]

SHERIDAN'S thundering victories over General Jubal A. Early's Confederates at Opequan and Fisher's hill in September, 1864, proved after all indecisive and left the mastery of the Shenandoah valley still in dispute. When Sheridan set out on the march which resulted in the battles of Sept. 19 and 23, he intended to make a dash up the valley in rear of the Confederate army, strike a telling blow and return at once to his old camping ground near the Potomac. But meeting his opponent sooner than he had expected he fought and whipped him, then followed up and fought and whipped him a second time. Again following up, the campaign lasted so long that when the Confederates had been pursued to their last ditch Sheridan's army was without rations and far from its supply depot. Then the cautious young commander, with his army confronting the enemy, decided to retreat without a fight.

Grant urged Sheridan to push on in the course he had so well begun. He told him that he could decide the fate of Richmond by advancing toward the James river, above the city. Grant wished Sheridan to strike Charlottesville and repair the railroads from the Potomac to that point as a means for rationing his army. But Sheridan replied that his soldiers could not subsist off the supplies to be found in the region where he was operating while the railroad was being repaired. He knew that General Early had been reenforced since his defeats in September and so decided to march his whole army back beyond the scene of his recent victories. While the Federals were lying in front of Staunton, the Confederate base of supplies, the cavalry scoured the region round about, finding it rich in forage and grain. Sheridan decided to burn the crops around Staunton and continue the work of destruction in his retrograde march down the valley. When his views and plans reached Grant at Petersburg the chief told his lieutenant to take up some position which he could hold and send all the troops that could be spared to his own lines at Petersburg.

During the long wait of Sheridan in the vicinity of Staunton the wagon trains were steadily going to the front with supplies. But the valley region, with mountains cut by innumerable passes on either side, is a splendid field for irregular warfare, and the roaming Confederate partisan bands of Colonel Jack Mosby and the daring McNeil were continually raiding Sheridan's trains and surprising his outposts. One night a Federal cavalry picket, 150 strong, was captured entire at Mount Jackson, half way between Sheridan's front and his base. Often a Federal train of fifty or sixty wagons going to the front would require a guard of at least 2,000 men, and yet the only enemy to be met was the roaming parties of raiders, numbering twenty to forty men. Retaliation and a bitter civil war with the torch supplementing the gun and sword became the order of the day. Sheridan reported that when he set out on the return march he had made the whole region of the upper valley between the Blue Ridge and North mountain untenable for the Confederate army.

But the destruction did not stop with the burning of crops and mills. One day Sheridan's engineer officer, Lieutenant John R. Meigs, was found dead under suspicious circumstances outside of camp. It was believed that he had been murdered by citizens in retaliation for the damage wrought by the Federal troops. This led to a second retaliation, and by Sheridan's order all the dwellings within an area of five miles were given to the flames in spite of the appeals of the occupants. And, after all, it was disclosed at the end of the war that Lieutenant Meigs met his death in combat with an enlisted Confederate soldier engaged in scouting between the lines where he met the lonely Federal.

As matters stood in the valley the first week in October the sadly defeated General Early had more fight left in him than his victor, gallant Phil. Early had once more been re-enforced by the division of General Kershaw from Richmond, the presence of which had scared Sheridan in August and the absence of which in September encouraged him to attack. Early also received the fresh cavalry brigade of General T. L. Rosser, who was to take command of General Fitz Lee's mounted division. Rosser was a fighter, and the people hailed him as the "savior of the valley." Early had attributed his mishaps in September to Sheridan's superiority in cavalry, and Rosser eagerly set to work to vindicate the troopers. Rosser led an attack on Custer's Federal command, and a brigade under Lomax fell upon the division of General Wesley Merritt. In point of fact, Rosser's men were constantly kicking at the heels of Sheridan's rear guard and annoying if not hastening his retreat. The night of Oct. 8, after a day of rear guard fighting, Sheridan told his cavalry chieftain, General Torbert, to move out at daylight and either "whip Rosser's cavalry or get whipped himself." The column marched at dawn and rode back after the enemy, meeting him at Tom's brook, a stream which crosses the valley above Strasburg. Getting his line into position, Torbert charged the enemy, stirring up a saber fight which lasted for two hours. Finally the men of Rosser and Lomax took to the rear and left eleven guns, with ambulances, headquarters wagon, "everything on wheels," as spoils to the victorious Yankee troopers. Torbert chased Rosser back toward Staunton, twenty-six miles.

After the battle at Tom's brook Sheridan placed his army in position along Cedar creek, sent the Sixth corps on toward Washington to rejoin Grant on the James and prepared to go himself to Washington for consultation with his superiors about a plan of campaign. While Grant was satisfied to leave Sheridan to his own devices, the war department wished him to fight his way through Early's army toward the upper James river and flank Richmond. At this time Sheridan believed that Early, with his infantry, was at Gordonsville or Charlottesville, fifty to sixty miles from his own camps on Cedar creek. News of Sheridan's movements reached Early with astonishing accuracy and celerity. He learned of the departure of the Sixth corps and immediately set out to try conclusions with his foe. Once more he marched his men up Fisher's hill, pushing his front forward through the town of Strasburg to Hupp's hill, a height only two miles from Sheridan's line. All this was done so quietly that the first the Federals knew of the presence of a foe was the dropping of a big shell from Hupp's hill near the officers' mess in General Thorburn's Federal camp.

Shell followed shell, and Thorburn's men left their dinners to charge the saucy battery on Hupp's hill. Meanwhile Rosser's cavalry forded Cedar creek and again attacked the redoubtable Custer. The events of the day satisfied Early that Sheridan was in position behind Cedar creek, and he withdrew his vanguard to the works on Fisher's hill.

The bombshell in Thorburn's camp completely disillusioned Sheridan as to the remoteness of Early's army, and he instantly dispatched a courier to recall the Sixth corps to the line at Cedar creek.

GEORGE L. KILMER.

THE SABER FIGHT AT TOM'S BROOK.

The German Cobbler

Mr. Voglestein Tells Hans How to Earn Money Easily.

MY frendt, Mr. Voglestein, comes in yesterday mit a smile on his face und says:

"Hans, I belief I vhas a werry smart man. If you vhas ash smart ash me you vhill be a rich man in two years."

"How vhas you smart?" I asks.

"Vhell, I go oafer to see my brudder-in-law der odder day, und on der vhay I meet a man who likes to sell me a gold brick. His price was $250. Some folks would buy that brick right off queek, but dot vhas not me. I walk right along mitout a word, und der man followed me und makes dere price $200. I shake my head. He falls to $150. I shake my head some more. He comes down to $100. Hans, if it vhas you you buy dot brick at $100 so queek ash neffer vhas."

"HE WANTED TO SELL ME SOME GOLD BRICKS."

"But don't you?"

"Not mooch. I vhas no spring hen. I say I vhill gif $50 und no more, und dot feller finally hands me oafer der brick."

"Und how mooch you make, eh?"

"Nottings. It vhas all a swindle. I take dot brick to a jeweler, und he says it vhas all lead und brass und vhas valued at 10 cents."

"Den you lose $50."

"No, I don't. I make $200, und vhen I tells a policeman aboudt it he pats me on der back und says I vhas sharp ash razors. Hans, don't neffer pay a man his first price for a gold brick. Take adwantage of his being hard oop und beat him down."

Mr. Voglestein puts his feet on der stove und sings to himself for awhile, und den he says:

"Hans, do you know aboudt some stocks?"

"I guess not."

"Of course you don't. You vhas only a cobbler. If you knew aboudt some stocks you can ride in your own carriage in three months. How mooch you pelief I make last week from stocks?"

"It vhas $5, mebbe."

"Humph! Do I look like some five dollar man? I make $75 shust ash easy ash grease, und I pelief nobody vhas smarter dan me. I see in der paper dot some Texas oil stock vhas worth par, but can be bought for 25 cents on der dollar if taken right avhay. I vhas at der office at 7 o'clock in der morning to buy dot stock. I pay $25, and it vhas worth $100. Do you see? Dot's vhat is called der ground floor."

It makes me feel badt dot Mr. Voglestein makes so mooch money in a leetle while, und I keep still und don't say nottings. He smiles und chuckles, und putty soon he says:

"Oh, I vhas nopody's fool. I go by an auction room der odder day, and dot auctioneer holds oop a watch und says who vhill gif me $75 for dis watch? If it vhas you you gif him dot $75 right off queek, but dot vhas not Mr. Voglestein. I look at him und don't say nottings. Vhen he says $60—$50—$40 I keep quiet. Vhen he says he shall haf to sell dot watch or be turned outdoors I bid $25. He likes me to make it $26, but I won't do it, und mit tears in his eyes he puts der watch in my hands. Dot vhas $50 saved. I tell you Hans, if you vhas some sharpness you get along in dis world all right."

"Vhas dot watch all right?" I asks.

"I can't say. I put him in my pocket, but vhile I vhas going home some pickpocket takes it out. If he peliefs it vhas my $200 watch dot I bring oafer from Shermany, den he loses $175, und I make shust dot mooch. Did you hear aboudt my buying a horse last week?"

"No. How he vhas?"

"Vhell, I vhas in a saloon, und a man comes in und says he likes to go to Toledo, O., to see his mother die, but he don't haf enough money. He must sell his horse for $50. How mooch you pelief I offer him, Hans?"

"I can't say."

"Vhell, I speak mit him a little vhile und den offer him $15. He cries aboudt his mother und says it vhas too cheap, but he finally takes it und goes avhay. Dot vhas a clean profit of $35 for me."

"But I don't see you drive dot horse oudt," I says.

"It vhas good reasons why. Vhen I goes down to der stables to get him he vhas dead."

"Und so you lose $15?"

"Not at all. Hans, you vhas a cobbler und not a financier. If dot horse vhas alive he cost me $100 a year to feed him, und so I save $85. I speak to my wife aboudt it, und she holds oop her hands und says I shall haf an office on Wall street. By golly, Hans, but it vhas awful nice to be some speculators und make money."

Dot makes me feel badt some more, und I don't speak to Mr. Voglestein for ten minutes. He smokes und smiles und vhalks around, und by und by he says:

"I don't like to brag aboudt myself all der time, but if I vhas a sharp man it vhas all right for some odder people to know it. Mebbe somepody told you aboudt my dog? He bites a boy der odder day, und dot boy's fadder says I shall pay $100 damages. I sits down und talks the case oafer, und in ten minutes she vhas all right. Dot boy vhas Yankee, und my dog vhas German, und it vhas all a mistake. My dog bites der boy on der leg instead of nipping his coattails, und der language vhas all to blame."

"Und don't you haf to pay nottings?"

"Not a cent. I shust gif dot boy $25 to learn German, und he knocks off $75 for my dog to learn English, und der you vhas. How you can sit here und cobble oop some shoes vhen money vhas to be picked oop outside by der hatful vhas somethings awful to me. Goodby, Hans. I like to help you, but you don't haf some speculations in your head."

M. QUAD.

Getting the Local Color.

The possible customer stopped before another painting.

"If you will allow me to criticise," he said, "you have imparted too much of a haze to your sea and sky and land in this picture. Even the air itself seems to look blue."

"That is a view from the veranda of a hotel at a New Jersey summer resort," explained the artist. "The boarders are supposed to be swearing at the mosquitoes."—Chicago Tribune.

Politics at the Musicale.

Bason—Which did you say was Mr. Hennessy?

Egbert—He's that thin man leaning against the mantelpiece.

"Let's see! What party does he belong to now?"

"He belongs to that fat party in the lavender dress over there near the piano."—Yonkers Statesman.

Overworked.

"The edge on a razor," said the garrulous barber, "improves by laying it away for a time."

"That being the case," rejoined the victim in the chair, "I'd advise you to lay the one you are using away for about 2,000 years."—Chicago News.

Why He Wept.

His Mother—Why, Mary, what's the matter with the child?

Mary—Sure, ma'am, he's been cryin' all the way home because the man as sells fruit told him he never kept star spangled bananas.

His Bump.

Phrenologist—That, sir, is your bump of locomotion.

Jones—Right you are. I got that Friday when I fell from my horse.

Athletics.

"Do you think the modern girl is benefited by an athletic training?"

"Yes," answered Miss Cayenne. "It enables her to get in and out of a hammock without breaking her neck."—Washington Star.

Precaution.

"Jenkley has ordered a handsome suit of clothes without a pocket in coat, vest or pants."

"Why's that?"

"Going to wear it to the races."—Detroit Free Press.

Not Acquainted With It.

"Pa, what's a sine qua non?"

"Oh, pshaw, don't ask me! I ain't had my automobile long enough to learn about all of these technical names yet."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Worse Yet.

"Twiggs never complains of his troubles."

"No. He is always bragging about his prosperity."

A Note of Life.

Life's jest too sort for sighin'—
The song still beats the sigh;
The rainbow's runnin' rosy
Round the storm that's in the sky.
An' all the world is loveliness,
An' all the world is light,
An' so—to joy, "Good mornin'!"
An' so—to grief, "Good night!"
—Atlanta Constitution.

WORLD'S FAIR SPECIAL DAYS

Events of Worldwide Importance Crowd One Another on the Season's Programme---Many Congresses and Conventions to Meet.

Each of the remaining days of the World's Fair season has a programme filled with special events that offer additional attractions for late visitors. National and state governments, municipalities, secret societies, trade organizations and college fraternities have arranged to participate in the special days allotted to them, and thousands of persons will be drawn to the World's Fair upon these occasions.

Missouri is to have an entire week at the Exposition, and the Lumbermen of America will be present for six days. St. Louis day Sept. 15, will be

SOUTH ENTRANCE PALACE OF MANUFACTURES, WORLD'S FAIR.

one of the big days of the Exposition in point of attendance. Some of the largest events, including the great airship races, have not yet been scheduled, and they are not included in the list of attractions given here:

SPECIAL EVENTS FOR AUGUST.

22—Missouri week begins, Pythian day and convention of National Firemen's association.
Horse and mule show in Live Stock section; closes Sept. 3.
23—Rathbone Sisters' day.
24—Deutscher-Krieger Bund day.
25—Conventions of dental examiners and Institute of Bank Clerks.
26—Ramsey family reunion.
27—Liberal Arts day.
29—Inauguration of great Olympic games, hammer throwing, running and jumping.
30—Tennis tournament and Marathon race in Olympic games.
31—Eagles' day and Tyler family reunion. International tug of war in Olympic games.

SPECIAL EVENTS FOR SEPTEMBER.

1—Tennessee and Indiana day.
Dumbbell competition and hurdle races in Olympic games.
2—Jewelers' and Silversmiths' day.
3—Sons and Daughters of Justice.
International team race in Olympic games.
5—Labor day and beginning of Lumbermen's week.
6—Oklahoma day.
7—Convention of postoffice clerks and Brigham family reunion.
8—Modern Woodmen day.
9—California, Odd Fellows' and House of Hoo-Hoo day.
10—Reunion of Spanish War Veterans.
12—Maryland day.
World's amateur cricket contest.
Cattle show opens in Live Stock section; closes Sept. 24.
13—Catholic Knights of America.
14—Woodmen of the World and State of Louisiana day.
15—St. Louis day.
16—Mexico day and Germanic congress.
17—Massachusetts and Colorado day.
19—Congress of arts and science and Arizona day.
Olympic golf championship tournament.
20—Nevada day.
Archery contests.
21—Illinois day.
22—Arkansas day.
23—Lewis and Clark Centennial exposition day and Virginia day.
24—Idaho day.
26—Fraternal day.
Military athletic carnival.
27—North Dakota and Apple day.
28—International congress of lawyers and justices and Utah day.
29—Knights and Ladies of Security day.
30—Kansas day.

SPECIAL EVENTS FOR OCTOBER.

1—Indian Territory day.
Equestrian polo championship contests.
3—New York day.
Sheep and swine exhibition in Live Stock section; closes Oct. 15.
4—New York State and Advertising Men's day.
5—Rhode Island day.
6—Maine, Ohio, New Jersey and German day.
7—W. C. T. U. and Daughters of Confederacy day.
8—Chicago Press day.
10—Cuba's national day.
11—Missouri day.
12—Italian and Michigan day.
13—Connecticut and City of Detroit day.
14—A. A. U. Wrestling Championship day.
15—Mystic Toilers' day.
17—American Library Association day.
18—Alaska, Nebraska and Helen Keller day.
19—Jefferson day.
20—Meeting of Colonial Dames of America.
21—Congregational day.
22—Fraternal Mystic Circle.
24—Bankers of the World day and National Council of Women.
Poultry, pigeons and pet stock exhibition in Live Stock section; closes Nov. 5.
25—Clergyman day.
Dog and cat exhibition in Live Stock section; closes Oct. 28.
26—Nut growers, dairymen and silk culturists' congress.
27—Farmers' mass exhibition.
Turners' mass exhibition.
28—A. A. U. gymnastics championship.
29—Home missionary convention.
A. A. U. gymnastic championships.

SPECIAL EVENTS FOR NOVEMBER.

2—Convention King's Daughters and Sons and National Humane society.
3—Collegiate Alumni association.
5—Missouri University day.
7—Interscholastic football games.
Southern breeding cattle exhibit in Live Stock section; closes Nov. 12.
10—College relay racing.
12—College football.
15—Brooklyn day.
16—Association football.
17—Cross country championship.
18—Association football.
19—Interscholastic football.

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FRED A. THAYER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
OAKLAND, MD.
STATE'S ATTORNEY FOR GARRETT COUNTY.
Office in First National Bank Building.
Will be assisted in all important cases by Benj. A. Richmond of the Cumberland bar.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R. TIME TABLE IN EFFECT Nov. 19, 1903.

The following time table on the B. & O. went into effect on Sunday, May 15, 1904. Trains now leave Oakland as follows:

GOING WEST.

No. 7.—Daily	1.54 A. M
No. 3—Daily	7.17 A. M
No. 71—Daily except Sunday	9.26 A. M
No. 55—Daily	4.55 P. M
No. 1—Daily	10.26 P. M

GOING EAST.

No. 4—Daily	1.27 A. M
No. *8—Daily	5.04 A. M
No. 2—Daily	6.31 A. M
No. 72—Accom daily except Sun	5.12 P. M
No. 46—Express, daily	4.34 P. M
No. 12—Daily	8.32 P. M

*No. 8 stops at Oakland only to let off passengers from points west of Grafton.

GEO. L. POTTER, General Manager
D. B. MARTIN, Manager Passenger Traffic.
V. V. WASHBURNE, Agent.

WEST VIRGINIA CENTRAL AND PITTSBURG RAILWAY CO.
IN EFFECT AUG. 28, 1904.

SOUTHWARD No. 3	No. 1	STATIONS	NORTHWARD No. 2	No. 4
P. M.	A. M.		NOON	P. M.
3 15†	7 00† lv	Cumberland ar	†11 50	†7 40
3 44	7 29	Rawlings	11 31	7 08
4 07	7 52	Keyser	11 08	6 45
4 22	8 05	Westernport	10 58	6 33
4 29	8 09	W. Va. C. June	10 51	6 26
4 47	8 27	Barnum	10 36	6 10
4 54	8 35	Shaw	10 28	6 02
5 10	8 55	Blaine	10 11	5 44
5 15	9 00	Harrison	10 06	5 40
6 25x	9 50x ar	Elk Garden lv	x8 10	x4 25
5 49†	9 35† lv	Gorman	†9 35	†5 08
5 55	9 42	Bayard	9 28	5 02
6 06	9 54	Dobbin	9 17	4 52
6 10	9 58	Henry	9 13	4 48
6 43†	10 32†	Thomas	†8 38	†4 18
7 10†	11 00† ar	Davis	†8 06	†3 40
6 50	10 37 lv	Douglas	8 33	4 13
7 16	11 01	Hendricks	8 09	3 40
7 19	11 04	Hambleton	7 57	3 37
7 25	11 10	Parsons	7 50	3 30
7 59	11 44	Kerens	7 16	2 56
8 15†	11 59† ar	Elkins lv	†7 00	†2 40
	NOON			

No. 45	No. 3	No. 1		No. 2	No. 4	No. 46
P. M.	A. M.	P. M.		P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
3 30†	6 30†	2 35x	lv Elkins ar	x8 20	12 30†	89 15
3 45	6 47	2 51	R.C. Jct	8 03	12 13	9 00
3 48	6 51	2 54	Harding	7 59	12 09	8 52
4 01	7 04	3 06	Junior	7 45	11 55	8 44
4 10s	7 15†	3 15x	ar Belg'n lv	x7 35	11 45†	88 35
						A. M.

P. M.	P. M		P. M.	P. M.
x8 30	12 35†	lv Elkins ar	x9 55	†2 00
8 46	12 52	Beverly	9 39	1 44
9 10†	1 15†	ar Hutt'e ar	x9 15	1 20†

No. 53	No. 51		No. 54	No. 52
A. M.	P. M.		P. M.	P. M.
x6 20	x12 35	lv Elkins ar	x2 35	6 50x
7 49	1 24	Fishing Hawk	1 49	5 28
8 34	1 46	Glady	1 30	4 50
9 42	2 19	Burner	12 57	3 46
x10 15	x2 35	ar Durbin lv	x12 40	3 15x

† Daily x Daily except Sunday. s Sunday only.

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No. 6588.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF **THE GARRETT NATIONAL BANK**, AT OAKLAND, IN THE STATE OF MARYLAND, AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS, September 6, 1904.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$248,549 51
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	19 46
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	50,000 00
Premiums on U. S. Bonds	3,000 00
Stocks, securities, etc	92,910 00
Banking-house, furniture and fixtures	13,677 93
Due from National Banks (not reserve agents)	1,015 12
Due from State Banks and Bankers	3,493 44
Due from approved reserve agents	49,511 09
Checks and other cash items	298 11
Notes of other National Banks	405 00
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents	253 14
MONEY IN BANK, VIZ:	
Specie $12,280 30	
Legal-tender notes 11,080 00	23,360 30
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)	2,500 00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5 per cent. redemption fund	2,000 00
Total	$491,002 10

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$50,000 00
Surplus fund	15,000 00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	4,988 40
National Bank notes outstanding	50,000 00
Due to other National Banks	435 46
Due to State Banks and Bankers	237 73
Dividends Unpaid	12 00
Individual deposits subject to check	262,554 87
Time certificates of deposit	167,654 70
Cashier's checks outstanding	118 94
Total	$491,002 10

State of Maryland, County of Garrett, ss:

I, S. T. Jones, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S. T. JONES, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 9th day of September, 1904.

G. A. FRALEY, Notary Public.

CORRECT—Attest:

D. E. OFFUTT,
G. S. HAMILL,
J. M. DAVIS,
Directors.

NO. 5623.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF **THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF OAKLAND**, AT OAKLAND, IN THE STATE OF MARYLAND, AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS, Sept. 6, 1904:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$166,042 14
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	50,000 00
U. S. Bonds to secure U. S. Deposits	40,000 00
Premiums on U. S. Bonds	6,200 00
Bonds, securities, etc	38,915 00
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	42,997 19
Other real estate owned	500 00
Due from National Banks (not Reserve Agents)	2,308 60
Due from State Banks and Bankers	196 63
Due from approved reserve agents	24,461 77
Checks and other cash items	396 19
Notes of other National Banks	280 00
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents	99 31
Lawful Money Reserve in Bank, viz:	
Specie $8,233 90	
Legal-Tender notes 5,000 00	13,233 90
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)	2,500 00
Total	$389,130 73

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$50,000 00
Surplus Fund	23,000 00
Undivided Profits, less expenses and taxes paid	376 93
National Bank notes outstanding	50,000 00
Due to other National Banks	3,032 25
Due to State Banks and Bankers	691 19
Due to Trust Companies and Savings Banks	8 52
Individual Deposits subject to check	189,386 03
Time certificates of deposit	12,251 38
Certified checks	236 40
Cashier's checks outstanding	148 03
United States deposits	40,000 00
Bills payable, including certificates of deposit for money borrowed	20,000 00
Total	$389,130 73

State of Maryland, County of Garrett, ss:

I, R. E. Sliger, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. E. SLIGER, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 9th day of September, 1904.

JOHN FELTY, JR., Notary Public.

CORRECT—Attest:

FRED A. THAYER,
A. G. STURGISS,
OWEN TREACY,
Directors.

No. 6196.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE **FIRST NATIONAL BANK, AT FRIENDSVILLE**, IN THE STATE OF MARYLAND, AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS Sept. 6th, 1904.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$117,223 31
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	74 05
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	25,000 00
Premiums on U. S. Bonds	1,734 37
Bonds, Securities, etc	3,850 00
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	5,965 07
Due from National Banks (not reserve agents)	1,380 06
Due from State Banks and Bankers	97 89
Due from approved reserve agents	6,759 39
Checks and other cash items	131 18
Notes of other National Banks	300 00
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents	264 59
Lawful Money Reserve in Bank, viz:	
Specie $ 348 75	
Legal-tender notes 2,618 00	2,966 75
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)	1,250 00
Total	$166,996 66

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$25,000 00
Surplus Fund	6,950 99
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	275 63
National Bank notes outstanding	25,000 00
Due to other National Banks	508 57
Due to State Banks and Bankers	66 63
Individual deposits subject to check	67,065 75
Time certificates of deposit	42,329 09
Total	$166,996 66

State of Maryland, County of Garrett, ss.

I, R. C. McCandlish, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. C. McCANDLISH, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 10th day of September, 1904.

E. M. LISTON, Notary Public.

CORRECT—Attest:

WM. H. H. FRIEND,
L. E. FRIEND,
D. S. CUSTER,
Directors.

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THE INJUNCTION IS MADE PERPETUAL.

Important Opinion By Judge Boyd In Celebrated County Boundary Case.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE ACTION

Forty Thousand Dollars in Taxes Involved—By Decision Garrett County is Estopped From Further Proceedings In the Matter.

Chief Judge A. Hunter Boyd Saturday afternoon filed his opinion in the injunction proceedings of the Consolidation Coal Company vs. the Garrett County Commissioners and others, ordering that the injunction be made perpetual and that the defendants be perpetually enjoined from collecting the taxes sued for on any land belonging to the plaintiff lying east of what is described as the Chisholm line dividing Garrett and Allegany counties.

This is the case argued some weeks ago in which the boundary line between the two counties and a vast area of land are involved, and in which also is involved the question of the right of Garrett county to collect from the Consolidation Coal Company about $40,000 in taxes claimed to be due that county in the disputed territory. In the year 1872, by an act of the legislature, Daniel Chisholm, county surveyor for Allegany county, was directed to run a straight line from the Savage river at a point where the river empties into the Potomac river, using the Fairfax stone on the West Virginia side of the Potomac as an observation point to the Mason and Dixon line, the section north of said line to form what is now known as Garrett county. The line was located and the surveyor's returns with a plat accepted, and by vote of the people the new county was formed.

The line thus formed by Surveyor Chisholm and returned by him was considered by both Allegany and Garrett counties as the boundary line until Hiram P. Tasker made the averment that a number of military lots in both counties were not assessed. He was instrumental in having the legislature of 1898 pass an act authorizing Surveyor L. A. Bauer to relocate the line. By the line run by Mr. Bauer a strip of land heretofore on the Allegany side of the line, which averaged about 2,000 feet for 18½ miles, and consisted of about 6½ miles of coal land was thrown on the Garrett county side of the line. When Garrett county attempted to collect the taxes on the land in dispute the Consolidation Coal Company, through Allegany county, which county was made a party to the injunction proceedings, secured an injunction to prevent Garrett county from collecting the $40,000 taxes. The claim was made that there was a vast difference between the lines run by Chisholm and Bauer, that the line run by Chisholm was only a trial line and that he intended to make and return another line.

Chief Judge Boyd, in his opinion, states that the case was filed by the Consolidation Coal Company, but that the principal question argued was the proper location of the boundary line between the two counties. He states that while the Chisholm plat cannot be found, there must have been one filed, as in his return Chisholm stated: "I have carefully run and located the lines of the aforesaid new county of Garrett, and herewith append a plat of the same according to their proper courses and distances." The point was raised that Chisholm did not run the line to the highest point on Savage mountain, where that mountain was crossed by the Mason and Dixon line, as directed by the act authorizing him to run the line. The court holds that Chisholm ran the line to what he then, with the best means at his command (even the Mason and Dixon line being then in dispute), thought to be the top of the mountain on that line, and that the line so run by Chisholm was ratified by a vote of the people of the new county, that all laws relating to Garrett county up to the time of the suit for taxes, were passed with that line in view as the boundary line, that all acts of the county were done with the same line in view, that it had stood undisputed from 1872 to 1898, and that the vote on the question of separating from Allegany county was taken and decided "according to the said Chisholm line."

Judge Boyd states that the taking of the census, the returns of election, etc., were all made with the Chisholm line as the boundary line. He also states that it was known that County Surveyor Greene of Garrett county had run the line later and that his line came out within two feet of where Chisholm had planted the stake at the end of his line. After reviewing the case at some length Judge Boyd, in his opinion states: "My conclusions are, 1st, that Garrett county was formed under the provisions of the constitution and the act of 1872, according to the line run on the ground by Mr. Chisholm, which is described in his report and is located by the plaintiff.

"2nd. That if location of the boundary line be conceded to have been erroneous, as not being from the proper point on the Mason and Dixon line, the acquiescence in that line run by him was for such a length of time as to make it improper for the courts to now disturb it, as public policy forbids the change of a boundary line between two counties after it has been recognized and virtually accepted for twenty-five or more years, unless the change be made in the way provided for by the constitution.

"3rd. That as a consequence of these conclusions the plaintiff's property east of the Chisholm line was improperly assessed by Garrett county, and the injunction must be made perpetual, as the case was submitted for final hearing."

The attorneys in the case were Benj. A. Richmond, Albert A. Doub and Robert H. Gordon for plaintiffs, Consolidation Coal Company and Allegany county, and Benjamin Sincell for the defendants, Garrett county and others.

GARRETT CO. S. S. CONVENTION.

Good Attendance at All Sessions—New Officers Elected.

The Garrett County Sunday School Convention was held at White Church, Ryan's Glade, on Saturday and Sunday, Sept. 10th and 11th. The attendance at all the sessions was very large.

State Supt. Geo. H. Nock was accompanied by Rev. W. M. Poisal, of Baltimore, and Rev. Ephraim Lee, of Cumberland. Mr. Poisal preached a very able and eloquent sermon on Sunday morning.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, C. M. Miller; Secretary, Jas. A. Enlow; Executive Committee, S. T. Jones, Rev. Wm. Faust and Rev. Wm. Clary.

There is a movement on foot to employ Rev. Ephraim Lee to travel during the fall, winter and spring through Garrett and Allegany counties in the interest of Sunday School work. Mr. Lee is well and very favorably known throughout Garrett county.

Seaboard Service to Southern Cities.

The Seaboard Air Line Ry. has the shortest line and offers the best service via Washington, the most attractive way to all points in the South. For time cards, information as to industrial openings, farms and truck lands, address, Seaboard Air Line Ry., 1411 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

The Hustling Store Company,

LOCH LYNN HEIGHTS,

Will conduct an Auction at its store rooms opposite the Mt. Lake Park railroad station on

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1904,

When good seasonable Goods, first-class in every respect—Goods that command one hundred cents on the dollar—will be sold absolutely without reserve. The goods to be sold consist of—

Rockers and Dining Room Chairs.
Trunks, Telescopes and Suit Cases.
Screen Doors and Clothes Racds.
Tin and Galvanized Boilers.
Horse Collars and Pads.
Mattings, Rugs and Mats.
Lot of Underwear and Overalls.
30 Overcoats.
Cupboard, Dinner Pots and Tea Kettles.
Window Shades and 1 Washing Machine.
One Harrow, 1 Horse, 3 Spring Wagons.

500 pairs Shoes and lot Trousers.
Lawn Mower, Scythes and Snaths.
Ice Cream Freezers and Dishes.
Ewers, Basins and Slop Pails.
Lot Umbrellas and Store Fixtures.
Lot Tinware and Porcelainware.
Several Heating and Cooking Stoves
Lot Hats, Clocks and Pictures.
Lot Paints.
Lot of Poultry Wire.
Bed Steads, Bed Springs, Mattresses, Pillows, Comforts, Spreads and Blankets.

TERMS OF SALE—All sums under $10 cash; on sums of $10 and over a credit of six months will be given by purchaser executing his note with approved security. These terms must be complied with before any goods are removed.

The Hustling Store Company.

P. T. GARTHRIGHT, Prop'r.

A Big Day for

OAKLAND,

Monday, Sept. 20.

ANDREW DOWNIE'S NEW BIG SHOWS

COLOSSAL MUSEUM OF WONDERS AND TRAINED ANIMAL EXPOSITION

THE CANVAS CROWNED KING OF EXHIBITIONS, STUPENDOUS AND FAULTLESS

—THE LARGEST—

ONE RING SHOW IN AMERICA

COMPRISING CHAMPIONS WHOSE SUPREMACY AS ARTISTS NONE CAN DISPUTE.

50 GREAT ACTS

200 HORSES AND PONIES

—THE ONLY—

SINGING DONKEY IN THE WORLD

A GRAND COLOSSAL AGGREGATION OF WONDERFUL PERFORMING ELEPHANTS, HORSES, PONIES, PIGS, GOATS, DOGS AND MONKEYS; BEAUTIFUL TROPICAL BIRDS—RENOWNED AND DARING ACTS, AERIAL EXPLOITS, LONG DISTANCE LEAPS, WONDERFUL BICYCLISTS, HIGH WIRE PERILS.

25 FAMOUS FUNNY CLOWNS

—NEW GLORIOUS—

FREE STREET PARADE AT 10 A. M.

4 BANDS OF MUSIC, MAGNIFICENT STEAM PIANO, 50 TRIUMPHANT CHARIOTS, DENS, CAGES AND CARS.

A GRAND FREE EXHIBITION

On the SHOW GROUNDS, immediately after the PARADE.

A BEWILDERING DEATH-DEFYING LEAP FOR LIFE, BY

PROF. RICARDO

REMEMBER THE DAY AND DATE

2 PERFORMANCES DAILY, RAIN OR SHINE DOORS OPEN AT 1 AND 7 P. M., PERFORMANCE AT 2 AND 8 P. M.

UNDER OUR COLOSSAL SCOPE OF WATER-PROOF CANVAS

PRICES REDUCED FOR THIS DAY AND DATE ONLY

ADULTS 25c., CHILDREN UNDER 12 YEARS 15c.

ORDER NISI.

In the matter of the sale of the Real Estate of Daniel Smouse, deceased.

No. 482 Administration. In the Orphans' Court for Garrett county, Maryland.

Ordered, this 23rd day of August, in the year nineteen hundred and four by the Orphans' Court for Garrett county, that the sales made and reported in the above cause to Jane Smouse by Jacob S. Miller and Mortimer Smouse, Executors, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 23rd day of September, 1904, provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper published in Garrett county once a week for three successive weeks before the 23d day of September, 1904.

The report states the amount of sales to be $3,000.

DANIEL WILSON, C. J. O. C.,
GEO. B. McMILLAN, J. O. C.,
JACOB FEIK, J. O. C.

True copy—Test:

E. E. FRIEND, Register.

Mortagee's Sale

OF VALUABLE

REAL ESTATE

Under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in a mortgage from Isaac W. Thompson and Laura Thompson, his wife, to the First National Bank of Oakland, Md., dated the 16th day of September, 1903, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T. No. 45, folio 51, one of the Mortgage Records of Garrett county, Maryland, default having occurred under said mortgage, the undersigned attorney named in said mortgage, hereby gives notice that on

SATURDAY, the 8th Day of October, 1904

at 2 o'clock p. m., in front of the courthouse in the town of Oakland, Garrett county aforesaid, he will offer at public auction to the highest bidder all the following described real estate, to-wit: All those parcels of land in Garrett county aforesaid of which the late Henry Thompson died seized and possessed, known as

"FAIR SWEEP,"

and also another parcel of land purchased by the said Henry Thompson from N. B. Harvey and beginning for the same at a buttermut tree standing at the corner of the Military Lot formerly owned by Philip Davis and running thence North 50 perches, North 45 degrees West 29 perches, West 52 perches, South 45 degrees West 30 perches, to the outside line of "Avon's Vale" and with said line South 45 degrees East 153 perches, thence South 70 degrees East 148 perches to a line fence between the lands of said Henry Thompson and Thomas K. Harvey, and along and with said line fence North 30 degrees West 50 perches, north 89½ perches, South 89½ perches, West 89½ perches to the beginning, containing as a whole

One Hundred and Forty-five Acres and Fifty-four Perches.

Said property is mostly cleared and in cultivation. Improved by a good dwelling house, barn and other out buildings, a good orchard with a variety of fruits and the place is well watered. By the terms of the will of the late Henry Thompson his widow holds a life estate in said farm and the same will be sold subject thereto.

TERMS OF SALE—Cash on day of sale.

FRED. A. THAYER,
Attorney named in the Mortgage.

ORDER NISI.

In the matter of the Real Estate of Christian Orendorf, deceased,

No. 515 Administration. In the Orphans' Court for Garrett county, Maryland.

Ordered, this 23d day of August, in the year nineteen hundred and four, by the Orphans' Court of Garrett county, that the sales made and reported in the above cause by Jacob S. Miller, Executor, to Christian C. Orendorf and Noah Orendorf, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 23rd day of September, 1904, provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper published in Garrett county, once a week for three successive weeks before the 23rd day of September, 1904.

The report states the amount of sales to be $810.

DANIEL WILSON, C. J. O. C.
GEO. B. McMILLAN, J. O. C.,
JACOB FEIK, J. O. C.

True copy—Test:

E. E. FRIEND, Register.

The Maryland Agricultural College

COLLEGE PARK, MARYLAND.

MARYLAND'S SCHOOL OF TECHNOLOGY.
THREE COURCES OF INSTRUCTION
AGRICULTURAL. MECHANICAL. SCIENTIFIC.

Each Department supplied with the most modern and approved apparatus. Practical work emphasized in all departments. Graduates qualified to enter at once upon life's work. Boarding Department supplied with all modern improvements: bath-rooms, closets, steam heat and gas.

New buildings with every modern improvement, and old buildings thoroughly renovated by opening of first session. Tuition, Books, Heat, Light, Washing, Board and Medical Attendance, with annual deposit, ($159) one hundred and fifty nine dollars, for scholastic year. Daily visit by physician to College. Catalog giving full particulars sent on application. Attention is called to the Short Course of ten weeks in Agriculture. Write for particulars.

Term Commences, Thursday, September, 15.

Early application necessary for admittance.

R. W. SILVESTER, President,
College Park, Maryland.

The Maryland School for the Deaf,

37TH SESSION,

Reopens September 14th, 1904.

Non-Sectarian. For the deaf and dumb and those whose hearing is too defective for attendance on public school. Speech and lip-reading taught, as well as grammar school and academic studies.

Location very healthful. Board and Tuition free to residents of Maryland.

Apply to

CHAS. W. ELY, Principal,
Frederick, Md.

ORDER NISI.

David Sloan vs. Jefferson S. Green.

No. 1233 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County, Md.

Ordered this 5th day of September, in the year nineteen hundred and four, by the Circuit Court for Garrett county, sitting in equity, that the sale made and reported in the above cause by D. Lindley Sloan, trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 5th day of October, 1904; provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper published in Garrett county, once a week for three successive weeks before the 30th day of September, 1904.

The report states the amount of sale to be $400.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True copy—Test:

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

Mortgagees' Sale

—OF—

Personal Property!

Under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in a mortgage from Joseph E. Lint, William A. Lint and Joseph V. Lint to the undersigned mortgagees, dated the 11th day of February, 1901, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 37, folio 355, etc., one of the Mortgage Records of Garrett county, Maryland, default having occurred under mortgage we hereby give notice that on

Saturday, the 17th Day of September, 1904,

at the hour of two o'clock P. M., at the farm of Andrew J. Frazee, on Frazee's Ridge, in Selbysport District, Garrett county, Maryland, we will offer at public auction to the highest bidder the following personal property, to-wit:

One Aultman & Taylor Steam Engine and Dixon Separator Threshing Machine and Two Bay Horses,

being a portion of the property conveyed by said mortgage.

TERMS OF SALE—Cash on day of sale.

JEFFERSON FRAZEE,
DAVID TAYLOR,
Mortgagees.

THE REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME 28. OAKLAND, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1904. NUMBER 29

SECOND WEEK OF THE CIRCUIT COURT.

Chief Judge Boyd and Associate Judges Henderson and Keedy Present.

CRIMINAL CASES BEING TRIED.

Appeal Docket Completed and Many Cases on the Trial Docket Disposed Of—Court Will Probably End This Week.

The second and probable final week of the September Term of the Circuit Court convened on Monday when Chief Judge A. Hunter Boyd and Associate Judges R. R. Henderson and M. L. Keedy appeared upon the bench. Judge Keedy arrived in Oakland from his home in Hagerstown Sunday evening and Judges Boyd and Henderson came up to Oakland Monday morning from Cumberland where they had spent Sunday with their families.

The appeal docket was completed on Thursday afternoon of last week when the trial docket was taken up and a number of cases appearing thereon were terminated.

Monday, under the rule of the Court, the criminal docket was taken up and at the time this paper is put on press the case of the State against Dennis Hare, charged with assault and attempt to rape Rebecca Swauger, of near Grantsville, is being tried. To secure a jury in this case Sheriff Frantz summoned about twenty-five talismen, a number of the regularly summoned Jurors being disqualified to serve in the case owing to numerous causes.

APPEALS.

22. C. R. Savedge vs. L. A. Rudisil, Sec'y; tried before Court; verdict for appellant. Peddicord—Hamill.

23. L. T. Yoder vs. Community of Mountain Lake Park; dismissed. Peddicord—Thayer.

26. Same vs. same; same entry.

TRIALS.

15. John H. Beckman vs. John C. Beckman; tried before Court; verdict for plaintiff. Hamil!—Peddicord.

17. Joseph R. Roy vs. I. W. Thompson; dismissed. Sincell—Thayer.

18. John Shartzer vs. Henry C. and Edward H. Sincell; jury trial; verdict for plaintiff for $550 against Henry C. Sincell, and verdict in favor of defendant, Edward H. Sincell. Semmes—Peddicord.

24. The Board of County Commissioners vs. Louis Nydegger; removed to Allegany county. Sincell, Renninger—Peddicord.

25. Nancy C. Walling vs. Charles A. Hessen; continued. Hamill—Peddicord.

40. Thomas S. Ryan vs. George Truesdell; settled. Renninger—Hamill.

CRIMINAL APPEALS.

Charles Mosser vs. State; assault; continued. Renninger—Thayer.

Thomas A. Douglas vs. State; tried before Court; guilty; $1 and costs.

CRIMINAL TRIALS.

1. State vs. Russell Seibert; stet.
2. State vs. Ed. McRobie; stet.
3. State vs. Thomas Brooks; stet.
4. State vs. Harry Holliday; stet.
5. State vs. W. A. Harvey; dismissed.
12. State vs. Harry Friend; assault and battery; jury trial; guilty; fined $20 and costs. Thayer—Peddicord, Hamill, Renninger.
13. State vs. Alfred Schroyer; assault and battery; tried before Court; not guilty. Thayer—Peddicord, Hamill, Renninger.
15. State vs. Bartlet Tony; larceny; plea of guilty confessed by defendant Thayer—Offutt.
16. Same vs. same; dismissed. Same counsel.

State vs. William Gray; lareeny of a watch; jury trial; guilty. Thayer—Heindel.

State vs. A. R. Raymond; continued; cruelty to animals. Thayer—Sincell.

26. State vs. Richard Jamison and Michael Boyle, Jr.; continued.
28. State vs. Ora Rice and Charles Knox; cruelty to animals; continued. Thayer—Renninger.
29. State vs. Ira E. Culp; assault and battery; tried before Court; not guilty. Thayer—Peddicord.
30. Same vs. same; dismissed; same counsel.
8. State vs. Chas. Weimer; assault; plea of guilty; fined $20 and costs. Thayer—Hamill.
9. Same vs. same; dismissed; same counsel.
21. State vs. Wm. Cannon; assault and battery; plea of guilty; fined $20 and costs. Thayer—Renninger.
22. Same vs. same; same charge; dismissed. Same counsel.

Notice.

I will operate my cider mill at Kearney every Friday until October 16th. After that date I will operate cider and apple butter mill daily except Saturday as long as apples may be brought.

Thanking the public for past patronage and soliciting a continuance of the same, I remain,

Yours most respectfully,
W. H. MUMAW.

OFFUTT'S. FURNITURE.

For every mentionable thing in the Furniture line, including all the latest patterns in

Bedroom Suits,
Chiffoniers,
Wardrobes,
Sideboards,
Hall Racks,
Couches,
Iron Beds,
Cribs,
Extension Tables,
Chairs and Rockers, all kinds,
Mattresses, single and double,
Springs, single and double,
Kitchen Cupboards and Safes,
Stands of all kinds,
Pillows and Bolsters,
Carpets, etc., etc., etc., etc.

Call and examine and be convinced that we are the cheapest place in Western Maryland to buy Furniture.

D. E. OFFUTT & SONS.

"A REPROACH TO A CIVILIZED PEOPLE."

Thus the County Buildings in Oakland Were Characterized by Grand Jury.

JAIL INSECURE AND UNSANITARY.

The Court House Wholly Inadequate for Present Needs—Recommendation Made that Jail be Vacated and Prisoners Sent Elsewhere.

The Grand Jury for the present term of the Circuit Court completed its duties on last Friday morning and after making its report to the Court asking its dismissal the members were discharged from further service.

The report of the jury deals with the condition, insecurity and inadequacy of the present county buildings in no uncertain tone, characterizing them as being "a reproach to a civilized and progressive people" and calling upon the county officials to immediately take some measures to remedy the conditions now prevailing. The report recommends to the Court that the confining of persons in the present jail be discontinued and that arrangements be made with another county for the proper care of the prisoners from this county.

This latter recommendation will be taken up this week by the Court. It is possible that an order will be passed vacating the jail here and sending all prisoners to Cumberland or the House of Correction for detention.

The report of the grand jury follows:

To the Honorable, the Judges of the Circuit Court for Garrett county, Maryland:

We, the Grand Inquest of the State of Maryland for the body of Garrett county, respectfully beg leave to make the following report:

We have discharged the duties incumbent upon us as Grand Jurors by examining all witnesses sent before us, making presentments in all cases where we considered the evidence sufficient and by dismissing without unnecessary delay all witnesses as soon as might be after their testimony had been received.

In conformity with the law, and the direction of the Court, we have visited the public buildings, the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court, the County Commissioners, the Treasurer and the Register of Wills. The books and records in the different offices seem to be neatly and correctly kept, but the offices provided are too small and are not provided with the conveniences and comforts becoming the dignity of our county. We have reason to be proud of our officers, but our public buildings are a reproach to a civilized and progressive people, and the proper officers should take immediate steps to provide a new court house and jail.

We found the jail in as good order and as clean as it is possible for the Sheriff to keep it under present conditions. The building, however, is lacking both in providing for the security of prisoners and in regard to its sanitary arrangements, and is entirely inadequate in size for the growing requirements of our county and for the numbers who have been confined within it. We found that while the jail was fitted to accommodate eight persons, there had at times within the past six months been as many as thirty-three persons confined therein, with an average of twenty persons. It is not only those who are held under criminal charges that are thus made to suffer, but many innocent witnesses who are unable to give bond for their appearance at court. In case of an epidemic under present conditions the county might be held to heavy damages in case of death of any of the inmates.

We recommend that the confining of persons in our jail be discontinued and that arrangements be made with another county having adequate jail facilities to care for prisoners convicted by our courts.

We acknowledge the very courteous and efficient assistance of the State's Attorney.

Respectfully submitted,
S. T. JONES, Foreman.
W. MCCULLOH BROWN, } Clerks.
GEO. W. MOON, }

The report of the grand jury was supplemented by a strong paper presented to the Court in the form of a petition, signed by each juror, calling upon the County Commissioners to at once take the necessary steps toward providing the means to remedy the condition of the jail and court house. The petition reads as follows:

"The undersigned citizens of Garrett county demand of the county officials that they take some immediate measures to remedy the condition now existing in our county jail and that they take up the question of new public buildings.

"W. MCCULLOH BROWN,
BENJ. F. SCHAFFER,
HENRY C. BUTLER,
JAMES B. SHOCKEY,
LEWIS PREVOST,
JAMES A. BALDWIN,
UPTON CUPPETT,
WILLIAM RILEY,
ALEX C. GEORGE,
WALLACE F. BOWMAN,
ARTHUR TOWNSHEND,
GEORGE W. MOON,
WILLIAM A. DEWITT,
ELIAS MERRILL,
CHARLES H. LOAR,
JOHN H. CUPPETT,
THOMAS J. JOHNSON,
DAVID S. CUSTER,
W. W. SCHLOSSNAGLE
JAMES W. LEATHERS,
ALEX C. MASON,
SCOTT T. JONES,
G. C. PATTISON,
"Grand Jurors, Sept. Term, 1904.

GARRETT COUNTY TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

Sixteenth Annual Session Will Convene on Monday In Oakland.

INTERESTING PROGRAM PREPARED

By County Superintendent Ed. A. Browning—Instructors Will Be Present from Other Sections—Renowned Lecturers to Speak.

The Sixteenth Annual Institute of Garrett county Teachers will be held in Oakland, commencing Monday, September 26, and continue until Friday noon, September 30. This promises to be one of the best and and most instructive institutes ever held in Garrett county, and everybody is respectfully invited to be present. Those who are to deliver lectures will be present on the evenings designated.

The following excellent program has been prepared by County Superintendent Ed. A. Browning, who has spared no pains to make the institute a success:

MONDAY, SEPT. 26—10.30 A. M.

Music—By the Oakland Choir,
Miss Mae Homill, Organist.
Invocation—Rev. Dr. H. Scott.
Address of Welcome—Rev. E. Manges.
Response—Prof. J. C. Beahm.
Musical Selections—
Miss Blanche Lowdermilk.
Address—Dr. M. B. Stephens,
State Superintendent.
Announcements—
Superintendent Browning.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Address—Prof. T. L. Gibson,
Musical Director.
Address—Dr. M. B. Stephens.
Round Table—"Primary Language Training."
Theory—Miss Ethel D. Baker, Leader.
Discussion—Outline Institute Manual Page 12.
Picture Lessons—Miss Marion Leary.
Stories—Miss Rose Janoske.
Fables and Their Application—Mr. A. L. Lee.
Paraphrasing Exercises—Prof. E. D. Murdaugh.
General Discussion.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 27—9 A. M.

Music—Prof. T. L. Gibson.
Invocation—Rev. W. H. Miller.
Recitation—Miss Osa Fisher.
Music—Prof. T. L. Gibson.
Address—Dr. N. G. Brumbaugh.
Recess.
Round Table—Construction Work as Correlated With Number Work. Prof. E. D. Murdaugh, Leader.
Discussions—Clear Images and Accurate Conception. J. C. Beahm.
What Powers of the Mind Must be Exercised and Developed in the Teaching of Numbers in the Earliest Primary Grades? J. I. Sollars.
General Discussion.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Music—Prof. T. L. Gibson.
Address—John T. White,
Supt. of Allegany county.
Music—Prof. T. L. Gibson.
Address—Dr. M. G. Brumbaugh.
Recess.
A Lesson in Construction Work—H. A. Loraditch, Manual Training Teacher.
Music—Prof. T. L. Gibson.
The Origin of Theaters, Shakspeare's Writings—Dr. M. G. Brumbaugh.

WEDNESEAY, SEPT. 28—9 A. M.

Music—Prof. T. L. Gibson.
Invocation—Rev. Dr. H. Scott.
Music—Prof. T. L. Gibson.
Address—Dr. M. G. Brumbaugh.
Recitation—Miss Bessie Moore.
Psychology—Prof. E. D. Murdaugh.
School Room Troubles and School Management—Questions Referred to any member of Institute.
Recess.
Music—Prof. T. L. Gibson.
Teaching Orthography—
Supt. Browning.
Discussion of Methods—Open to All.
Examinations—Dr. E. H. Bartlett.
Routine Business.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Music—Prof. T. L. Gibson.
Address—Byron W. King.
Address—Dr. M. G. Brumbaugh.
Recess.
Address—Supt. John T. White.
Report of Committees.
The Curriculum of Studies—Ira Culp.
Discussion—S. K. Welch.
Discussion—Nezzie Friend.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 29—9 A. M.

Session of Superintendent and Teachers until 10.30.
Recess.
Address—Byron W. King.
Address—Supt. John T. White.
Address—Prof. E. D. Murdaugh.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Music—Prof. T. L. Gibson.
Address—Dr. M. G. Brumbaugh.
Round Table—"The Teacher's Profession." Prof. T. L. Gibson.
"Ventilation"—J. I. Sollars.
"The Teacher During Vacation"—
H. W. Browning.
"Local Institutes"—J. C. Beahm.
General Discussion.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 30—TRUSTEES' DAY.

Music—Pros. T. L. Gibson.
Invocation—Rev. J. M. Davis.

The duties of Trustees will be made plain. Addresses by different persons to the trustees. It is hoped all the trustees in the county will be present.

Business Session.
Adjournment.

INSTRUCTORS.

Dr. M. B. Stephens, State Supt.
Dr. M. G. Brumbaugh, University of Pennsylvania.
Prof. E. D. Murdaugh, State Normal at Frostburg.
Prof. T. L. Gibson, Musical Directon, Ebinsburg, Pa.
Prof. John T. White, Supt. Schools of Allegany county.
Miss Ethel Baker, Frostburg Normal.
H. Crawford Bounds, Supt. of Wicomico county.
Senator U. G. Palmer, Ex-Examiner of Garrett county.

LECTURERS.

Monday Evening at 8 o'clock—
Dr. M. G. Brumbaugh.
Tuesday Evening at 8 o'clock—
Rev. Jahu DeWitt Miller.
Wednesday Evening at 8 o'clock—
Musical Entertainment.
Thursday Evening at 8 o'clock—
Dr. Byron W. King.

Taken to Grantsville for Interment.

The remains of Mrs. Mayhew, who died at Johnstown on Sunday, were brought here upon the following day and taken overland to Grantsville, Md., where they were interred on Tuesday morning. Deceased was first married to Abraham Beachy, a well known resident of Grantsville, who died some years ago. A daughter, Mrs. Theodore White, of Connellsville, was present at the funeral.—Myersdale Republican.

Largest Locomotive in the World.

The largest locomotive in the world weighing 149½ tons owned by the Baltimore and Ohio railroad will shortly be put to work on the 17 mile grade from Piedmont to Altamont. It is now on exhibition at St. Louis exposition.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS BANQUET FRIDAY NIGHT

With a Large Crowd Present the Affair Was a Great Social Success.

GRAND LODGE OFFICERS ATTEND.

Grand Chancellor James Tattersall and Grand Keeper of Records and Seal James Whitehouse, Both of Baltimore, Guests of Honor.

Pythianism of Oakland and indeed all of Garrett county and the adjoining counties of West Virginia, was represented here last Friday night at the supper and smoker tendered by Garrett Lodge No. 113, Knights of Pythias, upon the occasion of the visit to the local lodge of two of the Grand Lodge officers, they being Grand Chancellor James Tattersall and Grand Keeper of Records and Seal James Whitehouse btoh of Baltimore, the affair being given in their honor.

Friday night being the regular meeting night of the lodge a full attendance was present when after the routine business had been transacted the brethren along with visiting members from the lodges at Piedmont, Terra Alta, Gormania and other points repaired to the Oakland Hotel where the gentlemen partook of a specially prepared feast.

The speaking was impromptu throughout, and was indulged in by Mr. Whitehouse and many members of the Oakland lodge.

The menu consisted of many delicacies and was served in the large dining hall of the hotel to the hundred or more present.

Messrs. Tattersall and Whitehouse returned to Baltimore Saturday morning.

BISHOP PARET TO MAKE VISIT

And Confirm Class at St. Matthew's Church This Evening.

This evening at 7.30 o'clock the Rt. Rev. Dr. Paret, Bishop of Maryland, will hold his tri-ennial visitation of St. Matthew's Protestant Episcopal church in Oakland, when he will confirm a class.

Chas. F. Frazee Wins His Suit.

The many friends of Mr. Chas. F. Frazee, recently of Selbysport, but now engaged in business at Pittsburg, are rejoicing over the victory won by him in the United States District Court against the Merchants Coffee Co. of Baltimore, which corporation filed a bill declaring an infringement was being made by Mr. Frazee by putting upon the market a brand of coffee under the name of "Hasty Lunch Coffee." To further advertise his product Mr. Frazee proposes to give away twenty cases of the goods to the twenty persons guessing nearest the popular vote for the Presidential candidates this fall. Any one addressing him at Pittsburg can get a guessing card.

Mr. Frazee has been prominent in politics in Pittsburg for a number of years past and was recently elected a member of the Republican Advisory Board of the party for Pennsylvania.

Buried at Grantsville.

Mrs. Mayhew, well known at Grantsville, died at Johnstown, Pa., Sunday and her body taken to Grantsville for interment which took place there on Tuesday of last week. She was aged nearly seventy years and leaves a number of children.

WE HAVE THE LATEST

In Styles and Best in Quality to Show you in SHOES

...A FULL LINE OF...

DOROTHY DODDS

Just received: light and heavy weight soles, Blucher and Bal Cut, Patent and Dongola.

WALK-OVERS

Talk for themselves. A look, a try-on, a sale. We only ask the pleasure of showing the line and we know the goods will do the rest.

H. L. DAUGHERTY, ... Oakland, Md.

THE LAWS OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY

An Interesting Synopsis by Mr. Jacob Brown, of the Allegany Bar.

The act or laws of the General Assembly of Maryland for the session of 1904, have just been delivered to the different officials of the State for distribution among those entitled to copies. The volume is a large one containing 1420 pages. The Acts or laws of all kinds number 692 chapters, 88 or about that mumber are general laws for the State at large; the rest are local, special or personal acts for the different counties and Baltimore city. Allegany county comes in for 32 Acts of this class of legislation; and Garrett county has 15. The most prolific subject for legislation was charters for corporations.

The volume mentioned is quite in contrast with the small acts or books of the eighteen-forties, and prior there to. Although in those early years, the scope of legislation was considerably wider than in later years. Then public roads in the counties could not be opened without an act of the Assembly, with not less than three commissioners to formulate it. Even an election district in a county could not be had without an act of the Legislature. A person's name could not be changed without an act. Now the courts have the power.

Another fruitful subject of legislation has been taken from the Legislature and granted to the courts of equity, divorce. By the act of 1841, chapter 262, the power to grant divorces was conferred upon the old Court of Chancery, and the county courts sitting in equity. The old "high court of Chancery," was abolished by the Constitution of 1850.

Another subject of frequent legislation in early times was done away with by the act of 1805, known as the insolvent debtors' law. Prior to then an unfortunate person confined in the county jail for debt had no remedy or relief except by an act of the General Assembly. Many such acts can yet be found in the old books. No the people of this humane and enlightened age such would seem to barbarism in reality, but so it was, fortunately not so for the last half century.

J. B.

Cumberland, Sept. 12, 1904.

ROOSEVELT'S ACCEPTANCE.

The Democrats will find that "charion note" they have been yearning for from Paker in the stirring letter letter of acceptance which President Roosevelt has written and which has been published. That document is literally a prolonged "clarion note" from beginning to end. It is the bright, clear, sure note of the born leader, of a ruler of men, who has a cause in which he believes and in which he knows that his people believe. Nobody who begins to read this letter will pause till he has finished it,and nobody will have the slightest difficulty in understanding every word of it. President Roosevelt needs no interpreter, and nothing that he says requires subsequent explanation or elucidated by himself or anybody else.

There is nothing timid, or apologetic, or evasive in the President's letter. The keynote of it is pitched in the opening passage wherein he says: "We do not have to guess at our own convictions, and then correct the guess if it seems unpopular. The principles which we profess are those in which we believe with heart and soul." He stands on the record of deeds done; he is not only willing but eager to defend every item in that record, and he is proud of every item in it. That is his letter in a nutshell. It is the challenge of a letter who has no more fear of combat than he has apprehension of defeat, for he has faith in the justice of his cause and knows it will prevail because it is just.

His thrust at the Democrats are as deadly as they are keen: "A party whose members are radically at variance on most vital issues, and if united at all, are only united on issues where their attitude threatens widespread disaster to the whole country, cannot be trusted to govern in any matter. A party which, with facile ease, changes all cannot be trusted to adhere with tenacity to any principle after election."

Speaking of the pension order, he says: "If our opponents come into power they can revoke this order and announce that they will treat the veterans of 62 and 70 as presumably in full bodily vigor, and not entitled to pension. Will they now authoritatively state that they intend to do this? If so, we accept the issues. If not, then we have the right to ask why they raise an issue which, when raised, they do not venture to meet."

Concerning Parker's declaration that the "common law affords a complete legal remedy against monopolies," he bowls the ex-chief judge over completely by saying: 'But there is no common law of the United States. Its rules can be enforced only by the State courts and officers. No federal court or officer could take any action whatever under them. It was this fact, coupled with the inability of the States to control trusts and monopolies, which led to the passage of the federal statutes known as the Sherman anti-trust act and the interstate commerce act; and it is only through the exercise of the powers conferred by these acts, and by the statutes of the last Congress supplementing them, that the national government acquires any jurisdiction over the subject. To say that action against trusts and monopolies should be limited to the application of the common law is equivolent to saying that the national government should take no action whatever to regulate them."

These are merely samples of the general tenor of the letter. Not an issue is evaded—the coal strike, Panama, merger suit, all are treated with a clearness and force rarely equalled and certainly never surpassed in a document of this kind. At the close President Roosevelt rises to a level of really noble eloquence in his appeal to no class and to no section, but to all good citizens in whatever part of the land they dwell, and whatever may be their occupation or worldly condition. We have striven both for civic righteousness and for national greatness, and we have faith to believe that our hands will be upheld by all who feel love of country and trust in the uplifting of mankind. We stand for enforcement of the law and for obedience to the law; our government is a government of orderly liberty equally alien to tyranny and to anarchy; and its foundation stone is the observance of the law, alike by the people and by the public servants. We hold ever before us as the all-important end of policy and administration the reign of peace at home and throughout the world; of peace, which comes only by doing justice."

NOTICE.

Change in Business.

The firm of Jno. W. Haney & Sons having sold its milling business, plant and feed store at Friendsville, Md., to The Friendsville Milling Company, hereby gives notice that all persons knowing themselves indebted to the above named firm must call and make settlements of their accounts on or before Oct. 1st, 1904. All accounts remaining unsettled at that date will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection.

JOHN W. HANEY & SONS,
22-4t Friendsville, Md.

No. 6588.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE GARRETT NATIONAL BANK, AT OAKLAND, IN THE STATE OF MARYLAND, AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS, September 6, 1904.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$248,540 51
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		19 46
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation		50,000 00
Premiums on U. S. Bonds		3,000 00
Stocks, securities, etc		92,910 00
Banking-house, furniture and fixtures		13,677 93
Due from National Banks (not reserve agents)		1,015 12
Due from State Banks and Bankers		3,493 44
Due from approved reserve agents		49,511 09
Checks and other cash items		298 11
Notes of other National Banks		405 00
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents		253 14
MONEY IN BANK, VIZ:		
Specie	$12,280 30	
Legal-tender notes	11,080 00	23,360 30
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)		2,500 00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5 per cent. redemption fund		2,000 00
Total		$491,002 10

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$50,000 00
Surplus fund	15,000 00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	4,988 40
National Bank notes outstanding	50,000 00
Due to other National Banks	435 46
Due to State Banks and Bankers	237 73
Dividends Unpaid	12 00
Individual deposits subject to check	202,554 87
Time certificates of deposit	167,654 70
Cashier's checks outstanding	118 94
Total	$491,002 10

State of Maryland, County of Garrett, ss:

I, S. T. Jones, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S. T. JONES, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 9th day of September, 1904.

G. A. FRALEY, Notary Public.

CORRECT—Attest:
D. E. OFFUTT,
G. S. HAMILL,
J. M. DAVIS,
Directors.

No. 6196.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK, AT FRIENDSVILLE, IN THE STATE OF MARYLAND, AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS Sept. 6th, 1904.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$117,223 31
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		74 05
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation		25,000 00
Premiums on U. S. Bonds		1,734 37
Bonds, Securities, etc		3,850 00
Banking house, furniture and fixtures		5,065 07
Due from National Banks (not reserve agents)		1,380 06
Due from State Banks and Bankers		97 89
Due from approved reserve agents		6,759 89
Checks and other cash items		131 18
Notes of other National Banks		300 00
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents		264 59
Lawful Money Reserve in Bank, viz:		
Specie	$ 348 75	
Legal-tender notes	2,618 00	2,966 75
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)		1,250 00
Total		$166,996 66

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$25,000 00
Surplus Fund	6,950 99
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	275 63
National Bank notes outstanding	25,000 00
Due to other National Banks	308 57
Due to State Banks and Bankers	66 63
Individual deposits subject to check	67,065 75
Time certificates of deposit	42,329 09
Total	$166,996 66

State of Maryland, County of Garrett, ss.

I, R. C. McCandlish, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. C. McCANDLISH, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 10th day of September, 1904.

E. M. LISTON, Notary Public.

CORRECT—Attest:
WM. H. H. FRIEND,
L. E. FRIEND,
D. S. CUSTER,
Directors.

PLEASANT FIELDS OF HOLY WRIT

SAVE for my daily range
Among the pleasant fields of Holy Writ,
I might despair. —Tennyson.

The International Sunday School Lesson.

Third Quarter. Lesson XIII. September 25, 1904.

Copyright, Davis W. Clark.

REVIEW

This part of the Bible is pre-eminently a cross-section of human life. For this reason, although very old, it is peculiarly up to date, and has an application to current affairs. St. James might have said, "He was a man of like nature with us." Strength and weakness both are exemplified. The whole gamut of human passions is run. The inevitable denouement of various courses of conduct is faithfully depicted. We are taught by example in this instance, and it is a proverb, example is better than precept. That is a crude and hasty judgment which relegates these incideuts to the category of mere Old Testament story —and to a far-away land. They show human life, its motives, fair and foul; its sufferings and successes and possibilities. Elijah and Obadiah, Ahab and Jezebel, and the rest are alive to-day, and will reappear in every age. They are human types, and as such are "the chief study of mankind."

Rehoboam, the prince of blunderers, first appears upon the scene. He precipitates the division of the kingdom. When called by the national assembly to plight his faith as a constitutional monarch, he took counsel of the gilded youths of the empire and gave his subjects, already on the point of revolt, a recklessly insolent answer. He threatened to add to his father's yoke and to exchange his whips for scorpions. He parted Hebrew history that day into two streams which were never to be reunited. The Upper Kingdom, the kingdom of Israel, was composed of ten tribes. It survived three centuries and had twice the territory and population of the southern kingdom, and most of the prophets and historic sites. It ended in the Assyrian captivity. The kingdom of Judah, composed of the tribes of Judah and Benjamin had the temple, the priesthood, and Isaiah among the prophets. It was interrupted by the Babylonian captivity, but survived until A. D. 70.

Jeroboam, the first king of Israel, was a man of splendid genius. His specialtv was military architecture. Over against the dreary incompetence of Rehoboam the practical and forceful spirit of Jereboam appears to best advantage. The moment he took up the scepter he began the fortification of the key cities, and well earned the title of "fortress builder of Israel." But in spite of noble qualities the key to Jeroboam's character is found in the somewhat odious word, "policy." He buttressed his throne and perpetuated his dynasty by confirming the separation of two kingdoms. He accomplished this by separating the nations religiously as well as politically. He set up symbols of religion at the most sacred shrines within his own territory, and excused his subjects from their religious pilgrimages to Jerusalem. In the place of the Levites, who had all deserted to Judah, he created a new and popular priesthood, in which all sections and classes were represented. As a piece of statecraft this is to be commended, but if the supernatural elements of Hebrew history are admitted, then Jeroboam was at fault in throwing himself dead against the fundamental principles of the Mosaic law and ritual.

The idolatry of Israel began in mild form. But it was a start on a down grade. Velocity augmented. A few decades and total apostasy was reached. Such disease needed heroic treatment. Elijah was the Lord's physician in this instance. Now the accepted idea of a prophet is too mechanical. We have been accustomed to imagine one called to this office as so possessed by the Divine Spirit that personal will and judgment are practically supplanted. He is moved like an automaton. A verse in St. James' Epistle turns a strong light upon the prophetic office, and corrects our misapprehension, "Elijah was a man of like nature as we are." In and out of his special function, he was a perfectly normal character. Over in Tishbe of Gilead he contemplated the disgrace and impending ruin of his country. His heart was stirred with patriotic feelings. Do not take Elijah out of the category of perfectly normal human life. St. James says his feelings and emotions were just such as ours would be under similar circumstances. In his distress he communed with God. Is the evil iemediless? Can not the people be chastened? Will not drought and famine bring them to repentance? He believes so. He prays that it may not rain. Can he aspire to be Jehovah's ambassador to the court of Ahab? If so, he places himself unreservedly at the disposal of the Almighty. So, of his own will, with use of his own judgment, in normal manner he becomes Israel's reformer.

For sheer courage Elijah is unsurpassed. Among the ever-living heroes he stands the peer of any for interpidity. "Go!" "And he went!" is the brief record, but how much must he read between the lines. He was commanded to go into the teeth of a raging lion. Ahab felt that the prestige of his kingship had been discounted by Elijah's opposition. He had been humiliated in the eyes of his subjects and neighboring monarchs. His wife, inflamed with religious zeal, goaded him on to revenge. Every circumstanee, personal, domestic, and national, conspired to make him the implacable foe of the prophet who had brought this withering woe upon the nation. Under circumstances like these the premptory command came, "Go, show thyself to Ahab!" Without remonstrance or hesitation, taking his very life in his hand, the prophet started. The animals of war, exploration, or rescue do not contain an instance which surpasses this in cool and dauntless courage.

The lessons of Carmel are as clear cut as the sky-line of the mountain itself. The commentary seemed to come in advance of the text in this instance. A thousand years before St. Paul wrote the words "an idol is a nonenity in the world," this scene illustrated and proved it. Not for six hours on the mountain had Baal been appealed to, but probably for the whole three years of the famine. Yet not a whisper came in response. But Jehovah answered the prophet's prayer at once. The next we see of Elijah he is not riding the crest of a popular reformation—its idolized hero—but ignominiously stranded upon the shore, where the receding tide has left him. The picture may not be as pleasing and exhilarating, but it may be quite as profitable or even more so, than the other. How to deport one's self in defeat; how to make defeat serviceable in the evolution of character—that is the prime lesson for the universal human heart. And that lesson God teaches us in His universal human heart. And that lesson God teaches us in His dealings with His servant in the wilderness and in Mount Horeb.

The splendid scenic parable of Sinai cleared up Elijah's difficulties. By means of it he caught again the clue of Providence. He never again dropped the thread until it led him to the chariot of fire. The parable was for him personally. He was to be like it. In his case roar was to be subsided into whisper. After the cataclysms of his career, there was to be a period of blissful communion. Again the parable had meaning for the national life. Storm and fire stands for the initial means of reformation. They made the nation susceptible to the still small voice of justice and truth, which breathed through the prophets who succeeded. To the few isolated events of Elijah's career one was to be added which should surpass them all, even in the quality of scenic effect. But any attempt at minute description of Elijah's translation leads to exaggerated rhetoric. Human language can not depict the scene. The Lord's minister on this occasion, as on so many others, was a flaming fire.

Amos, to whose book attention is drawn in the closing lesson of the quarter, is the peer of any in the college of the prophets. He has been called the peasant-prophet. He lived among the rough hills of Judea, near the edge of the great desert. He was untrained in the schools. It is the surprise of the critics that from such an unlikely source such an elaborate and exalted work should come. Amos has been compared to Dante. His prophecy has been described as a thunder-storm rolling over all the surrounding kingdoms, touching Judah, and finally setting down upon Israel.

LETTER TO AN OAKLAND DOCTOR

Oakland, Md.

Dear Sir: You understand chemistry: how'd you like to earn $1000?

Devoe lead-and zinc—that's the name of our paint that takes fewer gallons than mixed paint and wears twice as long as lead-and oil—is made of white-lead, white-zinc, its color, turpentine dryer, and linseed oil.

If any chemist finds any adul teration in this paint we'll pay his bill and $1000 besides.

It's nobody's business what we put in our paint, of course;but we want it known. For lead-and zinc and linseed oil, ground together by machinery, are the stuff to paint with: and lead-and-oil mixed by hand is not.

We want it known that one word describes the best paint in the world; and that word is Devoe.

Are you going to paint?

Yours truly
F. W. DEVOE & Co

P. S. J. M. Davis & Son sell our paint

Subscribe for The Republican

BAUMGARTNER'S BIG BARGAINS!

5C SUGAR BOWLS, CREAM PITCHERS, THREE PAPERS PINS, ½ GAL. TIN BUCKETS, CAKE PLATES, AND LOTS MORE. 5C

Come around and see what 5 and 10c will do.

THE LITTLE MAN.

THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK of CUMBERLAND, MD

Designated United States Depository

SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS. BOXES FREE TO CUSTOMERS.

This Bank Pays Three Per Cent. Interest on Time Deposits.

Capital	$100,000
Surplus and Other Undivided Profits	250,000
Liability of Shareholders	100,000
Additional Security to Depositors	$450,000

LLOYD LOWNDES, President.
D. ANNAN, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:
Lloyd Lowndes, O. C. Gephart,
James Clark, L. M. Shepherd,
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L. E. HANSON,
Mountain Lake Park, - - Maryland
PLUMBING, GAS FITTING,
Steam and Hot Water Heating.
ESTIMATES FURNISHED.
All work done at reasonable prices.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD
CHEAP EXCERSIONS
TO THE
St. Louis World's Fair
EVERY WEDNESDAY IN
AUGUST, SEPTEMBER and OCTOBER.
Only $14.50 Round Trip from OAKLAND.

Tickets will be good going in coaches only on Specified Trains.

Returning, tickets will be good in coaches only on all regular trains leaving St. Louis not later than ten days, including date of sale.

Call on Ticket Agent for time of train and full information.

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH PENNYROYAL PILLS

Safe. Always reliable. Ladies, ask Druggist for CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations. Buy of your Druggist, or send 4c. in stamps for Particulars, Testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Sold by all Druggists.

CHICHESTER CHEMICAL CO.
2100 Madison Square, PHILA., PA.
Mention this paper.

Baltimore & Ohio R. R.
The "Nation's Highway" and "SHORTEST ROUTE" TO THE
WORLD'S FAIR,
ST. LOUIS.
Three THROUGH Trains DAILY
Vestibuled throughout with Pullman Sleeping Cars, Observation Cars and Dining Cars, VIA CINCINNATI.
SEASON, SIXTY-DAY and FIFTEEN DAY EXCURSION TICKETS ON SALE AT VERY LOW RATES.
CHEAP COACH EXCURSIONS
From all Stations Announced From Time to Time.

Ask ticket agents for descriptive World's Fair folder, boarding-house and hotel booklet, guide maps and full information. tf.

ONLY $4.00 TO WASHINGTON AND RETURN,
ONLY $4.50 TO BALTIMORE AND RETURN,
Saturday, September 17, via BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD,
Special train will leave Oakland at 12 night, affording an opportunity to spend all day Sunday among the attractions of either Capital or Monumental City. 2t

Oakland Pharmacy
JOS. E. HARNED, Proprietor.
Drugs, Chemicals, Stationery, Cigars Cameras and Photo Supplies

The Man Who Makes A STUDY OF HIS APPEARANCE

Is the man who best appreciates the detail of the tailoring we turn out. The workmanship passes without a question, the fit is naturally a matter of course, but the shape we mould into the garments give them a character that finishes them off and makes the satisfaction of the owner complete.

All this is a bid for your next tailoring order. We know we can make you the best clothes you ever wore. We want you to know it. That order is the best and only sure way to settle the question.

JAMES BROCK,
Dixon Building,
Oakland, Maryland.

COAL.

I am prepared to furnish and deliver to the citizens of Oakland, an excellent quality of

Bituminous Coal,

mined from my mine west of town.

Consumers are well pleased with the Heating Qualities of the product.

Orders left at the store of Thomas Little will be promptly filled.

E. Z. TOWER.

MAGIC REMEDY

Cures Diarrhoea, Cramps in the Stomach, Colera Morbus, Dysentary or Flux, in a few minutes. A positive cure. Keep a bottle handy; it will save many a doctor's bill, and possibly your life. At dealers, 25c; by Mail, 30c—in safety mailing case.

KEYSTONE COMP'Y ELAINE W. VA.

CANCER CURED

permanently, guaranteed without knife, X Ray Arsenic or Acids; no inconvenience. SOUTHERN CANCER SANATORIUM, 1520 E. Monument St., Baltimore, Md. Write for book.

INDIGESTION

"I was troubled with stomach trouble. Thedford's Black-Draught did me more good in one week than all the doctor's medicine I took in a year."—MRS. SARAH E. SHIRFIELD, Ellettsville, Ind.

Thedford's Black Draught quickly invigorates the action of the stomach and cures even chronic cases of indigestion. If you will take a small dose of Thedford's Black Draught occasionally you will keep your stomach and liver in perfect condition.

THEDFORD'S BLACK-DRAUGHT

More sickness is caused by constipation than by any other disease. Thedford's Black-Draught not only relieves constipation but cures diarrhœa and dysentery and keeps the bowels regular.

All druggists sell 25-cent packages.

"Thedford's Black-Draught is the best medicine to regulate the bowels I have ever used."—MRS. A. M. GRANT, Sneads Ferry, N. C.

CONSTIPATION

Yellow Flat's Heiress

By HARRISON SMITH

Copyright, 1904, by Richard B. Shelton

The Interstate limited had rumbled along for the last hour and a half across brown, level plains, whose hopeless homogeneity of landscape was only occasionally relieved by clumps of dessicated and no less hopeless cottonwoods. Presently the whistle tooted hoarsely. There was a grinding of set brakes, and the train slowed down and came to a stop before a bare little station, a derelict seemingly in this level waste.

Tancred rose rather unwillingly from his comfortable chair and, preceded by the obsequious porter bearing his heavy suit case, stepped from the limited on to the uneven board platform of Yellow Flat station. He looked about him, and his heart sank. The porter beside him seemed to him the representative of a civilization that would depart when the limited pulled out. So Tancred gave the porter a half dollar and stood watching the receding train with a feeling that he had been marooned.

There was one consolation, however. He could finish up the business which had brought him hither in a day or two and quit this desolation. A week of this flat nothingness he felt would drive him mad. He sought the station agent and inquired of him the best way to reach Tapley's ranch. The agent hailed a nondescript individual addressed as Jock, who was loafing on the benches, and asked him what he could do for this gentleman, who wanted to get to Tapley's.

"Old man Tapley at the 4X?" said Jock. "Sure! Drop you there on my way to the Crescent." He led the way to a vehicle outside, half wagon, half buckboard. "Hop in," he said hospitably.

Jock clucked to his team, and they jolted over the brown plains behind a pair of piebald ponies whose chief accomplishment seemed to lie in whisking their tails over the lines and running like mad. Jock was not loquacious, and Tancred was in no mood to talk. Frankly he wished the thing was over and that he was starting back east.

SUCH A GIRL AT YELLOW FLAT FAIRLY TOOK AWAY HIS BREATH.

He fell to wondering what sort of a girl this niece of Tapley's was like. Probably she was old and more or less of a barbarian or perhaps she was the sort who would say, "Oh, ain't that lovely!" when he told her his late client, the Hon. Peter Chisholm, had left her a fortune that had been the envy of many scheming women in the cycle of the unmarried Peter's acquaintance. Jock here beside him could probably enlighten him as to Miss Parsons, but it was scarcely worth while. She was some quite impossible person no doubt. He handed Jock a cigar and put the whole thing from his mind.

It was gray twilight when they drove up to the ranch house at the 4X. Tancred alighted and was warmly welcomed by Tapley.

"I don't care a snap of my fingers what business it is that has brought you," he said to Tancred. "You're to stay just as long as you can stand it with us, and a little longer if you have any charity for isolated old chaps like myself," he added hospitably. "A man in touch with things in the east is a godsend, sir. Supper will be ready shortly, and meanwhile Gertrude shall give you some tea. Pardon me a moment, and I'll hunt her up."

The room they had entered evidently served as a library. Books lined the walls, tempting chairs offered their comfort, skin rugs covered the polished floor. It was quiet and in excellent taste. Tancred's misgivings about the lady were somewhat mitigated.

At that moment Tapley returned.

"Mr. Tancred," he said, "permit me to present the lady whose business brought you here, my niece, Miss Parsons."

Tancred bowed and murmured his greetings somewhat incoherently, for surprise had tied his tongue. Had he met her on Broadway he would have looked at her more than once, but finding such a girl at Yellow Flat fairly took away his breath.

"Won't you let me take away the bad taste of your ride with some tea?" she asked solicitously.

Tancred asquiesced heartily and seated himself near the dainty tea table where she was busying herself.

"Twenty-two," he told himself mentally, "and the finest eyes in America."

In that half hour at the tea table Tancred fell in love, and, having fallen in love, the object of his coming here intruded itself like a black cloud in the fair sky of his happiness. This girl was an heiress. It was this he had come to tell her. And Tancred, albeit a sturdy young lawyer, was by no means wealthy. He suddenly resolved to let the fortune remain in the background for a week at least. He would be unreservedly happy for that time, and then—"Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof," he told himself.

"Cousin Peter couldn't have left me much," said Miss Parsons.

"No," said Tancred, carrying out his resolution. "I'll go over the papers carefully, and in a week's time I think I can tell you the exact amount."

A week went by—two weeks—a month. Still the exact amount of Cousin Peter's legacy was not vouchsafed to Miss Parsons. She seemed to have found a richer legacy in her rides with Tancred across the brown plains and her talks with him before the library fire. Uncle Tapley looked on with happy approval.

"They're thoroughbreds—a fine pair," he told himself often and with much satisfaction.

It was at the end of the sixth week of his stay at the 4X ranch that Tancred after a night of sleepless agony resolved to terminate the pangs of conscience which were beginning to trouble him seriously. They had ridden that morning to a group of wells on the northern border of the ranch. The air was crisp and clear, and Miss Parsons, with eyes sparkling and cheeks aglow from the ride, was doubly charming

Tancred's mind reverted to that afternoon when he had stood on the platform of the Yellow Flat station.

"I felt as if I were marooned," he told himself, "and I was marooned—in paradise."

He squared his shoulders and turned to the girl.

"I'm going back tomorrow," he said, with quiet force.

"Tomorrow?" The consternation in her voice set his heart thumping, but he went on calmly.

"Yes; tomorrow. You and I are very far apart." His voice had a note of sadness.

"Are we very far apart?" she said, looking away.

"Three hundred thousand dollars," he said.

"I—I don't think I understand you," she said, regarding him with wondering eyes.

"Cousin Peter is responsible," he observed.

"Oh!" she gasped. "Was it all that?"

"Yes," he said. "You understand, of course, why I go?"

She was silent. Her face was turned from him again. Presently he caught the sound of a sob.

"Miss Parsons—Gertrude!" he cried, and—such are resolutions—he put his arm about her.

"I'll—I'll give it away," she said, sobbing unrestrainedly on his shoulder.

And because of this, brown, bare Yellow Flat became the garden of Eden—to Tancred, at least.

Three Poems.

Poems are of three kinds—magazine poems, tone poems and gowns.

Magazine poems have distinct raisons d'etre. There is always unconscious idiocy seeking expression. Besides, the space between stories is often too large for a tail piece and too small for an illustration, whereupon it is a poem or nothing, and nothing, while it has its points of superiority, is typographically ineffective.

A tone poem is the Pierian spring escaping through a slide trombone, with any kind of a seat, at $5.

In the opinion of some sober critics gowns are quite as dithyrambic in form as they would be had Walt Whitman been a milliner. They follow no rule of construction further than that they look best on women who can least afford them.

Poem was originally a Greek word, meaning merely a thing made. A thing made to order is a later significance.—Life.

A Substitute For Images.

Members of the Greek church of Russia, where images are forbidden, have resorted to what an unfriendly critic has described as an ingenious evasion of an ecclesiastical prohibition. They do not carve a figure out of marble or shape it in bronze, but they paint the face, hands and perhaps the feet of a saint on wood and form the robes by means of metal work in relief. The nimbus of the saint is not infrequently enameled and in some cases the drapery is studded with precious stones, but bejeweled icons of any real value are not, as a rule, to be found in churches, though sometimes images are covered with glass to protect them from the kisses of those who come to pray before them.

What an "Old Man Kangaroo Mile" Is

What is an "old man kangaroo mile?" The expression was used by the premier of Victoria in a recent speech, and one of the reporters subsequently asked him what it meant. "Well, you see," he replied, "an ordinary English mile is 1,760 yards; an old man kangaroo mile would be about 500 yards extra." The old man kangaroo is the biggest and most powerful of the marsupials, and it can cover a mile very rapidly with tremendous jumps. A race between an old man kangaroo and a motor car would be worth seeing if it were possible to arrange and carry out such a contest.—London Chronicle.

An Old Favorite

THE LADY OF TEARS

By Ella Wheeler Wilcox

THROUGH valley, and hamlet, and city,
Wherever humanity dwells,
With a heart full of infinite pity,
A breast that with sympathy swells,
She walks, in her beauty immortal;
Each household grows sad as she nears,
But she crosses at length every portal,
The mystical Lady of Tears.

If never this vision of sorrow
Has shadowed your life in the past,
You will meet her I know, some to-morrow;
She visits all hearthstones at last.
To house and cottage and palace,
To servant and king, she appears,
And offers the gall of her chalice—
The unwelcome Lady of Tears.

To the eyes that have smiled but in gladness,
To the souls that have basked in the sun,
She seems in her garments of sadness
A creature to dread and to shun,
And lips that have drunk but of pleasure
Grow pallid and tremble with fears,
As she pours out the gall from her measure,
The terrible Lady of Tears.

But in midnight, lone hearts that are aching
With the agonized numbness of grief
Are saved from the torture of breaking
By her bitter-sweet draught of relief.
Oh, then do all graces enfold her,
Like a goddess she looks and appears,
And the eyes overflow that behold her,
The beautiful Lady of Tears.

Though she turns to lamenting all laughter,
Though she gives us despair for delight,
Life holds a new meaning thereafter
For those who but greet her aright,
They stretch out their hands to each other,
For sorrow that smiles and endears,
The children of our tender mother—
The sweet, blessed Lady of Tears.

An Old Favorite

GOD'S ACRE

By Henry Wadsworth Longfellow

I LIKE that ancient Saxon phrase which calls
The burial-ground God's Acre! it is just;
It consecrates each grave within its walls,
And breathes a benison o'er the sleeping dust.

God's Acre! Yes, that blessed name imparts
Comfort to those who in the grave have sown
The seed that they had garnered in their hearts,
Their bread of life, alas! no more their own.

Into its furrows shall we all be cast,
In the sure faith that we shall rise again
At the great harvest, when the archangel's blast
Shall winnow, like a fan, the chaff and grain.

Then shall the good stand in immortal bloom,
In the fair gardens of that second birth;
And each bright blossom mingle its perfume
With that of flowers which never bloomed on earth.

With thy rude ploughshare, Death, turn up the sod,
And spread the furrow for the seed we sow:
This is the field and Acre of our God,
This is the place where human harvests grow!

An Old Favorite

ENSIGN EPPS, THE COLOR BEARER

By John Boyle O'Reilly

ENSIGN EPPS, at the battle of Flanders,
Sowed a seed of glory and duty,
That flowers and flames in height and beauty
Like a crimson lily with heart of gold,
Today, when the wars of Ghent are old
And buried as deep as their dead commanders.

Ensign Epps was the color bearer—
No matter on which side, Philip or Earl;
Their cause was the shell—his deed was the pearl.
Scarce more than a lad, he had been a sharer
That day in the wildest work of the field.
He was wounded and spent, and the fight was lost;
His comrades were slain, or a scattered host,

But stainless and scathless, out of the strife
He had carried his colors safer than life.
By the river's brink, without weapon or shield,
He faced the victors. The thick heart-mist
He dashed from his eyes, and the silk he kissed
Ere he held it aloft in the setting sun,
As proudly as if the fight were won;
And he smiled when they ordered him to yield.

Ensign Epps, with his broken blade,
Cut the silk from the gilded staff,
Which he poised like a spear till the charge was made,
And hurled at the leader with a laugh.
Then round his breast, like the scarf of his love,
He tied the colors his heart above,
And plunged in his armor into the tide,
And there, in his dress of honor, died.

Where are the lessons your kinglings teach?
And what is the text of your proud commanders?
Out of the centuries, heroes reach
With the scroll of a deed, with the word of a story,
Of one man's truth and of all men's glory,
Like Ensign Epps at the battle of Flanders.

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BENJ. H. SINCELL, Editor and Proprietor

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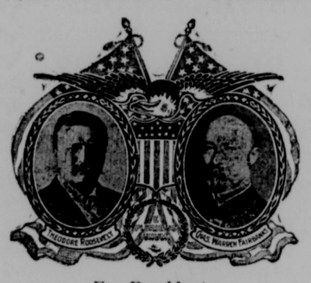

For President:

THEODORE ROOSEVELT,

New York.

For Vice-President:

CHARLES W. FAIRBANKS,

Indiana.

For Congress:

GEORGE A. PEARRE,

Allegany County.

IMPROVED CONDITIONS.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT in his letter of acceptance diagnoses the weakness of the Democratic party as "the result of an effort to improvise convictions; for when thus improvised it is natural that they should be held in a tentative manner."

The whole current history of the Democratic party from the date of New York State convention early in the year has been of this character. The men who assumed to control Judge Parker and who did secure control of the Democratic National Convention bent all their ingenuity to finding expressions that would improvise convictions that could be held in a tentative manner during the campaign. Mr. Bryan characterized the New York platform and the St. Louis platform as carrying doubtful and double meaning. He labored day and night at St Louis to get something affirmative into the National platform and his one success was in amending the tariff plank so as to declare that "protectien is robbery of the many for the benefit of the few," and demanding "a tariff for revenue only." On every other plank the men who were in control sought to "improvise convictions" which should be held in a "tentative manner" and their candidate for President has so held them, explaining away any meaning which seemed reasonable to his own formal utterances.

The Democratic campaign has so far been to fight under cover without any vigorous declaration of principles or policies. That party has always had positive declarations in its previous platforms and there has never been any reason to doubt that it did stand for tariff for revenue only, for free silver and for surrendering the Philippines.

There is no doubt that the great majority of Democrats still believe in these old Democratic policies. The new managers of the party and the candidate have persuaded the majority to keep silent for a time that there may be an appearance of saneness and safety about the whole organization. They have so far kept out of the campaign the real Democratic leaders in Congress who would shape legislation if their party should win in this campaign and elect the President and a majority of Congress.

But the most dangerous lunatic is he that has the cunning to appear sane when brought before the court of lunacy for examination. So with the Democratic party. Its improvised convictions are only for the campaign Give that party control of the Executive and the Congress and its old insanity will appear again as it did in 1894 in the Democratic tariff law which wrecked the prosperity of the country, and again in 1896 in the fanaticism of free silver. It cannot be trusted.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

While the Democrats grumble, growl and snarl at the Administration for having recognized the Republic of Panama, and attempted in vain to make good the charge of double dealing in securing control of the canal strip, the world moves and work goes on. Without any blare of trumpets the Panama Canal Commission are going ahead. Laws have been enacted for the government of the canal zone, sanitary officers are whitewashing, fumigating, ditching, draining, burning garbage, fighting mosquitoes, and taking all necessary steps to make the Isthmus as healthful as Havana was under the government of General Leonard Wood.

Work on the canal is not being neglected, for Admiral Walker who has just returned from the Isthmus, reports that excavation is now proceeding twice as fast and with less men and at half the cost as compared to the management under the French Company. This is but another instance of the well-known fact that the Republican Party is the party that does and dares. The country needed the canal and told the Administration to acquire the strip and do the work. Roosevelt was the wrong man to so instruct unless the country meant what it said. The strip has been acquired, the work has been pushed and will continue to be pushed to a conclusion, and the waters of the Atlantic and the Pacific will mingle in an American canal to float American shipping which will carry American goods made by American workmen to all parts of the world.

From the way the Democratic press has been hammering at Roosevelt's lettter of acceptance, there must be something in it that hurts.

THE idea of Henry Gassaway Davis, in the eighth decade of life taking up the work of a Cleveland, a McKinley or a Roosevelt is fantastic. It is really side splitting. The Democratic convention dealt the candidacy of Judge Parker a body blow when it gave him the old gentleman as a running mate. In the remote contingency of the election of Judge Parker, his Secretary of State, as second in line for the Presidency, with the withered life of Henry Gassaway Davis intervening, would become a very important person. Suppose he should be David B. Hill! The thought is dumfounding

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Col. Pearre at Home.

Col. George A. Pearre, Republican representative in Congress from the Sixth Maryland district, has returned from Europe, where he went early in the summer for a period of rest prior to the opening of the fall campaign. Colonel Pearre was greatly benefited by his stay abroad, and has come back home vastly improved in health.

Representative Pearre would have returned to this country earlier had the exigencies of the campaign in the Sixth district demanded his presence. Up to this time, however, there has been no occasion for ante-election work, as the Demacrats have not as yet named a candidate to oppose Colonel Pearre for Congressional honors. The campaign will get under way shortly, it is believed, and Colonel Pearre will take his usual active part in the contest. Those conversant with the political affairs of the district look for his re-election by an increased plurality next November. Two years ago Colonel Pearre received 18,310 votes to 14,479 cast for his Democratic opponent, C. F. Kenneweg, a plurality of nearly 4,000.—Washington Star.

BITTINGER AND VICINITY

Mr. Jonas Bittinger is the owner of a very pious shepherd dog, who by some strange instinct is able to keep a record of the days so accurately that he always knows when it is Sunday. It is said that this sagacious creature is very fond of accompanying his master wherever he may go during the week, and if it so happens that Mr. B. wishes the dog to remain at home on any week day he is obliged to chain him, but on Sunday no manner of persuasion will induce "Jack" to leave home, even though the entire family goes away and remains all day.

Mr. C. E. Ellithorpe spent last and this week at Oakland as a juror.

Mr. Jas. Emerick, salesman for the Shipley Hardware Co., was in town last week.

The public school here had a very successful opening, and the first week reached an enrollment of 34.

Miss Lizzie Welch is in charge of the Beachy school for this winter and Mr. T. Turney of the Fox Town academy.

The Lutheran Sunday School will hold a "Harvest Home" picnic at this place on Saturday, Oct. 1st, and an enjoyable time is promised and all are invited.

Mr. Clarence Brenneman returned last Saturday from St. Louis, where he had been in attendance at the fair.

Mr. Chris Beachy started from here last Tuesday morniug for Oklahoma where he will probably locate permanently. Mr. Beachy will visit the fair at St. Louis en route. The well wishes of many friends go with Chris on his journey.

Comparatively new cook stove cheap for cash. Inquire at this office. 2t*

DEER PARK IMPROVEMENT SOCIETY

Prizes Awarded Road Supervisors for Good Work.

One of the original causes for the starting of the Village Improvement Society in Deer Park was the desire to get better roads. It seemed to some of the founders when they began to talk of it five years ago that something could be done in this way that would mean, first of all, access to Deer Park easier for all residents of the neighborhood and, second, make the summer driving more agreeable for those who come only as summer visitors.

The society has from the beginning done at its own cost some repairs of bridges, culverts and so on near Deer Park when the money in the hands of supervisors was insufficient. Three years ago it requested the county commissioners to place in its charge a section of the road leading out of Deer Park, stating that it would prefer to have a bad road or one hard to keep in order. The commissioners appointed Mr. George Walter, a member of the society, as supervison of the road from Deer Park over the mountain east of the railroad to the Ryan's Glade road near Loch Lynn. Mr. Walter has cared for this road now for three years at the expense of the society. From being a much gullied, stony and very rough road it is now, in spite of a situation which makes it liable to be washed by every rain, one of the very best roads in the county. The cost of maintenance of this road during the past season was $185, of which $30 was paid by the county levy.

To further this same object of bettering the roads, the society decided last fall to give this summer three prizes for the best roads in the Deer Park vicinity. A committee selected the roads to compete, choosing those most in use, omitting the road above described as under the charge of the society itself, and omitting the main road from Deer Park to Oakland by Broadford. Seven separate portions of roads were considered by the judge and examined several different times during August and September. The Judge was Mr. H. C. Groome, of Warrenton, Va., who has been spending the summer at Deer Park. He made the awards on consideration of the general excellence of the roads, their condition with respect to drainage ditches, bridges, culverts and the like. The opinion expressed was that the Old Tram Road from Deer Park to the Hooppole was, on the whole, better kept than any of the other highways and the first prize of $25 was given to Mr. Samuel Rodeheaver, the supervisor of this section. The second prize, $15, was presented to Mr. Jacob L. Echard, of Mountain Lake Park, for the Gordon road. The third best piece was thought to be the road from Thayerville to the Altamont road and $10 was accordingly sent to the supervisor for this section.

The society proposes to give similar sums next year in the same way and has in contemplation the possibility of giving somewhat larger sums in order that the men performing the labor on the roads under the supervisors may receive some share of the award.

Another Divorce Sought.

Mrs. Rebecca A. McMinn, wife of Howard J. McMinn, by her counsel, Attorney Julius C. Renninger, has filed a bill in the Circuit Court seeking a divorce from her husband. The action is based upon statutory grounds, alleging excessive cruelty and citing the fact that the defendant, McMinn, was indicted and sentenced by the Circuit Court for Garrett county upon two separate charges of assaulting and beating the plaintiff

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NEW BRIDGE AT SWALLOW FALLS.

To Be Erected by the County Commissioners at Once.

The wooden bridge spanning the Youghiogheny River at Swallow Falls which has for several months been in an unsafe condition, broke down near the centre of the channel span one day last week shortly after a heavily laden lumber wagon to which was attached four horses, had passed over it and fell into the river, carrying with it an empty wagon which was being taken across the structure by hand.

At their meeting last week the Commissioners awarded to the York Bridge Company the contract to erect a single span iron structure over the river at this point to take the place of the wrecked bridge, the contract price for the superstructure being $1139, the bridge to be in place within sixty days from the date of the signing of the contract.

The Commissioners also contracted with the same construction company for the erection of a sidewalk along the bridge over the Yough at Friendsville. The walk is to be five feet wide and especially adapted for foot travel. When this bridge was erected a few years ago the necessity for a sidewalk was not so apparent as at present and by providing the addition it will be a great convenience to the people of that town, especially the children passing from one side to another on their way to and from school. The sidewalk will cost $415 and is to be completed within sixty days.

Briar-Bend Seminary Reopened.

The reopening of Briar-Bend Seminary at Mountain Lake Park, September the fourteenth, was the intellectual climax of prominent events of the season at this famous resort. Words of welcome were given by the President, Miss E. B. Swan, followed by reading of Scripture, prayer and a brief outline of the history of Briar-Bend Seminary.

Interesting addresses and kind expressions were given by Miss Julia Hill, of Washington; Mrs. John E. Gault, of Baltimore; Mrs. Rambeau, of Boston; Mrs. C. W. Baldwin, of Baltimore, and Mrs. Jas. A. Enlow, of Cumberland. Letters of regrets were read from former pupils as follows: Messrs. Harland L. Jones, Frank E. Rathbun, Stuart Hamill, Semmes Hamill and those given verbally by the parents present in absence of their daughters as former pupils. The assembled pupils of 1904, ranging from young children to that of twenty years of age, occupying their respective places, the young men and young women separated by extreme distance in the spacious, bright, sunny study room, gave the atmosphere of preparation for application to the requirements of the standard of the Seminary. All looked bright and thoughtfully happy, and the mingling of guests and students when partaking of refreshments in an adjoining room recalled the happy college days of the past in the minds of those who were privileged to be present.

The establishment of Briar-Bend Seminary occurred in 1888, and has been doing its progressive work amidst local and more distant patronage of young men and women. A number of the young men have now entered universities and colleges in further preparation for their chosen professions, while others are occupying positions of trust as bankers and other business interests, the foundation having been laid at Briar-Bend Seminary, *close in reach of home.*

Among the former and recent students: Messrs. H. L. Jones, banker; Frank E. Rathbun, journalist; Stuart Hamill, lawyer; Semmes Hamill, lawyer; Geo. P. Alderson, law department in Georgetown University; Wesley Rudisill, electrician, superintendent of Mt. Lake Park Water and Light Co.; Irwin Sperry, superintendent of railroad works, Norfolk, Va.; John Weber, florist.

These are noted as local men of promise who have been under the thorough instruction of Briar-Bend Seminary.

The present term is reopened with gratifying prospects. We note Miss Adele Chartener, from Pittsburg, Pa., is a boarding pupil.

We regard this Seminary as a rare opportunity for culture of the mind, soul and body and a complete fitness for all practical emergencies of life.

MRS. JOHN E. GAULT,
Baltimore, Md.

Date of Wedding Announced.

The date of the approaching wedding of Miss Nellie Harrison, of Somerset, and of Mr. John C. Brydon, general manager of the Somerset Coal Company, has been made public, the event to take place in the Lutheran church at Somerset, on Wednesday evening, October 12th. It will be one of the swell social functions of the year at the county seat town, and owing to the prominence of the contracting parties the attendance from away will necessarily be very large.

The groom-elect is a son of Mr. William Brydon, of Bloomington, this county.

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THE COURT HAS AN OUTING.

Justices and Lawyers Visit Coneway's Tower Monday Evening and Take Dinner.

Monday evening of this week after the adjournment of the Circuit Court Judges A. Hunter Boyd, Robert R. Henderson and Martin L. Keedy as guests of the local bar, were driven up to Conneway's Tower, eight miles south of town, where dinner was served by Mrs. Conneway to the gentleman composing the party.

The Judges were accompanied by Messrs John T. Mitchell, Gilmor S. Hamill, Judge Ferdinand Williams, Edward H. Sincell, J. C. Renninger, Wm. R. Offutt, Edwin L. Mitchell and G. S. Hammill, Jr.

The party after viewing the magnificent sight from the tower and partaking of a bountiful repast returned to Oakland the same evening, arriving here about ten o'clock.

BLOOMINGTON STORE ROBBED.

Mr. William Moody Met With Another Loss Friday Night.

The general store of Mr. William Moody at Bloomington, which has been robbed upon one or two former occasions was again entered by burglars Friday night of last week when goods to the value of about one hundred dollars, consisting of boots, shoes, cutlery and notions, were carried off.

There is no positive clue to the robbers and as yet none of the stolen articles have been recovered or located.

NEW TELEPHONE STOCK ISSUED

To Holders of Stock In The West Va. and Maryland Company.

On Saturday the officers of the Garrett County Telephone Company met in Oakland and issued to holders of stock in the West Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania Telephone Company certificates of stock in the Garrett County Telephone Company in lieu of the stock they held in the West Virginia company which was recently absorbed by purchase by the Garrett County Company. By the terms of purchase holders of stock in the corporation which has ceased to exist received stock in the Garrett County company upon a basis of 75 cents on the dollar for their stock.

The new certificates were signed by Mr. W. A. Maffett president, and James W. Beeghley, Esq., secretary of the Garrett County Company. Mr. Clarence V. Guard, vice president of the West Virginia Company, was present and represented the holders of stock in his company.

Married.

SANDERS—BOWMAN.—A pretty home wekding took place yesterday afternoon at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. John H. Sanders near Gortner, when their daughter Miss Addie Elizabeth was united with Mr. Lee Bowman, of near Sunnyside, the ceremony being performed by Rev. E. Manges, pastor of the Oakland Lutheran church, in the presence of the families of the bride and groom.

Mrs. M. D. H. TAYLOR.

SECOND STREET.

FALL OPENING.

Friday and Saturday,
SEPTEMBER 23-24.

All the Latest Styles from the East in—

Hats, Caps, Notions, Fancy Goods.

A full line of LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S WINTER UNDERWEAR, HOSIERY and GLOVES

H. C. SINCELL & CO.

New Fall Styles, 1904.

Women's Tailor Made Suits.
Women's Tailor Made Skirts.
Women's Tailor Made Coats.
Women's Queen Quality Shoes.
Men's Griffon Brand Clothing.
Men's Kirshbaum Overcoats.
Men's All America Shoes.
Men's Bion Shoes.
Men's Crawford Shoes.

We have spared no pains in making a selection of goods from the leading factories in the United States.

We want every teacher visiting Oakland next week to make our store a visit.

WE ARE ORIGINATORS OF

High Grade Merchandise

IN THIS SECTION.

H. C. SINCELL & CO.

The Garrett National Bank

OAKLAND, MD.

Pays 3 Per Cent. Interest on Time Deposits.

D. E. OFFUTT, President.
G. S. HAMILL, Vice-President.
S. T. JONES, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:
DANIEL E. OFFUTT,
GILMOR S. HAMILL,
JOHN M. DAVIS,
GEORGE W. LEGGE,
JOHN T. MITCHELL,
WILLIAM R. STULL,
SCOTT T. JONES.

Capital paid in, - $50,000.00
Surplus and Profits, - 20,000.00

The Easy Way.

Is standing tedious? There is one separator you can turn comfortably while sitting—one that has a supply can less than waist high.

THE TUBULAR SEPARATOR

IS THE ONLY ONE! New inventions make it so—make it the most practical—most effective—best! All other separators are dangerous and expensive in comparison. I'm selling lots of them—and giving away catalogs about them. Read the "Separator."

J. E GNAGEY, Accident, Md.

A MATTER OF HEALTH

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure

HAS NO SUBSTITUTE

LOCAL AND OTHERWISE

Incidents and Events at Home and Nearby--Personal Mention, Etc.

Amos Bittinger, of near Mountain Lake Park, was a business visitor to this office yesterday afternoon.

Merchant and Mrs. D. M. Dixon, who spent a week or two at the St. Louis Fair, have returned home.

Mrs. Jennie Davis, of Frostburg, is here visiting her mother, Mrs. S. M. Miller at the Commercial Hotel.

Miss Gertrude Shirer, of this office, is the guest this week of friends and relatives at Grafton and Clarksburg, West Va.

Mr. George Loar, of Grafton, West Va., spent Sunday in Oakland as the guest of his mother and other relatives.

Rev. W. H. Faust, the Baptist minister stationed at Deer Park will preach Sunday as follows: Elder Hill, 11 a. m.; Thayerville 3.15 p. m. and Deer Park 7.30 p. m.

Prof. Leo J. Rasche, of Grafton, accompanied by his cousin Miss Stella Rowan, of Pittsburg, Pa., arrived here Friday evening and remained until Monday evening as guests of Mrs. Kate Rasche at her residence on Water street.

Rev. E. R. Skidmore is dead at Buckhannon, W. Va., after a lingering illness, aged 43 years. He was a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church and leaves a wife and family. He was widely known in the West Virginia Conference and was a son of the late Alpheus Skidmore.

Ex-deputy Sheriff Frank Callis, of Hoyes, who was painfully injured one day last week by having his foot run over by a heavy threshing machine which he was assisting to move from one point to another, was in town a day or two recently, haying almost recovered from his injuries.

Capt. James A. Hayden left Oakland yesterday for Uniontown, Pa., where he will visit old friends and participate in the reunion of the Eleventh Pennsylvania Reserves of which he was a member during the Civil War. The reunion will occur today.

Elsewhere in this paper today will be found a highly interesting and entertaining letter written by Dr. A. F. Speicher, formerly of Accident district, from his new home at Los Angeles, Cal., in which city the doctor and family located about a year ago, having previously resided at Elk Lick, Pa., but all the while retaining their interest in the welfare of Garrett county and her citizens.

Mrs. K. C. Tannehill, of Confluence Pa., is in Oakland visiting Mrs. M. L. Scott.

Abraham A. McRobic, of near Deer Patk, has been granted an increase in pension to $10 per month.

Mr. Jeremiah Harvey, of near Wilson, West Va., was a visitor to this office Tuesday morning.

Mr. Clarence V. Guard, of Friendsville, was in Oakland last Saturday on business, returning home the same evening.

Mr. Carl White, Dixon & Kelso's head salesman, is off on a week's vacation which he is spending with relatives and friends at Uniontown, Pa.

Robert Shirer, of Clarksburg, West Va., son of Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Shirer, of Oakland, arrived here Saturday to remain a few days visiting his parents.

Among the attorneys from out of town attending court in Oakland this week are Judge Ferdinand Williams, of Cumberland, and Mr. George D. Hay, of Philadelphia.

Mrs. John T. Mitchell and daughter Clara of Oakland, left here last Thursday evening for Roanoke, Va., where they will remain a month as the guests of relatives.

Mr. H. M. Hebden, of Baltimore, was in Oakland over Sunday as a guest at the Commercial Hotel.

Mr. John Kennedy, of Parkersburg, who with his father is engaged in a street paving contract at Piedmont, came up to Oakland Saturday night and was the guest over Sunday of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Martin and family.

Mr. William H. Pool, of near Blaine, has been recommended to Governor Warfield by the Democratic Committee for this county for appointment as Justice of the Peace for District No. 13.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Lee Harne, who arrived here Saturday from Memphis, Tenn., and spent Sunday in Oakland as the guests of relatives, departed Monday for New Martinsville, West Va., where Mr. Harne will again locate as cashier in the bank at that city, he having resigned from the position last January and moved south.

The many friends of Dr. J. Lee McComas, the pioneer practitioner of Oakland, will be pleased to know that he has resumed the practice of his profession and may be consulted daily from ten o'clock a. m. until six o'clock p. m. at either Sturgiss' or Harned's Pharmacy. On Wednesdays and Saturdays he will give gratuitous advice to the poor.

Mr. Martin L. Fresh, of near Accident, was in Oakland yesterday taking home with him in two large wagons several tons of patent plaster which will be used for plastering his new house now being erected on his farm in place of the dwelling burned some months ago. The new house is commodious and will be quite an improvement to his property.

The Hustling Store at Mountain Lake Park will continue to hustle out its large stock of general merchandise until the entire stock is disposed of. All goods at cost except groceries. Come see the large stock of double and single wood heaters. Nothing to equal them on the market. One new six lid nine-inch hole steel range for sale. 2t.

Attorney Thomas J. Peddicord was at Terra Alta Monday evening where he attended a meeting of some of the citizens of that place as counsel concerning the extension of the town's limits, bringing within the corporation lines a number of farms upon which municipal taxes have been laid and their collection sought through process of the law. Mr. Peddicord has been retained as attorney by some of the parties to the suit which has taken on large proportions.

Rev. E. Manges, the pastor, announces services for Sunday in the Deer Park Lutheran church as follows: Preaching, preparatory service and communion at ten o'clock.

Mr. C. W. Swink returned to Oakland Monday from a trip of two weeks on business through the Valley of Virginia. While absent Mr. Swink purchased some well seasoned timber for use in his business and also a car load of fine poplar lumber for the Oakland Manufacturing Company. Mr. Swink made a portion of the trip a-wheel, traveling 235 miles on his bicycle without a breakdown. He returned by the way of Elkins and Marlington, in which section everything is in a prosperous condition. In the Valley he says things are in good shape with a prospect of reducing the Democratic majority.

Upon the occasion of the visit of Mr. James Whitehouse, of Baltimore, to Oakland on last Friday evening, he was met by many of his old and warm friends who remember with pleasure the numerous political campaigns made through the county in his company when he kept the audiences who gathered to hear him at almost every school house and cross roads in a constant roar of laughter by his witty passages and anecdotes, not forgetting the thrusts with telling effects at the opposition party and its principles.

Charles Vaughn, son of Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Vaughn, was stricken with appendicitis Monday afternoon. While the attending physician is positive of the ailment he has not yet decided to perform an operation to remove the cause of trouble. The lad is resting comfortably this morning.

By advertisement printed in this paper today it will be noticed that the Board of Election Supervisors has set Tuesday, Oct. 4th, as the first day for registration; the second sitting will be the following Tuesday (Oct. 11th), after which date no names can be added to the registration books this year. Let every Republican see that his name is upon the books. If you know of one unregistered make it your duty to have him go to the proper registration officer upon one of the above dates and become qualified to vote by having his name entered upon the registry of voters in his proper district.

Mr. Chas. C. Speicher, of Accident, was in Oakland Saturday where he qualified before the Orphans' Court as administrator of the personal estate of his latey deceased mother and was also appointed trustee of the real estate belonging to his father, the late Austin Speicher, at the time of his death. Mr. Speicher was accompanied by his brother, Mr. Ross Speicher, of Wray, Colorado, who left his former home at Accident more than twenty years ago, settling first in Iowa, then in Nebraska and later going to Colorado where he has a fine farm. Although born in the vicinity of Accident where he grew to manhood his visit to Oakland Saturday was his first to this town. Mr. Speicher will remain with relatives at Accident for a month or more before his return to the west.

Downie's show, which was billed to arrive here early Tuesday morning and to give two performances that day, got lost on the road from Gorman and an accident to the canvas wagon containing the tent for the big show delayed its arrival until too late for its erection for the evening performance, hence everything except the side show was called off, much to the disappointment of all the young folks and many of the large ones. The show is said to be a really good one. It left here some time between midnight and daylight yesterday morning for Terra Alta where a performance was given yesterday and today it will delight the natives of Kingwood. For the occasion Deacon Brown has ordered a barrel of apple brandy to be tapped and set up in the public square.

Died.

PEARSON—At the residence of Mr. Chas. M. Miller at Swanton, on Saturday of heart trouble, Rev. Charles C. Pearson, aged 69 years. Mr. Pearson was well known in Oakland and at the time of his death was rector of St. Mark's Protestant Ebiscopal church at Berkley Springs, West Va., to which town his remains were conveyed and interred on Monday. He leaves a widow and one son. The deceased was a man of sterling character and great ability as a pulpit orator.

UPPERMAN—At her home in the east end of town, on Sunday night last of consumption, Mrs. George Upperman, aged about twenty-six years. The deceased leaves besides her husband three small children. The interment was made Tuesday in the Oakland cemetery.

Adjudged Insane.

Samuel Montgomery, an old soldier of the Civil War, was adjudged insane by a jury empanneled for that purpose last Thursday afternoon and committed to Springfield Asylum, Baltimore county, for treatment.

NEW VICE PRINCIPAL.

Miss May Hopkins, of Baltimore, To Assist Prof. McBee.

Miss May Hopkins, of Baltimore, a graduate of the Woman's College of that city, and also a graduate of the teachers training school, has been elected vice principal of the Oakland Public School to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. J. I. Sollars, who very acceptably filled the place for two years past.

Miss Hopkins arrived here Saturday evening and on Monday assumed her new duties as assistant to Prof. J. Frank McBee, the principal.

The school is now thoroughly organized. Its several departments, especially in the primary classes, are very much crowded and to relieve the congestion in these class rooms it has been deemed expedient to secure quarters for a portion of the primary scholars in another building located in the east end of town, which will probably be done some time this week.

RAVENSCROFT BUILDING ADDITION

Stone Masons Engaged in Erecting Foundation for Structure.

Ex-Senator R. A. Ravenscroft, who purchased several years ago the triangular lot of ground adjoining his property fronting on Second street and running through the block to Railroad street which prior to the fire of a few years ago was occupied by the Malette building, has a force of stone masons at work erecting the foundation walls for a new building which will become an addition to the structure already up and occupied as store rooms and offices.

The addition will be two stories high and will be constructed of brick and structural iron. The frontage on Second street will be about eighty feet, the line terminating at the railroad crossing.

A portion of the lot is now occupied by a building used by Browning Bros. as a meat store. The building will be removed to a point nearby where the occupants will continue business.

Baltimore Store Opening.

Mrs. Scott and Miss Vickers, of the Baltimore Store, have returned from the east with a stock of fall and winter millinery and announce that the opening will take place on Tuesday and Wednesday, Sept. 27th and 28th. You are cordially invited to be present.

LAW FOR TRACTION ENGINES.

Its Observance May Prevent Serious Accidents.

At this season of the year when the threshing of crops is at its height and with it an almost constant movement along our highways of traction engines and threshing outfits, it is deemed expedient to publish the law governing engines on the roads as follows:

"Every traction engine, when propelled by steam upon or over any public road in this state, shall be accompanied by at least two men, whose duty it shall be to so conduct the engine as to cause little alarm as possible to horses, ridden, driven or led upon such road, and to render at all times all reasonable assistance to persons so riding, or driving or leading horses upon such road.

"The person in charge of said engine, at the signal or request of any person leading a horse, or of any person leading or driving a horse or horses attached to any vehicle; or at the indication of such horse or horses becoming alarmed by said engine, shall go as far as practicable to the side of the road, and remain stationary until the said horse or horses have passed to a safe distance, in the meantime making as little noise as possible with the steam.

"One of the men accompanying such engine shall precede such engine at least three hundred yards to warn persons riding or driving upon any public road, of the approach of said engine and shall assist such person or persons in the management of any horse or horses that may require his assistance to control the same.

"If any person in charge of any such engine shall neglect to comply with the provisions of the three preceding sections, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than ten dollars, and in default of the payment of said fine, shall be committed to jail for not less than thirty days, or until the fine is paid, or by both fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the justice.

"Shall be the duty of the owner of such engine to have a copy of the four preceeding sections, and of this section, posted on said engine, and in default thereof he shall be subject to a fine of not less than ten dollars."

Pension Increased.

James Browning, of Allegany county, a Veteran soldier in the Civil war, has been granted an increase of pension from $8 to $12, under the age rule. His claim was filled June 17 last. He is 76 years old—a connection of the immense Browning family of Garrett county. Mr. Jacob Brown was the attorney.—Cumberland News.

Dixon & Kelso

Have just opened up an immense stock of

FALL & WINTER GOODS

To which we invite a careful inspection by prospective buyers. We call especial attention to our stock of . . . .

Outings, Flannels, Blankets, Clothing, Shoes, &c.

Will begin handling POTATOES on a large scale about October 1st. Will exchange anything in our stock for them at the market price at the time of delivery.

All are invited to come to our store when looking for your FALL and WINTER supply.

Yours, respectfully,

DIXON & KELSO.

BUILDING, PAVING, PRESSED FACE. **BRICKS** VITRIFIED FOR FOUNDATIONS VITRIFIED FOR SEWERS, STREET PAVING BLOCKS.

Best Quallty for Building, Casing, Sidewalks and Streets.
Beautiful Shades, Red, Light Granate and Mixed Colors.
Capacity 80,000 Daily. Prompt Shipments.

QUEEN CITY BRICK & TILE COMPANY
—AND—
CUMBERLAND GRANATE BRICK COMPANY
Cumberland, Maryland.

BLOOMINGTON.

Rev. A. R. Snedegar, the Methodist divine of this place an account of whose unfortunate accident was noted in your colums a few weeks ago, is still at the Hoffman hospital and rapidly improving from his serious injury.

The visiting Eagles from this place to the Eagles' convention at Baltimore last week, returned home on Saturday and report a glorious time.

Miss Emma Ridgley, of Ridgley, W. Va., returned home on Wednesday after a pleasant visit to postmistress Bartlett and Mr. and Mrs. John Raley.

Commissioner Stump is hustling the new bridge along and expects to have the abutments completed in a few days.

The corner-stone of the new M. E. church at this place will be laid by the Masonic fraternity of Westernport and Piedmont on next Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Mr. and Mrs. Hunt returned on Monday from a visit to relatives in Pittsburg.

Evangelist Riley of Baltimore, preached in the M. E. church on last Sunday evening.

Dr. Hugh Strechan, of Savage, who has been practicing his profession at the above named place for the past 18 months, has closed his office and will locate at Hutters, I. T. He started for his new home on Tuesday evening and expects to take in the St. Louis Exposition en route.

Mr. Michael Flynn had two horses killed on the B. & O. one-half mile west of town on last Thursday night.

Mr. Truman Warnick, who has spent most of the summer at St. Louis, is visiting his brother, Mr. Geo Warnick.

Mr. Nelson Clark has moved to Crellin.

Two Lonaconing men by the name of Hohing were arrested at Keyser last week for hunting in West Virginia without a license. Judge Dailey imposed a fine with costs of $66.50. As they had killed only three squirrels their hunt proved to be a very dear one. If the game wardens of Garrett were as watchful as the Mineral county authorities, and the fine imposed as large as Judge Dailey's, we would soon have a good sized pile of West Virginia "boodle" in our county treasury.

The first game of Sunday base ball at Pea Vine Park occurred on last Sunday afternoon between the Highlanders of Piedmont and a picked nine from Savage and this place. The "profesh" won with ease. A passed-around-hat collection during the game netted the players about $27.00.

New Goods, Just Opened.

The Latest Things Out In

Pongees, Draperies, Satteens, (these are beauties). Seersuckers, Granite Cloths, Flannelettes, Sacking, Chambrays, etc.

We have them,
You want them,
Come get them.

The Latest Things Out In

Hats, Caps and Shoes,

and Men's and Boys

CLOTHING.

Also fine line Clothing Samples,

AT TOWNSHEND'S.

Proposals for Building Sidewalks

Sealed proposals will be received by the Mayor and Town Council of Oakland, Maryland, for the erection of a sidewalk fronting the opera house block in Oakland, beginning at the corner of Green and Second streets and ending at the north property line of H. Lauer, and extending from the property line along said block to the wood curbing.

Proposals will also be received for the erection of a walk from Second street to Railroad street walk.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of N. S. Heindel, First National Bank building, Oakland, Md.

Proposals must be on file with the clerk of said Mayor and Council not later than six o'clock, September 19th, 1904, and endorsed on the back, "Proposal for erecting sidewalks."

By order of the Mayor and Council of Oakland.

J. C. DUNHAM, Clerk.

JOHN W. ASH,

Plumbing,

Gas Fitting,

Steam and Hot Water Heating.

Center Street,
Keyser, W. Va.

PHONE 62.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Dr. A. L. Speicher Writes an Entertaining Letter from His New Home.

LOS ANGELES, CAL., Sept. 6, 1904.
To the Editor of The Republican:

I thought perhaps a short letter from this section might be of interest to many readers of your valuable paper, providing it does not find its way to the waste paper basket. We have been here for eight months, and have noted a few thing now and then.

The city of Los Angeles and suburban towns, as well as the country in general have been active and busy during the time that we have been here, and prosperity and success seem to be assured to the city. The unmistakable signs are in evidence that the city of Angels is on the verge of greater activity. Los Angeles is a very beautiful and bustling city. It has made wonderful progress and growth since our visit here seven years ago. It is difficult to realize the extent to which the city has grown, and the extensive improvemeets that have been made along all lines. It is an up to date city in every respect, and at its present rate of increase, in 1910 it will have a population of 250,000.

It has many up to date stores, a number of very elegant large department stores, some very fine hotels and beautiful homes, and one of the best street car services of any city in the land.

The real estate market and building operations are quite active. Frequently was it said at the beginning of 1904, that this year would witness a lull in business, as well as in the real estate market. There are several reasons for this, the partial failure of the hay and grain crops, the blow to the orange industry, on account of transportation facilities, and there came the exodus of thousands of Angelenos to the St. Louis fair, and it is said the representation California exceeds any other portion of the country in comparisod to population, and then again tens of thousands of tourists from different parts of the union visiting the exposition who otherwise in many instances would have made Los Angeles their objective point. All of this in connection with a presidential year which in itself ought to be of necessity a dull year. In face of all this the city is experiencing the busiest and most prosperous summer term it has had for many years. The traveling salesmen who visit Los Angeles from different parts of the country report that here they are placing unusually large orders. The wholesale merchants say their business is excellent and collections good, and that merchants are preparing for an extraordinary fall season.

In financial circles the local banks are enlarging their capital and expanding their resources and moving into larger and finer quarters.

In fact Los Angeles now has some of the most elegantly appointed banking rooms in the United States, of which the Southern California Savings bank, the Security Savings bank, and the First National and the new Farmer's & Merchant's National are conspicuous examples. A number of new banks have been established during the year, and several others are planning.

In real estate and building circles a condition of affairs exists not equaled by any other community in the United States, in proportion to population. This is taken from statistics the real estate activity and building operations are simply phenomenal. Building for several years past has been at the rate of about $1,000,000 per month.

A very large proportion of the building permits are for homes, that means that every year, in fact every month, there are hundreds, yes thousands of additions to the permanent population. People come here and become enchanted with this section and the fine climate that they wish to abandon the ice, the snow, the floods, the heat, the drought and tornadoes of the each for the balmy climate of this temperate land.

I do not mean to say that Los Angeles possesses all the good things of the earth. The East has its attractions also and can boast of some environments which the people of this section cannot enjoy.

Railroad statistics show that the number of trans-continental tourists who come to this city is multipling enormously year by year, which is very natural. California is not nearly so far away as it was a quarter of a century ago, from the East.

With the elegant and comfortable facilities for transportation by rail and the cheap rates, people can, and do, travel much more than they did formerly, and those who possess only moderate means can have the opportunity and share the privilege of traveling North, East, South or West and see some of this country, and some of the grand, beautiful and magnificent sights of this the best and greatest country in the world. Another item in the building permits of great importance is covered by the big brick blocks in the business districts. It means a great deal when men will put $800,000 in a building on leased ground, and when A. W. Hellman, who is conservative and keen sighted, and who has waited thirty years to assure himself of the absolute certainty of Los Angeles' metropolitan destiny, finally erects an eight story fireproof office and bank building at a cost of almost $1,000,000, and where a corporation of shrewd business financiers and good business men will pay $200,000 for a bit of ground and erect a "sky scraper" of twelve stories, elegantly finished, and when a man like J. B. Laukershine is building a nine story hotel, that will rival any thing on the Pacific Coast, and when Henry E. Huntington whose capital and brains is big enough to enable him to operate in the biggest financial centers of the country, abandons New York and San Francisco to invest $30,000,000 in a net work of street railways that radiate from Los Angeles and connect with it many of the towns and beaches of Southern California. All this means a great deal for the prosperity and future development of the city and country around. The beach resorts have grown wonderfullv in the past few years. Long Beach which had but a few houses seven years ago, when we were here, to day has a populateon of about 6000. At Ocean Park where a few years ago were nothing but sand dunes and the land worth perhaps $100 per acre have been leveled down and laid out into town lots and to day it is a prosperous and picturesque town where corner lot has been sold recently at $400 per front foot. Towns are springing up along the beach at many places.

The government is building one of the largest harbors and breakwaters at San Pedro in the United States, and when completed, will mean much in a financial and business way to this city. The pier will be over one mile long.

The Salt Lake railroad is nearing completion, and when completed it will open to traffic and development, rich and fertile region which has been dormant owing to lack of transportation facilities, and will cut off 200 miles from the distance to the East.

The real estate fraternity are preparing for great activities as a result of this enterprise. Only a few months ago a corner lot on corner Ninth and Broadway went begging at $800 a front foot and today it will bring $1350 a foot. Not long since a lot on Spring street sold for $1800 per front foot, and the same week the lot advanced in price $10,000.

The cost of living here is perhaps a little higher than it is in the East, but may err in our judgment. Ordinary labor is paid from $1.75 to $2 25 per day.

We were told when we left for the Pacific Coast, that we would never see any lightning nor hear its thunder. That assertion has been exploded. Aug. 13th, we saw flashes of lightning and heard a number of loud reports of thunder, and we enjoyed a delightful Maryland shower, which continued for several hours; since then we have had an additional nice rain. These rains are somewhat of a surprise and unusual at this season of the year as are many other things in California.

Well, Mr. Editor, my letter is becoming lenghty and I must ring off. Please change our address from 3024 to 3005 Vermont avenue. We expect to move across the street very soon, and enjoy eating fruit under oue own vine and figtree. We have figs, oranges, lemon, peaches, etc., on our ranch of 90x150 feet; we raised a tomato vine that measured 6 feet in height and 18 feet in circumference at the top and produced 2 bushels of tomatoes. and this is not a California story either but is the genuine article.

With best wishes and kindest regards, Yours truly,

A. F SPEICHER.

P. S.—Roosevelt is sure of California's vote.

Comparatively new cook stove cheap for cash. Inquire at this office. 2t*

A Home and Day School.

BRIAR-BEND SEMINARY,

AT MT. LAKE PARK, MD.,

In the Alleghany Mountains,

will be re-opened (D. V.)

On September 14th, 1904.

Full course of study. Music, Vocal and Instrumental. French, Latin and Bible Study. Certificates admit to leading colleges without examination.

A Home for Motherless Girls; Climate Unrivaled for Health; Only four visits from a Physician in thirteen years.

Applications received for service in exchange for tuition. Refererences quired.

Bills payable monthly in advance.

The "Stunt" Of Mlle. Clementine

By ROBERT C. V. MEYERS

Copyright, 1904, by Robert C. V. Meyers

MLLE. CLEMENTINE was renovating the garments of Teddy and Chrissy, her dead sister's children, sons of Barney, the proprietor of the circus. She had promised her sister to look after the boys, and laundry work was a part of the surveillance. In the evening, a vision of silver and azure, she would soar aloft and take that leap from the trapeze which caused the timid souls in the audience below to hold their breath till she had landed on terra firma. As she rubbed away at the little garments she reflected on many things. Lately the circus had become almost unbearable to her. Barney said it was her liver and that exercise would cure her. She asked him what he called her performance on the trapeze. He answered that her liver was used to that; what was needed was variety of exercise.

She did not press the question, though she may have thought her exercise was sufficiently varied—cooking for Barney and the kids, helping round in the tent, acting as dresser to the performers, looking after the horses when Barney was in the dumps.

"By the way," her brother-in-law said, looking in on her, "the boy has turned up again."

The boy had followed her round for months and made all manner of protestations.

"Yes," she replied. "I saw him last night."

"Has he written to you as usual?" asked Barney.

She answered that a note had come that morning.

"He ought to see you now," he grinned, "this very minute."

She leaned farther over the tub.

"Keep it up, Clem," he went on. "It's as much of a stunt as your hop from the trapeze. Such a thing is always a sendoff for a show. Oh, I forgot. Sally wants you to mend her red velvet body. She's getting so fat I really believe she'd rip an iron fireproof safe if she was dressed up in one."

Sally was Signora Sarepo, who nightly wound a boa constrictor around her neck as though for warmth and called herself a "charmer."

"She must wait her turn," Mlle. Clementine told him. "I must fix Maggie's wig. Bill caught his nails in it last night when he missed his jump."

Bill was the lion into whose cage Marguerite de Melville, his owner, "in fear and trembling" obtruded herself at each performance and invited to skip over her head by shooting off a pistol near his ears in order to accent the invitation.

Then here came Teddy and Chrissy clamoring for bread with jam on it.

Mademoiselle wrung the suds from her hands and attended to the behests of her nephews.

Still Mlle. Clementine kept at her washing. All the time she was thinking of the boy. She knew his other

"HE OUGHT TO SEE YOU NOW."

name, of course, but she [illegible] think of him as the boy. It kept her under, so to speak.

The boy was so young! She remembered the first time she had noticed him. It was at a town forty miles away, and she caught his eye as she kissed her finger tips to the audience. And, ah, the look he gave her!

In came Maggie with her torn wig, closely followed by Sally with the red velvet "body."

"It's like this, Clem," said Maggie. "I'm never hard on a friend that's down on his luck, but I must live, and so must Bill."

Mademoiselle conceded the fact.

"And," went on Maggie, "a continuous house wants Bill and me, and I rather like the 'snap' of vaudeville. If Barney can't pay up let him say so like a man. But it's shabby to promise and do nothing and hold me back when I can do better."

"So I say," the "charmer" chimed in.

Mademoiselle frowned. Of course things were going wrong; things were usually going wrong. It had always been so, and the worry had been too much for Sister Eliza. Barney was the greatest drag of all, either up in the skies or down in the depths. Last night when the box office was levied on by the printer he was for stopping the show and acknowledging defeat, though his wife's sister had pulled him through, as she had often done before. But was it worth while to keep on like this? By acceding to the boy's wishes she might end it all. Teddy and Chrissy would grow up just as well without her, while their father would scramble along like so many other men who seem never to establish a footing in the world. Yes, she could leave it all and interfere with the boy's prospects, for she knew all about the boy—how he had but recently left college and what a career his father had planned for him.

Yet what was to hinder her from growing up with him? She never had had half a chance; she had only known the circus.

She controlled the boy. She might form him into a sensible man and force his father to recognize her as a good woman and a helpful wife. She was tired of her sordid environment, of the poverty stricken sham.

She had but to say the word and the boy would take her away from it all.

She felt in the front of her gown. Yes, it was there, the ring he had insisted upon her taking and which she wore on a string round her neck so that Barney should not see it, for if Barney knew she had it he would imagine she possessed untold riches and might suggest branching out.

The boy had told her the ring once belonged to his mother. Why had she accepted it? Not for its money value surely, though that was considerable. But it had seemed very pleasant for her to have it. Knowing that it had been his mother's, she felt that he respected her as the greatest lady in the land when he could offer her his dead mother's ring.

And he had sent her a note this morning bidding her meet him this afternoon and answer the question he had put to her so often—would she become his wife?

To think of him and his bright ways and the possibilities that lay before her! They could go away from these crowded, congested cities, out to newer parts of the world where he might quickly work himself into being a power, she at his side. He was educated and enthusiastic, and education and enthusiasm might do anything in this world. But here was Barney again. He was laughing.

"You're in for it!" he said.

She looked at him for explanation.

"The old man has come after his son," he went on. "They told me at the hotel. Papa and sonny had it hot and heavy last night; almost came to blows. And all on your account. Your name was fanned from one to the other of them. It's the biggest card the show's ever had. We'll be crowded tonight.

"Maggie and Sally look black," he went on. "But tonight with a crowded house I'll manage to pay them something on account. Remember your stunt with the boy. Clem, keep it up." And he went away whistling.

Mademoiselle had many things to do before she was free to keep her engagement. First of all, Maggie marched in. She had been closeted with the "charmer."

"Clem," she said, "Sally and I have made up our minds that we won't go on tonight without some of our back pay. Barney's promises are all wind, and we can't live off air pudding if you can."

Again came Barney, in the depths this time.

"Clem," he groaned, "Maggie and Sally are drawers, and they've come down flat for their salaries. Couldn't you manage to borrow something from that young fellow?"

"Stop that!" she blazed out. "Don't ever let me hear you say anything like that again."

"Oh, you needn't mount the high horse with me!" he retorted. "I don't care what becomes of the show. Only your sister's children will suffer, that's all."

Mademoiselle watched him leave the tent and knew that he went for something to invigorate him, as he usually did when anything went wrong.

Surely she must get away from all this; she could stand it no longer. She hurriedly tossed on her street attire.

How bright the day was! How clear and clean the whole world looked away from the tent! It was a good and beautiful world, and surely she had a right to some of the goodness and beauty. She paused for a moment to drink in the glory of sunshine and blue sky, feeling young, almost girlish. Then she went on. She had walked some ten minutes or so when she glanced round. Yes, there he was. She knew he would be on the watch for her. But the boy was white of face, and there was a frown between his eyes as he came up to her. "Let us get into some quiet spot," he said. "I have a good deal to say to you."

There was a new quality about him that spoke of mastership. She went along beside him, silent as he, though she glanced at him sidewise now and then like some timid schoolgirl. And then they came to a little square with benches arranged about a glittering fountain where sparrows hopped and bathed in the bright spray. She seated herself. She knew that the time had come when she must make her decision, when the boy had all at once become a man, a masterful man.

He continued to stand.

"My father is here," were his first words.

"Yes?" She looked at the bathing sparrows.

"He followed me," he went on, "as though I were a child and did not know what I was doing. A child!"

In a flash the difference in their ages appealed to the woman who listened. He was twenty-one, while she was—any age she chose to look.

"It is like this," he continued. "My father has foolish plans for my future. I have my own ideas. I shall go in for politics; that's the field for a fellow like me. As for the social side of life, I am tired of all that nonsense. You are paying attention?"

"Oh, yes," she answered hastily.

"My father," he said, "heard of you, and he came after me. He says I know nothing about you. He speaks of a young girl he had selected for me, the daughter of a friend of his. He twits me with having liked her till I met you"—

"You liked her?" she interrupted.

"Oh," he said, "when you came could I think of any one else?"

The fervor of his tone touched her.

"But I told my father all that was over. Then he reminded me of your social position. I hope I do not pain you in speaking so plainly. I want to be honest, you know."

"It is always best to be honest," she replied.

He moved closer to her.

"Clementine," he said, "it must be as I say now. I will not be held off any longer. I have means of my own. Get rid of that miserable circus, be my wife and go with me to some new faroff place where we shall be together and happy."

Just such a picture as she had painted to herself earlier in the day!

"My love!" He sank to his knees and caught her hand in his. "My love!"

At his touch something seemed to give way within her. She saw him giving up for her sake the life his father had planned for him and entering the world of politics, where a man's wife may have sprung from anything; saw the girl he had "liked" till she came between them; saw herself beside him, far older than he, a woman with a glamour about her which he must some time estimate at its true value, a woman unused to his ways of life and who might hold him down. Hold him down! Never! She could elevate him far more than a frivolous young society girl might ever do, for she knew the world, could urge him on, make him see in the successes he should yet achieve that the motive power of those successes had been her love for him. And yet he was young.

"IT WAS YOUR MOTHER'S!"

the asserted authority of his father made him resentful and extravagant, while she—ah, she could make him a successful man; she knew she could; she knew her power. Did not all the people of the circus look up to her? Did not Barney depend upon her? The circus! She wrenched her hand from his. The circus!

"Your father was right," she said. "You know little or nothing about me!"

He sprang to his feet. "What do you mean?" he demanded.

She regarded him. He was a man, every inch a man, a loving man. And in her heart was a crying out for love, for refinement such as his, for all that he knew and she knew not, for freedom from the life that was hers.

He caught her by the arm. "Tell me!" he said.

Surely she might ruin his prospects by marrying him. And yet he loved her, and there was so much happiness in that thought!

"Tell me!" he repeated.

"You took too much for granted," she said hoarsely and rose to her feet. "And yet I"—

"You shall marry me," he thundered. "By heaven, you shall!"

"I will not," she said, "yet."

He stepped back from her.

"You do not love me!" he cried. "Is that it?"

She fingered the buttons of her coat till one of them came off and rolled to her feet.

"I cannot," she said, "now."

"Cannot!" he echoed. "What do you mean by 'cannot?' Do you mean that you cannot love me? You dare not? Is there any obstacle? What do I care for all the obstacles in the world?"

"That may be it," she said. "An obstacle, and yet I love"—

"An obstacle!" he repeated. "There is no obstacle short of a legal one"—

"A legal one?" she interrupted.

"Tell me," he said, "you are free; you are not bound to any one; you are not the wife of some one else?"

The wife of some one else!

It was as though he gave her a cue. Yet could she tell that lie? He was so young; she was not of his world. Dared she withhold any lie when all his future trembled in the balance?

"Tell me," he was saying. "I will never give you up unless—unless you are bound to some one else. I had not thought of that. Tell me it is not true."

She was white to the lips. She made an ineffectual effort to speak.

"Think of me!" he pleaded.

Think of him! Then she said boldly, "Barney, the owner of the circus"—and paused.

"What of him?" he demanded.

"He is my husband!" she said.

She could have cried out at the look that came to his face.

"And you never told me," he said. "You led me on all this time. You are the falsest woman ever created!"

"He is my husband," she said as before.

He gave her a long look.

"My father," he said, "was right."

He was leaving her when she called his name. She might tell him the truth even yet and—have him sacrifice everything for her. And dared she forsake her own duties? She snapped the string about her neck and held out the ring he had given her.

"No!" he cried, repulsing her. "I would not touch it after it has lain over your cruel heart."

"It was your mother's," she faltered.

"It was my mother's, but she never wore it. The jewels my mother wore shall be worn by the woman who shall be my wife, not by the one who has been false as a woman can be!"

She heard his footfalls become fainter and fainter. She did not see him leave her, everything was so blurred before her eyes.

She gave a deep sigh. Something hurt her hand. She looked down and saw that she had pressed the ring so tightly that it cut her palm. She regarded the jeweled circlet.

"It will pay the salaries," she said, "and buy shoes for Teddy and Chrissy. I promised Eliza. And now I must make haste to the tent and get supper or I shall be late for my stunt." And "No, no!" and again "No, no!" and she laid her lips on the ring in her hand, then threw it as far as she could into the dust of the road. She hurried away, holding her coat tightly across her breast as though the fierce pressure helped her.

Mlle. Clementine looked old for the first time in her life.

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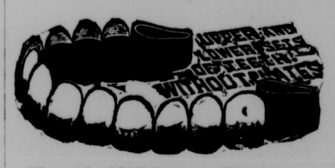

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The Red Tide at Cedar Creek

A FORTIETH ANNIVERSARY WAR STORY

October 19, 1864

[Copyright, 1904, by G. L. Kilmer.]

LONG before sunrise the morning of Oct. 19, 1864, terrific volleys of musketry aroused the men of Thorburn's division, holding Sheridan's left flank at Cedar creek, from their sleep. They stumbled from their quarters into darkness and fog to find Kershaw's Confederate infantry rushing over the parapets. Before a defensive shot could be fired Kershaw's men laid hold of seven cannon, seized hundreds of prisoners, turned the guns on those who retreated and in short order swept Thorburn's camp bare of defenders. This was General Jubal A. Early's initial stroke in his famous surprise of Phil Sheridan's line at Cedar creek.

Sheridan had left the front four days before the attack. He had been warned of trouble, but had ignored it because he believed that Early was too far away from his base of supplies to undertake a battle.

Before leaving the camps Sheridan posted Crook's command, the Eighth corps, including Thorburn's division, along the valley pike on the left. Next came the Nineteenth corps—Emory's—along the east bank of the creek, with the Sixth corps, under Wright, on the right of the Nineteenth. The cavalry hovered on the extreme flanks, watching the roads that come in from the east and west. Leaving the command to General H. G. Wright, Sheridan set out on the 15th to cross the Blue Ridge east.

On the 17th Sheridan had finished his mission and returned as far as Martinsburg. On the 18th he started up the valley pike on horseback and halted in Winchester for the night. Early on the 19th he was aroused by an officer on duty with the word that artillery firing could be heard at Cedar creek. The report said that the firing was not continuous and might be caused by a reconnoissance, and Sheridan leisurely awaited his breakfast.

Meanwhile Early had advanced three columns to support Ramseur's attack. Crook's command, which was isolated and the farthest front, had been enveloped by the Confederate divisions of Kershaw, Ramseur, Pegram and Gordon. At the same time Wharton's Confederate division, formerly Breckinridge's, advanced against Emory's Nineteenth corps. Crook's entire corps was overwhelmed and his ranks scattered, but at the camp of the Nineteenth corps the division of Grover stood at arms, having been ordered out on a reconnoissance at daylight.

Generals Wright and Emory were promptly at the front and, having formed a line of defense, awaited the coming of Kershaw, who was in Crook's camp pursuing the defeated soldiers. But further surprise awaited the Federal line. Gordon and Pegram had passed around Crook and, deflecting, struck the Nineteenth corps in the flank, being sheltered from view by the heavy fog that hung over the valley. The Confederate cannon soon enfiladed the works of the Nineteenth corps, and General Wright ordered it to fall back. A stirring episode of the retreat of the Nineteenth corps is described by Colonel H. E. Hill of the Eighth Vermont. Says Colonel Hill: "In the early morning fight the colors of the Eighth Vermont passed through a terrible ordeal and received a bloody baptism. Suddenly a mass of enemies confronted the flags and with hoarse shouts demanded their surrender. Defiant shouts went back: 'Never! Never!' And then, amid tremendous excitement, commenced one of the most desperate and ugly hand to hand conflicts over the flags that have ever been recorded. Men seemed more like demons than human beings as they struck fiercely at each other with clubbed muskets and bayonets. A Confederate of powerful build attempted to bayonet Corporal Worden of the color guard. Worden, a tall, sinewy man, who had no bayonet on his musket, parried his enemy's thrusts until some one—I think Sergeant Brown—shot the assailant dead. Another Confederate then leveled his musket and shot Corporal Petre, who held the colors, in the thigh, a terrible wound, from which he died that night. Petre held the regimental flag. He cried out: 'Boys, leave me! Take care of yourselves and the flag!' But in that vortex of hell men did not forget the colors, and as Petre crawled away to die they were instantly seized and borne aloft by Corporal Perham and were as instantly demanded again by an assailant who attempted to grasp them. Sergeant Shores of the guard placed his musket at the man's breast and fired, instantly killing him. But now another rifle flash, and a bullet from the dead southerner's companion killed Corporal Perham, and the colors fell to the earth. Once more, amid terrific yells, the colors went up, this time held by Corporal Blanchard, and the carnage went on.

"The fight for the colors continued. A Confederate discharged his rifle within a foot of Corporal Bemis of the color guard and wounded him, but was, in turn, shot dead by one of our men. A little later Sergeant Shores and Lemuel Simpson were standing together by the flags when three Confederates attacked them and ordered them to surrender. As the assailants had just discharged their pieces Simpson immediately fired and shot one, and Sergeant Shores bayoneted the other. Sergeant Moran, whose devotion to the flag had been intensified by the regiment's forty-four days' heroic action before Port Hudson, marvelously escaped. He was in the hottest of the fight, however, and held the United States flag all the while, assisting several times in protecting the regimental colors. But as the enemy crowded on a hundred men in gray took the place of a dozen grasping for the flags."

This gallant band of Green Mountain boys entered the fight numbering 159 soldiers and sixteen officers. Over 100 of the soldiers fell, and thirteen of the officers were killed or wounded.

The salvation of Sheridan's army depended upon the Sixth corps, which General Wright brought up to interpose between the broken ranks of the Eighth and Nineteenth corps and their vigorous pursuers. The leader of the Sixth, General Ricketts, was wounded at the outset, and the second in command, General Getty, formed a line across the Winchester pike, with batteries planted to command the roads down the valley. A counter charge of the Sixth corps was checked by Early's artillery.

General Early promptly rallied his forces for a second blow and, avoiding the direct attack on the Sixth corps, moved to the Federal left to engage the cavalry. Sheridan reached the front at 1 o'clock and saw the repulse of Early by the line of troopers. Arriving within three miles of the extreme front of the old camp, Sheridan met the first organized body of troops, Ricketts' and Wheaton's divisions of the Sixth corps. These troops had retired less than two miles from their old camp. Farther on he met Getty's division on a hillside in position, and riding up the steep to them he took off his hat and was received with cheers. A little farther on he met General Torbert, who with his cavalry corps was resisting the enemy's advance. Torbert said, "My God, I'm glad you've come!"

Turning to the front again Sheridan was greeted with a line of regimental flags that rose up out of the ground to welcome him. These were the colors of Crook, whose men had been at the extreme front and had been surprised at the sudden attack of the morning.

The warning of an impending attack which Sheridan had ignored was to the effect that the renowned General Longstreet was on his way to the valley to join Early in crushing the Federals. The events of the morning gave color to this report, and Sheridan determined to act with caution. He set about rearranging his lines, with the

VERMONTERS BATTLING FOR THEIR FLAGS.

soundest of the infantry in the center—that is to say, the Sixth and Nineteenth corps, with the cavalry division of Custer on the right and the divisions of Merritt and Wilson on the left. Between 3 and 4 o'clock the column was put in motion. At the first assault Early's line gave way, the Federal infantry sweeping over stone walls and every form of cover, and the cavalry dashing in upon the flanks to clean up the hurrying fugitives as prisoners.

In the exciting pursuit the cavalry brigade of Colonel Charles Russell Lowell charged among the houses of the little hamlet of Middletown, losing its chivalric and accomplished leader in the first clash of arms. The first Confederate gun captured that day was taken by the First Vermont cavalry of Custer's line. In sending them in Custer told the Vermonters that he would be satisfied if they got a single gun from the enemy. Before the day ended there were forty-eight guns taken from the enemy by Sheridan's army, and of that number twenty-three were credited as trophies to the First Vermont cavalry. Fighting in company with the Fifth New York cavalry of the same brigade the Vermonters helped to capture forty-five guns, five stands of Confederate colors and 1,000 prisoners. The Confederates were pushed back beyond the camps they had captured in the morning. When the news of this fresh victory reached the north there was an outburst of enthusiasm for the hero, and Sheridan was promoted major general in the regular army for his third and final defeat of Early.

GEORGE L. KILMER.

REPRESENTATIVE MEN ON THE WORLD'S FAIR

What Distinguished Statesmen and Others Say of the Educational and Inspiring Exposition at St. Louis.

The public utterances of distinguished men who have visited the world's fair have but one note, and that of emphatic praise. Here are some of their comments:

Hon. John Hay, secretary of state: "I have never seen nor heard of anything so fine."

Hon. Leslie M. Shaw, secretary of the treasury: "Any father of a bright boy can afford to send him to the Fair simply to study any one of at least a thousand exhibits."

Hon. Charles H. Grosvenor of Ohio: "A visit of ten days by a man of ordinary aptness and appreciative capacity to the Fair is almost equal to a postgraduate course in a university."

Hon. Benjamin B. Odell, governor of New York: "St. Louis has been badly misrepresented by accounts which say that her weather is unbearable. The Fair is wonderful."

Hon. George C. Pardee, governor of California: "The governor of the Golden State, who has spent all his life within her borders, finds that he knew only a little about his state until he came to the Fair and saw all her varied products assembled together."

Hon. Albert B. Cummins, governor of Iowa: "The Louisiana Purchase Exposition is on the grandest scale of any exposition the world has ever seen."

Hon. Richard Yates, governor of Illinois: "The more I see of the Exposition the more I enjoy it."

Hon. Fennimore Chatterton, governor of Wyoming: "I wish the Fair the greatest success. It certainly deserves it."

Hon. Franklin Murphy, governor of New Jersey: "It is well worth coming from New Jersey to see even a small part of this Fair."

Hon. A. B. White, governor of West Virginia: "I cannot speak too strongly of the greatness of this Fair."

Hon. William J. Bryan: "The Exposition is an unparalleled wonder."

Hon. John Sharp Williams, member of congress from Mississippi: "The most wonderful thing of its kind."

Hon. Hoke Smith of Georgia, formerly secretary of interior under President Cleveland: "I am highly pleased with the Exposition and believe it to be one of the triumphs of modern civilization."

Hon. Perry Belmont of New York: "In magnitude and beauty the Fair is wonderful. It is worth coming a long distance to see."

Hon. Daniel J. Campau, chairman of the Michigan delegation to the Democratic national convention at St. Louis: "It is positively sinful for parents to fail to bring their children to see the Fair."

M. Paul Dupuy, editor of Le Petit Parisien of Paris, France: "I admire the Exposition for its immensity, its spirit of the sublime, its general beauty and its completeness."

Prince George of Bavaria: "I have never seen anything prettier than the St. Louis World's Fair buildings when outlined at night with their millions of electric lights."

Hon. Louis E. McComas of Maryland: "The greatest Fair in the world."

Hon. John F. Dryden of New Jersey: "The people have no idea of the greatness of the Exposition. Every American should see it."

T. P. Shants, president of the Clover Leaf route of Chicago: "The Fair is a big success and will continue to become a greater success as it progresses."

WAGE EARNERS AT THE FAIR

Prominent Men Planning to Help Workers See the Great Exposition.

Wage earners of America are to see the World's Fair by tens of thousands under the auspices of the National Civic Federation. A new bureau of the Federation has just been established at St. Louis upon the World's Fair grounds. Back of the movement are Grover Cleveland, David R. Francis Andrew Carnegie, Cornelius N. Bliss and others. Plans are making to have a vast number of the wage earners of the United States see the World's Fair, the most glorious spectacle of the age and the most influential factor in the education of the American citizen.

The bureau is in charge of Miss Gertrude Beeks, secretary of the Federation's welfare department, of which Mr. H. H. Vreeland, head of the street railway system of New York city, is chairman. The bureau headquarters is in the east end of the Palace of Transportation, on the ground floor. The Exposition management is in hearty accord with this movement on the part of the Federation to induce the large manufacturers and other employers of labor to provide ways and means for the wage earners of America to visit the Exposition. President Francis is displaying personal interest in the undertaking by affording the Federation every facility for the consummation of its efforts, and in this connection he has directed Theodore Hardee, assistant to the secretary, to co-operate with Miss Beeks and Ralph M. Easley, chairman of the Federation's executive council, in every possible way.

The Exposition management has also equipped this bureau with clerical assistance and a full supply of World's Fair literature. The bureau will be used as headquarters for all wage earners coming to the Exposition under its auspices. The aim of the Federation is to make it feasible for the largest possible proportion of wage earners to visit St. Louis and see the World's Fair. It will see that they are met at the depot by responsible persons and conducted to suitable lodgings, where they will be treated fairly.

There will also be furnished, free of charge, appropriate itineraries indicating the points of interest to be seen within a limit of one week, which is about the average time each party will spend here. It will also indicate the objects of special interest to various craftsmen in their particular lines, so that they may devote as much time as possible to the objects of peculiar interest to them. These and many other efforts will be made to help all wage earners to enjoy the benefits of this great Exposition comfortably and at an expense within their means.

Bowser Cuts Grass

With the Aid of a New Mower He Trims the Lawn In His Yard, but a Series of Mishaps Causes Police Interference For Fear of a Riot.

[Copyright, 1904, by T. C. McClure.]

WHEN he had finished dinner the other evening Mr. Bowser turned up missing for ten minutes, and when "discovered" again he had on an old suit of clothes and there was a genuine agricultural smile on his face.

"Are you going to dig a well or chop wood or—or anything?" asked Mrs. Bowser as she surveyed him in considerable surprise.

"Not exactly," he rather sheepishly replied. "Saying nothing of the fact that I need exercise and that I can save $100 in a very short time, I am going to cut the grass in the front yard."

"But how? With the butcher knife?"

He sat down on the front steps, and his agricultural smile broadened and 'engthened until it took in hay, oats, corn, wheat and potatoes, and had a lightning rod man come along just then he would no doubt have found Mr. Bowser a soft mark.

"The boy will be here presently," he finally answered. "I have bought a lawn mower, and it should have been here half an hour ago. However, there is time enough. Yes, I have bought an eight dollar lawn mower, and I purpose to put a stop to the extortionate demands of the scoundrels who go about cutting grass. They have robbed me long enough. The machine will save its cost every month."

"I fail to see how," replied Mrs. Bowser after a little mental arithmetic. "We have got about ten square feet of grass to cut. We have had it cut four times at 15 cents a time. We may have to have it cut four times more at the same price. The cost may possibly reach $2 for the season. How you can save anything by paying out $8 for a lawn mower I fail to see. Besides"—

"I may not save over $15 or $20 this year," he interrupted, "but there are other years to come. I am looking ahead. If I put all the back yard into grass next year it will be a regular hayfield. I have also to figure on the physical exercise. The best doctors in America are a unit in agreeing that shoving a lawn mower around is the best thing ever discovered for spinal complaint."

"And you have finally developed that, have you?"

Before Mr. Bowser had got ready to answer a boy came from the hardware store with the mower. It was painted red and green, and he was dragging it along the sidewalk and making as much noise as possible, and he was of course followed by a goat, two dogs and fifteen children. The procession stopped with a bang before the Bowser gate, and the crowd was at once added to by children from across the street. If there was any circus going on around there they wanted to see it.

"You might have known how it would be," said Mrs. Bowser as she surveyed the gathering and noticed that nearly every family on the block was sitting out to get the air.

"Don't you worry yourself, Mrs. Bowser. I have bought a lawn mower, and I propose to use it, and if the sight of a man using such a machine sets the whole town rubbernecking let 'em go ahead and gawp. Please inform me what in thunder is the matter. Do you expect the machine to bust up and wreck the neighborhood?"

"No, of course not; but, you see, you have never run a lawn mower before, and—and"—

"And I may knock down the front fence or run over and kill three or four people! Yes, there is some danger of it, but I will be very careful of it for the sake of you and the cat. If you fear bloodshed and devastation you had better hide down cellar till it's all over. I shall now begin."

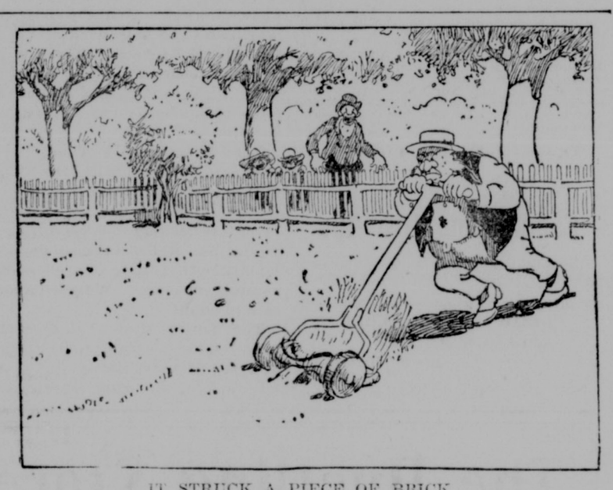
There was a bur-r-r-r, and he was at work.

Lawn mowing and watch repairing are not exactly the same thing, but before you can repair a watch or mow a lawn you must look out for clothespins, brickbats, castor oil bottles and tomato cans. That mower had just got a gait on her and was merrily buzzing away when it struck a generous piece of brick which a boy had cast into the yard in throwing at a cat and was brought up short with a sound that put people's teeth on edge. There was a chorus of delighted exclamations from the children. They were guileless children, but even the youngest of human nature rejoices when a lawn mower is made to suffer. The noise also stopped a man who was passing, and he leaned over the fence and sagaciously said:

"Cut your brickbats with an ax, my friend. You will find it easier and cheaper."

Mrs. Bowser's heart stopped still, and the cat forgot to breathe. Both expected the man to be slaughtered in cold blood, but Mr. Bowser only gave him a pitying look and waved him to pass on. The brickbat was picked out of the grass and tossed into the street, and then steam was turned on and the mower started again. To the amazement of the children and other onlookers it cut grass. The green blades flew into the air and hovered over the machine, and the scent of new mown hay became apparent clear down to the corner. Words of admiration were being spoken on every hand, when there was another sudden stoppage. It was so unlooked for that Mr. Bowser's heels left the ground, and for an instant he seemed about to take a header. There was a general groan of disappointment as he saved himself, and the old clothespin he picked from between the blades was looked upon as no real friend of that crowd. Another pedestrian felt called upon to stop and say something. He was an old man and full of wisdom. He was also deaf, and he shouted so that he could be heard forty rods away.

"If you knew beans from broomsticks you'd use a rake on that grass first!" he bellowed. "Some men allus begin their work wrong end to."



IT STRUCK A PIECE OF BRICK.

For a moment Mrs. Bowser was like one paralyzed, and the cat stopped her purring to choke up, but no one was struck dead. Mr. Bowser got red in the face and his ears twitched, but he hid the volcano raging in his breast with a bland smile and removed the obstruction. As it was thrown over the fence the children scrambled for it, and a battle royal was the consequence. The attention of a policeman standing on the corner was attracted, and he came strolling down to halt at the gate and inquire:

"Doin' the lawn mowin' act, eh?"

"Just a little," was the reply.

"Yes, he's mad at the grass and means to give it fits," put in a small boy.

"I'd have hired it done," said the officer as he encouraged the boy with a smile.

Mr. Bowser had nothing further to say, but made ready to resume work. The presence of the officer of course attracted further attention, and several vehicles stopped in front of the house that their drivers might learn what the rumpus was about. It took nerve on Bowser's part to starboard his helm and go ahead, but he would not take a bluff. He had shoved the mower almost eleven feet, and was doing beautiful work, when the shaft picked up a long piece of rusty wire and wound it up to a stop. Then the policeman laughed, the children clapped their hands, and words of satisfaction were heard from the sitters.

"If you want my advice"— began the officer, but he was interrupted with:

"But I don't."

"Then I'll give it to you just the same. Take it in! You are raisin' a row and disturbin' the peace."

"Yes, take it in!" shouted a dozen boys.

"Take it in, of course!" echoed a dozen sitters.

"If you don't I'll have to take you in," continued the bluecoat. "I don't say there's any law agin a man runnin' a lawn mower, but he's got to do it without creatin' an excitement. Here's a crowd that is worked up to such a pitch of frenzy that it's ready to tear down buildin's and murder Chinymen, and you've got to get that machine into the back yard or become responsible to the law."

Mr. Bowser got it there, and, towering over Mrs. Bowser, who had vacated the steps and closed the front door, he said:

"Woman, I have been guyed, humiliated and browbeaten, and it's all on your account. You will take the 10:10 train for your mother's home tomorrow morning, and as soon as the necessary legal papers can be made out we will see about the divorce and alimony." M. QUAD.

H. W. McCOMAS, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
OAKLAND, MD.
Office at SANITARIUM.
Residence on North Second street.
Office hours, 8 to 10 a. m., 2 to 3 p. m., 8 to 10 p. m.; from June to October and from October to June, 7 to 8.30 p. m.

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PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Offers his Services to the citizens of Oakland and vicinity.
Office in McComas Building, Second street.

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Will practice in the Courts of Garrett and Allegany counties, the Court of Appeals of Maryland, and the adjoining counties of West Virginia.

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Office in First National Bank Building.
Will be assisted in all important cases by Benj. A. Richmond of the Cumberland bar.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R. TIME TABLE IN EFFECT Nov. 19, 1903.

The following time table on the B. & O. went into effect on Sunday, May 15, 1904. Trains now leave Oakland as follows:

GOING WEST.

No. 7.—Daily	1.54 A. M
No. 3—Daily	7.17 A. M
No. 71—Daily except Sunday	9.26 A. M
No. 55—Daily	4.53 P. M
No. 1—Daily	10.26 P. M

GOING EAST.

No. 4—Daily	12.27 A. M
No. *8—Daily	6.04 A. M
No. 2—Daily	6.31 A. M
No. 72—Accom daily except Sun	5.12 P. M
No. 46—Express, daily	4.34 P. M
No. 12—Daily	8.32 P. M

*No. 8 stops at Oakland only to let off passengers from points west of Grafton.

GEO. L. POTTER, General Manager
D. B. MARTIN,
Manager Passenger Traffic.
V. V. WASHBURNE, Agent.

WEST VIRGINIA CENTRAL AND PITTSBURG RAILWAY CO.
IN EFFECT AUG. 28, 1904.

SOUTHWARD		STATIONS	NORTHWARD	
No. 3	No. 1		No. 2	No. 4
P. M.	A. M.		NOON	P. M.
3 15†	7 00† lv	Cumberland ar	†11 59	†7 40
3 44	7 29	Rawlings	11 31	7 08
4 07	7 52	Keyser	11 08	6 45
4 22	8 05	Westernport	10 58	6 33
4 29	8 09	W. Va. C. Junc	10 51	6 26
4 47	8 27	Barnum	10 36	6 10
4 54	8 35	Shaw	10 28	6 02
5 10	8 55	Blaine	10 11	5 44
5 15	9 00	Harrison	10 06	5 40
6 25x	9 50x ar	Elk Garden lv	x8 10	x4 25
5 49†	9 35† lv	Gorman	†9 35	†5 08
5 55	9 42	Bayard	9 28	5 02
6 06	9 54	Dobbin	9 17	4 52
6 10	9 58	Henry	9 13	4 48
6 43†	10 32†	Thomas	†8 38	†4 18
7 10†	11 00† ar	Davis	†8 05	†3 40
6 50	10 37 lv	Douglas	8 33	4 13
7 16	11 01	Hendricks	8 00	3 40
7 19	11 04	Hambleton	7 57	3 37
7 25	11 10	Parsons	7 50	3 30
7 59	11 44	Kerens	7 16	2 56
8 15†	11 50† ar	Elkins	lv †7 00	†2 40
	NOON			

No. 45	No. 3	No. 1		No. 2	No. 4	No. 46
P. M.	A. M.	P. M.		P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
3 30§	6 30†	2 35x	lv Elkins ar	x8 20	12 30†	§9 15
3 45	6 47	2 51	R.C. Jct	8 03	12 13	9 00
3 48	6 51	2 54	Harding	7 59	12 09	8 52
4 01	7 04	3 06	Junior	7 45	11 55	8 44
4 10§	7 15†	3 15x	ar Bel'g'n lv	x7 35	11 45†	§8 35
					A. M.	
	P. M.	P. M		P. M.	P. M.	
	x8 30	12 35†	lv Elkins ar	x9 55	†2 00	
	8 46	12 52	Beverly	9 39	1 44	
	9 10†	1 15†	ar Hutt'e ar	x9 15	1 20†	

No. 53	No. 51		No. 54	No. 52
A. M.	P. M.		P. M.	P. M.
x6 20	x12 35	lv Elkins ar	x2 35	6 50x
7 49	1 24	Fishing Hawk	1 49	5 28
8 34	1 46	Glady	1 20	4 50
9 42	2 19	Burner	12 57	3 48
x10 15	x2 35	ar Durbin lv	x12 40	3 15x

† Daily x Daily except Sunday. § Sundays only.

H. G. CLARK, Manager. F. M. HOWELL, Gen. Pas. Agent.

Great Big Bargains.

$75 will buy Lot No. 241, on corner Hazel Glade Drive and Park front; worth $300.

$50 will buy Lot No. 242, adjoining above; worth $200.

$75 will buy Lot No. 219, on corner D street and Park front; worth $225.

$50 will buy Lot No. 218, adjoining above; worth $200.

$50 will buy Lot No. 220, fronting on D street, and

$50 for Lot No. 221.

No Building Conditions on these Lots.

Apply to

L. A. RUDISILL,
Mountain Lake Park, Md.

NOTICE OF
Registration of Voters.

OFFICE OF
THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF ELECTIONS
FOR GARRETT COUNTY,
OAKLAND, MD., Sept. 15th, 1904.

Notice is hereby given that in accordance with the provisions of Article 33, as amended by the Acts of 1900, 1901, 1902 and 1904, the undersigned Officers of Registration of the respection Election Districts of Garrett county, Maryland, will hold their sittings from 8 o'clock a. m. until 7 o'clock p. m., on

Tuesday, October 4,

Tuesday, October 11,

and on

Tuesday, October 18.

for revision only,

(No one can Register after Tuesday, Oct. 11)

at their respective places of registration hereinafter named, for the purpose of registering in their respective registries of voters all persons who possess or will before the day of election next ensuing possess the requisite qualifications under the Constitution of the State of Maryland and the laws made thereunder entitling them to vote in said Election Districts and for the purpose of performing all other duties required of them by Article 33 of the Code of Public General Laws of Maryland.

Election District Number One—Swanton.

The Officers of Registration for the First Election District will attend and sit for the purpose aforesaid in the Election Building in the town of Swanton.

Election District Number Two—Friendsville.

The Officers of Registration for the Second Election District will attend and sit for the purpose aforesaid in the Council Chamber in the town of Friendsville.,

Election District Number Three—Grantsville.

The Officers of Registration for the Third Election District will attend and sit for the purpose aforesaid in the old Postoffice Building in the town of Grantsville.

Election District Number Four—Bloomington.

The Officers of Registration for the Fourth Election District will attend and sit for the purpose aforesaid in Thos. Garvey's house in the town of Bloomington.

Election District Number Five—Accident.

The Officers of Registratton for the Fifth Election District will attend and sit for the purpose aforesaid in the house of Mrs. Susan Englehart in the town of Accident.

Election District Number Six—Sang Run.

The Officers of Registration for the Sixth Election District will attend and sit for the purpose aforesaid in the Election Building in the town of Sang Run.

Election District Number Seven—Oakland.

The Officers of Registration for the Seventh Election District will attend and sit for the purpose aforesaid in the Corrigan property, Third and Alder streets, in the town of Oakland.

Election District Number Eight—Ryan's Glade.

The Officers of Registration for the Eighth Election District will attend and sit for the purpose aforesaid in the Election building on the Northwestern Turnpike.

Election District Number Nine—Johnson's.

The Officers of Registration for the Ninth Election District will attend and sit for the purpose aforesaid at the shop of Thomas Johnson on the National Road.

Election District Number Ten—Deer Park.

The Officers of Registration for the Tenth Election District will attend and sit for the purpose aforesaid in the Building owned by Dr. J. W. Laughlin in the town of Deer Park.

Election District Number Eleven—The Elbow.

The Officers of Registration for the Eleventh Election District will attend and sit for the purpose aforesaid at the residence of Joseph Warnick.

Election District Number Twelve—Bittinger.

The Officers of Registration for the Twelfth Election District will attend and sit for the purpose aforesaid in the storeroom of C. E. Eilithorpe, in the village of Bittinger.

Election District Number Thirteen—Kitzmillersville.

The Officers of Registration for the Thirteenth Election District will attend and sit for the purpose aforesaid in the house of Paul Shultz in Kitzmillersville.

Election District Number Fourteen—Oakland.

The Officers of Registration for the Fourteenth Election District will attend and sit for the purpose aforesaid at the office of the Supervisors of Elections in the Opera House building in the town of Oakland.

WILLIAM HAMILL,
A. C. BROWNING,
Officers of Registration for District No. 1 of Garrett county, Md.

JASPER GUARD,
DAVID K. HERRING,
Officers of Registration for District No. 2 of Garrett county, Md.

JOHN CUSTER,
THOMAS H. BITTINGER,
Officers of Registration for District No. 3 of Garrett county, Md.

WM. J. BARNARD,
JOEL PAUGH,
Officers of Registration for District No. 4 of Garrett county, Md.

JAMES E. McGETTIGAN,
WM. M. FRAZEE,
Officers of Registration for District No. 5 of Garrett county, Md.

NATHAN C. BROWNING,
J. ALVIN FRIEND,
Officers of Registration for District No. 6 of Garrett county, Md.

E. H. BARTLETT,
LINCOLN CALLIS,
Officers of Registration for District No. 7 of Garrett county, Md.

JAMES W. MASON,
JONAS YUTZY,
Officers of Registration for District No. 8 of Garrett county, Md.

MICHAEL CUNNINGHAM,
DANIEL B. LAYMAN,
Officers of Registration for District No. 9 of Garrett county, Md.

WILLIAM SEABOLD,
S. P. SPECHT,
Officers of Registration for District No. 10 of Garrett county, Md.

PETER F. MICHAEL,
STANLEY M. JACOBS,
Officers of Registration for District No. 11 of Garrett county, Md.

HENRY WILEY,
SIMON J. ORENDORF,
Officers of Registration for District No. 12 of Garrett county, Md.

L. C. HAMILL,
W. SCOTT PEW,
Officers of Registration for District No. 13 of Garrett county, Md.

JOHN F. BROWNING,
B. C. SCOTT,
Officers of Registration for District No. 14 of Garrett county, Md.

EDMUND JAMISON, President,
CHAS. M. MILLER,
E. E. SOLLARS,
Board of Supervisors of Elections for Garrett county, Md.

CHAS. A. DIFFINBAUGH, Clerk.

Mortgagees' Sale
OF VALUABLE
REAL ESTATE
Adjoining the Town of Oakland, Garrett County, Md.

Under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in a mortgage from Louisa Chambers to the undersigned mortgagees, dated the 16th day of April, 1903, and recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 43, folios 413, etc., one of the Mortgage Records of Garrett county, Maryland, default having been made under said mortgage, we hereby give notice that we will offer at public sale to the highest bidder on

SATURDAY,
The 15th Day of October, 1904,

at the hour of eleven o'clock a. m. of said day, in front of the court house door in the town of Oakland aforesaid, all that lot, piece or parcel of ground situate, lying and being in Garrett county, Maryland, which on the plat of Dailey's Sub—divisions of lots Nos. 57, 58, 71, 72, and 2, of Pennington's Addition to the Town of Oakland is known and designated as Lot No. 31, and described as follows, to-wit:

Beginning for the same at a planted stone marked 31 standing on the North side of Crook street and the West side of Third street, and North 67° West, 60 feet from the end of the first line of Lot No. 30 of the subdivision of Lot No. 2 of said addition, and running thence with Third street North 23° East, 68½ feet, then North 67° West, 130 feet, South 46½° West, 76 feet to Crook street, and with it South 67° East, 158½ feet to the beginning, containing

9,881 1-8 SQ. FEET.

The improvements consist of a comparatively new and

Commodious Dwelling

containing eight rooms, a stable and other necessary outbuildings, and is a very desirable property.

TERMS OF SALE—Cash on the day of sale

EDWARD H. SINCELL,
FRED. A. THAYER,
Mortgagees.

Subscribe for THE REPUBLICAN.

KENDALL.

Miss Iva McCullough, the charming and accomplished daughter of J. W. McCullough of Friendsville, is a frequent visitor at Kendall where she has a class in music. Miss McCullough received her musical education in Boston having spent a number of years in that centre of culture.

Mr. Henry Krug returned home from Philadelphia and other Eastern points last Thursday. He had been away for a number of weeks.

Messrs. Henry K. Friend, Bert Teets, John Lish and Frank Raybuck, who have been to the World's Fair at St. Louis, returned Monday noon. They report a good and instructive trip and say that to see all of the Fair would require a solid month. They were greatly pleased with the foreigh exhibits.

H. R. Watson, tie inspector for the the B. & O. R. R., spent several days of this week at Kendall in the interest of his company.

D. H. Horton, traveling manager of the H. C. Huston Lumber Company of Pittsburg, was here between trains Monday. Harry is strictly up to date in all departments of the Lumber business and is always a welcome visitor.

Mr. Ralph Velev, one of the engineers on the Manor Land & Oakland R. R., left for his Pennsylvania home Tuesday, having been summoned thither on account of the illness of his wife.

Mr. Roy Shank, assistant bookkeeper for the Yough Manor Lumber Company, will be granted a leave of absence for three months in order that he may take a thorough course of bookkeeping in Duff's College, Pittsburg. Roy is so well and favorably known here and he has been so competent and valuable to the company that his place will be open for him when he returns.

Mr. Jacob Sliger, one of our best citizens, has been on the sick list for some days.

Scott Mitchell, of Addison, Pa., is a recent employe with the Yough Manor Lumber Company.

This section has been favored with several refreshing showers during the week, but it has been so dry for a long time that these showers scarcely counted for much. We need a lot of rain to count.

The Yough Manor Lumber Company tendered a picnic to its employes and families last Saturday. A special train of five cars was run from Kendall to Swallow Falls where the picnic was given and almost the entire population of our town spent the day at the Falls. An invitation was also extended to the Friendsville people to join our picnickers on that day and at least fifty excursionists from that place accompanied our people to Swallow Falls. The day was perfect for such an occasion and all those who journey to Swallow Falls had the time of their lives. Dancing, games of various kinds and delightful strolls over the surrounding country afforded amusement for all.

BITTINGER.

Rev. Shoup preached an excellent sermon to the Bittinger congregation Sunday morning last.

Mr. and Mrs. Bowser, accompanied by Miss Mariett, all of Jennings, were "Broadway" drivers Sunday afternoon.

Mr. Jonathan Broadwater, of Minnesota, is visiting relatives in this section.

Mr. A. J. Orendorf, one of Bittinger's prominent young men, is obliged to take frequent drives over the mountainous sections of Garrett county, owing to his very ill health.

Mr. Earl Stanton, of near Grantsville, was the guest of Miss Malinda Orendorf some time since.

Mr. W. J. Claybrook, of Meyersdale, Pa., drove overland to Oakland one day last week and on his return spent Thursday night at the Central as the guest of Miss Ellithorp.

Messrs. Edward Brenneman and Oliver Buckle drove to Jennings recently to have their profile taken by the famous photographer, Edw. Wiley.

Messrs. Bender and Beagle, of Springs, Pa., and J. E. Emrick, of Meyersdale, Pa., were registered at the Central last week.

Dr. H. L. Bevans and son Harry, of Grantsville, passed through this burg last Monday.

Mr, and Mrs. Ellithorp and daughter Miss Amanda, with their friend Miss Welch, drove to Jennings, Sunday afternoon.

Mr. W. H. Lohr, of Swanton, was in this section last week.

Mr. U. O. Blocher, of Grantsville, paid this village a visit recently.

The Lutheran congregation will hold a harvest home picnic Saturday, October 1st.

MAYFLOWER.

Subscribe for THE REPUBLICAN.

After Forty Years.

Mr. D. W. Fitzwater, of Mountain Home, Elmer county, Idaho, was in this city Saturday visiting his brother, Mr. A. B. Fitzwater, who is in the employ of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad.

Mr. Fitzwater was born at North Glade, in Garrett county, about ten miles from Mt. Lake Park. In November, 1865, he left his native place to join other young men in seeking fortunes in the west. Mr. Fitzwater never returned to the east until a few weeks ago, when he came to visit his brother and sister in the home place in Garrett county.

Since leaving Maryland Mr. Fitzwater has been engaged in gold and silver mining and has prospered. He was married in the state of Iowa and has a family in Idaho.—Cumberland News.

Seaboard Service to Southern Cities.

The Seaboard Air Line Ry. has the shortest line and offers the best service via Washington, the most attractive way to all points in the South. For time cards, information as to industrial openings, farms and truck lands, address, Seaboard Air Line Ry., 1411 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

LOST—Large Newfoundland dog. Reward if returned to R. H. West, Oakland.

LOST!

On Hooppole Road a lady's Diamond Bar Pin. Finder will be liberally rewarded by returning to the Deer Park Hotel.

Appointments By Supervisors of Elections to Fill Vacancies.

OFFICE OF THE
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF ELECTIONS
FOR GARRETT COUNTY.
OAKLAND, MD., Sept. 15, 1904.

George Stahl, appointed Republican Officer of Registration and Judge of Elections by this Board at a meeting held June 25, 1904, for Election District No. 8, is found to be disqualified to serve as such by being incapacitated by physical disability, and in his place and stead Jonas Yutzy, whose postoffice address is Sunnyside, Maryland, is hereby appointed to fill said vacancy.

Wm. Moorehead, appointed Democratic Clerk of Election for Election District No. 4 is found to be disqualified to serve as such, and in his place and stead Lawrence Garvey, whose postoffice address is Bloomington, Md., is hereby appointed to fill said vacancy.

By order of the Board of Election Supervisors of Garrett county.
EDMUND JAMISON, President.

Order of Publication.

Rebecca A. McMinn, Plaintiff, vs. Howard J. McMinn, Defendant.

No. 1282 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett county.

The object of this suit is to procure a divorce *a vinculo matrimonii* by Rebecca A. McMinn, plaintiff, against Howard J. McMinn, the defendant.

The amended bill states that on the 25th day of May, 1896, the plaintiff was married to the defendant at Garrett county, Maryland, with whom she resided in said state and county until sometime about the month of February, 1899. That after said marriage the defendant frequently beat the plaintiff in a shameful manner with great cruelty and brutality, and that his vicious conduct became so intolerable that the plaintiff was forced to leave his house and take safety and refuge elsewhere, and was obliged to swear out a warrant for his arrest for her safety.

That at the March Term, 1899, of the Circuit Court for Garrett county, the defendant under the name of David J. McMinn, (by which name he was commonly known), was indicted and convicted in two separate cases for assaulting and beating the plaintiff. That the conduct of the plaintiff towards her husband has always been kind, affectionate and above reproach, and that the defendant has not coutributed anything to her support or her children for over five years, and that he has declared his intention of living with her no longer, and that there is no possibility of reclaiming her husband or their ever living together. That said abandonment by said defendant of said plaintiff was without just cause or reason and has continued uninterruptedly for more than three years, and the separation of the parties beyond any reasonable expectation of reconciliation. That there were two children born to them from said marriage, to-wit: Grace Mabel and James William, seven and five years of age, respectively, infants.

That the said defendant is a non-resident of the State of Maryland.

The bill prays for a divorce *a vinculo matrimonii* by the plaintiff from the defendant, the custody and guardianship of the said minor children, general relief and an order of publication against said non-resident defendent.

It is thereupon, this 20th day of September, 1904, ordered by the Circuit Court for Garrett county, in Equity, that the plaintiff, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper published in Garrett county, once in each of four successive weeks before the 21st day of October, 1904, give notice to said absent defendent of the object and substance of this bill, warning him to appear in this Court in person or by solicitor, on or before the 8th day of November, 1904, to show cause, if any he has, why a decree ought not to pass as prayed.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True copy—Test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

M. C. HINEBAUGH, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
OAKLAND, MD.

Office and residence, Alder St., east of post office.

ORDER NISI.

In the matter of the sale of the Real Estate of Daniel Smouse, deceased.

No. 482 Administration. In the Orphans' Court for Garrett county, Maryland.

Ordered, this 23rd day of August, in the year nineteen hundred and four by the Orphans' Court for Garrett county, that the sales made and reported in the above cause to Jane Smouse by Jacob S. Miller and Mortimer Smouse, Executors, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause, to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 23rd day of September, 1904, provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper published in Garrett county once a week for three successive weeks before the 23d day of September, 1904.

The report states the amount of sales to be $3,000.

DANIEL WILSON, C. J. O. C.,
GEO. B. McMILLAN, J. O. C.,
JACOB FEIK, J. O. C.

True copy—Test:
E. E. FRIEND, Register.

Mortagee's Sale
OF VALUABLE
REAL ESTATE

Under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in a mortgage from Isaac W. Thompson and Laura Thompson, his wife, to the First National Bank of Oakland, Md., dated the 16th day of September, 1903, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T. No. 45, folio 51, one of the Mortgage Records of Garrett county, Maryland, default having occurred under said mortgage, the undersigned, as attorney named in said mortgage, hereby gives notice that on

SATURDAY,
the 8th Day of October, 1904

at 2 o'clock p. m., in front of the courthouse in the town of Oakland, Garrett county aforesaid, he will offer at public auction to the highest bidder all the following described real estate, to-wit: All those parcels of land in Garrett county aforesaid of which the late Henry Thompson died seized and possessed, known as

"FAIR SWEEP,"

and also another parcel of land purchased by the said Henry Thompson from N. B. Harvey and beginning for the same at a butternut tree standing at the corner of the Military Lot formerly owned by Philip Davis and running thence North 70 perches, North 45 degrees West 29 perches, West 52 perches, South 45 degrees West 30 perches, to the outside line of "Avon's Vale" and with said line South 45 degrees East 153 perches, thence South 70 degrees East 148 perches to a line fence between the lands of said Henry Thompson and Thomas K. Harvey, and along and with said line fence North 30 degrees West 50 perches, north 89½ perches, South 89½ perches, West 89½ perches to the beginning, containing as a whole

One Hundred and Forty-five Acres and Fifty-four Perches.

Said property is mostly cleared and in cultivation. Improved by a good dwelling house, barn and other out buildings, a good orchard with a variety of fruits and the place is well watered. By the terms of the will of the late Henry Thompson his widow holds a life estate in said farm and the same will be sold subject thereto.

TERMS OF SALE—Cash on day of sale.

FRED. A. THAYER,
Attorney named in the Mortgage.

ORDER NISI.

In the matter of the Real Estate of Christian Orendorf, deceased,

No. 515 Administration. In the Orphans' Court for Garrett county, Maryland.

Ordered, this 23d day of August, in the year nineteen hundred and four, by the Orphans' Court of Garrett county, that the sales made and reported in the above cause by Jacob S. Miller, Executor, to Christian C. Orendorf and Noah Orendorf, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 23rd day of September, 1904, provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper published in Garrett county, once a week for three successive weeks before the 23rd day of September, 1904.

The report states the amount of sales to be $810.

DANIEL WILSON, C. J. O. C.
GEO. B. McMILLAN, J. O. C.,
JACOB FEIK, J. O. C.

True copy—Test:
E. E. FRIEND, Register.

The Maryland Agricultural College
COLLEGE PARK, MARYLAND.

MARYLAND'S SCHOOL OF TECHNOLOGY.
THREE COURCES OF INSTRUCTION.
AGRICULTURAL. MECHANICAL.
SCIENTIFIC.

Each Department supplied with the most modern and approved apparatus. Practical work emphasized in all Departments. Graduates qualified to enter at once upon life's work. Boarding Department supplied with all modern improvements: bath-rooms, closets, steam heat and gas.

New buildings with every modern improvement, and old buildings thoroughly renovated by opening of first session. Tuition, Books, Heat, Light, Washing, Board and Medical Attendance, with annual deposit, ($159) one hundred and fifty nine dollars, for scholastic year. Daily visit by physician to College. Catalog giving full particulars sent on application. Attention is called to the Short Course of ten weeks in Agriculture. Write for particulars.

Term Commences, Thursday, September, 15.

Early application necessary for admittance.

R. W. SILVESTER, President,
College Park, Maryland.

The Maryland School for the Deaf,
37TH SESSION,
Reopens September 14th, 1904.

Non-Sectarian. For the deaf and dumb and those whose hearing is too defective for attendance on public school. Speech and lip-reading taught, as well as grammar school and academic studies.

Location very healthful. Board and Tuition free to residents of Maryland.

Apply to
CHAS. W. ELY, Principal,
Frederick, Md.

ORDER NISI.

David Sloan vs. Jefferson S. Green.

No. 1233 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County, Md.

Ordered this 5th day of September, in the year nineteen hundred and four, by the Circuit Court for Garrett county, sitting in equity, that the sale made and reported in the above cause by D. Lindley Sloan, trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 5th day of October, 1904; provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper published in Garrett, county, once a week for three successive weeks before the 5th day of September, 1904.

The report states the amount of sale to be $400.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True copy—Test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

Mortgagees' Sale
—OF—
Personal Property!

Under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in a mortgage from Joseph E. Lint, William A. Lint and Joseph V. Lint to the undersigned mortgagees, dated the 11th day of February, 1901, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 37, folio 355, etc., one of the Mortgage Records of Garrett county, Maryland, default having occurred under said mortgage we hereby give notice that on

Saturday, the 17th Day of September, 19..

at the hour of two o'clock P. M., at the farm of Andrew J. Frazee, on Frazee's Ridge, in Selbysport District, Garrett county, Maryland, we will offer at public auction to the highest bidder the following personal property, to-wit:

One Aultman & Taylor Steam Engine and Dixon Separator Threshing Machine and Two Bay Horses,

being a portion of the property conveyed by said mortgage.

TERMS OF SALE—Cash on day of sale.

JEFFERSON FRAZEE,
DAVID TAYLOR,
Mortgagees.

The Hustling Store Company,
LOCH LYNN HEIGHTS,

Will conduct an Auction at its store rooms opposite the Mt. Lake Park railroad station on

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1904,

When good seasonable Goods, first-class in every respect—Goods that command one hundred cents on the dollar—will be sold absolutely without reserve. The goods to be sold consist of—

Rockers and Dining Room Chairs.
Trunks, Telescopes and Suit Cases.
Screen Doors and Clothes Racks.
Tin and Galvanized Boilers.
Horse Collars and Pads.
Mattings, Rugs and Mats.
Lot of Underwear and Overalls.
30 Overcoats.
Cupboard, Dinner Pots and Tea Kettles.
Window Shades and 1 Washing Machine.
One Harrow, 1 Horse, 3 Spring Wagons.
500 pairs Shoes and lot Trousers.
Lawn Mower, Scythes and Snaths.
Ice Cream Freezers and Dishes.
Ewers, Basins and Slop Pails.
Lot Umbrellas and Store Fixtures.
Lot Tinware and Porcelainware.
Several Heating and Cooking Stoves
Lot Hats, Clocks and Pictures.
Lot Paints.
Lot of Poultry Wire.
Bed Steads, Bed Springs, Mattresses, Pillows, Comforts, Spreads and Blankets.

TERMS OF SALE—All sums under $10 cash; on sums of $10 and over a credit of six months will be given by purchaser executing his note with approved security. These terms must be complied with before any goods are removed.

The Hustling Store Company.
P. T. GARTHRIGHT, Prop'r.

THE REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME 28. OAKLAND, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1904. NUMBER 30.

THE SUIT GIVEN UP BY DEMOCRATS.

They Agree to Accept Mr. Bryan's Opinion Relative to Marking Ballots.

ONE CROSS MARK SUFFICIENT

To Vote for the Presidential Electors —Another In Its Proper Place Must Be Made To Vote for Congressman.

The Democrats have abandoned plans to contest the soundness of the opinion of Attorney General Bryan that voters need place their marks only in the square opposite the name of the candidate for President of the United States, and that is not necessary to place their marks opposite the names of the several electors representing the candidates of the several parties for President. It is understood that former Attorney General John P. Poe has advised the Democratic state central committee, of which he is the counsel, that it is not advisable to press the case.

No steps had been taken to bring the case before the lower court, but several legal methods were discussed, none of which however, were deemed advisable. Those contemplating the suits were confronted by an obstacle which was insurmountable. The Republicans would not have been willing had the case reached that stage at which their co-operation would have been requested, to agree to go forward at once with the suit in order to secure a decision by the lower court, and then by the Court of Appeals, prior to the November election. Without the willingness of the Republicans as the defendants to join in the movement for an early decision the expeditious dispatch of the case would be impossible.

The Republican managers of the campaign had paid but little heed to the threatened litigation to overthrow the attorney general's opinion, and had prepared to issue sample ballots containing only two marks—one opposite the name of Mr. Roosevelt and one opposite the name of the Republican candidate for Congress. If any other construction of the election law than that placed upon it by the attorney general had been substituted, it would have been ignored by the Republicans, who were in position to make a contest before Congress, both on the electoral and congressional vote of the state. Such a step, however, has been averted by the abandonment of the case by the Democrats.

The attorney general's opinion regarding the marking of ballots is embodied in his instructions to judges of election, which instructions have the full force of law. These instructions read as follows:

The voter must mark with an indelible pencil his cross mark (X) opposite the name of each candidate for whom he wishes to vote, with the exception of candidates for the office of presidential electors. The voter may vote for presidential electors by making a cross mark (X) in the square opposite the name of each one of the persons (not more than eight in number) for whom he wishes to vote. He may also vote for the eight candidates for presidential elector of any political party by making his cross mark (X) in the square opposite the surnames of the candidates of the party of his choice for president and vice president. For example, a voter wishes to vote for the candidate of the Democratic party for presidential electors; he can do so by making a cross mark (X) in the square opposite the name of each one of the eight Democratic candidates for presidential elector; he can also, if he prefers, make his cross mark (X) in the square opposite the names of Parker and Davis, the Democratic candidates for president and vice president, and have his ballot counted for each one of the Democratic candidates for presidential elector grouped under the names of Messrs. Parker and Davis. (Art. 32, sec. 50.)

Father Mattingly Leaves Hancock.

Rev. Romanus Mattingly will leave Hancock in a few days to accept a charge at St. Catherine's home for self-supporting girls, Washington city. The institution is called Our Lady of Mercy. The home is on Capitol Hill and in charge of the Sisters of Mercy. Father Mattingly will probably live at the Catholic University and attend the lectures. Father Mattingly will be succeeded by Rev. Henry S. Nagengast, of St. Anthony's church, of Gardensville, Baltimore county, Md., who will take charge of St. Peter's church and all the missions. He is a young man and a good anguist. He will take charge as a pastor on or before next Sunday.

Father Mattingly is well known in Oakland, having been pastor at St. Peter's church at one time. He is a native of Mt. Savage, Md.

Lutheran Church Services.

Services at St. Mark's Lutheran ch. as follows: On Saturday evening, Oct. 1st, at 7.30, preparatory service, confirmation and reception of members. Sabbath morning at 10.30 Communion; at 7.30 p. m. preaching.

Preaching at Crellin by Rev. E. Mangus next Sabbath at 2.30 p. m.

OFFUTT'S. FURNITURE.

For every mentionable thing in the Furniture line, including all the latest patterns in

Bedroom Suits,
Chiffoniers,
Wardrobes,
Sideboards,
Hall Racks,
Couches,
Iron Beds,
Cribs,
Extension Tables,
Chairs and Rockers, all kinds,
Mattresses, single and double,
Springs, single and double,
Kitchen Cupboards and Safes,
Stands of all kinds,
Pillows and Bolsters,
Carpets, etc., etc., etc., etc.

Call and examine and be convinced that we are the cheapest place in Western Maryland to buy Furniture.

D. E. OFFUTT & SONS.

GARRETT COUNTY TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

THE COUNTY TEACHERS' INSTITUTE IN SESSION.

Proceedings of the Sixteenth Annual Meeting of the Public Instructors.

INTERESTING TALKS DELIVERED.

State Superintendent Bates Stevens Opened the Session Monday—The Gathering Well Attended and Interesting

Monday morning at half past ten the Sixteenth Annual Teachers' Institute met in the public school building in Oakland and was called to order by State Superintendent M. Bates Stevens, of Baltimore City.

In calling the Institute to order Mr. Stevens complimented the teachers of Garrett county for their loyalty to the cause of education and also for the large number of teachers present which was an indication of the success which was sure to attend the sessions throughout.

After singing, devotional exercises were conducted by Rev. Dr. Scott, pastor of St. Paul's M. E. Church. Rev. E. Manges, pastor of the Lutheran church, delivered the address of welcome to the assembled teachers which was responded to by Prof. J. C. Beahm, of the Accident schools. Both addresses were made in the respective speakers' happiest veins and were listened to very attentively by those in attendance.

The address of Dr. Stevens following that of Mr. Beahm, was an excellent one in which the shortcomings as well as the noble work of the teacher were well and pointedly presented. The speaker made a strong plea for more active interest on the part of the teachers in the organization of teachers' associations which will benefit the communities generally in which they are located.

Dr. M. G. Brumbaugh, who holds the chair of Pedagogy in the University of Pennsylvania, was the next speaker. It is a difficult matter to convey an idea of the power of Dr. Brumbaugh in his remarks. He showed that a teacher should be extremely careful in his habits and conduct, should eat well and sleep an alloted number of hours and keep himself in prime physical and mental condition so as to the better enable him to appy his talents in his chosen line of work.

Prof. T. L. Gibson followed Dr. Brumbaugh with an hour's instruction in music, which was well received and highly appreciated by the teachers present.

In the evening, when the session was held at the opera house, Dr. Brumbaugh delivered a scholarly lecture on "America In Porto Rico." The speaker was sure of his ground having been at the head of the organization of public instruction in Porto Rico during the year 1898 and the pictures he drew of the natives in their endeavor to obtain even the rudiments of learning was indeed a great incentive to the American youth to be up and doing, with the advantages of public instruction open to him upon every side.

This session on Tuesday was opened by Prof. Gibson who again devoted some time to musical instruction. It was evident that the teachers greatly need the training along this line and they are responding well to the efforts of Prof. Gibson.

Dr. Brumbaugh followed, after a general discussion of many subjects, with an address on the "Revival of Learning in Europe." The lecture was continued into the afternoon session. The speaker had no difficulty in holding the attention of his hearers. He plead especially that parents should give to their children first a good education, it being their best equipment in life with which to withstand the many vicissitudes which all are bound to meet, no matter what vocation one may enter.

Tuesday evening Rev. Jahu DeWitt Miller, the brainest and one of the best known lecturers on the American platform today, spoke to a packed house on the subject "The Self-Sufficiency of the Republic." This lecture like all of Mr. Miller's, was very broad and highly enjoyed.

WEDNESDAY'S SESSION.

Wednesday morning the Institute was called to order by Superintendent Browning and after a musical prelude Prof. Gibson rendered that splendid song, "My Old Kentucky Home.

Prof. John T. White, of Allegany county, was introduced and spoke at some length on "Reading." He plead especially for more careful instruction upon this important branch of education, very properly ranking it as the leading of all subjects.

Prof. Brumbaugh took up the subject of Literature," explaining the evolution of English literature, especially the tragedy as presented in Othello.

After a short intermission, Prof. Murdaugh, of the State Normal School, was introduced. He selected as his subject "Psychology" as determining the method of the presentation of subjects to pupils.

The afternoon session opened by singing.

Dr. Brumbaugh continued his lectures, having selected as his subject the "Training of the Feelings," showing how children may be stimulated to noble action by presenting examples of of self-denial, heroic actions, and generous conduct. His labor at the Institute has been highly appreciated. He received the most perfect attention throughout his work.

Prof. Murdaugh introduced the "Round Table on Primary Reading," which he very ably presented. This subject is of greater interest to Garrett county teachers than any other. So many still cling to the alphabet.

Prof. White then gave his farewell address when the institute adjourned.

SHEEP TAKEN TO ST. LOUIS.

One Hundred Head From Col. Truesdell's Herd Shipped to the Fair.

On Tuesday a hundred head of Rambouillet sheep from the celebrated herd owned by Col. George Truesdell near Deer Park, were sihpped by fast freight in three cars to the fair at St. Souis, which were accompanied by the shepherd of the flock, Mr. Hugh Claderwood, and a young man named Rodeheaver.

Of the total number taken to St. Louis twelve will be for exhibition purposes while the balance will be sold at public auction on the Fair grounds when fancy prices are expected. The sheep are the pick of the flock of Col Truesdell's imported animals from France where a number of them took first prize in a world's contest.

Settled With Creditors.

E. B. Stone and Robert Felty, merchants of Connellsville, Pa., have taken the business of the Oliver Lumber company, near Kingwood, W. Va., which was in the hands of a receiver. They compromised with the creditors by paying them cash at fifty cents on the dollar or giving them full amount in stock. About 150 men will be employed and the monthly pay roll will amount to $70,000. The mills are again in operation.

CONGRESSIONAL TIMBER A VERY SCARCE ARTICLE

The Democrats Assemble at Rockville and Adjourn Without Nominating.

WILL MEET AT HAGERSTOWN

Wednesday Where Selection Will Probably Be Made—Mr. DeWarren Reynolds, of Cumberland, Could Have Had Nomination.

The Democratic congressional convention at Rockville yesterday failed to nominate and adjourned to meet next Wednesday at Hagerstown. Before the convention met DeWarren H. Reynolds, of Cumberland, was a favorite, but on the arrival of his delegation a quietus was put by him to the move. Bowie F. Waters, of Rockville, also declined the honor. The name of George A. Pearre of Frederick, Md., was considered informally, but he would not consent. Mr. Waters was made chairman of the convention. A committee on nominations was appointed. The committee failed to find a Democrat willing to stand fire and recommend the adjournment, which was carried.

Resolutions were adopted by the convention endorsing the Democratic platform and Parker and Davis, concluding with the unanimous tender of the nomination for congress to Spencer C. Jones, of Montgomery county. With some warmth Mr. Jones resented the attempt to force the nomination for Congress on him as he is a Senator from Montgomery county, and the president of the Senate. The move was made to embarrass him.

Owing to the delay of the Allegany and Garrett county delegations in arriving, the convention, which occurred in the opera house at Rockville, did not begin its futile deliberations until late in the afternoon. The Frederick county delegates urged the nomination of George A. Pearre of Frederick because the exact similarity in names would, it was affirmed, operate much to the advantage of the Democratic party, especially in Frederick county, where the illiterate negro vote is large and where the official ballot will contain no party designation. Mr. Pearre however declined to be a party to this scheme. He is a first cousin of Col. George A. Pearre, the Republican nominee.

Mr. DeWarren H. Reynolds sought the political cyclone cellar at the convention, if there be aught in the imputation of the Baltimore *Sun*.

Mr. Reynolds could have had the nomination for the mere assent, but he declined to become the sacrifical lamb in terms both positive and eloquent.

PRISONERS SENTENCED BY THE COURT SATURDAY

Some Will Go to the Penitentiary Others to House of Correction.

FINES IMPOSED FOR ASSAULT

Three of The Fuller Brothers Convicted of Assaulting Deputy Sheriff Frantz—Denis Hare Found Guilty of Assaulting Stella C. Swauger

On Saturday morning those who had been convicted upon criminal charges during the September Term of the Circuit Court, were brought before Judges Boyd and Henderson for sentence.

Thomas Douglas, found guilty of assault, was fined $1 and costs, which he paid and was discharged.

George Marvil who was tried before the Court upon an indictment for false pretences was found guilty but paroled by the Court and placed under a bond for his appearance at the September Term, 1905.

Chas. Weimer, found guilty of assault was assessed $20 and costs which he paid and was discharged from custody.

Dennis C. Hare, of near Grantsville, whose trial was in progress before a jury when this paper was put to press last Thursday, was found guilty on the third count of the indictment, assault and battery. He had been indicted for rape, his victim being Stella C. Swauger, a young girl, living near Grantsville. The jury was out all night before an agreement was reached. The prisoner was sentenced to serve six months in the House of Correction.

Edwin C. Butler, who was tried before the Court for stealing a sum of money from Benj. F. Fike, was sentenced to serve one year in the Maryland Penitentiary.

Bartlett Toney, an Italian, found guilty of having stolen a watch from Grant Pew, was given eighteen months in the Penitentiary.

Michael C., Oscar and Peter Fuller, three brothers, who live at Corinth, West Va., indicted for having assaulted Deputy Sheriff James Frantz at a baseball game on the afternoon of July 4th, when the officer received a blow on the head and in the face with a beer bottle in the hands of one of the brothers, were sentenced to pay fines aggregating $160 and costs of prosecution. The former, Michael, was assessed $100 of the amount, but refusing to pay, was sent to jail. The other two paid up and were discharged.

William Gray, colored, indicted for stealing a watch, was sent to the House of Correction for eighteen months.

Henry Rosenberg, for selling liquor without a license, was fined $50 and costs.

Thomas Osik, upon the same grounds, was also fined $50 and costs, the fines in both cases being paid and the prisoners discharged.

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In Styles and Best in Quality to Show you in SHOES

...A FULL LINE OF...

DOROTHY DODDS

Just received: light and heavy weight soles, Blucher and Bal Cut, Patent and Dongola.

WALK-OVERS

Talk for themselves. A look, a try-on, a sale. We only ask the pleasure of showing the line and we know the goods will do the rest.

H. L. DAUGHERTY, ... Oakland, Md.

SAYS HE COULD TELL MORE.

Prophet Says Japan Will Rule Eastern World in the Fatal Year 1908.

Lee Spangler, the York (Pa.) weather prophet and evangelist, whose many predictions pertaining to world events have been fulfilled, and who prophesied the breaking out of the war in the East a year before its occurrence, the death of Queen Victoria, the assassination of William McKinley and the death of Mark Hanna, is out with a fresh forecast.

"In my last forecast several months ago," said Spangler, "I predicted a great drouth in Europe, which has visited Germany. People wonder why so many of my predictions are fulfilled. There is nothing marvelous about it. They are simply revelations from a higher power than that of man. I have been chosen as the medium, through which they are to be made known to the people.

"I still reaffirm my prediction of the election of Theodore Roosevelt as President of the United States.

"The war in the East is turning out as I said it would before its outbreak. Russia is being defeated. Its power is broken and it will never be a world power again. God has avenged the wholesale butchery of his people, the Jews, in Russia.

"He has vengeance to visit upon other far Eastern nations. Turkey will become involved in war with other nations and will be dismembered. The murder of thousands of Armenians and other innocent Christians will be avenged by God.

"All the nations of Europe will decline in power with the exception of England. England and the United States will be ruling the Western World and Japan the Eastern world when the destruction comes in 1908.

"The greatness of President Roosevelt is not realized by the people of the United States. He has been chosen by God to do a greater work than any other American has performed. It would not be wise for me to tell what that work is.

"A great drouth is shortly to visit parts of this country. I could make other startling prophesies, but God has forbidden me to give them to the people until later."

THE WAY OF THE RAIL

Unique World's Fair Edition of The "Book of The Royal Blue."

The September number "Book of the Royal Blue," issued by the Passenger Department of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, which will come from press on September 12th, is entirely devoted to special interests at the World's Fair.

Its leading feature is an excellently prepared article on "The Way of the Rail in the World," by J. G. Pangborn, who has charge of the Baltimore & Ohio exhibit at the World's Fair, and which has been illustrated from photographs taken during the present month.

The B. & O. exhibit, which is the most complete of its kind in existence, and the result of nearly fifteen years research, presents all types of locomotives, various cars, railway equipment, photographs, etc., both European and American, from the beginning of railroad transportation. Mr. Pangborn, who made a study of the progress of railways throughout the world under a special commission of the Field Columbian Museum of Chicago, is the author of several books on railways, notable among them is the World's Railways." Another article by Mr. Pangborn on the "Locomotive Tonnage at the World's Fair" comments on the great amount of idle motive power on exhibit in the Transportation Building.

One, two and three-day itineraries give pointers to the prospective World's Fair visitors, whose time of sight seeing at the Fair is limited.

Pen sketches of various exhibits are also given, and the entire volume is uniquely illustrated with snap shot photographs at random throughout the grounds.

For those intending to visit the Fair, as well as for those who cannot make the trip, this particular number is most valuable, as it presents the greatest of World's Fairs in a photographically realistic manner.

The edition will be limited. Single copies can be obtained for 5 cents each, on application to D. B. Martin, Manager Passenger Traffic, Baltimore, Md. Regular subscription, 50 cents per annum.

NOTICE.

Change in Business.

The firm of Jno. W. Haney & Sons having sold its milling business, plant and feed store at Friendsville, Md., to The Friendsville Milling Company, hereby gives notice that all persons knowing themselves indebted to the above named firm must call and make settlements of their accounts on or before Oct. 1st, 1904. All accounts remaining unsettled at that date will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection.

JOHN W. HANEY & SONS,
22-4t Friendsville, Md.

Comparatively new cook stove cheap for cash. Inquire at this office. 2t*

PLEASANT FIELDS OF HOLY WRIT

SAVE for my daily range
Among the pleasant fields of Holy Writ,
I might despair. —Tennyson.

The International Sunday School Lesson.

Fourth Quarter. Lesson I. 2 Kings ii, 12-22. October 1, 190

Copyright, Davis W. Clark.

Elisha Succeeds Elijah

There is a moral grandeur in the close of Elijah's career, which cannot fail of recognition. The end is unique and fitting. The coming event casts no shadow, but a ray of glory before, which even the sons of the prophets could recognize. The prophet made a stately promenade from Gilgal to Bethel, from Bethel to Jericho, from Jericho to the point beyond Jordan, where he was to make connection with the chariot of fire. Perhaps Elijah entertained some misgiving as to the legitimacy of Elisha's successorship. If so, it arose from the opposite temperament and method of the latter. It is so hard for us to learn that God may have other ways than the one in which we may have been called to work. But Elisha proves the might and perseverance of his gentleness, in his thrice-repeated asseveration, "I will not leave Thee." The question of successorship settled, Elijah, who to the worldly view had nothing but his mantle to bequeath, asked his companion to designate what portion of his estate he would select. Elisha again gives new evidence that he is in the line by the choice he makes. It is that he may have an elder son's portion of the Spirit which moved Elijah. Not that he may resemble his spiritual father in personal appearance, temperament, or deed, but that the same Spirit that operated in Elijah may work in him also, and twice as powerfully as in any other son of the prophets. The thing asked was "hard," because it was beyond the prophet's jurisdiction. He could only say that if, in the hour and article of his translation, now so imminent, Elisha could with eye of seer penetrate to and behold his entrance to the spirit world, then he would be of such character as to receive the same Spirit that had illuminated Elijah himself.

No studied phrase could have been so appropriate as Elisha's unpremeditated ascription to the ascending prophet. The chariot with its horsemen was the most formidable part of an Oriental army, corresponding to artillery in modern times. The very weight of the machine, its wheels armed with hooked blades, the archer standing within it like a tower of brass, the horses driven four or six abreast. Nothing could stand before such a terrible engine. So when an army met a chariot, it was a real calamity. It was irreparable, and the force was correspondingly weakened. That is the meaning of Elisha's cry as he stands in the swelling of Jordan, "My father, my father! chariot and horseman of Israel!" It signified that he was greater than any chariot which even heaven itself could afford him, and, in addition, that he was both chariot and charioteer, the nation's strongest defense. Elisha himself had no such exit from the world as Elijah. It was in his quiet home in Samaria that Elisha fell sick of his sickness whereof he died, as the account quaintly says. Jordan only parted at the beginning of his career to let him come back to his native land and toil for God and his fellows. There was no miraculous division of the river, no chariot, or whirlwind. His death was natural and his burial according to the custom of the country.

But in spite of this contrast, it is worthy of note that his epitaph is identical with that of the Tishbite. When Joash, the king of Israel, came down to visit the dying prophet in the touching language of the narrative, he wept over his face, and cried, "O, my father, my father, thou chariot of Israel and horseman thereof!" So this prophet of benignty was the strongest armament of Israel. His gentleness made his nation great. For sixty-five years this holy man of God continually passed by, mainly on his errands of mercy and healing, and to those sacred services which he conducted on Sabbaths and new moons, and to his professor's chair in the various schools of the prophets, which he had founded. His career of benediction was just as efficacious for Israel as Elijah's career of malediction. Both were woven into the plan of Providence, and were as indispensable as warp or woof. So there are yet diversities of gifts, but the same spirit, differences of administration, but the same Lord, and there are diversities of operation, but it is the same God.

However, the chronological order in which these dissimilar prophets appeared must be remembered. Elijah, the iron flail of Jehovah, came first and beat down a path through the foul idolism of Israel along which Elisha, the almoner of God's mercy could walk. It has been so in the Church from the beginning. Controversialists and reformers have opened a way for the patient toilers of the kingdom to follow. The one class is as indispensable as the other.

The Teacher's Lantern.

Two pictorial incidents are recorded on the threshold of Elisha's prophetical career. Whether they are idealized on literal is of comparatively small moment. They at least symbolized, the one the beginning, the other the effect of his ministry. The opening of the river by the stroke of Elijah's mantle in the hands of Elisha proved the legitmacy of the latter's successorship, and indicated that he was to have his way through the stream of events then transpiring. No wonder it was said, "The Spirit of Elijah doth rest upon Elisha." He was at once saluted as the successor of the translated prophet.

The sweetening of the spring at Jericho indicates the effect of Elisha's ministry. He was to heal his nation and his times. His was to be a saline and quieting influence in the bitter and turbulent stream of individual and collective life. The woman of Shunem spoke of him as the "holy man of God, which passeth by us continually." For sixty years he continued faithfully to discharge the duties of his high office.

Elijah was the "chariotry" of Israel. Good men in high office are worth more than a park of artillery. Good men in or out of office are the real standing army of the nation.

Elijah was as different from Elisha as Mount Sinai from the Mount of Beautitudes. Eight out of nine of Elisha's reputed miracles are beneficent. The exception proves the rule.

The same Spirit may operate through men of unlike temperament, without destroying their individual dissimilarity. It is the same steam that operates the different machines in the factory. That fact, however, does not make a lathe a saw or vice versa. Each does its own work. So of men.

The young men of Bethel failed to apprehend this truth. They thought Elisha no prophet, because he did not look and act like Elijah; because, in fact, he wore his hair short. Paul asserts that while there are diversities, the Spirit may be the same.

Education was one of the silent but mighty forces in the reformation of Israel now in progress. There were several well-attended theological seminaries in existence.

It is well said that Elijah's last duty (the dividing of Jordan) was a test of his spiritual strength. He has to build for himself, by an act of faith, the path to his glorious end, and so impress indelibly upon the hearts of his followers that no other way than faith in God's promises leads to the inheritance of light.

Now follows a loose collection of acts covering twelve chapters. They are the credentials of Elisha's prophetical calling. Some tradition of them was probably preserved in the school of the prophets, later committed to writing and finally incorporated in the Book of Kings. They are evidently fragmentary, unchronological and pieced

"Never to change"—that is the conceit of a little mind. Elisha said, "No," to his doubting scholars when they insisted the search should be made for the body of Elijah. But he put himself aside, and said, "Yes," when he realized that if the concession was not made to their weakness they would probably always harbor a doubt of the translation of Elijah. Matheson says well, "That saying 'Yes, after having said 'No' at first, is one of the finest things."

There is an Eastern story of a mythical fountain, each drop of which, cast upon the ground, caused a new fountain to spring up. Elisha was such a fountain. Each word, each indeed of his, like the fabled drops, caused new fountains to spring by the wayside of his long career.

LETTER TO C. M. RATHBURN. Oakland Md.

Dear Sir: Mr. —President of a cotton-mill at Union, S C—he don't want to see his name in print—had two offers of 500 gallons of paint: $1.30 $1.25. Took the $1.25; and got skinned. He'd have got three-quarters skinned if he'd taken the other.

The $1.30 was full-gallon; the $1.25 was 18 per cent. short. The full-measure paint was adulterated 40 per cent. the short-measure paint was adulterated 45 per cent, besides benzine in the oil, don't know how much.

Devoe lead-and zinc wasn't sold in the town then.

It don't pay to monkey with paint.

Devoe costs less than any of 'em; not by the gallon, of course; by the house and year. That's how to reckon it. Go by the name.

Yours truly
F. W. DEVOE & Co

P. S. J. M. Davis & Son sell our paint

The Kind of Work The Tramp Liked Best

"WANT work, eh? Tryin' to git 'long in the world the best you can, eh?"

The forlorn individual with the seal of many states upon his back sighed and said in husky tones:

"I once worked. I am anxious to work again, but no one will take my proposition seriously when I solicit toil, hard, stern toil. It is a hard thing for a man to beg for what no one will give him, sir."

"When did you last try your hand at labor?"

"Ten long and weary years ago. Since then I have been denied the pleasure of earning the sweat of my brow by steeping my hands with the soil of toil. Mighty tough luck, isn't it?"

"Humph! You have had a hard road to travel all these years. I am sorry I have nothin' for you to do. No wood to saw, hayin' over and not time for harvestin', no stuns to pick on this farm. The best I can do for you, stranger, is this: Here's 50 cents for a night's lodgin and breakfast in the village."

"At last, at last, I have worked"—

"What do you mean?" asked the old farmer as the other turned away.

"I have worked—you," came floating back from the stranger's whiskers as he passed out of sight in the gloaming.—St. Louis Republic.

Striking Resemblance.

"Aren't you a minor?"

"No, sir. But say, dis ain't de foist time I've been mistook fer Jack Munroe."—New York American.

Carrying It Too Far.

"Prisoner, stand up."

The prisoner stood up.

"You have been convicted," said the judge, "of the crime of horse stealing, an offense which in more primitive times and more sparsely settled communities was punished in a much severer way than the statute prescribes nowadays, and, indeed, it may have been necessary to the well being of a society composed of lawless as well as law abiding citizens to visit extreme penalties upon violators of the laws concerning the rights of property, no less for the punishment of crime than for the deterrent effect on other criminals, and, taking this view of the case, you may congratulate yourself that you live in an age of law and order, for you have had a fair and impartial trial by a jury of reputable citizens, whose verdict, I am bound to say, meets my hearty approval, and it only remains for me to pronounce sentence, which is"—

"Judge," interposed the prisoner, pale with fear, "are you going to give me a still longer sentence than that?"—Chicago Tribune.

Dignity.

"Never, sir!" sternly declares McCullough Keene, the famous animal impersonator.

"But," persists the stage manager, "we've got to have you go on in the third act with Tom the piper's son, dressed in a pig's skin, to imitate that animal."

"Sir," retorts the artist, "I cannot do it. Never shall it be said of me that I am a ham actor."—Judge.

Need For Haste.

Tess—Where are you going in such a hurry?

Jess—I'm going to congratulate May Fikkle. Just heard she was engaged to Harry Somers.

Tess—But what's your rush?

Jess—Goodness, how can I congratulate her if I don't get there before the engagement's broken?—Philadelphia Press.

The Size of Coal.

"Here's another alleged humorous article about coal by that new funny man," said the editor's assistant. "Shall I use it?"

"What size is it?" asked the editor.

"Oh, chestnut size, of course."—Catholic Standard and Times.

Too Bad.

Dolly—Those clouds are very thick, pa, aren't they?

Pa—Yes, dear. There are layers on layers, sometimes half a mile dense.

Dolly—Isn't it a pity that they leak and let the rain through?—Metropolitan Mazagine.

Partial Return.

Algy—You say she only partially returned your affection?

Clarence—Yes, and that's what I'm kicking about. She returned all the love letters, but retained all the jewelry.

Playing Even.

Teacher—I suppose you know, Harry, that in keeping you after school I punish myself as well as you.

Harry—Yes, m'm; that's why I don't mind it.—Boston Transcript.

BAUMGARTNER'S BIG BARGAINS!

5C SUGAR BOWLS, CREAM PITCHERS, THREE PAPERS PINS, ½ GAL. TIN BUCKETS, CAKE PLATES, AND LOTS MORE. 5C

Come around and see what 5 and 10c will do.

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SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS. BOXES FREE TO CUSTOMERS.

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Ask ticket agents for descriptive World's Fair folder, boarding-house and hotel booklet, guide maps and full information. tf.

ONLY $4.00 TO WASHINGTON AND RETURN,
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Saturday, September 17, via BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD,

Special train will leave Oakland at 12 night, affording an opportunity to spend all day Sunday among the attractions of either Capital or Monumental City. 2t

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Drugs, Chemicals, Stationery, Cigars
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Is the man who best appreciates the detail of the tailoring we turn out. The workmanship passes without a question, the fit is naturally a matter of course, but the shape we mould into to the garments give them a character that finishes them off and makes the satisfaction of the owner complete.

All this is a bid for your next tailoring order. We know we can make you the best clothes you ever wore. We want you to know it. That order is the best and only sure way to settle the question.

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I am prepared to furnish and deliver to the citizens of Oakland, an excellent quality of

Bituminous Coal,

mined from my mine west of town.

Consumers are well pleased with the Heating Qualities of the product.

Orders left at the store of Thomas Little will be promptly filled.

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permanently, guaranteed without knife, X Ray Arsenic or Acids; no inconvenience. SOUTHERN CANCER SANATORIUM, 1520 E. Monument St., Baltimore, Md. Write for book.

INDIGESTION

"I was troubled with stomach trouble. Thedford's Black-Draught did me more good in one week than all the doctor's medicine I took in a year."—MRS. SARAH E. SHIRFIELD, Ellettsville, Ind.

Thedford's Black Draught quickly invigorates the action of the stomach and cures even chronic cases of indigestion. If you will take a small dose of Thedford's Black Draught occasionally you will keep your stomach and liver in perfect condition.

THEDFORD'S BLACK-DRAUGHT

More sickness is caused by constipation than by any other disease. Thedford's Black-Draught not only relieves constipation but cures diarrhœa and dysentery and keeps the bowels regular.

All druggists sell 25-cent packages.

"Thedford's Black-Draught is the best medicine to regulate the bowels I have ever used."—MRS. A. M. GRANT, Sneads Ferry, N. C.

CONSTIPATION

SUPPLEMENT

Odds in Wall street of 2 to 1 on Roosevelt deliver no electoral votes, but they are mighty discouraging to the silent speculator of Esopus.

Silence has grown weary listening for the reply that comes not from Esopus to Tom Watson's query, "What is Judge Parker's position on the negro question?"

Confidence in the continuance of the present administration at Washington for another four years is reflected in the confident tone that pervades all business circles in the United States.

Comparison of Republican and Democratic platforms of the last forty years emphasizes the difference between things done and things promised. One is a party of great achievements, the other of great promises.

The Democratic editors will have fun with themselves when they begin making extravagance of the national expenditures and the Jeffersonian parsimony that has plastered New York over with a debt of more than $310,000,000.

The Democratic platform denounces protection as "robbery of the many to enrich the few." Yet experience has proved that under protection prosperity is diffused among all classes of people, while under free trade all classes suffer.

It is said that Tammany will not consider the money question irrevocably settled until the contract for the next $50,000,000 subway is awarded to a backer of Judge Parker, who will recognize that a public subway is a political trough.

There is one truth that seems beyond the comprehension of the Democracy, that "the old order changes, yielding place to the new." Otherwise it would not try to fit the Jeffersonian knickerbockers of 1804 on the lusty American giant of 1904.

No matter how Democratic platforms may try to whitewash or sugar-coat the position of the party on the tariff question, its real object is always the destruction of the protective system, which is the principal safeguard of American industries, labor and wages.

The Democratic party never gets right on National issues, except when it tries to steal the Republican platform. After lecturing for many years that free silver at 16 to 1 was the paramount issue, it now drops the question and actually admits that the gold standard is irrevocably fixed.

Under the last Democratic administration business was paralyzed at home and the United States had a doubtful standing among nations. During the McKinley and Roosevelt administrations prosperity has been restored at home and the prestige of the nation abroad has advanced as never before.

Under the present tariff law all industries have revived and prospered, labor has been fully employed and more workmen have received good wages than ever before in the history of the country. Why take the dangerous risk of putting a party in power that would reverse this policy of prosperity?

The policy of protection has preserved the American market for the products of American manufactures and American manufacturers have made markets for the products of American farmers, and together they have established a high standard of American living and made possible the high scale of American wages.

"Sow a character and you reap a destiny" was one of the beautiful but meaningless apothegms flung into the lap of Judge Parker by Editor Knapp, of the St. Louis Republic, in introducing his Democratic brethren of the shears and paste pot to their candidate. With about equal relevancy and more wit he might have said "Plant a corpse and raise a tombstone."

The Democratic campaign managers openly tell the public they wish to conduct the campaign free from mud-slinging and personalities, but they seem to have secretly given instructions to revile and abuse the Republican candidate in every way possible. Chairman Taggart's newspaper, the Indianapolis Sentinel, is cartooning the President as a dog.

"Political empirics" well describes the species of constitutional hair-splitters who see the constitution rent in tatters every time a new condition demands the exercise of some government power not dreamed of in the philosophy of Thomas Jefferson. If the political empirics of 1861 had had their way there would have been no union left for their successors to weep and groan over in 1904.

Carl Schurz's appearance on the stump in Southern Illinois is another straw on the back of the double-winged Democratic mule. When he applauds Parker's gold telegram the free silver Democrats writhe; when he calls for merit in the public service there is a general exodus to the nearest free lunch counter, and when he talks about surrendering the Philippines there are groans of disapproval.

The platform on which Theodore Roosevelt stands reiterates the time-honored Republican principle in favor of fostering home industries in order that American workmen may be steadily employed and well paid. The Democratic platform is verbose and evasive, but, sifted of all its platitudes it simply reiterates the Democratic hostility to any tariff that will protect American industries.

"Let us compare candidates," said Miss Democracy to a stalwart young Republican.

"Comparisons are odious," he replied, "but since you insist, what has your candidate done that he should aspire to the presidency?"

"Nothing. He is a man of peace. Pray what has yours done?"

"He has done everything that came his way with all his mind and heart and strength. He has the soul for action that would put life under the ribs of death."

CHARLES W. FAIRBANKS

Indiana Senator Well-Fitted for the Vice Presidency.

HE HAS DIGNITY AND FORCE

And His Training and Experience Will Enable Him to Preside Over the Senate with Credit to the Nation—McKinley's Friend.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 10.—Every one here who is any way connected with the government has a great amount of personal interest in the nomination of Senator Fairbanks of Indiana for second place on the Republican ticket. The Indiana Senator has a personality all his own, and his figure merely from a physical point of view is so striking he has been a marked man in Washington ever since he came here. Straight as an arrow, thin, unusually tall, with bright red cheeks, with a becoming amount of senatorial dignity, and yet with a genuine democracy which is seldom equaled by public men, the Republican candidate for the vice presidency is more than usually popular as public men go.

Aside from this, however, the people who are on the inside of public affairs in Washington know, as people of the rest of the country may not know, that Senator Fairbanks is one of the comparatively few men in public life who have actually made their impress upon the affairs of the government. In every church, every club, every village debating society, in every Congress and every Parliament, there are always a select few who do the great bulk of the work, who are men of action, who are selected by their associates to perform the things which have to be done, who have the executive gift which makes them wise in council, and whose advice and assistance are sought when great things are to be done.

Courteous and Modest.

Constantly courteous, invariably kindly, always reserved, consistently modest, never seeking to put himself in the front rank, Senator Fairbanks is not usually credited by the world at large with the extraordinary influence he really possesses here in Washington. His associates in the Senate, the members of the cabinet, and those whose duty it is to execute the law have learned, however, the quiet force of the Senator from Indiana, and ever since he came here with McKinley in 1897 Senator Fairbanks has been one of the inner circle. He has grown stronger day by day until his nomination for the vice presidency was absolutely forced upon him because, in the opinion of his associates in the Senate and the party leaders generally, he was the best equipped man for the position, and was by his training and by his political association of presidential size, so that he might be ready at any time to exercise the duties of chief executive if it should become necessary.

Few people are aware of the unusual degree to which William McKinley gave his confidence to Senator Fairbanks. The two men were old friends, they represented much the same element in the party, and in the early months of 1897 following the bitter political battle of the previous autumn McKinley and Fairbanks were in constant touch and the President-elect began to lean upon the Senator-elect. This trust in the wisdom of the statesman from Indiana was never lessened, but as month after month went by the Indiana Senator was more and more drawn into the deepest confidences of the President.

There were trying times in Washington during the latter part of 1897 and in the early part of 1898. The United States and Spain were drifting inevitably toward war. The sentiment in this country was overwhelmingly in favor of interference in behalf of the suffering people of Cuba. The pressure for action grew daily stronger. In the public press, in Congress, in the churches, on the streets, everywhere from the Atlantic to the Pacific there was a constantly growing sentiment that the United States must put an end to the shocking conditions in Cuba.

McKinley Knew Public Sentiment.

When he was elected William McKinley well knew what this public sentiment was and where it was likely to lead. No man ever lived who was more skilled in feeling the pulse of the public than the President who laid down his life at Buffalo. When he came to the White House, nevertheless, he was determined to exhaust every device known to diplomacy, short of actual warfare, to bring Spain to terms and to bring peace to Cuba. Trained in the arts of war himself, William McKinley well knew that war was not to be entered upon lightly. He was for peace from the beginning.

During the first six months of the McKinley administration the tension here in Washington was extraordinary. Public sentiment of itself might have forced a war because of the outrages continually committed by the Spaniards upon the poor people of Cuba. Then came the explosion of the Maine, which touched the spark in the magazine, and within a few weeks the people of the United States were raging with the lust of blood.

Still William McKinley stood steadfast. He knew war was nearly inevitable, but he was in a position to know also that this country, rich though it was in men and resources, was not ready for war. He was in a position to know that there were no rifles, no cannon, no clothes, no tents, no provisions of war for even the most moderate army. He had not exhausted diplomacy, and even then he knew that time was necessary to prepare the country for war. The great public which was ignorant of the real situation and which did not realize that a mistaken public policy had allowed our army to run down to a point where we were not fitted to fight even a little nation like Spain, still thundered for war and began to suspect the good faith and the bravery of a man like William McKinley.

McKinley Consulted Fairbanks.

All this is history, which the world knows and which need not be recapitulated in detail. What the world does not generally know is that in the small circle of men who were daily and nightly and sometimes even hourly called into council by William McKinley to advise him as to the best thing to be done to preserve the honor and the dignity of the nation, Charles Warren Fairbanks was always foremost in the list. He was summoned to the White House night after night, and during a time when the gravest matters were under consideration the most important of all the conferences were held in the Fairbanks home on Massachusetts avenue. There were gathered the senators and the cabinet officers who represented the inner council of the nation, the men who possessed the absolute confidence of President McKinley. It was in the upstairs library of the Fairbanks home that some of the most important decisions of these trying times were first formulated.

There were scarcely half a dozen of the big men of the nation present at those historic conferences, and it is a sufficient indication of the capacity for public service which Senator Fairbanks has manifested to refer to the fact that although he had been in public life less than a year his value as a constant adviser of the President in the face of an inflamed public sentiment and on the eve of almost inevitable war grew greater day by day. Other men who participated in those conferences remember and bear cheerful testimony to the extraordinary capacity of the Indiana senator for looking at all sides of a question of public policy and for giving his opinion dispassionately, without the slightest suspicion of personal bias and with something like a sacred deference to the best interests of the nation.

The history of those momentous conferences will never be written, as a matter of course. McKinley has gone, Hobart has gone, Hanna has gone, and only a few are left of the men who actually shaped the destinies of the nation in the early months of 1898, who persisted in a wise conservatism when delay was necessary, and who provided the means for carrying the war to a successful and a glorious conclusion. That he was even included in the brilliant list of the confidential advisers of William McKinley in the face of war is a sufficient honor for any man.

An Honor for the Indianian.

It is an additional honor for the Indiana senator, who has been chosen as the Republican nominee for the vice-presidency, that his associates in public life, in their private conversation, invariably refer to his broad-gauge ability to grasp public questions, to his personal integrity, and to his deep study of constitutional and international law.

It is a fortunate thing for the republic that a man of this stamp should have been chosen for the nomination. The result is that in the event of the triumph of the Republican ticket, which now seems absolutely secured, the President inaugurated next March will have had the benefit of more than three years of actual experience in the duties of his office, while the vice-president who will take the oath of office at the same time will have behind him not only the benefit of more than seven years in the United States senate, but also of his membership in the inner circle of public men who actually do things, and who in times of trial determine the policy of the nation.

"The mass of the Democratic party feel outraged at the way in which their leaders sold them to Wall Street. I do not believe that the six and a half million men who followed Bryan, with cheers on their lips and warm convictions in their hearts, can now be delivered like cattle to the Clevelandites who knifed the ticket or bolted it in 1896. I believe that the great majority of the men who voted for Bryan are men of conviction; I can but hope that they will realize that I am fighting their battle now." Thomas E. Watson's speech accepting Populist nomination.

President Roosevelt said in his speech of acceptance, "A party is of worth only so far as it promotes the national interest." Judged by that standard, the Democratic party is worthless.

THE MAN WHO DARES.

A NOTABLE EXCEPTION.

Richard Olney Has Not Joined the Democratic Pessimists.

Since Judge Parker and the Democratic party have chosen to make an issue of the aggressive and progressive activities of the Republican party which in the span of one generation have placed the United States in the van of the world's civilization, it may be well to recall that there is at least one Democrat who has not joined in his party's pessimistic wails.

Richard Olney, the choice of the Massachusetts Democracy for President at St. Louis, Attorney General and Secretary of State during Cleveland's second term, and author of the ringing phrase in support of the Monroe doctrine—"To-day the United States is practically sovereign on this continent, and its fiat is law upon the subjects to which it confines its interposition," is a Democrat who has something stronger than diluted ass's milk in his veins.

In an article printed in the Atlantic Monthly for March, 1900, on the "Growth of Our Foreign Policy," Richard Olney anticipated and confuted almost every pitiful plea for national stagnation and dishonor uttered by Judge Parker in the two instances when he has ventured to open his mouth. Where the Democratic candidate counsels that the United States shall live for and within itself alone, Mr. Olney boldly proclaimed that such a policy had "tended to belittle the national character" and has "led to a species of provincialism and to narrow views of our duties and functions as a nation."

Where Judge Parker in his unfamiliarity with the meaning of the phrase, due to his seclusion from the world at Esopus, proclaims that the United States "became a world power over a century ago," Mr. Olney, with broader knowledge of the world, says that "Historians will probably assign the abandonment of the isolation policy to the time when this country and Spain went to war over Cuba."

Nor can there be any serious question but Mr. Olney is right.

And in this connection it was that Cleveland's virile Secretary of State said, "The United States has come out of its shell and ceased to be a hermit among nations, naturally and properly." He also emphasized the necessity for preparation to cope with larger responsibilities in these terms:

"It goes without saying that the United States cannot play the part in the world's affairs it has just assumed without equipping itself for the part with all the instrumentalities necessary to make its will felt, whether through pacific intercourse and negotiation or through force. We cannot assert ourselves as a power whose interests and sympathies are as wide as civilization without assuming obligations corresponding to the claim.

"The equipment required for our new international role must not be discussed at any length. We must have it—the need will be forced upon us by facts the logic of which will be irresistible—and however slow to move or indisposed to face the facts, the national government must sooner or later provide for it."

There was much more to the same effect, every word ringing with sterling and enlightened appreciation of the American determination to meet the obligations of our expanding national opportunities. Without failing to recognize that the triumphs of peace are the true objective of a republic, Mr. Olney grasped the eternal truth that peace and liberty and progress can only be insured by full provision to maintain them by force.

The nation which goes about with nothing but an olive branch in its mouth—in other words, without increasing its expenditures for coast defenses, for ships and guns, for men and arms—cannot expect its voice will be heeded, in the councils of nations. Every dollar the United States is spending on its army and navy to-day is an insurance against war and national dishonor.

Parker Has Trimmed His Sails.

(Philadelphia Inquirer.)

When Judge Parker voted for silver, in 1896 and 1900, he did not know the gold standard was going to be so popular in 1904.

WHAT IT MEANS.

The Significance of the Vermont Victory.

While it would be the sheerest folly for Republican managers to accept the Vermont victory as a certain augury of Roosevelt's election next November, or, to relax in their efforts to insure that result, it cannot be denied that the 32,000 plurality is a most reassuring and significant fact. That this is so is not because a succession of statistical coincidences where a shrinkage of the Republican plurality in Vermont in September has presaged a national Democratic victory in November but because the influences affecting the individual units in one State in this election are national in their nature and are effective throughout the republic.

If the issue in the November election were confined to the tariff question it would be impossible to infer from Vermont's 32,000 Republican plurality what would be the drift in New York, Connecticut or Indiana, because the voters of these three States study the tariff question through very different spectacles from those of the farmers of Vermont. From the day in 1861 when her late Senator Justin S. Morrill introduced the war revenue tariff measure, which bore his name in the House of Representatives, Vermont has never wavered in her support of the Republican policy of protection. Other States have wobbled, as the politicians have played upon the credulity of their industrial classes, but Vermont has stood as firm as her own everlasting hills.

But in the present campaign the Democracy has chosen to thrust its traditional clamor for free trade into the background and has arrayed itself against the American spirit of aggressive, progressive expansion, of which Theodore Roosevelt is the living embodiment.

To-day the Republicans stand for national action, advancement and life; the Democrats for national inaction, retrogression and death. The issue is between DOING and DON'T.

Such an issue appeals to voters in Vermont precisely as it appeals to those of Oregon or Arkansas. The restricted local view and interest is swallowed up in the broader prospect, and men vote as Americans and not as citizens of this or that State.

To this issue Oregon last June responded "Go ahead!" and Vermont merely echoes back across the continent "Go ahead!"

Even Arkansas shows signs of waking from the lotus-eating dream of Democracy that a nation can advance without exertion and force by marking-time in front of the marble effigies of Jefferson and Jackson, who if they were alive would be marching in the ranks of action and progress.

This, then, is the significance of the Vermont election, that on the issue contained in the word "Forward!" personified, if our opponents will have it so, in Theodore Roosevelt, represented in every line of financial, industrial and diplomatic achievement, demanding increased expenditures for the army, the navy, the postal service and every department of government care of the people's interests—Vermont represents the onward trend of American thought.

This, and not the mere fact that Vermont went Republican by 32,000 votes, gives an assurance of a great Republican victory next November.

"On the whole, our people earn more and live better than ever before and the progress of which we are so proud could not have taken place had it not been for the up-building of industrial centers, such as this in which I am speaking."—From Roosevelt's speech at Providence, R. I., August 23rd, 1902.

First Voters' Campaign Buttons.

The National Republican Committee, Auditorium, Chicago, is distributing thousands of artistic Roosevelt and Fairbanks First Voters' buttons. They are free for the asking. Apply to the Chairman of your State Committee. Show your colors.

BLUNDER BY DEMOCRATS

They Nominated Candidates Who Voted for Free Silver.

PEOPLE CAN FORGIVE ERROR

Which Is Now Practically Admitted, but Will Not Trust the Party with Power Because of the Blunder.

When an individual makes and reiterates startling statements which later on are proved to be absolutely false, his further utterances on any subject whatsoever are liable not to be taken seriously, and this is putting the case mildly. Even though the statements were uttered in honest belief as to their accuracy, the fact that they were later on proven to be wrong, furnished evidence of mental capacity to make further gross blunders from time to time.

In this respect the record of the Democratic party on the silver issue has for that party the same sinister significance that falsifications from an individual, who is found out, would have for that individual.

We may all be willing to charitably admit that in its advocacy of the great free silver error in 1896 and 1900 the Democratic party was honestly wrong. There is no patriotic American who would like to think, hint, or suggest, that Bryan was not actuated by honest and sincere belief in his cause when he uttered his famous "Cross of Gold" and "Crown of Thorns" speech in 1896, nor is there any American with optimistic faith in the honesty and patriotism of the leading public men of the United States who would want to think for a moment that Alton B. Parker, the candidate of a great political party for President of the United States, voted against his honest convictions as to what was for the good of his country when he voted for free silver in 1896, and then again voted for free silver in 1900.

Cannot Be Trusted.

But while the American people will never impute dishonorable motives to the leaders of the silver cause in 1896 and 1900, yet nevertheless it will hesitate in the future to place implicit trust in those who sought to lead them into a disastrous error in those years. Had the majority of the voters of the country in 1896 and 1900 not been of better judgment than Judge Parker was during those two years the United States would have had the silver standard; all the currency of the country would have been debased to the bullion value of silver; just debts would have been scaled off over fifty per cent.; the laborer, whom the Bible says is "worthy of his hire," would have been paid his wages in cheap dollars of not half the value of the honest dollars based on the gold standard; the country would have suffered unparalleled hard times; its credit would have sunk as low as that of Turkey, Venezuela, and of other nations which repudiate their just obligations.

It was for such calamity as this that the Democratic free silver error stood in 1896 and again in 1900, and Parker and Davis both times stood with this error, contributed money to further it along, and voted for it.

Now the error is practically admitted. Both Parker and Davis, while refusing to say that they now believe in the gold standard, nevertheless say that it is "irrevocably established by law"—that is when on December 18, 1899, the gold standard was established by a vote of 179 Republican yeas and only 11 Democratic yeas, against 142 Democratic nays and no Republican nays, in the House of Representatives, and by a vote of 44 Republican and 2 Gold Democratic yeas against 23 Democratic and only one Republican nay in the Senate. IT WAS SO WELL ESTABLISHED THAT PARKER AND DAVIS NOW CONSIDER IT "IRREVOCABLY ESTABLISHED."

"Silence Is Confession."

The American people will be willing to forgive the Democratic record on the silver question. They will not demand humiliating verbal confessions from Democratic leaders of the fact that they were terribly wrong in 1896 and 1900. As Daniel Webster once said—"Silence is confession"—and the fact that the Democrats now want silence on the "paramount" issue of 1896 and the "tantamount" issue of 1900, is sufficient confession of past error.

But while the American people in receiving Democracy's silent confession of past error, can forgive, yet it cannot forget. It will not be in haste to put into the White House the representative of a party whose free silver principles put in jeopardy the business stability of the country. IT WILL NOT VOTE TO HONOR WITH THE HIGHEST OFFICE IN THE LAND A CANDIDATE WHO IN 1896 AND AGAIN IN 1900 VOTED FOR A POLICY THAT WOULD HAVE FINANCIALLY DISHONORED THIS COUNTRY AND MADE IT LOWER THAN TURKEY AND VENEZUELA IN INTERNATIONAL OPINION AS TO ITS CREDIT.

Show the Truth.

Republicans, forecasting events from the September election in Vermont, should not allow themselves to be overconfident of results of the presidential election in November.

There is no doubt as to the fact that Roosevelt will win, but he ought to be given a great vote of confidence, an outpouring of national affection and trust, aside from a mere majority of electoral votes.

A rebuke is deserved for the men who so falsify facts and sentiments, so distort, prevaricate and invent, as to make it appear that Theodore Roosevelt is anything but the strong, thoughtful, loyal American citizen that he is.

The silly bosh about "Imperialism" and "Militarism," the groundless flubdub as to fancied personal dictation by their executive to the American people should be rebuked by the people in such manner as can never be forgotten.

Let Republicans appear en masse at the polls in November, to show what they think of Theodore Roosevelt.

ROOSEVELT THEIR CHOICE

Former Silverites and Democrats Decline to Support Parker for President.

ALL PREFER PROSPERITY TO PARALYSIS

Views of D. C. Tillotson, Late Chairman of the National Silver Republican Party — Reasons Given by Others.

Many Democrats will vote for Roosevelt and Fairbanks this fall. A large number have publicly announced their change of faith, but others have simply said to their friends that they prefer the known and tried Roosevelt to the hesitating, evasive and untried Parker. The names of some of these men, including Oscar Straus, John A. McCall, Major John Bryne, Patrick Egan, Richard Price Morgan and Eugene A. Philbin, have already been printed. Among those not heretofore noted are: Ernest Crawfort, Judge W. M. Chandler, Dr. George H. Carpenter, William McLain, W. E. Williams, John Ennis, William D. Harrison, John T. Doyle, Charles P. Blaney and Daniel Buchannan.

From Baxter Springs, Kas., comes the information of wholesale desertions on the part of Bryan Democrats, and the forecasters predict that Cherokee, which gave Bryan 1,800 majority in 1896, will go solidly for the Republican ticket. Prominent among the Democrats who have announced their intention of supporting President Roosevelt are: T. H. Goodwin, mine owner; E. W. Dow, president telephone system; Samuel J. Crawford, former governor of Kansas; James H. Chubb, former member fusion legislature; J. C. Haskett, dry goods merchant; Samuel Binns, hay dealer; Edward Hodgkins, retired merchant; D. Orr Chubb, politician; W. S. Baxter, editor and C. E. Collins, politician.

End of Silver Republican Party.

An important accession to the Republican ranks is D. C. Tillotson, of Topeka, Kas., chairman of the national committee of the Silver Republican party in 1900. In a letter to J. W. Babcock, chairman of the Republican Congressional Committee, Mr. Tillotson says that the Silver Republicans are satisfied that the Roosevelt administration tried to do its duty with the people, and for that reason he and his friends will support it. This statement is of importance because the Silver Republicans voted for Bryan in 1896 and 1900, and it is believed all will now return to the regular party organization. In a letter to Representative Babbcock, chairman of the Republican Congressional Committee, Mr. Tillotson says:

"Present conditions make any further attempt to maintain a silver party organization a mere farce and with changed conditions come changed political relations.

"It appears to me that the Democratic party has forfeited its claim upon all voters except such as vote the ticket from tradition. Indeed, the only Democrat who in a generation has stood for an idea is constrained to admit that the candidate of his party is the beneficiary of a fraud practiced upon the convention which nominated him.

"The Democratic party, through its attitude and the attitude of its candidates, admits that the Republican party is right on the money question. It admits that the Republican party has perfected the legislation needed for controlling the trusts and monopolies, a perfection that the Republican party itself has never claimed. It admits that, if successful, nothing in the way of tariff legislation can be effected except such as may be approved by the Republican party, yet it seeks to make tariff tinkering an issue.

"It condemns the acquisition of the right to build the Panama canal, but says ratify the act by keeping the goods. It sympathizes with the Filipinos, but fails to recognize that the acquisition of these islands was ratified by the people in 1900.

"It presents us with a candidate whose political virtues are of the negative sort. He claims that the body politic is sick and as a remedy proposes four years of paralysis. If this attitude is in good faith it would appear that there is no good reason for supporting the party or its candidate, if in bad faith then there is every reason for not supporting them.

"With no definite programme to advocate and no settled policy of government to assert the opposition is devoting its energies to an attack upon President Roosevelt. His opponents are compelled to admit that he is a man of virility, of high moral purpose in both civil and official life and one that does not evade official responsibility.

"While there are many honest and upright citizens among his opponents yet the fact remains that the President's vigorous and aggressive execution of his office has led the manipulator of predatory wealth, the professional agitator and the political grafter to make common cause against him. These are thoroughly convinced that the President is not safe, but legitimate and vested rights have no cause of complaint.

"The voter has to choose between one or the other of the candidates of the dominant parties or throw his vote away as a mere protest by voting for some third party candidate. It appears to me that the President is entitled to a vote of confidence, and above all party considerations the election of President Roosevelt is required as a vindication of moral courage and official integrity in the government of men—a vindication not of the candidate, but of the American people."

Parker's Letter a Disappointment.

Ernest Crawfort, of Jamestown, N. Y., Democratic county committeeman and delegate to the Democratic State convention which instructed for Judge Parker, has severed all connections with the Democratic party and has declared his intention of voting for President Roosevelt. In a letter to Walter Edson, chairman of the county committee, Mr. Crawfort says, among other things:

"You will consider my relations with the Democratic party severed because that political organization has ceased to be the declared exponent of governmental policies and economic principles whose ultimate triumph is deemed more essential than the inauguration of any particular political regime. The final decision to cast my vote for Theodore Roosevelt is not a hasty conclusion. I conceive the political duty of a young man is first to his country; and secondly to that party whose policies applied to governmental affairs will conduce to industrial satisfaction, promote national commercial expansion, and assure the constitutional operation of law regardless of wealth, color or station."

Mr. Crawfort asserts that he did not vote for the indorsement of Judge Parker at the Albany convention, and that following the Democratic nominee's sensational telegram to the St. Louis convention Judge Parker's letter of acceptance was a keen disappointment.

An American, Not a Democrat.

Judge Walter M. Chandler, a lifelong Democrat of New York, has announced his intention of voting for Roosevelt and Fairbanks. In stating his position Judge Chandler says that it took him eight years to reach "the lofty plane of moral courage and patriotic resolve to be an American and not a Democrat." He purposes also to permanently remain in the Republican party, preferring to follow the "dictates of reason and not of impulse." "I supported the Democratic ticket in 1900," said Judge Chandler, "on the single issue of the retention or non-retention of the Philippine islands. I now regard the Philippine question as a closed incident; on every other cardinal issue of the present campaign I am in hearty accord with the Republican party. Destitute of living issues, wanting in righteous civic motives, totally disorganized and demoralized, Democrats have forgotten or have at least abandoned the manly and enlightened methods of polemic warfare that made illustrious and forever memorable the days of Douglas and Lincoln."

Does Not Like Davis.

Dr. George H. Carpenter, of Ridgely, W. Va., who two years ago was prominently mentioned as a Democratic candidate for Congress, has declared himself in favor of Roosevelt and Fairbanks. He has also stated that he will not support John J. Cornwell for governor of West Virginia. In announcing his renunciation of the Democratic nominees Dr. Carpenter said: "I see nothing in the Democratic ticket or platform to attract my vote. Judge Parker has acted for a class of Democrats in whom I have no faith. He is unknown. The men who recommended him are distrusted. West Virginia is the worst corporation-ridden State in the Union, and the influence of Parker's running mate has been the chief cause in making it so."

After Seventy Years.

William McLain, of Ottumwa, Ia., who says he has been voting the Democratic ticket for seventy years, has announced his intention of supporting President Roosevelt. In making this statement Mr. McLain says that the President has demonstrated that he is a safe and capable man to have at the head of the government, and that he believes in letting well enough alone. Mr. McLain is 96 years old and cast his first Presidential vote for Andrew Jackson.

Parker Too Uncertain.

W. E. Williams, of Boonville, Ind., who has been active in Democratic councils heretofore, will use his influence in support of the Republican national ticket. In declaring his intentions Mr. Williams places the welfare of himself and his neighbors above a party name after this fashion: "There has been an increase of 100 per cent in the value of lands in Warrick county in the last eight years. It used to be while Cleveland was President that lands sold for from $6 to $10 an acre. Now the same farms bring $20 an acre. Parker is an uncertain quantity. The Democrats have no issue, but it is inevitable they would tinker with the tariff and bring about business stagnation."

Union Labor Men Renounce Democracy.

John Ennis and William D. Harrison, of Stamford, Conn., who have for years been prominent in Democratic politics and active in union labor politics, have renounced Parker and Davis and will support Roosevelt and Fairbanks. "The Democratic party repudiated every truly Democratic principle at the St. Louis convention," said Mr. Harrison. "Besides, it has nominated a man who has never placed himself on record on any question before the people. No one knows where he stands, and I cannot see how any one who has been a consistent Democrat for the last fifteen years can support Judge Parker."

Enthusiastic for Roosevelt.

John T. Doyle, of Stockton, Cal., who has held a number of high offices under Democratic rule, is enthusiastically supporting Roosevelt and Fairbanks. Mr. Doyle asserts he is no longer able to support the platform of the Democratic party. City councilman, member of the board of police and fire commission and member of the board of managers of the Stockton State Hospital for the Insane are some of the offices which Mr. Doyle has filled.

Roosevelt Is Progressive.

Charles P. Blaney, of the legal firm of Keating & Wolradt, of New York, in reply to the appeals of the Lawyers' Constitutional Club in behalf of Judge Parker, gives the following reasons for his support of President Roosevelt:

"President Roosevelt appeals favorably to me because his administration has given to the country a progressive and liberal management of its affairs. Through its agency the United States has received the valuable privileges relating to the construction of the Panama canal, privileges which would not, and could not, have been acquired but for the firm and determined position quickly taken by the President. Furthermore, the present method of dealing with the Philippine question seems to me to be the only practical solution of that difficult problem."

Wisconsin Man Changes.

Daniel Buchanan, of Chippewa Falls, Wis., one of the leading and best known Democrats in Northern Wisconsin, has bolted Parker and Davis and announced his purpose of supporting Roosevelt and Fairbanks. At one time he was a candidate for Congress on the Democratic ticket and took an active part in politics. At the recent Republican county convention Mr. Buchanan was elected a delegate to the Congressional convention.

ONLY ONE ISSUE LEFT.

It Is the Offices, and the Democrats Will Never Abandon It.

There is one issue the Democrats have not and never will abandon—the offices. With a light heart and an easy conscience they are willing to swallow the gold standard, to enter a nolle prosse as to the "tariff robbery," to construct the Panama Canal and to postpone independence for the Philippines until the Filipinos have donned clothes, but the offices—these they must have or the last excuse for their party's existence is gone.

Editor Pulitzer is writing page upon page of open letters in the New York World, which prints them because he owns it, to prove that Theodore Roosevelt and he alone is the issue. "The paramount issue of this campaign," the editor writes, addressing himself direct to the President, "is not as you would have it, free trade or free silver, but YOU YOURSELF — Theodore Roosevelt. This issue inforced upon the country by your unusual temperament and talent—your own strong, able, ambitious, resourceful, militant, passionate personality, your versatile and surprising genius."

If this were not meant to be alarming it would fittingly describe one side of the personality of the Republican standard bearer worthy of being printed in flaming type and posted at every cross roads in the country. Add to it the unquestioned attributes of honesty, courage and patriotism, and you have the true measure of the head of the Republican ticket. Mr. Pulitzer cannot find that the possession of any of the impulsive and willful traits he has attributed to the President has led him into hasty, arbitrary or ill-considered acts, or into any policy inimical to the public welfare or that has not been fully justified by the event.

No higher tribute could be paid to the President than the way in which he has been singled out by Mr. Pulitzer as the one engrossing, overshadowing issue of the campaign.

Now, why does Mr. Pulitzer wish to get rid of a President of such known and approved qualities to make way for the untested and unexperienced master of Rosemount?

The answer is plain—THE OFFICES. Mr. Pulitzer is a Democrat—a transplanted Missouri Democrat. He knows that the national Democracy is very hungry and very thirsty and that it is weary of feeding upon the husks that fall to the share of the opposition party at Washington.

So long as Mr. Roosevelt is in the White House Mr. Pulitzer knows that every office, outside of the classified service, will go to a Republican, provided there is no Democrat so much better qualified for it that to ignore his claims would create a national scandal.

What Mr. Pulitzer and the Democracy want is that the only touchstone of fitness for federal offices shall be the frayed maxim of David B. Hill, "I am a Democrat." Upon this issue he has no misgivings as to the "firm and irrevocable" convictions of the Sphinx of Esopus. In Judge Parker's eyes the author of the maxim "To the victors belong the spoils" was the greatest statesman, not excepting Boss Tweed, New York has ever produced. And Mr. Pulitzer believes that a Democratic mummy of the Marcy school in the White House would not permit any question of fitness to interfere between the faithful and the federal pay roll.

At present the sturdy, robust republicanism of Theodore Roosevelt stands between the Democracy and the offices. How to remove this stumbling block in the path of the lean and hungry wanderers of 1896 and 1900 is the supreme, the only issue left to the Democracy.

If a national election could be decided by the voters wanting a job, irrespective of their fitness for it, the Democracy under the leadership of Mr. Pulitzer would be invincible.

ADVISERS OF CANDIDATES.

Trust Magnates with Parker and Statesmen with Roosevelt.

Two old saws—"Birds of a feather flock together" and "Men are known by the company they keep"—are applicable to the present campaign. Here are some of the men who stand close to the two presidential candidates, and are known as their political advisers:

For Parker—August Belmont, Wall street magnate; George Foster Peabody, ditto; David B. Hill, of unsavory political record; Cord Meyer, of the sugar trust; Patrick McCarren, legislative agent of the Standard Oil Company; John B. MacDonald, Belmont's "handy man."

For Roosevelt—Elihu Root, former Secretary of War; John Hay, Secretary of State; William H. Moody, Attorney General; William H. Taft, Secretary of War; George B. Cortelyou, former Secretary of Commerce and Labor; Joseph G. Cannon, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

We are more fortunate than our opponents, who now appeal for confidence on the ground, which some express and some seek to have confidentially understood, that, if triumphant, they may be trusted to prove false to every principle which in the last eight years they have laid down as vital; and to leave undisturbed those very acts of administration because of which they ask that the administration itself be driven from power.—President Roosevelt.

"SIZING UP" A. B. PARKER

Democratic Candidate Began His Career as a "Boss."

A PROTEGE OF DAVID B. HILL

"Practical Politician," Who Is Now Surrounded and Supported by Tammany Hall Leaders—Brief Glance at His Political Record.

Ever since that July day when the Democratic National Convention of 1904 adjourned, after nominating for President of the United States Alton B. Parker, of New York, the people of the country have been trying to find out something about the man for whom they are asked to vote early next November.

It has been hard work. Outside of the State of New York Alton B. Parker was practically unknown before the meeting of the Democratic convention at St. Louis. He still remains, to the vast majority of voters throughout the country, unknown, except by his name and place of residence, with such additional light as has been thrown upon him by newspaper portraits.

In the matter of supplying pictures of Judge Parker, his home, his wife, children, grandchildren, son-in-law and other relations there has been no stint. The country has gazed its fill upon newspaper cuts representing Judge Parker, trimmed, so to speak, with various and assorted young relations, and in all of these pictures Mr. Parker has presented that bland, open and somewhat patronizing front with which mankind faces the world when it is striving to "look pleasant" and at the same time keep some infant prodigy still under the process of photography.

To be sure, the voters have seen pictures of Mr. Parker galore, and pictures of his house and of his family. They have been told that he was, when nominated, a judge, high up on the bench of the State of New York, and "the rest is silence." It is true that Mr. Parker, when notified of his nomination, pronounced a "speech of acceptance," but that proved such a merry-go-round of flat and meaningless words as fairly stunned the unterrified in their lairs. It gave no inkling as to what kind of a man the Democratic nominee might be, except that he possesses the not uncommon faculty of talking a great deal and saying nothing.

Searching the Record.

And so the American people sat down and studied, by such means as they had at hand, the man who asks their votes for the office of Chief Executive.

"It seems like a sort o' 'unsight and unseen' game," said an old Illinois farmer. "I guess we'd better not trade, this time!"

There remained and remains for the awakened gaze of the American people the record of Mr. Parker's life, so much of it as has been in the public eye. With his private life let it be said, once for all, there is no reproach.

Alton B. Parker was born at Cortland, New York, in the neighborhood where he now lives, more than fifty years ago. He grew up in Ulster county, and began the practice of law there as a young man. From the beginning he was known as a politician of the kind which gains ends rather as a manager than as a candidate. In plain language, he was a "County Boss" in the Democratic fold. While a very young man he directed a campaign for Judge Shoonmaker, in whose office he had studied law. Encouraged by his success in this effort he sought for himself the post of Surrogate, as the Probate Judge is called in New York State. He was elected, and held the office for many years.

In this office Judge Parker continued his silent and underground activities in politics of the New York variety; a variety in cities exemplified by Tammany, and in the country districts not one whit behind Tammany in zeal, cunning and unscrupulousness.

Favored by Hill.

Says a recent writer, speaking of this period of Judge Parker's life:

"Politics in New York is hard and iron-bound; it is without sentiment, and has no principle save the principle of success. This is as true of country as of town, as true of the cornfields as of Tammany Hall. Victory is the only virtue, defeat the only crime—in New York. Judge Parker knew these things; he saw no visitors, courted no dreams, lapsed into no trances. Patiently, practically, he added one man to another, and the two to somebody else, until the result of his additions was the control of the county of Ulster."

The steady success of Judge Parker, his even, business methods, cold and bloodless in calculation and results, attracted the attention and the favor of David Bennett Hill. In 1885, when Mr. Hill was about to make his first canvass for the governorship of New York, he chose for the practical manager of his campaign Judge Parker. Thus at the age of thirty-three years Judge Parker became Hill's political manager. He elected his man.

Mr. Hill, early in his administration as Governor, rewarded his faithful manager by appointing him to the Supreme Bench of the State of New York. Judge Parker has, practically speaking, occupied the Supreme or the Court of Appeals bench ever since.

There is Judge Parker's public record. A practical politician, a manager of campaigns, a discovery and protege of David Bennett Hill!

And now, at the end of this plain, unvarnished tale, it remains to be noted that from beginning to end there is not set down in all the pages devoted to Judge Parker and his candidacy one single utterance of inspiration, enthusiasm, patriotism, or even one word suggesting a broad and generous appreciation of public needs and public interests, small or great, in all the years during which Judge Parker has "handled" local campaigns.

His Counselors.

Next to a man's acts, judged by his avowed motives, there is no safer guide to his character and his mental qualities than his choice of associates and fellow workers. Turning from the meager tale of Judge Parker's political life to his political counselors and intimates, whom do we find?

Two forces: David Bennett Hill and Tammany! "Blue-Eyed Billy Sheehan" is Judge Parker's friend and neighbor at Rosemount. To him Parker addressed his famous telegram at the St. Louis convention. Daily Judge Parker is surrounded by the Sheehans, O'Briens and the McDonalds of Tammany. There is no hiding from an argus-eyed people, and the best proof of Judge Parker's lack of knowledge of the American people is that he does not know that his association with Tammany will not be excused or condoned by them. In New York, he possibly argues, Tammany is endured, with restiveness, it is true, but still endured. Outside of New York this is not true, but Judge Parker does not know the true temper of the American people outside of New York. How should he!

The "Enigma of Esopus" is no longer an enigma. Put forth by the cunning hand of David B. Hill, supported by the restrained savagery of Tammany, the astute politician and campaign manager of Ulster County, posed, for a few days, wrapped about in his judicial robes as in a garment of veneration and mystery.

A look at his record, a glance at his political associates and friends, and the tableau dissolves amidst the choking smoke of the flash-light.

PARKER WON'T GO TO FAIR.

Esopus, N. Y., Sept. 2, 1904.—"It is now announced that Mr. Parker has changed his mind, in regard to his trip to the Fair at St. Louis, and in all probability he will not leave Rosemont again during the campaign."—Press Dispatch.

Dear! Dear! What can the matter be?
Dear! Dear! What can the matter be?
Dear! Dear! What can the matter be?
Parker won't go to the fair!

He promised to travel across the wide prairies,
He promised to let loose some old-time vagaries,
He wanted to ride on the Pike dromedaries!
But now he won't go to the fair!

Dear! Dear! What can the matter be!
Parker won't go to the fair!

He said that for once he would set forth and travel,
Would brave all the dangers of dust and gravel,
He said all the mysteries he would unravel,
But now he won't go to the fair!

Dear! Dear! What can the matter be!
Parker won't go to the fair!

Why won't the big bosses let Parker go roaming?
And why do they keep him shut up in the gloaming?
St. Louis is waiting—her beer glasses foaming,
But Parker won't go to the fair!

Dear! Dear! What can the matter be!
Oh, dear! What can the matter be!
Dear! Dear! What can the matter be!
Parker can't go to the fair!

AWKWARD QUESTIONS.

Democrats Object to Answering Financial Interrogatories.

When the "gold" message of Alton B. Parker reached the Democratic convention at St. Louis William J. Bryan suggested that the currency views of Mr. Parker ought to be more explicitly defined in some detail, and that the convention therefore should prepare a list of questions connected with various phases of the currency issue for the candidate to answer, but Master of Ceremonies Williams rushed to Parker's defense with the statement that the candidate should not be asked to answer "A LOT OF FOOLISH QUESTIONS."

This was the same "public be d——d" attitude that arrogant corporations used to take in refusing to answer questions of pertinent interest to their stockholders or to the general public, until the Republican party remedied matters by passing a law compelling publicity, and especially established the Bureau of Commerce and Labor to secure it.

Mr. Bryan, all the Democrats in the convention at St. Louis, and in fact all American voters of whatever political belief, had a perfect right to expect detailed and explicit publicity from Candidate Parker of his views on governmental financial policies, so that they could know whether or not, or to what extent his views were their views. But this publicity was denied them, because the managers of the convention deemed it of more importance to protect their candidate from questions which he would not want to answer for fear of making a "break," than to protect the voters of the country from possible misunderstanding as to financial views which might not bear the limelight of public discussion.

The managers of a corporation conducted on unsound lines are always apt to consider as "foolish" questions, which, if answered, might result in an expose. And it is the same way with the Democratic managers, who think their only safe policy on the currency question is to refuse to give information as to what their policy really is.

The Vermont Landslide.

Chairman Bullard of the Vermont Democratic State committee said, the night before the election: "We feel that if the figure (of the Republican plurality) is below 25,000 this year it is a sure indication that the national election will go Democratic."

Well, the Democratic manager himself made the estimate. He counted the chances of the Democratic party in the present campaign as might be indicated by the September vote in his own State. Representing his party, he made the estimate and the result has been appalling—for the Democrats—the Republican plurality being 31,500. There has been a Republican landslide of about one-fourth over the normal vote in the State of Vermont.

A low wage scale is not consistent with the most wholesome development of the country and of its people. The consideration of the pending measure, as Mr. Blaine said of the Chinese exclusion act, connects itself intimately and inseperably with the labor question.—Senator Fairbanks in the Senate, January 11, 1898.

I believe emphatically in organized labor. I believe in organization of wage earners. Organization is one of the laws of our social and economic development at this time.—From Roosevelt's speech to Locomotive Firemen at Chattanooga, Tenn., Sept. 8, 1902.

PARKER EXCORIATED

THOMAS E. WATSON'S RECENT SPEECH TO SOUTHERNERS.

Raising of the Negro Question by Democrats Denounced as Hypocrisy—Roosevelt Preferred to Hill's Candidate Who Is Bossed by Wall Street.

Thomas E. Watson, Populist candidate for the Presidency, in a speech at Atlanta, Ga., on Sept. 1, declared that the Democratic attack on President Roosevelt for the latter's alleged friendliness to the negro was a piece of Democratic hypocrisy and he challenged Parker to indicate his own position on the race issue. On this point Mr. Watson said:

The South should demand to know the facts about Parker. How does he stand upon this alleged question? Is his position at all different from that of Roosevelt? If so, in what respect? The South should demand explicit reply to the following questions before it votes for him upon the assumption that he differs from Roosevelt on the negro question:

1. Would you refuse to eat at the same table with Booker Washington?
2. Would you refuse to appoint negroes to office in the South?
3. If elected will you refuse to receive on terms of equality at the White House such negroes as Bishop Turner, Booker Washington, and T. Thomas Fortune?
4. Do you approve the mixed schools of New York, inaugurated under Grover Cleveland—in which social equality is practically made a matter of compulsion?
5. If such schools—wherein black children and white children are educated together—are a good thing for your native State of New York, would they be a good thing for Georgia and South Carolina? If not, why not?

Negro Cry Is Hypocrisy.

Taking up the discussion of the negro question, as far as its bearing on the present national campaign is concerned, Mr. Watson said that the Democratic national leaders have prostituted the name of Democrat and are demanding that they shall be followed blindly in spite of the fact that they have renounced every principle of Democracy. Asking, "Will the real Democrats follow the name rather than the principle?" he continued:

In the South we are told we must submit to the surrender to Wall street because of "the nigger." What a blessed thing it is for Democratic leaders that they always have "the nigger" to fall back on. For thirty years they have been doing business on "the nigger," and to-day he is their only stock in trade.

Note the hypocrisy of it. In their national platform of 1872 they solemnly protested their allegiance to the doctrine of "equality," regardless of race or color, and pledged themselves to maintain the emancipation and the enfranchisement of the blacks.

In 1876 at St. Louis, Henry Watterson being chairman of the convention, they solemnly declared their devotion to the constitutional amendments growing out of the civil war.

In 1880, in 1884, in 1888, the national conventions of the Democratic party reaffirmed these declarations on the negro question, and thus stood pledged to oppose any reopening of the questions settled by the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth amendments. Yet after all these formal pledges we are now browbeaten and intimidated by Democratic leaders, who say we must indorse their capitulation to Belmont, David B. Hill, and Pat McCarren because of "the nigger."

Negro Powerless in Politics.

"What can the Southern negro do?" asked Mr. Watson. "He has been disfranchised in nearly every Southern State excepting Georgia; and in Georgia they do not dare disfranchise him, because Democracy in Georgia cannot be maintained by the white vote." He continued:

Therefore, the cry that we are in danger from "the nigger" is the most hypocritical that unscrupulous leadership could invent. Grant, Sherman, and Sheridan, with all their armies, could not revise the law of nature in the prostrate South.

The white man is master—wherever he plants his foot the world over. Do you tell me that Roosevelt can do against the prostrated South what Thad Stevens could not do against the exhausted South? Roosevelt could not do it even if he would.

The Democratic leaders who talk this stuff, and the editors who write it, laugh and wink at one another as they pass, they know what a humbug it all is, and how it is being used to make the people forget, or condone, the inglorious surrender to Wall street which they made at St. Louis.

In the West Virginia Democratic convention, the State of the Democratic nominee for Vice President, the "white supremacy" resolution was voted down, and on Aug. 1, 1904, Parker himself, in writing to the negro James A. Ross, addressed him as "My dear sir," just as though Ross had been a white man.

Surrender to Wall Street.

Turning to other issues, Mr. Watson said the Democratic leaders had surrendered to Wall street because, as Senator John W. Daniels, of Virginia, put it, they were "tired of being in the minority." He continued:

Not afraid of Roosevelt's militarism? No. Not afraid of Roosevelt's niggerism? No. All that is fudge and subterfuge. "Tired of being in the minority," there was the milk in the cocoanut.

Not tired of being in the wrong? No. He did not even pretend that he had been in the wrong. Simply because they have been in the minority they are ready to drop the principles which they swore for eight years were right, and to adopt those which even now they do not dare say are right. Great God! what an attitude for the leaders of a great national party.

If I could become politically tipsy enough to vote for Parker, on the platform of 1904, as constructed by Parker himself, I would take one more drink—a small one at that—and vote for the other twin, Roosevelt. Give me the original every time, rather than the blurred, indistinct copy. Give me the genuine article, rather than the spurious substitute.

What Has Parker Done?

Mr. Watson then paid his respects to Candidate Parker personally. He asked:

Why should Georgians support Parker, of New York, rather than a fellow Georgian? What do you know of Parker? What has he done that was notable? What has he ever said that was memorable? What has he ever written that stamped him with individuality?

David B. Hill declared at St. Louis that he had been intimate with Parker for thirty years, and that he did not know how Parker stood on the money question. Was this statement true? If so, Parker is the most negative public man on the American continent. Was the statement false? If so, David B. Hill is the boldest liar between the two oceans. Think of a man living on intimate terms with Alexander H. Stevens and Abe Lincoln for thirty years and not knowing how he stood on the greatest political questions of the day?

The populist leader declared than the people could not secure reforms in the Democratic party when it is "bossed by the same old Wall street crowd which debauched Cleveland's second administration." He declared that at St. Louis all the worthless empty honors had been given to southern Democrats, who in return denounced Bryan and helped to "knife the Jeffersonians." Now, "because Dave Hill allowed John Sharp Williams to have a chairmanship" the whole South must be "driven under the lash of party discipline away from the gospel of our fathers and into political slavery to the Hamiltonians of New York."

Her Leap Year Inspiration

By TROY ALLISON

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Miss Sevier was worried.

She sat at the front bedroom window impatiently tapping the arm of her wicker rocker with one hand and using a finger of the other to keep place in the book that hung the length of a listless arm on the other side of the chair. The attitude of the two hands was a fine index to her disposition. She was listless and bored by the monotony of her life, but there was a strongly combative element in her nature that made it impossible for her to accept it with the placidity shown by the other women she knew.

She was tired of teas. She had amused herself calculating just how many gallons she had drunk in the ten years of her social career. At twenty it had seemed highly elating to put on her newest gown and drink tea with a crowd of people. She could even remember that the addition of a bunch of violets to her costume had at one time given a decided pleasure.

But at thirty she forgot to pin on the violets, even when there was a huge

HE OPENED THE BOX WITH AN EXPRESSION OF CURIOSITY.

bunch in front of her on the dresser, unless her maid suggested that it would improve madam's toilet.

She sighed in recognition of the fact that real life doesn't work out like novels.

The book was a new one and in its second edition, and her lack of interest in it proved conclusively to Miss Sevier's mind that her trouble was real and deep rooted.

Some of her energy finally communicated itself to the other hand. She threw the book on the table near and commenced an energetic rocking that kept pace with her thoughts.

"Money is the root of all evil, and I've always had too much of it. I wonder which is the worse, a deficit or an excess. I believe that as a child it was a pleasanter feeling to want more candy than to have eaten too much.

"The worst feature of this money is that it has always attracted a crowd of flatterers and worthless friends and has caused so many that I really cared for to let their pride come between me and them. I have known John Carrington for five years and would catalogue his possessions—one estate in Virginia, yielding an uncertain income; one fine tenor voice and enough proud reticence to supply all the F. F. V.'s ever heard of."

When she mentioned Carrington's name, the hero of the discarded novel gracefully acknowledged the better man and accepted her lack of interest in him with a humility uncommon to a star of a second edition.

Miss Sevier's restless glance took in the novel.

"That fool in the novel had a tenor voice, too, but he wasn't handicapped by a lack of self appreciation.

"If I had asked him to sing 'For you it is a rose; for me—it is my heart,' at least 300 times in the last three years, if I had played his accompaniment and put in it all the feeling a longing heart could possibly show when supplemented by my poor technique, that hero would have forgotten all about my money and asked me to marry him.

"I know he loves me, but I don't believe he will ever master enough courage to tell me so unless I donate all my money to a hospital or do the proposing myself."

There was a tap at the door, and Miss Sevier's young niece came rushing in.

Esther always rushed, so her immediate family were never much startled by her sudden entrances and exits.

"Auntie"—she tried to make her request and explain her plan all at once—"may I write and ask Tom Carter to take me to the party tomorrow night? The girls are all going to ask, and I wanted to know if I might."

"What's the cause of Mr. Carter's sudden popularity," her aunt asked, with a decided amount of astonishment in her eyes.

"Now, auntie, you know we are not all going to ask him, but any one we would like to take. It's a leap year party, you know."

"I see," returned Miss Sevier slowly, "and you simply want me to understand that one Mr. Thomas Carter is the very nicest boy among your acquaintances, eh?"

"He's really nice and the very nicest," Esther answered, a red flush spreading to the roots of her fair hair. "May I, auntie, please?"

"If all the other girls are of the same opinion, perhaps you would be wise to get your note written at once," teased her aunt.

The girl gave her an impulsive kiss and then looked at her with a twinkle in her eye.

"I would like awfully to write it on a sheet of your best paper," she coaxed.

After her sixteen-year-old niece had disappeared, having taken some of the best paper and the sealing wax to match, Miss Sevier went back to the window and stood gazing abstractedly at the house across the street.

The house had been there for years, but she seemed to study it with intense interest.

"I know he loves me," she murmured, and she may or may not have referred to the grocery boy that was just then ringing the bell of the house opposite.

She went to her writing desk and cut a very creditable looking heart out of a piece of the best paper that had been the object of Esther's admiration. Across the face of the heart she printed in faint scrawling letters, "To you it is a rose," then rang for her maid to get out her street dress and tell James to have the carriage at the door in twenty minutes.

When John Carrington reached home after a trying day in his downtown law office he found that his landlady had put a long florist's box on the window ledge, where it would keep cool. He opened the box with an expression of curiosity that the masculine countenance often wears when its owner is sure there is no one to see it. There was one long stemmed American Beauty, and Carrington's sensitive face turned crimson when he saw that its stem was thrust through a hastily cut paper heart.

That night Miss Sevier's listless mood seemed to have passed away, and she showed an unusual amount of interest every time the doorbell rang.

When she had almost decided that it was too late to expect a caller Carrington walked into the room. He had let himself in without ringing and stood before her, still in his overcoat, his hat in his hand. On the lapel of his coat was the half blown American Beauty.

"Frances, I have never had the cheek necessary to ask if you could care for so unsuccessful a lawyer as I have proved," he said slowly, "but I would like better than anything on earth to know that you sent me this rose."

She drew a paper from the folds of her dress and showed him the sheet from which the heart had been cut.

A second later she rubbed her slender patrician nose against the rough shoulder of his overcoat.

"I think it would be pleasanter if you would hang this rough coat on the hall rack for an hour or so, John. I wish I had told you three years ago that I never had much regard for law."

Fleet Footed Zebras.

Sir Cornwallis Harris' description of the common zebra is as follows: "Seeking the wildest and most sequestered spots, haughty troops are exceedingly difficult to approach, as well on account of their extreme agility and fleetness of foot as from the abrupt and inaccessible nature of their highland abode. Under the special charge of a sentinel, so posted on some adjacent crag as to command a view of every avenue of approach, the checkered herd whom 'painted skins adorn' is to be viewed perambulating some rocky ledge on which the rifle ball alone can reach it.

"No sooner has the note of alarm been sounded by the vidette than, pricking their long ears, the whole flock hurry forward to ascertain the nature of the approaching danger, and, having gazed a moment at the advancing hunter, whisking their brindle tails aloft, helter skelter they thunder down craggy precipices and over yawning ravines where no less agile foot could dare to follow them."—Saturday Review.

A Scotch Priest's Beard.

Amid the highlands of Scotland many good Catholic priests of the mountains and islands have permission to protect their throats from the raw damp of the winters by beards, often of quite patriarchal dimensions. "I remember," says a writer, "a good old Scottish padre who was elected (much against his will) bishop of a highland see and went to Rome to receive episcopal consecration with his cheeks adorned with whiskers much more voluminous than the 'clerical inch' which custom or courtesy used to allow to all Catholic ecclesiastics. The cardinal prefect of propaganda, who was to perform the consecration ceremony, was horrified and insisted on the sacrifice of the whiskers before the consecration took place. The bishop elect submitted under protest. But he was no sooner back in his highland fastness than the whiskers blossomed forth again."

Ancient Slot Machines.

It is worth while recording that the "penny in the slot" automatic machine was known in the time of Hero of Alexander, who describes in his "Pneumatics" "a sacrificial vessel, which flows only when money is introduced." When the coin is dropped through the slot it falls on one end of a balanced horizontal lever, which, being depressed, opens a valve suspended from a chain at the other end, and the water begins to flow. When the lever has been depressed to a certain angle the coin falls off, and the valve, being weighted, returns to its seat and cuts off the supply. Hero's date is a little uncertain, but he is supposed to have lived B. C. 117-81.—Notes and Queries.

A Poem for Today

WITHOUT AND WITHIN

By James Russell Lowell

MY coachman, in the moonlight there,
Looks through the side-light of the door;
I hear him with his brethren swear,
As I could do—but only more.

Flattening his nose against the pane,
He envies me my brilliant lot,
Breathes on his aching fists in vain,
And dooms me to a place more hot.

He sees me in to supper go,
A silken wonder by my side,
Bare arms, bare shoulders, and a row
Of flounces, for the door too wide.

He thinks how happy is my arm
'Neath its white-gloved and jeweled load;
And wishes me some dreadful harm,
Hearing the merry corks explode.

Meanwhile I inly curse the bore
Of hunting still the same old coon,
And envy him outside the door,
In golden quiets of the moon.

The winter wind is not so cold
As the bright smile he sees me win,
Nor the host's oldest wine so old
As our poor gabble sour and thin.

I envy him the ungyved prance
By which his freezing feet he warms,
And drag my lady's-chains and dance
The galley-slave of dreary forms.

O, could he have my share of din,
And I his quiet!—past a doubt
'Twould still be one man bored within,
And just another bored without.

A Poem for Today

ROCK OF AGES

By Augustus Montague Toplady

ROCK of ages, cleft for me,
Let me hide myself in Thee!
Let the water and the blood,
From Thy riven side which flowed,
Be of sin the double cure—
Cleanse me from its guilt and power.

Not the labors of my hands
Can fulfil Thy law's demands;
Could my zeal no respite know,
Could my tears for ever flow,
All for sin could not atone—
Thou must save, and Thou alone.

Nothing in my hand I bring—
Simply to Thy cross I cling;
Naked come to Thee for dress—
Helpless look to Thee for grace;
Foul, I to the fountain fly—
Wash me, Saviour, or I die.

While I draw this fleeting breath,
When my eye-strings break in death,
When I soar to worlds unknown,
See Thee on Thy judgment throne,
Rock of ages, cleft for me,
Let me hide myself in Thee!

A Poem for Today

THE CROWDED STREET

By William Cullen Bryant

LET me move slowly through the street,
Filled with an ever-shifting train,
Amid the sound of steps that beat
The murmuring walks like autumn rain.

How fast the flitting figures come!
The mild, the fierce, the stony face—
Some bright with thoughtless smiles, and some
Where secret tears have left their trace.

They pass to toil, to strife, to rest—
To halls in which the feast is spread—
To chambers where the funeral guest
In silence sits beside the dead.

And some to happy homes repair,
Where children, pressing cheek to cheek,
With mute caresses shall declare
The tenderness they cannot speak.

And some, who walk in calmness here
Shall shudder as they reach the door
Where one who made their dwelling dear,
Its flower, its light, is seen no more.

Youth, with pale cheek and slender frame,
And dreams of greatness in thine eye!
Go'st thou to build an early name,
Or early in the task to die?

Keen son of trade, with eager brow!
Who is now fluttering in thy snare?
Thy golden fortunes, tower they now,
Or melt the glittering spires in air?

Who of this crowd to-night shall tread
The dance till daylight gleam again?
Who sorrow o'er the untimely dead?
Who writhe in throes of mortal pain?

Some, famine-struck, shall think how long
The cold, dark hours, how slow the light;
And some who flaunt amid the throng
Shall hide in dens of shame to-night.

Each where his tasks or pleasures call,
They pass, and heed each other not.
There is Who heeds, Who holds them all
In His large love and boundless thought.

These struggling tides of life, that seem
In wayward, aimless course to tend,
Are eddies of the mighty stream
That rolls to its appointed end.

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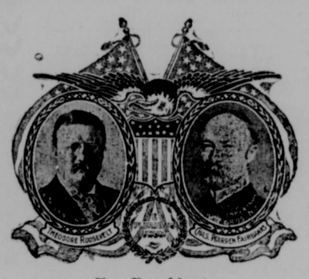

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New York.

For Vice-President:

CHARLES W. FAIRBANKS,

Indiana.

For Congress:

GEORGE A. PEARRE,

Allegany County.

IT SEEMS like a dream, but was not something said a short time ago about the price of silver regulating the price of wheat?

THE Democratic party wants the country to take its protection in homeopathic doses, which is equivalent to prescribing panic for hard times.

NEXT November Judge Parker will feel that the bird he had in his hand was worth more than the great big eagle the convention assured him was roosting in the bush.

THE South owes its phenominal prosperity to Republican policies, because the party legislates for the whole country and recognizes no section or class.

AFTER all is over and the votes are counted, the Democrats deep down in their hearts will feel like they did in 1896 an 1900, be glad they were defeated.

IRELAND is a good example of what free trade as preached by England can do for a country. Her industries have been destroyed, her population has decreased, and she now buys her manufactured goods from other lands.

WAGES OE RAILWAY EMPLOYES.

The Democratic Text-Book has recklessly ventured on the discussion of wages and admits that "railroad labor affords the most accurate barometer of wages." Then it seeks to show that the wages of railway employes advanced only one-half per cent from 1892 to 1902. The editor of the Democratic bible very discreetly passes entirely over the Democratic Administration of Grover Cleveland and goes back to the prosperous days of the Administration of Benjamin Harrison when wages were higher than ever before known.

From 1892 to 1897 we had a Democratic Administration for four years; wages went down and also the number of men employed decreased according to the estimate of Samuel Gompers, more than three million. This was true of railroad labor as well as of factory labor. In 1893 at the close of the Harrison Administration there were 173,600 men employed by the railways, and in 1894, after one year of Democratic Administration this number was reduced to 779,600, a decrease of 94,000 employes. The wages of those remaining were reduced, and the men engaged in railroad work did not receive either the work or the wages that they did under Harrison.

In 1898, after one year of Republican Administration, the number of men employed by the railroads was again substantially as in 1893, when the former Republican Administration closed and in 1903 the work and wages on the railways had increased until there was one million, three hundred and twelve thousand, five hundred and twenty-seven employees receiving wages amounting to $757,000,000. This is an increase of nearly 70 per cent. in employment and wages for railway men, and it runs through all departments of the railway business from engineers to common laborers. As to the rate of wages, it can be safely left for the railway men themselves to say whether they are better off now than they were under the Cleveland Administration. They know that they have received substantial increases in wages, and that engineers, firemen, conductors and brakemen, receive from fifteen to twenty per cent. higher pay now than they did ten years ago. The admission of the Democratic Text-Book that railway labor is the best barometer of labor conditions now and in 1894 is fair, and workingmen may safely accept it. Last year the railways paid $300,000,000 more to their employees than they did in 1894, and that $300,000,000 marks the difference in earnings for railway men under Republican and Democratic administrations.

THE COMMON SENSE OF IT.

Discussion of political proceeds these days mainly along the broad lines of Presidential politics. The spectacular battle is the one of the heavy artillery. That is well and good; but it must not be forgotten that the flanks must be protected. Picket lines must be thrown out, the reserves must be at hand and a sharp lookout maintained to see that while the main battle is raging, the enemy does not come around the rear and ham-string the horses.

In other words, there is a Republican House of Representatives to be elected to support and sustain the hand of a Republican President, if the people decide for one, and to work in harmony with the Republican Senate, already elected, and which cannot be ousted by the next election.

It is undeniable to the interest of the business man, the farmer, the office man on a salary, and the man who works with his hands, guided by an intelligent brain to fashion and artifice the raw material into the fabric of commerce. It is to the interest of all of these that they should weigh well and consider all the issue of this campaign when about to make up their minds on the Congressional ticket.

In the first place, it cannot be denied that the American voters have very significantly expressed their preferences heretofore as between Republican and Democratic Congresses. A moment's run back over the trails of memory will recall the camp fires of successive Republican victories on the field of national politics.

It was after the Fifty-third Congress had wrecked its will upon national legislation and left a heritage of disaster and industrial misfortune to the entire country that the people began to consider the importance of the Congressional elections. They realized that while the process of building up prosperity under legislation was long and slow, it was mighty easy to tear down good times with bad legislation. They were then experiencing a demonstration of that fact in the operation of the Wilson Tariff Bill, which was rapidly closing up all the factories, turning men off railroads, curtailing the market of the farmers for their produce and making havoc generally.

The result of this contemplation was the election of a Republican House of Representatives for the Fifty-fourth Congress. We have had a Republican House ever since, and if the good Lord is as merciful to us this year as for the past ten years, we will have another Republican House this fall.

The questions at issue are the same now as they have been in the past; it is a question of protection or free trade; of perfecting the financial system or weakening it; of continuing the good work in the Philippines or "scuttling." There are numerous subsidiary issues, but these are principal ones and the people have spoken at the polls on all of them. There is no new or strange doctrine.

The whole question is one of good sense, Americanism and the best interest of all the people, the answer being to return a Republican House of Representatives.

Sewing Machines.

Two years ago we commenced selling the New Royal Sewing Machine, contracting direct with the manufacturer, and have the first one yet to find any fault with one of these machines. They are all guaranteed for 5 years, made with the latest and most improved attachments, and in style and finish cannot be excelled. We are offering these machines from $13.50 to $25.00 according to style and finish. If in need of a machine and you look into the merits of the New Royal, we are sure you cannot help but be pleased. And when you want needles or any little repairs, you can easily obtain them for you have a Standard Machine that is not put out under any fictitious name by catalogue houses or department stores. J. M. DAVIS & SON. 3t

Seaboard Service to Southern Cities.

The Seaboard Air Line Ry. has the shortest line and offers the best service via Washington, the most attractive way to all points in the South. For time cards, information as to industrial openings, farms and truck lands, address, Seaboard Air Line Ry., 1411 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

HOT FOOTING IT AFTER THE COLORED MAN.

Ex-Governor Frank Brown Carries His Crusade Into Garrett County

WHERE THIRTY COLORED VOTERS

Are Registered—Game Hardly Worth The Candle—Wants to Form Organization of His Own and Scalp A. P. Gorman.

Ex-Governor Frank Brown, of Maryland, came all the way from his home in Baltimore last Sunday afternoon, arriving here about six o'clock, to "confer" with the leaders of his party in this section relative to the formation of a Parker and Davis League. To a person with a little bit of foresight it is evident that the former Governor is playing politics for "Brown" and not for Parker and Davis, as in every county these so-called "Leagues" have been formed, the expenses being met from the private purse of Mr. Brown, whose object is to form a little organization of the "leaders" in every section of the State and then when the time is propitious launch himself upon the unsuspecting public as a candidate for the United States Senate to succeed Mr. Gorman, whose term will expire a few years hence. By the formation of these "Leagues" Mr. Brown will draw about himself the "leaders" in every county and the representatives in the Legislature will of course dance to the tune played by Mr. Brown.

The ex-Governor was preceded to Oakland by his fidus Achates, Rowlerson, whose visit recalled to memory one made by him in former years when he attempted to run a Democratic convention here and narrowly escaped physical injury at the hands of some of the Garrett countians who made it quite plain that they could conduct their own affairs. Rowlerson left Oakland that night a wiser but poorer man, the campaign funds which he brought with him having fallen into the hands of one who knew too well but not wisely, how to disburse money not his own.

Mr. Brown in his conferences with the local bosses at the Oakland Hotel, where headquarters were established, made no effort to conceal the fact that he considered the race question as the issue. He declared that the people of Maryland had to do something to protect themselves from the "nigger." It was necessary to prepare for next year, when the constitutional admendment question would be brought forward. The fight must be kept up, he declared. He referred to the alleged deplorable condition in Southern Maryland, where because of the prominence of the negro, land was only worth from $2 to $3 an acre. As in previous addresses he charged President Roosevelt with bringing the race issue to the front.

There is great danger indeed from negro supremacy in Garrett where the negro vote is about thirty in all. But then Mr. Brown must have some excuse for visiting Garrett county and this answered as well as any.

Another meeting will be held here on Friday when the organization of the "Brown League for the Overthrow of Gorman" will be completed. All Democrats to show their loyalty to Parker and Davis must be present.

DEER PARK JOTTINGS.

Court is about over and again we scratch off some items of Deer Park and vicinity and hope our silence for the past two weeks will be excused as we were a frequent visiter to our county capital during that time.

Our genial manager of the B. and O. Hotel at this place reports a fairly prosperous season and expects to close this popular resort on Saturday, October 1st, and the gayety of the summer of 1904 will be a thing of the past, but hope to see our popular manager back again next year and bespeak for him a more presperous season in 1905, as there will no great World's Fair to attract the many patrons of this resort.

Mr. J. Swan Frick and wife, who have been in Europe the past three or four months, will be here in a few days to spend the autumn at their palatial summer home, "Hunting Ridge."

Mr. Pennington, chief architect of the B. & O. R. R. Co., will remain at his summer cottage for some weeks on account of his son who, as reported, was seriously wounded, but we are glad to report is considered out of danger.

Merchant W. C. Jones returned from the World's Fair a few days ago where he and his son Charles spent some two weeks taking in the sights of this most wonderful fair of this or any age, in honor of one of the greatest purchases ever made by any nationality in the history of the world, and negotiated peacefully by two of the greatest men of modern times, one the greatest statesman of America, the other the greatest military genius of Europe. Mr. Jones on his return stopped off at Delaware, Ohio, where he left his son Charles A. to attend the Wesleyan University of Ohio, situated some twenty miles from the above named place and connected by an electric road to the University.

Our young friends Isaac and William Cormany, after spending their vacation at their home here, returned to Washington last week to take up their duties in the Interior Department where they are held in high esteem by Commissioner Hitchcock, the chief of that important department of the U. S. government.

Your correspondent, together with Rev. E. Manges, Mr. John Felty, Miss Nellie Hoye, of Oakland, and other friends and relatives, were entertained at the beautiful home of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Engle on Sabbath last, and in the evening through the courtesy of Mr. Felty were driven to Oakland in time to meet No. 55 on which Ex-Goy. Frank Brown was aboard, and we found quite a number of Oakland's prominent citizens awaiting to greet the genial Ex-Governor, familliarly called "Farmer Brown," and after a cordial greeting we were all invited to meet him on Monday at the Oakland B. & O. Hotel, and to our surprise an invitation to all present was extended by him to stay and dine with him, and as we glanced around the festal board the following familiar faces were observed devouring the rich viands of mine host, viz: Chief Judge Hon. A. Hunter Boyd; chairman of county executive committee, Mr. C. M. Miller, of Swanton; Mr. G. S. Hamill, attorney, of Oakland; editor of *Journal*, Jos. D. Hamill; Mr. Thomas Little, of the executive committee; E. J. West, one of the court officials; Dr. E. H. Bartlett, ex-chairman of county committee; R. T. Browning, ex-State Senator and present Assistant Fish Commissioner for Western Maryland; G. S. Hamill, Jr., attorney at law; Mr. Edward Taggart and John A. Delawder, two of the oldest men now living in Oakland; Dr. C. J. Fazenbaker, of Swanton and Messrs. Chas. J. West, James A. Hinebaugh and the writer, of Deer Park, making a total of fifteen, with our honored host. After a social chat and extending our thanks we all departed to our various vocations.

Many of our young people were invited to the wedding of Miss Victoria Pysell to Mr. Parley Deal, on Saturday last, 24th inst. This youthful couple was attended as bridesmaid by Miss Bessie Deal, sister of the groom, and Mr. Gay Wheeler as groomsman. The bride is about seventeen and the groom some nineteen years, the bridesmaid less than sixteen, the groomsman in his eighteenth year. All the parties are *petite* in stature and report says it was one of the cutest little couples and the most youthful they had ever seen united in the holy bonds of matrimony. They are all deservedly popular and we wish them all the bliss of this life and more abundant joy in the life to come. Rev. Manges officiated and reports a pleasant time and a sumptuous feast.

We were glad to meet our brother in church fellowship on last Sabbath, Mr. P. J. Lohr and wife, who has purchased the Friend farm near town and he and his good wife will be quite an acquisition to our little church and we extend fraternal greetings and hope they may at all times feel at home with us and by their presence cheer the heart of the good pastor.

We were made happy during our attendance at court by meeting many friends from different parts of the county, and more especially glad on Sabbath night (25th) at the Oakland Evangelical church in meeting Mrs. Mitchell, of Pennsylvania, whom I had not seen since we stood at the death bed of her loving brother, the late William Hinebaugh, a man I loved living and mourn dead. It made me sad as I looked the audience over and but seven of all that congregation of twenty years ago were familiar to me. Oh, what changes twenty years can make.

But I pause, and say

MORE ANON.

KILGOUR RETIRES FROM CONTEST

Unwilling to Oppose Col. Pearre for Congressional Honors.

A telegram from Rockville states that "Col. William Kilgour, who several weeks ago announced his intention of asking for the Democratic congressional nomination in this district, to oppose Col. Geo. A. Pearre, has changed his mind and has notified his friends that he does not now desire his name to be used in connection with the nomination. The convention meets here next Wednesday and Col. Kilgour's withdrawal removes from the field the only avowed candidate."

Call for Your Letters

Mrs. Anne Matthews, Lula Forason, Miss Jessie Jaycox, Marie A. Harbin, Lola Harding, Lucy Ervin, Mattie Garlitz, Mr. E. C. Nahan, Austin Merrill, John Spiker, Chas. Reams, Joe King, Thos. Kesner, A. V. Enlow, Geo. Casteel, W. M. E. Singer.

SEPTEMBER TERM OF COURT ADJOURNED

Tuesday Morning After a Session Extending Over Two Weeks.

VACATING JAIL UNDER ADVISEMENT

By the Court—Before Anything In This Matter Can be Done Arrangements Must Be Made With Other County for Care of Prisoners.

Tuesday morning the September Term of the Circuit Court adjourned after a session extending from Monday, the 12th inst., during which time a great many cases were disposed of.

The petit jurors were discharged on Friday afternoon, their services being no longer required as agreements had been made by the attorneys in cases undecided then not to ask for Jury trials, the matters to be left the discretion of the Court.

Judges Boyd and Henderoon were present during the two days session this week, Judge Keedy having returned to his home at Hagerstown on Saturday morning.

In adjourning the court Judge Boyd stated that the matter of vacating the jail in Oakland owing to its unfit condition for the confinement of prisoners was being held under advisement by the Court as nothing along this line could be done until an arrangement had been entered into with the authorities of another county for the keeping of the prisoners sent from here, adding that it was the intention of the Court to recognize the recommendation made by the grand jury in this connection and that such an order would be passed.

The cases disposed of since the last report published in these columns follow:

CRIMNAL TRIALS.

6. State vs George Marvel; false pretense; trial before court; paroled. Thayer—Offutt & Renninger.

7. State vs Geo. Marvel false pretense; trial; verdict not guilty. Thayer—Offutt & Renninger.

8. State vs Chas. Weimer; assault; dismissed. Thayer—Hamill & Hamill.

9. Same vs same; plea of guilty, fine $20 and cost.

10. State vs Dennis C. Hare; wife beating; dismissed. Thayer—Young & Renninger.

11. State vs Dennis C. Hare; rape; trial before jury; guilty as to assault and battery. Thayer—Young & Renninger.

18. State vs Michael C. Fuller assault and battery; submitted to court; verdict guilty; fined $100 and costs. Thayer—Williams, Renninger.

19. State vs Oscar Fuller; assault and battery; trial before court; verdict guilty; fined $50 and costs. Thayer—Williams, Renninger.

20. State vs Peter Fuller; assault and battery; trial before court; verdict guilty; fined $10 and costs. Thayer—Williams, Renninger.

23. State vs William Gray; larceny; jury trial; verdict guilty. Thayer—Hiendel by court.

24. State vs Kimmell Fuller; assault and battery; stet. Thayer—Renninger.

27. State vs Mike Rice and Gertrude Rice; larceny; trial before court; verdict not guilty. Thayer—Peddicord.

31. State vs Luke Kisner, Vernie A. Jackson, Alvesa Kisner; malicious destruction of property; verdict not guilty. Thayer—S. Hamill, Williams.

32. State vs. Thos. Rush; burglaly; trial before court; verdict not guilty. Thayer—Hamill, Williams.

35. State vs Henry Rosenberger; sale of liquor without license; plea of guilty; fined $50 and cost. Thayer.

CIVIL APPEALS.

17. P. S. Fazenbaker vs Peter Wilt; judgment for plaintiff for $11.62. Sincell—Renninger.

CIVIL TRIALS.

5. A. W. Helbig, vs Peter P. Lohr; continued; Peddicord—Heindel.

25. N. C. Welling vs C. A. Hessen; verdict for defendant. Hamill—Peddicord.

39. Ora Rice vs A. R. Raymond; trial before court; sub curia.—Renninger—Sincell.

42. Peter F. Spicker vs L. H. Haltemman et al; settled. Renninger, Hamill—Sincell, Heindel.

58. M. C. Hoye, adm., vs J. Shartzer et al; continued. Hamill, Jr., Semmes—Renninger, Offutt

13. E. G. Perrine et al vs Jno. R. Browning, trial before court; sub curia. Peddicord, Mitchell, Howard—Hamill, Semmes.

91. Jos. Roy vs I. W. Thompson; continued; Hammill, Jr., Semmes—Heindel.

Still Hustling.

The Hustling Store Company has decided to clean up its entire stock of goods amounting to at least $7000 at whatever the goods will bring at public sale and also at private sale from day to day and then put in new Stocks to be sold at the lowest prices. Get prices at the Hustling Store before purchasing elsewhere.

H. C. SINCELL & CO.

New Fall Styles, 1904.

Women's Tailor Made Suits.
Women's Tailor Made Skirts.
Women's Tailor Made Coats.
Women's Queen Quality Shoes.
Men's Griffon Brand Clothing.
Men's Kirshbaum Overcoats.
Men's All America Shoes.
Men's Bion Shoes.
Men's Crawford Shoes.

We have spared no pains in making a selection of goods from the leading factories in the United States.

We want every teacher visiting Oakland next week to make our store a visit.

WE ARE ORIGINATORS OF

High Grade Merchandise

IN THIS SECTION.

H. C. SINCELL & CO.

The Garrett National Bank

OAKLAND, MD.

Pays 3 Per Cent. Interest on Time Deposits.

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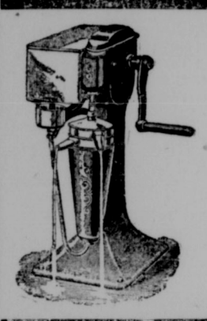
JOHN T. MITCHELL,
WILLIAM R. STULL,
SCOTT T. JONES.

Capital paid in, $50,000.00
Surplus and Profits, 20,000.00



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There is A BEST in everything. It must be BEST MADE—EASIEST USED—MOST EFFECTIVE—MOST SIMPLE. By actual comparison—in actual use.

THE TUBULAR SEPARATOR

Has proved it has these points in its favor. That's what puts it away ahead of all other separators—that's why I sell it. Get hold of facts.

J. E GNAGEY, Accident, Md.

A MATTER OF HEALTH

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure
HAS NO SUBSTITUTE

LOCAL AND OTHERWISE

Incidents and Events at Home and Nearby—Personal Mention, Etc.

Mr. Edward J. Hamill, of Blaine, is in Oakland this week attending the Teachers' Institute.

Mrs. S. E. Shirer went to Grafton this morning to visit friends and relatives for a week or two.

Mr. Carl White, who spent a week with relatives at Uniontown, returned to his home Saturday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Orvil Feather, of Cranesville, are visiting Mrs. Cecelia Coddington at her home on Liberty street.

Mrs. Julius Scherr and son William of Eglon, are here this week as the guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Renninger.

Paul Naylor, son of Mr. A. D. Naylor has gone to Morgantown where he has become a student in the University.

Attorney W. R. Offutt was in attendance at the Democratic Congressional convention held at Rockville yesterday.

Dr. Z. H. Moon, of Keyser, West Va., son of Mr. and Mrs. Abraham Moon, of this county, was here a few days recently on business.

Messrs. Roy Hamill, of Oakland, and Russell Browning, of Blaine, left yesterday morning for a visit of ten days to the Fair at St. Louis.

FOR SALE—A pair of large bay horses, weighing 1400 pounds, six and seven years old. Apply to H. D. Dean, Oakland, Md. 30—4t.

Mr. Chas. A. Deffinbaugh, of the *Democrat*, made a business trip to Cumberland Tuesday night, returning to Oakland yesterday evening.

Miss Jane Baird, of Lonaconing, who was the guest for geveral weeks of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. A. Tower, returned to her home Tuesday morning.

Mr. Harry M. Hebden, recently of Baltimore, but now located in Boston with a New England book publishing concern, was in Oakland on business Monday and Tuesday.

Among the many teachers who called at this office during the institute this week were Prof. J. C. Beahm, of the Accident school; Mr. Lloyd K. Fike, of the Keyser Ridge school, and Mr. H. L. Thomas of near Grantsville.

Mrs. Robert I. Anderson and daughters Misses Annie and Nettie left Oakland last night for Baltimore where they will reside in the future. Mrs. Anderson and her family have many warm friends in Oakland who regret their departure.

Mrs. Albert Ashby and little child of Crellin, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Vaughn at their home on Water street.

Mrs. J. O. Michaels and daughter Miss Mamie left here yesterday evening for York, Pa., where they went to join Mr. Michaels who has embarked in business in that town.

Mr. Geo. W. Moon, of Sang Run, who was here two or three days attending the Institute, was summoned to Grafton Tuesday by a telegram announcing the serious illness of his brother-in law, Mr. A. W. Shaw.

Mr. Stephen Casteel, of near Oakland, who has spent the past two or three years in Idaho and other Northwestern States, returned to Oakland yesterday afternoon via St. Louis, where he left his brother who will arrive here within a week or two.

Mr. Eli McMillan, of Accident, who returned to that place recently after an extended visit to relatives in Los Angeles, Cal., and other points, came up to Oakland Saturday and after remaining here a few days with friends departed for Hagerstown where he will be the guest of his son John McMillan, Esq., a few weeks.

Capt. James A. Hayden retuened home from Uniontown Friday last. He had been over there for a day or two attending the reunion of his old regiment—the Eleventh Pennsylvania Reserves, where he met many of his former comrades, his colonel and former captain included.

By notice given elsewhere in these colums the Board of Supervisors of Elections has appointed Mr. Thomas J. Browning Judge of Election and Officer of Registration in place of John F. Browning for District No. 14, owing to the physical condition of the latter which disqualifies him to act.

Messrs. A. D. Naylor and D. A. Vaughn, of Oakland, left last night for St. Louis, where a week will be spent attending the Fair. Mr. Vaughn, during his trip, is the guest of one of the life insurance companies he represents in this community, the company paying his entire expenses.

Mrs. Nelson Thomasson and daughter, of Chicago, who occupied their summer home, "Monte Vista," near town, since early in the spring, left Tuesday morning, the former going direct to her home in Chicago. Miss Thomasson will spend a few weeks with friends in Pennsylvania before her return.

WANTED—Special Representatives in this county and adjoining territories, to represent and advertise an old established business house of solid financial standing. Salary $21 weekly, with expenses advanced each Monday by check direct from headquarters. Horse and buggy furnished when necessary; position permanent. Address Blew Bros. & Co., Dept. A. Monon Bldg., Chicago, Ill. 6t

The Hustling Store at Mountain Lake Park will continue to hustle out its large stock of general merchandise until the entire stock is disposed of. All goods at cost except groceries. Come see the large stock of double and single wood heaters. Nothing to equal them on the market. One new six lid nine-inch hole steel range for sale.

Messrs. Browning Bros., the meat dealers, whose place of business was located on Second Street, sold their building Monday to D. E. Offutt who has had it removed from the Ravenscroft lot to Mr. Offutt's ground in the rear of the Garrett National Bank building. The house will be placed so as to face and be on a level with Railroad street and will be rented.

DIED AT SWANTON.

Rev. Charles C. Pearson, a Prominent Minister, Expires Suddenly.

Incident to a gradual wasting of health for several years, Mr. Charles C. Pearson, a prominent minister of the Protestant Episcopal church of the Diocese of W. Va., died in Swanton, Maryland, about 7 o'clock p. m. Friday, September 16th, 1904.

Mr. Pearson was born in Fairfax county, near Alexandria, Virginia.

After ordination into the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal church he served that ancient faith for many terms in various pulpits of his native State, in Kentucky and West Virginia, and at the time of his death was, as he had been for many years, rector of St. Mark's Episcopal church, Berkeley Springs, the Diocese of Bishop Peterkin. In all of these charges during an exceptionally long and unbroken period of service he occupied and maintained a front rank among the clergy of his day. In his life and teachings he unwaveringly clung to and enunciated the broad type and conservative churchmanship that has so clearly marked the Virginia church from its Colonial foundation.

At an early stage in his bright career he married Miss Julia Nowell, of South Carolina, a lady of gentle breeding, refined and accomplished, who survives him with one son, a journalist of New York. Mr. Pearson was a gentleman of most genial and engaging personality; possessing a model form graced by an easy and superior manner; and in the chancel and council of his denomination stood second to few, if any, of the more influential and forceful ministers of his day and time.

The end was a beautiful crowning of an untarnished life. He whose banner this servaut of the Cross had so long and so well upheld for the salvation of humanity seemed to be present at the supreme test and to mercifully permit the silver cord to be gently loosed. As the shadows of a tranquil autumn evening were gathering, sitting in a chair pleasantly repeating a verse from "that sweet story old," his features relaxed into a smile and in an instant the plumed spirit had fled from darkness to light.

RELLIM

Stoves

We have a stock on hand of more than one hundred stoves of all kinds, sizes and prices, running from a $10.00 Cook Stove to a $40.00 Steel Range, and Heating Stoves from $5.00 to $20. The above has been selected with the greatest care, not only in regard to price, but to the requirements needed for the trade in this part of our country. Stoves are manufactured for the section of the country that they are sold in, and according to the kind of fuel used, and prices are made by the manufacturer according to quality, style and finish. The stove business is a trade to itself and it requires years of experience to know when you have the best goods that can be bought for the money, and best suited to the trade you are selling. If you contemplate buying a stove of any kind, call and look our line over before buying, we think we can please any and all, both in regard to price and kind.

J. M. DAVIS & SON.

Engagement Announced.

From Tuesday evening's Cumberland *Times* the following is Taken:

"Society learns with pleasure of the announcement of the engagement of Miss Mary Eleanor Humbird, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Wilson Humbird, and granddaughter of the late Jacob Humbird, to Mr. William Rennix Offutt, son of Mr. Daniel E. Offutt, of Oakland.

"Miss Humbird is a member of the younger set, and is an accomplished young lady, deservedly popular among a large circle of friends.

"Mr. Offutt is a graduate of the University of Virginia and is a rising young lawyer of Oakland.

"The wedding will take place November 23rd and will be one of the social events of the early winter."

Will Get on Ticket.

Sylvester L. Young, of Hagerstown, is securing names on a petition to be presented to the secretary of state to have his name placed on the ticket this fall as the Socialist candidate for Congress for the Sixth district. Mr. Young was nominated in convention and Attorney General Bryan decided that he was not entitled to a place on the ticket as the Socialist party did not poll the required nnmbor of votes at the last election. He will have to secure 300 signers to the petition, which he says he can do.

A Card From President Sine.

I have sold to Messrs. J. W. Smith and B. F. Shaffer, what was known as my branch school located at Cumberland, Md. The new owners will conduct the school hereafter under the name of "The Tri-State Business College." This change in the ownership of the Cumberland school will enable me to devote my whole time and attention to the further building of Parkersburg's famous school—the Mountain State Business College.

September 26, 1904.

4t ALBERT G. SINE, President.

For Rent.

An 8-room dwelling in residence section of town. Apply to or address J. M. Litzinger, Oakland, Md.

A VERY SUDDEN DEATH.

William T. Stansberry Found Dead in Bed Friday Morning.

Mr. William T. Stansberry, of Morgantown, West Va., employed as a construction boss by the Preston Lumber and Coal Company on the extension of its railroad from Crellin toward their lands in Preston county, West Va., was found dead in his bed at Crellin on last Friday morning when he was called.

Mr. Stansberry retired Thursday night and complained of a dull feeling in his nead, brought on, he thought, by the explosion of a number of dynamite charges fired during the day, but otherwise was apparently sound in health. After his death was discovered a physician and Coroner Gonder were summoned. After viewing the remains and making an examination of the body the physician, Dr. Legge, gave a certificate of death caused by an attack of cerebral appoplexy.

The remains were brought to Oakland and after being prepared for burial shipped to Morgantown.

Mr. Stansberry was a young man and expected to meet his wife here Friday evening, she coming from her home on train No. 46. Before her departure from Morgantown a telegram was sent to her informing her of Mr. Stansberry's death. She came on to Oakland, however, and accompanied the remains home.

Married.

DIEHL—PYSELL—On the 24th inst., at the beautiful home of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Pysell, near Deer Park, their pretty, accomplished and youngest daughter, Catharine Victoria to Mr. Parley Diehl, of near Deer Park. The ceremony took place at high noon in the presence of about sixty guests and was performed by Rev. E. Manges, pastor of the Lutheran church, Oakland. Gay Wm. Wheeler was best man and Miss Bessie Diehl, the pretty sister of the groom, was bridesmaid. Guests were present from New York city, Baltimore, Washington, Cincinnati, Shepherdstown, Keyser, Terra Alta, Accident, McHenry, Deer Park and Oakland. The bride received many and valuable presents.

On this occasion Mr. Pysell celebrated his seventy-sixth birthday. He was born near Edie, Somerset county, Pa., Sept. 14th, 1829. He is still quite active for a man of his age. He thinks of retiring from farming. He and Mrs. Pysell have been industrious and economical and have a right to rest from their labors and enjoy the fruits of their toil.

TREACY—SWEENEY—In St. Mary's Catholic church, Baltimore, yesterday morning at 8 o'clock, by Rev. Father Kenny, Mr. Owen T. Treacy, of Oakland, and Miss Mary Sweeney, of Baltimore. Immediately after the ceremony a wedding breakfast was served at the residence of the bride and the couple departed for St. Louis where the honeymoon will be spent. At the church the ushers were Mr. James Treacy, of Oakland, brother of the groom, Messrs. Dennie and James Sweeney, brothers of the bride, and Mr. T. Kenney. Miss Annie Treacy and Mr. Michael Canty, both of Oakland, were present at the ceremony. The wedded couple are well known in Oakland where they have many friends who join in wishing them a long and prosperous wedded life.

MOON—WILSON—On Monday, at the residence of the officiating minister, Rev. J. M. Davis, in Oakland, Dr. Zachariah H. Moon and Miss Della Blanche Wilson. The groom is a son of Mr. Abraham Moon and is a veterinary surgeon practicing at Keyser, W. Va. The bride is a daughter of Mr. James H. Wilson, of District No. 13, one of the foremost citizens of the county, and is highly esteemed by all who knew her. May the young couple have a long and prosperous married life.

Died.

MOSHOLDER—At Hutton, Md., on the 20th inst., Miss Georgie, the little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Elias Mosholder, aged 10 years, 2 months and 13 days. Georgie suffered very keenly from inflamatory rheumatism which finally caused her death. She was a good girl; bright and loved by everyone. Funeral services were held in the Lutheran church at Oakland and interment took place here in the cemetery.

"She heard the voice of Jesus say
Come unto me and rest."

Attorney A. I. Kelso will leave tomorrow for Oklahoma City, Okla. Ty., where he will locate for the practice of his profession. He will go from here to Ohio where he will join his wife who has been visiting her home folks for the past week and they will go to St. Louis, where they will spend ten days at the big Exposition and from there they will go on to their new home. Mr. Kelso and his estimable wife have many friends here who will be sorry to see them leave our town. Mr. Kelso is a good lawyer, being a good student and gives all business entrusted to his care the very closest attention. There is no doubt but what he will succeed.—Kingwood Journal.

Dixon & Kelso

Will sell for the next 30 days

Floor Oil Cloth, Linoleum

—AND—

UNDERWEAR

At Greatly Reduced Prices,

As follows—

Best Heavy Floor Oil Cloth, worth 35c. yd., for 28c.
" " Remnant Linoleum, worth 50c yd., for 35c.
" " Inlaid " " 75c. " " 50c.

Men's Heavy Fleece-Lined Shirts and Drawers, worth 65c for 47c.
Men's Heavy All-Wool Shirts and Drawers, worth $1.25 for 97c.
Boys' Heavy Fleece-Lined Undershirts and Drawers, worth 40c. for 25c.
Misses' best quality Vests and Pants, worth 40c. for 25c.
Ladies' best All-Wool Red Flannel Vests and Pants, worth $1.25 for 97c.
Ladies' Fleece Vests and Pants, worth 40c. for 25c.

We can handle 10,000 to 15,000 bushels good **Potatoes, at 40c.** per bushel. Can commence delivery at any time. Will also pay 65c for good, clean grain BUCKWHEAT.

Yours, to please,

DIXON & KELSO.

BUILDING, PAVING, PRESSED FACE. **BRICKS** VITRIFIED FOR FOUNDATIONS VITRIFIED FOR SEWERS, STREET PAVING BLOCKS.

Best Quality for Building, Casing, Sidewalks and Streets.
Beautiful Shades, Red, Light Granate and Mixed Colors.
Capacity 80,000 Daily. Prompt Shipments.

QUEEN CITY BRICK & TILE COMPANY
—AND—
CUMBERLAND GRANATE BRICK COMPANY
Cumberland, Maryland.

SEPTEMBER MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Names of Those to Whom Licenses Have Been Issued This Month.

During the month of September marriage licenses have been issued by Clerk E. Z. Tower to the following parties:

Isaac Weataergolt and Elizabeth Bolyord, both of Grant county, W. Va.

Enos Coleman Teats and Charity Maude Wiles, both of Preston county, W. Va.

James Jones Vansickle and Nannie J. Turney, both of Garrett county.

Clarence E. Sweitzer and Daisy L. Browning, both of Garrett county.

Thomas Phillips and Laura E. Feister, both of Grant county, W. Va.

Andrew Shartzer, of Oakland, and Harriet Stone, of Kingwood, W. Va.

Charles H. Saucer and Lulu O. DeMoss, both of Preston county, W. Va.

Ralph W. Teter and Hallie M. Schock, both of Braxton county, W. Va.

Bronson Simmons and Lillia Stierenger, both of Preston county, W. Va.

Silas Francis Savage and Myra M. Frazee, both of Garrett county.

John Bertie Sandridge and Bertha Wentz, both of Upshur county, W. Va.

Robert L. House and Nannie McClusky, both of Allegany, Pa.

Alburtus Summers and Isa Brown, both of Preston county, W. Va.

Daniel F. Wyer and Orah Davis, both of Marion county, W. Va.

Leroy Lenner and Ida Folk, both of Garrett county.

Edmond R. Hickman and Vady Cline, both of Ritchie county, W. Va.

Charles Bradley and Maggie Davis, both of Grafton, W. Va.

Phineas Orndorff and Sidney M. Fisher, both of Garrett county.

Harry L. Bowman and Addie L. Sanders, both of Garrett county.

Clarence E. Hawkins and Mary E. Rowand, both of Marion county, W. Va.

Thomas J. Marshall and Ella L. Kerns, both of Clarksburg, W. Va.

John E. McClung and Alice E. Lindsay, both of Harrison county, W. Va.

Arthur Preston Parker and Mollie Fike, both of Preston county, W. Va.

Henry Kitzmiller and Ada Snyder, both of Garrett county.

Arthur Deems and Bessie Cosner, both of Tucker county, W. Va.

Gilmor Bittinger and Minnie Miller, both of Garrett county.

Z. H. Moon and Della Blanche Wilson, both of Garrett county.

Alvey B. Wilburn and Ada Hoover, both of Garrett county.

Henry H. Baker and Laura C. Baker, both of Grantsville, this county.

Robert B. Bowers, of Columbus, O., and Josephine E. Chisholm, of Oakland.

Three were marked "don't publish."

New Goods, Just Opened.

The Latest Things Out In

Pongees, Draperies, Satteens, (these are beauties). Seersuckers, Granite Cloths, Flannelettes, Sacking, Chambrays, etc.

We have them,
You want them,
Come get them.

The Latest Things Out In

Hats, Caps and Shoes,

and Men's and Boys

CLOTHING.

Also fine line Clothing Samples,

AT TOWNSHEND'S.

Proposals for Building Sidewalks

Sealed proposals will be received by the Mayor and Town Council of Oakland, Maryland, for the erection of a sidewalk fronting the opera house block in Oakland, beginning at the corner of Green and Second streets and ending at the north property line of H. Lauer, and extending from the property line along said block to the wood curbing.

Proposals will also be received for the erection of a walk from Second street to Railroad street walk.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of N. S. Heindel, First National Bank building, Oakland, Md.

Proposals must be on file with the clerk of said Mayor and Council not later than six o'clock, September 19th, 1904, and endorsed on the back, "Proposal for erecting sidewalks."

By order of the Mayor and Council of Oakland.

J. C. DUNHAM, Clerk.

JOHN W. ASH,

Plumbing,

Gas Fitting,

Steam and Hot Water Heating.

Center Street,
Keyser, W. Va.

PHONE 62.

OLD JUNK

By FRANCES McELRATH

Copyright, 1904, by Frances McElrath

"I SHOULD like to know any man that has a better right to charity than old Thomas White. He's done his part taking care of the county for forty years, and now I say he may go to the poorhouse holding up his head like a man—like a man, sir."

Old Reuben Marsh could advocate another's dependency as he stood secure behind the counter of his own shop. The notion shop was tiny, and the income derived from it was meager, but it afforded support for Reuben's simple household, and it meant all the sweetness of independence to the old man.

"I shall contribute willingly to Thomas White's support," he said, his voice rising to a shrill crack of emphasis. Then he peered closely at the paper in his hand. "This is my order, John," he said to the bright faced young traveling man to whom he was talking. "Have the stationery here by next week. Good morning, John."

Kathie came out of the sitting room behind the little shop. She waved her hand lightly to Reuben as she tripped across the floor. John Tracy opened the door for her, and they walked together down the street.

John turned his speculative, business seeing eyes on the window of the notion shop as they passed it.

"Your grandfather ought really to make a handsome thing out of his business way up at this end of town," he remarked, "but he's growing rather too shipshape in his methods lately. He keeps his goods packed away so carefully no one knows any more what he has for sale. But I expect," he said, turning to his companion, "you'll be looking out for that end of the business when you finish school."

Kathie's pretty face flushed pink.

"I must leave you here, John. Good-by!" she said.

She walked away briskly up the hill to the boarding house beside the girls' college. It was almost time for the college term to begin, and she knew that Jennie Fry was coming over from Nestor that afternoon to secure her room for the year.

Jennie met her at the boarding house door.

"Oh, Kathie," she exclaimed as they embraced, "Uncle Phil says he can get it for you! As soon as you graduate at Christmas you must make your application!"

"How splendid!"

"We shall have such good times together!" said Jennie, administering an anticipative hug. "I'm sure you'll like Nestor much better than Bilton."

"Couldn't help it," agreed Kathie. "Well, that's all I came for. I must run home again now and tell grandpa and Aunt Mary about it."

A little later when Kathie entered the sitting room behind the shop she found her aunt standing at the window holding a letter.

"Aunt Mary," Kathie began, "I know something fine!"

Mary Marsh turned toward her. There was an unusual flush on her face.

"Did father tell you?" she asked.

"What?"

"About Preston."

"Preston?"

"Yes. He's got a short leave to come home, and he wants me to go back to China with him at once."

"Why, Aunt Mary!"

"We're to be married next Monday."

"You are!" Kathie gathered her aunt's slim form into her vigorous young embrace. Mary Marsh's en-

"MISS ROME WANTS THESE THINGS FOR THE COLLEGE."

gagement had been a matter of such long standing her family had almost forgotten that it might ever terminate in a wedding.

Mary's preparations absorbed the household until the wedding took place. Kathie managed the simple wedding. She was lately developing a considerable faculty for managing. Old Reuben, dressed in a well brushed ancient suit of black, gave his daughter away.

He looked across the table at Kathie as they were eating supper together the night after Mary left home.

"Well, Kathie," he observed, "so you're the only one I have left now to take care of!"

"Oh, grandpa," she returned earnestly, "I'm not going to be a burden on your hands! Indeed, I'm going to take care of you instead! I don't mean that you shall work much longer."

Reuben smiled indulgently. "There's a good deal of work left in the old man yet," he replied proudly.

"That may be, but you're not going to do it. As soon as I graduate at Christmas time I'm going to make you close your shop."

Reuben laid down his knife and fork.

"Hey!" he said reprovingly.

Kathie colored. "I mean," she explained, "that Jennie Fry's uncle says he can get me a position in the new school that's to be opened in Nestor the 1st of February, and then"—

"Then I shall be sorry to lose you my dear," Reuben broke in, with dignified asperity. "But if it's for your happiness"—

"Why, of course, grandpa, you'll come with me! I want to take care of you now."

Reuben's steady blue eyes looked quietly at Kathie.

"I've supported this family during three generations," he said. "I've always been hardworking. When I was a boy at sea I supported my father and mother. Then when I settled down I had my own family to raise, and then"—

"And then after father died you took care of mother and me. Yes, indeed, grandpa, you've taken care of every one. You have certainly earned the right to be taken care of yourself now."

"I have certainly earned the right to go on taking care of myself!" quavered the old man in retort.

Kathie said no more. She never had argued with her grandfather. Of course she could not leave him. "I'll have to give up the school!" she thought disconsolately.

The college opened the day after Mary Marsh's wedding, and Reuben was up at daybreak polishing his little shop into shining brightness. The college was largely attended this term, and he had laid in a proportionately large supply of goods.

The old man's memory was failing slightly. As Kathie went through the shop on her way out to college she saw him peeping into various boxes carefully, noting their contents before customers should come in.

Her intention was to tell Jennie Fry that she must give up all idea of the Nestor school, but it was a hard thing to do, and when as she was opening the subject Jennie gave her a squeeze and began talking of how Kathie must join the musical club at Nestor her heart quite failed. "We'll play duets together," said Jennie.

"Yes," Kathie agreed slowly, "but—do you really think grandpa would be happy there?"

"Why, certainly," asserted Jennie. "There's the dearest little house back of ours that I'm sure you can get. It has a garden that your grandfather will just love."

"Kathie!" Miss Rome, one of the teachers, called "Here, my dear," she said pleasantly when Kathie reached her desk, "is a list of the stationery we shall need through the term. Please see to getting it."

Kathie took the list and went out. She started mechanically for her grandfather's shop, but after going a few blocks she suddenly stopped. Then she turned abruptly in the opposite direction and walked very fast to Sam Green's large department store in the far end of town.

"Mr. Green," she said, "Miss Rome wants these things for the college."

Sam looked over the list.

"Why, Miss Kathie," he replied surprisedly, "I can fill the order, of course, but I usually leave things of this sort for your grandfather's trade."

"Well, Mr. Green"—Kathie's heart was beating rapidly with a new determination she had made—"I'm not working up grandpa's trade now," she said. "In fact, as soon as I graduate in December I'm going to take the school in Nestor and make him give up working."

Reuben waited expectantly for the large order of stationery supplies for the college to come in. He was in the habit of receiving this order every fall, and he had come to regard it as a regular source of income. After a week went by he mentioned the matter to Kathie. She evaded his questioning eyes as she answered him:

"They got the supplies from Sam Green this fall."

"Indeed!" Reuben uttered a note of consternation. "Ah, well," he said, cheerfully recovering himself, "I mustn't expect to get all the college trade."

"My dear," he said as Kathie was starting away next morning, "if the opportunity comes you might let the young ladies know that I've an exceptionally fine assortment of laces and veils this season."

The girls did not come to buy his veils. Kathie carefully avoided speaking of them. In fact, she diverted such bits of trade as she knew of to the other stores.

As the days went by Reuben's genial old face took on a graveness new to it. He was not selling his goods, and that meant he was not supporting his household. The little shop did not yield large enough profits to lay anything aside.

"Don't worry, grandpa, if you do go a little into debt," Kathie said one evening. "If it seems best after all for me to take the Nestor school I can easily save something from my salary to pay up here."

Reuben gave a little sigh. Presently he got up and took an old mariner's compass down from a shelf. The instrument was closely associated with his days of vigorous manhood.

Kathie watched him. "Grandpa's failing!" she declared. And she told herself that it was well that just at the right moment she had been able to take matters into her own hands. She would not acknowledge to herself that her determined young will, overmastering her grandfather's, was breaking him.

"Grandpa," she said, looking up from her studies one evening, "there's the dearest little house that Jennie says we can get at Nestor. It has a lovely garden for your flowers next summer."

Reuben made no reply. He did not look at Kathie. He sat with his eyes fixed on his compass. All at once he made a last desperate move to hold the ground which was shifting from under his feet. He got up, put on his hat and coat, tucked his compass under his arm and went out. Kathie called after him, but he did not answer.

In about an hour he returned, however, still carrying his compass. He set it upon the table, still with a pathetic little smile.

"I guess," he said, pointing to the instrument, "that we've gone out of fashion together. Sam Green says it would only sell for old junk. I thought maybe if I could raise some money with it I'd put an advertisement for the shop in the newspaper."

"Now, don't you worry about that shop any more, grandpa!" Kathie cried energetically. "Just sit down here by the fire and drink this hot milk."

Reuben took the cup obediently. He drank the milk, but he did not relish it much.

Kathie was a good scholar. She graduated with honors just before the holidays. The 1st of January she was to go to Nestor to make final arrangements about the school and to engage the little house she and Jennie Fry had spoken of so often. The day before she planned to go to Nestor Jennie came in to talk matters over.

Reuben, hearing the girls talking, had slipped into the sitting room from his

"GOOD AFTERNOON, MR. MARSH."

shop and listened to the conversation. He had been quite dropped out of family consultations lately.

After Jennie left Reuben went slowly away again to his shop. Kathie was busily packing a little later when she heard the shop door bell ring. The bell rang whenever the door was opened. Presently it rang again. "Grandpa seems to be having customers," thought Kathie. She was surprised a moment later to hear a third ring. Not long after there came a fourth ring, then a fifth.

"Well!" ejaculated Kathie.

She laid down her work and, opening the sitting room door on a crack, peeped into the shop. She could not see the customers, but her grandfather was talking to them animatedly.

"Who are the people?" thought Kathie.

"Yes, sir," Reuben was saying. "Just one moment, please, until I wait on this gentleman. Yes, indeed; take it to the light and examine it. Now, madam, this is the sample. Here is the very thing; not a shade of difference. You'll take three yards of the wide? Yes, yes, ma'am; I'm pretty busy. You see, I'm all alone just now. My granddaughter has stepped out on an errand, but she'll be in presently and help wait on my customers. Oh, indeed, she helps in the shop considerably. We keep our little business together. Kathie's a good girl, a very capable girl, and she turned to with a will to work in the shop when she finished school. Yes, ma'am, she stood by her old grandfather. She remembered how he'd stood by her ever since she was a baby. She was a weakly child, ma'am. Her mother and I used to walk the floor half the night with her sometimes when she was teething. She used to like to creep about the shop here when she was a little mite. Yes'm, we've always lived in this house. You see, I am too old to go away now. An old man is like a tree with deep roots; he can't be transplanted easily. And so we're going to stick to the little shop still. There, ma'am, is your parcel. Now, what can I do for you, sir?"

Kathie's face was a study of scarlet bewilderment.

"Who is grandpa talking to?" she murmured, and, overcome with curiosity, she stuck her head quite into the shop.

Save for Reuben it was empty. The old man, standing behind his counter, holding up this article and that, tying up packages, opening boxes, chattering away entertainingly, was waiting on a shopful of purely imaginary customers.

Kathie realized the soul of the situation with a hard pang. The scalding tears sprang to her eyes.

"It's a tragedy!" she said.

With a little sob she softly closed the door and ran to her own room. She threw on her things and hurried out of the house by the back way. She had seen John Tracy, the young drummer from whom her grandfather bought goods, on the street that morning.

"John's in town, and he'll help me," she thought.

John was readily found at Sam Green's. After talking with him a few minutes Kathie hurried back home.

There had been a long lull in the ringing of the shop bell, but after awhile it began again—once, twice, three times!

Kathie dropped her work excitedly and ran into the shop.

Her grandfather had fallen into a quiet reverie. When the bell rang he looked across the counter without changing his expression. John Tracy and two other men had come in, but old Reuben fancied them his customers—still the creatures of his recent dream. It was not until John spoke that he roused up.

"Good afternoon, Mr. Marsh," John said brightly. "I've brought some of my friends around to look at your neckties. I expect we'll all want a few of them."

"Hey?" said old Reuben. "Ah, yes, yes!" He turned to the shelves bewildered.

"Here they are, grandpa," said Kathie at his elbow. "And, see, there come Sallie Vane and Nettie Thurston. They want some veils, I know. Oh, see what a lot of people are coming!"

All that afternoon until dark the shop bell kept ringing. Kathie stood at her grandfather's side measuring goods and showing articles. Some of the people that came in bought goods; some merely asked to see them.

"Go to Marsh's, anyhow," John told every one he met, "even if you just look at something. It will encourage the old fellow."

When the shutter was set up at 6 o'clock Kathie threw her strong, penitent arms about Reuben's neck.

"Grandpa," she cried, "trade's picking up. We can never leave this, of course. Why, we'd always feel that we'd risked a fortune if we left here now for Nestor. I'll write Mr. Fry tonight that we can't possibly give up our business for the school. There are forty teachers he can get instead of me."

Reuben's face was like a ruddy old apple when he blew out the shop lamp and walked into the sitting room for supper.

"No need of you leaving home to teach just yet, Kathie, child," he chuckled cheerfully. "I'll just pilot this craft for us both awhile longer."

"And I'll just keep my hand on the rudder and do what I can to make it go straight," thought Kathie, planning how she and John should dress up the shop window the next day.

The Triumph Of the Torpedo

By SIR WILLIAM LAIRD CLOWES, British Naval Authority

THE original Whitehead torpedo was a weapon that traveled on the surface of the [illegible]r only, while the modern automobile torpedo is esse[illegible]ly a submarine engine. Many years, nevertheless, have now elapsed since THE MARVELOUS WEAPON, by steady evolution, became extraordinarily perfect and formidable, although it is but right to add that its improvement has been continuous from first to last and is not yet at a standstill.

Strange to say, however, the significance of the automobile torpedo as a factor in naval warfare is only now beginning to receive adequate recognition. The weapon has always had its enthusiastic champions, of course, although until quite recently they have been the few, while its detractors have been in the majority. According to some, THE TORPEDO WAS LITTLE BETTER TH[illegible]N A BOGY; according to others, it was suitable for use only against vessels at anchor, or vessels with incompetent, if not criminally careless, crews on board; according to yet others, it could never be employed with advantage against ships of the civilized and well disciplined races, especially if such ships chanced to be under way.

It was admitted that the automobile torpedo HAD WON SUCCESSES during the civil war in Chile, during the revolutionary fighting in Brazil and during the conflict between Japan and China; "but," said the wiseacres, "wait until one of the leading naval powers is concerned, and then you will see that, although the torpedo may be all very well against South Americans or yellow men, it won't work against civilized Europeans. WE KNOW NOW WHAT THE JAPANESE, ACTING NOT AGAINST CARELESS AND IGNORANT CELESTIALS, BUT AGAINST THE FINEST OFFICERS AND BEST SHIPS OF A LEADING EUROPEAN NAVY, HAVE BEEN ABLE TO DO WITH THIS ENGINE OF DESTRUCTION.

And this terrible engine, in its most highly developed form, costs only about $2,000. A big battleship costs anything from $5,000,000 to $7,500,000; yet, as events have shown, it may easily fall a victim to its small and absurdly cheap foe. Of course, I do not mean that the mere outlay of, say, $2,000 is likely to be the sole expenditure involved in the crippling of a 13,000 ton Cesarevitch. The torpedo, if used at sea, must be discharged from a vessel of some sort BY MEN WHO MUST INEVITABLY RUN SOME RISK. But the craft which are usually employed on torpedo work are small, costing, it may be, no more than from $75,000 to $300,000 apiece, and having but small crews

Is there, then, it will be asked, no way of safety for the big ship? Undoubtedly there is. The nose of the modern torpedo is furnished with a "cutter" which will shear a way through any ordinary steel net that may be hung around a ship for its protection, but there are nets, and our navy possesses them, which are cutter proof, and, moreover, these nets, although at much inconvenience, can be kept hanging round the threatened vessel, even while it is moving at low speed through the water.

SUCH DEVICES, COMBINED WITH THE KEEPING OF A GOOD LOOKOUT BY MEANS OF FAST SCOUTS, THE CULTIVATION OF COOLNESS AND ACCURACY AT GUN PRACTICE BY NIGHT AS WELL AS BY DAY, A PROPER KNOWLEDGE OF THE USES AND LIMITATIONS OF THE SEARCHLIGHTS WITH WHICH EVERY MODERN VESSEL IS PROVIDED, AND THE MAINTENANCE OF PERFECT DISCIPLINE IN ALL CIRCUMSTANCES, SHOULD DEPRIVE THE TORPEDO AND THE TORPEDO BOAT OF SOME OF THEIR TERRORS. NEVERTHELESS THE MENACE MUST ALWAYS BE A SERIOUS ONE INDEED.

Consumption Is Quite Curable

By Dr. G. SIMS WOODHEAD, Professor of Pathology, Cambridge University, England

IN recent years the pessimistic views of the physician, based on the pessimistic foundation laid by the earlier pathologists, though gradually giving way before the evidence afforded by more recent research, are hard to scotch and still more difficult to kill.

YET CONSUMPTION, I VENTURE TO SAY, SHOULD BE LOOKED UPON NOW AS AMONG THE MOST CURABLE OF DISEASES—WHEN TAKEN EARLY ENOUGH, TREATED UNDER PROPER CONDITIONS AND FOR A SUFFICIENTLY LONG PERIOD.

I took the opportunity, after I had been appointed pathologist to the Edinburgh Royal infirmary, to make a careful search for evidence of what I might speak of as HEALED TUBERCULAR LESIONS, and I found that in old people such evidence was to be found in at least one out of every three who came to the postmortem table.

Nay, more, I soon became firmly convinced that even in those cases that succumbed to tubercular disease there was usually more or less marked evidence of A STURDY WAR WAGED BY THE TISSUES AGAINST THE INVADING TUBERCULAR PROCESS, and that in most cases the tissues failed in their endeavor to check the advancing process simply because they were placed under disadvantageous conditions.

Our Duty Toward Immigrants

By Bishop SAMUEL FALLOWS of the Reformed Episcopal Church

WE as Christians are called upon to take care of the world coming to our shores. We take them, wealthy or poor, and for better or worse. IT IS FOR US TO MAKE THEM BETTER AND WEALTHIER. No matter how unwashed, unkempt or malodorous, we must get to the viewpoint of their lives and help them. It is our duty. It is probably partially for that that we have this magnificent country. And to do this we must employ Christian sympathy. CONCILIATION IS NECESSARY. MEN MUST NOT BE HELD AT ARM'S LENGTH.

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad

TO THE

WORLD'S FAIR.

VERY LOW RATES.

Various forms of excursion tickets to St. Louis via Baltimore & Ohio Railroal now on sale from Oakland as follows:

SEASON TICKETS, good to return until December 15, 1904, to be sold daily at rate of $28.80 round trip.

SIXTY DAY Excursion Tickets, final limit not later thsn December 15, 1904, to be sold daily at rate of $23.95 round trip.

FIFTEEN DAY Excursion Tickets, to be sold daily at rate of $19.95 round trip.

VARIABLE ROUTE EXCURSION TICKETS, either season or sixty day, will be sold going via one direct route and returning via another direct route, full information concerning which can be obtained from Ticket Agent.

STOP-OVERS not exceeding ten days at each point will be allowed at Washington, Deer Park, Mountain Lake Park, Oakland, Mitchell, Ind. (tor French Lick and West Baden Springs), Cincinnati and Chicago within return limit, upon notice to conductor and deposit of ticket with Depot Ticket Agent immediately upon arrival.

STOP-OVERS not exceeding ten days will be allowed at St. Louis on all one-way (except Colonists' Tickets to the Pacific Coast) and round-trip tickets reading to points beyond St. Louis, upon deposit of ticket with Validating Agent and payment of fee of $1.00.

Three Solid Vestibuled trains are run daily from New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington via Parkersburg and Cincinnati to St. Louis.

Three Solid Vestibuled trains are run daily from Pittsburg, Wheeling and Columbus via Cincinnati to St. Louis.

Magnigcent coaches, sleeping cars, observation cars and unexcelled dining car service.

For illustrated folder, time table and full information, call at Ticket Office Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. tf.

GRANULATED

Fertilizer Lime!

FOR FA RERS.

THIS LIME is especially prepared to be drilled in with the crop the same as phosphate. Lump lime can also be had the year around. Write for circulars giving full information. Kilns located 3 miles from Grantsville. Shipping station, Niverton, on the B. & O. R. R.

C. J. YODER, Grantsville, Maryland.

Successor to R. M. Beachy. 7—21t

Now is the Time! Don't Wait!

Teeth Without Plates.

Rubber Plate and Bridge Work

A SPECIALTY.

GOLD, SILVER, AMALGAM, PORCELAIN, } FILLINGS.

Teeth Extracted and plates put in same day.

ADVICE FREE.

BIXLER & SELBY,

First Nat'l Bank Building, Oakland.

J. B. WILLIAMS CO.

FROSTBURG, MD.

Cheapest place to buy

MONUMENTS HEADSTONES AND IRON FENCING

Send for prices

The Keyser Preparatory Branch

OF THE WEST VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY.

Next Term Begins Sept. 14, 1904.

Classical and Engineering Preparatory Courses for Students intending to enter College.

A Commercial Department in which Students are thoroughly fitted to fill responsible positions. A special Course for Teachers of Commercial Branches.

Special instruction for public School Teachers.

Instruction in Music.

A Splendid New Building Provided by the State.

A Beautiful Location. Healthful Surroundings. Enthusiastic Teachers.

Free Tuition to West Virginia Students in all courses except Music.

No Tuition in Commercial Department.

Small Tuition charged Students from other States.

Library, Literary Societies, Gymnasium, Athletic Teams.

Accommodations for Students at moderate cost. Open to both sexes.

For free catalogue of the school and announcement of the Commercial Department, address the Principal,

L. L. FRIEND,
Keyser, W. Va.

THE REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME 28. OAKLAND, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1904. NUMBER 32

NEW TELEPHONE COMBINATION

An Agreement For The Extension of Long Distance Service

BY INDEPENDENT COMPANIES.

Does Not Touch Cumberland But Goes Through George's Creek Region and on West Through Garrett County.

The Baltimore *Herald* in its issue of Saturday, gives the following story of a telephone combination:

Important developments are pending in the independent telephone field. One is the opening of a new line to Mt. Savage, Md., near Cumberland, by the Maryland Telephone and Telegraph company, and another the formation of independent telephone companies.

As soon as the Maryland's new line is opened it will bring its subsribers in communication with the coal district around Cumberland, and, through traffic agreements with independent companies in Pennsylvania, with Pittsburg, Johnstown and a number of smaller places in that region. The company has been at work on the new line for about three months, and in another month expects to have it completed. The line will be built to a point on the state line about four miles beyond Mount Savage and twelve miles from Cumberland, where it will connect with the line of the Somerset Telephone Company, which, with the Johnstown Telephone Company, will give a thorough circuit to Pittsburg.

"When the connections are completed," said an official of the Maryland this morning, "we will have 42,000 additional 'phones connected by lines offering the best possible facilities, and over 100,000 new 'phones.

At Pittsburg the Maryland will connect with the Pittsburg and Allegany Telephone Company, the independent company in Pittsburg, and an enterprise in which Mr. George R. Webb, the leading spirit of the Maryland Telephone Company, is interested. Over the Pittsburg and Allegany's wires the Maryland will reach as far west as Cleveland and its territory.

Though the Maryland's new line will pass within a quarter of a mile of Cumberland, it is not contemplated at present to connect with the local company there.

Near Cumberland the Maryland will connect with the Piedmont and Keyser Company, which has about 1200 'phones in the coal district. All told, it will be possible to talk from Baltimore to Piedmont, Mt. Savage, Lonaconing, Oakland, Deer Park, Frostburg, Somerset and Johnstown Pa., and also to Wheeling and Grafton over the lines of the Garrett Telephone Company.

The independent companies are planning to organize state associations and to join these together in an organization that might be compared with the Trunk Line Association. The larger body will adjust rates between the various companies thus avoiding vexations controversies and delays, at the same time will act as a kind of clearing house. The western companies will send in their calls east to the association and the eastern companies their calls west. These will be set against one another and settlement made only for the balance.

This organization of these independent corporations is one of the steps toward the national amalgamation of the independent telephones companiss. At one time it was said that Standard Oil copital would take over a very large number of them and compete with the Bell, but, if this plan was ever considered by the Standard Oil people, the project was abandoned or temporarily laid aside and the plan now going into effect substitnted.

Within a month or so representatives of the independent companies in Maryland will meet at Hagerstown to organize an association in Maryland. The Maryland and Frederick Telephone Company of Frederick, the Del-Mer of Wilmington, the United of Pennsylvania—which operates lines connecting with Winchester, Harper's Ferry, Martinsburg and points in the valley of Virginia—the Garrett Telephone Company, the Piedmont and Keyser and the Somerset Telephone Company of Pennsylvania will be among the members of the association.

A meeting of the Pennsylvania Association was held yesterday in Harrisburg, and Mr. W. T. Burrough, traffic manager of the Marvland, represented the local company. Among the companies that sent delegates was the Keystone of Philadelphia, one of the strongest independent concerns in Pennsylvania.

Register on Tuesday next if you want to vote this fall. That will be your last chance this year.

Subscribe for The Republican.

OFFUTT'S.

Don't Slight —THE— Underwear.

Don't say that the old garmeuts will have to do. No doubt they have thinned down enough for you to see thruugh them anywhere. Have the kind that will admit of your braving the bitter weather of winter without fear of discomfort. We sell the very garments you should have for Men, Women and Children, in Wool and Cotton, fleece-lined. When you examine them you'll say so, too, but when you get into them you are sure of it. ALL SIZES.

D. E. OFFUTT & SONS.

REPUBLICANS OF WESTERN MARYLAND

With Old Time Majorities Can Swing the State to Roosevelt.

VISIT OF CHAIRMAN HANNA.

Much Pleased With His Trip and Very Much Encouraged With the Out-Look in Western Maryland and Throughout the State.

"If Western Maryland returns the old time and ever-welcome Republican majorities in November, Maryland will once more be designated as a commonwealth whose voters are for the party of prosperity and progress. In other words, if Allegany, Washington, Garrett and Frederick counties are once again recorded in the Republican column with an overwhelming vote for Roosevelt and Fairbanks, the electors of the state will cast their votes for Roosevelt and Fairbanks."

Such was the statement of Hon. John B. Hanna, chairman of the Republican state central committee for Maryland, to a representative of the press Monday evening in Cumberland. He appeared in the best of spirits and was altogether satisfied with his trip through Western Maryland. Mr. Hanna has just returned from New York, where he conferred with the national leaders of the party and inquired into the general conditions throughout the country. In speaking of his trip to New York and his observation there, Mr. Hanna said:

"At the Republican national committee headquarters everything is in the best of shape. The leaders are confident of a Republican victory, but have not quit working for the reason that it is necessary to forever fight the party of opposition to American progress. New York, West Virginia and Indiana, the "Democratic doubtful states," are safely in the Republican column. But we Marylanders feel that we, too, must get into the band wagon and for that reason I appeal to you to turn out in large numpers in November and once more rescue our state from the party which has opposed every movement which tends to the advancement of our country. Once more I say, it is up to Western Maryland and again I repeat that increased Republican majorities from this section of the state will place Maryland in the Republican column. We will expect much from you in November.

THE MASON AND DIXON LINE

English Astronomers Stopped at Sideling Hill, Frightened By Indians.

A gentleman who has been making some researches in the archieves of Washington county, says:

"When in the course of their now famous boundary survey, Mason and Dixon, the English astronomers, carried their work westward over the outlying ranges of the Blue Ridge, and into the Conococheague Indian country, they were met by the chiefs and head men of the tribes about and warned against making a path further through the country. They complained that already a great path come from the northward, with many people, wagons and horses, big path came from the East by the rivers, and if a path were made over the mountains to the westward the game would go with it, and the Indians would suffer for food and clothing, besides having nothing for trade. After a day's rest and numerous peaceful parleys the survey line was quietly carried across the Conococheague valley and over a series of smaller ranges lying a little to the North and Northeast of Fairview and Bear Pond Mountains, and known as the "Sideling Hills" where the Indians again became threatening because of the strange instruments used, which the Indians regarded as 'bad medicine to make white man's path go crooked.

"The English astronomers, being unused to dealing with our natives, after some consultation with the settlers about the Conocheague, and being advised of the great difficulties before them, concluded to give up the undertaking at this point, going back by wagon, never to return. The Mason and Dixon line was completed, including a remeasurment from the Delaware by the American astronomers, Andrew Ellicott and David Rittenhouse, on behalf of Virginia and Pennsylvania, respectively, who completed and reported to their respective states November, 1784.

Subscribe for The Republican.

CLOSING SESSIONS OF INSTITUTE.

Full of Interest to the Last—Resolutions of Condolence.

(Continued from last week.)

THURSDAY'S SESSION

Institute opened with a song service, and prayer by Rev. Davis.

After a short talk by Supt. Browning, Byron W. King was introduced for the third iustitute session. Nothing else is needed to show the favor in which he is held. He lectured upon the importance of school work; characterizing it as the most important of all work. The great importance of the work of making children hungry for knowledge, placing something higher within their reach, and make them determined to reach it. He also gave a short drill in physical culture.

Prof. Gibson had another period for music, which he did not fail to make lively and interesting.

At the opening of the afternoon session Prof. Gibson gave another period to music, which was as interesting as ever.

After recess Prof. McBee presented the claims of the high school as well as its benefits. He made a strong plea for the high school.

Dr. King presented the "Merchant of Venice," with new ideas upon Shylock. His talks on Shakespeare, as well as the lectures of Dr. Brumbaugh upon the same subject, certainly were very profitable to the teachers, giving new and broader ideas, clothing literature with a beauty and interest not before realized by many.

FRIDAY'S SESSION

On the last day of the institute, the pecular circumstances of partings casts their influence upon everything.

The institute has been an unparalleled success. The instructors invested it with an earnestness, broadness, and an intensity not before experienced here.

Prof. Gibson rendered his farewell selection which was highly appreciated. His rendering of his farewell song "Flee as a Bird" was excellent.

After an explanation of reports by the Superintendent, and the reading and adoption of the resolutions, a vote of thinks was extended to Dr. Bartlett the institute adjourned.

RESOLUTIONS

Fellow teachers, we are about to close the work of the most successful institute ever held in Garrett county. The order and attention have been all that could have been desired, and the benefits beyond estimate, therefore be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of this institute that the lovers of the public schools should frown upon those hostile expressions conceived in malice, bred in envy and born of avarice, that are calculated to discredit, belittle, and injure the fountain of national and moral inspiration.

Resolved, That the thanks of this institnte be extended to instructors, namely: Dr. M. B. Stephens, Dr. M. G. Brumbaugh, Prof. T. S. Gibson, Dr. DeWitt Miller, Dr. Byron King, Prof. John T. White and Prof. Murdaugh, for the able manner in which we have been entertained and instructed and for the inspiration we have received from these superb educators.

Resolved, That the thanks of the institute be extended to the citizens of Oakland for the encouragement, kindness and hospitality so generously extended to the teachers, instructors and friends of the institute.

Resolved, That the thanks of the teachers be extended, first, to our Superintendent, E. A. Browning, for his untiring efforts, crowded with such signal success in behalf of the institute; to the members of the School Board for the liberal encouragement and assistance extended by them to the success of the institute.

Resolved, That the thanks of the institute be extended to Miss Prevost for her contribution to our entertainment.

WHEREAS, The teachers of Garrett county are a band of co-workers bound together by the ties of common interest in the great cause of education; and

WHEREAS, It has pleased an all-wise and merciful Providence to remove from among us during the past year our esteemed and beloved fellow teachers: Emma DeBerry, Roy DeWitt, Lewis A. Leatham and Lee Slabach; and

WHEREAS, They have rendered faithful and efficient service to the whole profession of teaching; therefore be it

Resolved, First, That the schools of Garrett county sustain a great loss occasioned by their sad and lamented death; second—

That the Teacher's Institute assembled extend to the bereft ones our heartfelt sympathies in this their sad bereavement; third—

That these resolutions be printed in the papers of Garrett county.

Respectfully submitted,

IRA CULP,
H. W. BROWNING, } Committee.
J. C. BEAHM,

Register on Tuesday next if you want to vote this fall. That will be your last chance this year.

INSTITUTE THOUGHTS.

Education a Power for Good—The Institute an Incentive to Teachers.

Last week was a great week; not in military display, but great in the manifestation of a power more wonderful than sword or cannon.

I have attended educational meetings in New York, Virginia and Ohio, but the institute at Oakland was one of the best in its adaptation I ever attended.

Who made it possible for us to emerge from the barren waste of sloth and inactivity into the beautiful oasis of classic life and real joy? Someone worked up the interest and arranged the program; somebody searched long and well for men of ability to instruct us, and we do not hesitate to say that he found and secured some of the best talent in the greatest nation on earth.

But the institute is past and we teachers have resumed our respective duties, and as we re-enter the school room I believe we come with renewed courage to grapple with school room problems, with better plans to execute the daily program, and, above all else, I trust we come with that life and system by which we may hope to inspire the boys and girls in our care to nobler efforts in the classes and thus lift them into higher ideals of education.

Fellow-teachers, we have been, as it were, on Nebo's Heights for one week's dringing from the fountain of liberty and education, now let us with a tactful hand deal it out skillfully to the little ones. The children in our schools must get the benefit of the institute or else we ourselves are a failure.

For five days we have stood face to face to the great orb of educational light. Let us now reflect it with a growing warmth upon the young minds entrusted to us.

I believe it was Dr. Bartlett who said: "The institute will be a success when the teachers return to their schools and there reduce to practice what they have learned."

J. C. BEAHM.

Accident, Md., Oct. 5, 1904.

POSTMASTER GENERAL DEAD.

Termination of a Life of Tireless But Honest Energy.

Postmaster General Henry C. Payne died Monday evening at his apartments in the Arlington Hotel, Washington, D. C. His death occurred at 6:10 o'clock. At the bedside were his wife, the immediate relatives, his pastor and the physicians. The cause of death was given as disease of the mitral valve and dilation of the heart. The President has been officially notified and will issue a proclamation formally announcing the postmaster general's death to the cabinet members. President Roosevelt called at the apartments shortly before the end and was much affected. He left saying: "Payne was one of the sweetest, most lovable and thoughtful men I have ever known."

The funeral services will be held at St. John's Church here. The funeral party will leave here Friday afternoon for Milwaukee aboard a special car. The hours for the funeral and departure will be according to the time of the President's proclamation.

First Assistant Postmaster General Wynne is now acting and will issue an order closing all postoffices in the United States domain a portion of the day of the funeral here. It is probable that Wynne will fill the gap until the appointment of his successor. Chairman Cortelyou is the likely candidate.

CHAIRMAN HANNA IN OAKLAND

Reception to State Leader By the Garrett County Republicans.

Hon. John B. Hanna, chairman of the Republican state central committee for Maryland, was in Oakland Monday, conferring with a number of local Republicans. Fully one hundred members of the party called upon Mr. Hanna at the hotel and expressed their willingness to assist in every way possible to further the campaign. Mr. Hanna plainly told the local leaders that is was up to Western Maryland to carry the state and a large majority from this section would result in the electoral vote of the state being cast for Roosevelt and Fairbanks. He also impressed strongly upon the minds of the local followers of the G. O. P. the necessity of the return of Col. George A. Pearre to Congress.

As a result of Mr. Hanna's visit here, preparations are being made which will result in the early organization of Republican clubs. His visit aroused all of the old time enthusiasm which will terminate in an old time Republican majority in Garrett county.

MEETING OF REPUBLICAN CLUB.

Large Attendance and Much Enthusiasm—Active Work Taken Up.

At a meeting of the Roosevelt, Fairbanks and Pearre Republican Club, of Oakland, on Muesday evening, one hundred and seventeen new members were enrolled. There was much enthusiasm.

The Club will take up active work in the campaign and will hold regular meetings at Republican headqearters in the Opera House.

A meeting of the Club will be held Saturday evening at 8 o'clock. An invitation is extended to all Republicans to attend and become members of this Club.

BITTINGER.

The wide awake young republicans of this district organized a republican club at this place last week.

The teachers who were attending the several sessions of the annual Teachers' Institute held at Oakland last week, returned to their posts this Monday morning.

Mrs. Hester Fazenbaker has been employed as teacher by the trustees of the Black Hawk school.

Misses Eliza and Ida Ralston were home over Sunday.

Attorney G. S. Hamill was in town over last Friday night.

The good people of Bittinger held their Annual "Harvest Home" celebration on last Saturday and Sunday.

A number of our young men left here last Monday for some point in the lumber regions of West Virginia, where they had secured empioyment.

Miss Laura Facenbaker is confined to her home, suffering a siege of Typhoid feyer.

Mrs. Ramhoof and family, of Frostburg, were visiting frends and relatives in this place last week.

Mr. G. W. Engle came up from Baltimore last Saturday for a few days with his family.

Notice.

I will operate my cider mill at Kearney every Friday until October 16th. After that date I will operate cider and apple butter mill daily except Saturday as long as apples may be brought.

Thanking the public for past patronage and soliciting a continuapce of the same, I remain,

Yours most respectfully,
W. H. MUMAW.

WE HAVE THE LATEST

In Styles and Best in Quality to Show you in SHOES

...A FULL LINE OF...

DOROTHY DODDS

Just received; light and heavy weight soles, Blucher and Bal Cut, Patent and Dongola.

WALK-OVERS

Talk for themselves. A look, a try-on, a sale. We only ask the pleasure of showing the line and we know the goods will do the rest.

H. L. DAUGHERTY, ... Oakland, Md.

ALWAYS BE READY TO FIGHT SMALLPOX

Vaccination Regarded as Imperative—Disease Flourishes in Winter.

Now that the winter is about at hand, when smallpox always gets the firmest hold, some facts regarding the efficiency of vaccination, and collected for The Daily News by an expert should prove of general interest: While there is at present not a single case of smallpox within the city limits, it is by no means impossible that the disease may not recur at an early day; hence the importance in urging upon the school authorities the necessity of having all pupils vaccinated.

It has been repeatedly shown by statistics of first class authorities that vaccination in infancy has saved an enormous number of children, who under former conditions would have died. Before vaccination, the deaths from smallpox were mainly among children; since vaccination, the mortality is greater among adults. After the age of 15 the protective influence of the primary vacination has to a large extent disappeared; and unprotected adults form a larger proportion of the population than in pre-vacination periods, when an attack of smallpox in children was far more common, and, as a rule, if survived, gave immunity for life.

It was at first thought that one successful vaccination protected the indiyidual for the rest of his life, but this is now known to be the case, especially if done very early in life. The protective influence gradually wears away in the time so that it becomes necessary to revaccinate after the lapse of about ten years. If vaccination is done during the infancy and and revaccination ten years later, then almost absolute protection against smallpox is obtained for the rest of life.

The attempt to explain the reduction of the prevalence of small-pox by improved sanitation fails when applied to the fact that while formerly most deaths from smallpox were among children, and since vaccination has been practiced the mortality is greater among adults, the fact that the occurrence of small-pox is rare among certain classes of workers who are required to be vaccinated, such as postoffice employees, civil service officials, nurses, policemen, etc. that the disease pass by the vaccinated children, but attack the unvaccinated living in the same house.

The whole subject of vaccination has been inquired into with the greatest care and impartiality by two great commissions: The German vaccination commission of 1884 and the royal commission of England 1888. Their principal conclusions are entirely in accord and can be stated concisely as follows:

1—Vaccination protects against smallpox. But revaccination is necessary ten years later.

2—When a vaccinated person does contract smallpox the disease is always milder, and the likelihood of death is very small.

3—The vaccinated condition of the surrounding country increases the protection against smallpox which the individual has acquired by vaccination, and hence vaccination, is beneficial, not only the individually.

4—By care in vaccination the danger is reduced to such a minimum as to make the benefit of vaccination infinitely outweigh any possible injurious effects.

The purity of all vaccine virus now on our market is guaranteed by an act of Congress (1902 providing the government inspection and regulation of all vaccine farms. The virus now to be had is marked purity, and differs greatly from the old-fashioned ivory point which was so frequently contaminated before being used.

The modern point is made of glass, is enclosed in an aseptic glass scabbard, and sealed with parafine which effectually protects it from contamination. When needed, it is drawn from its scabbard and serves not only to carry the virus, but also a scarifying instrument (instead of a lance or candle.) Each point is used but once. Recently, by the use of glycerine, a process has been discovered for rendering the virus itself very pure. So that the whole outfit is now quite satisfactory.

While it cannot be denied that in times past, the old vaccination resulted at times in serious consequences, the modern pure virus inoculated into a clean arm and properly cared for afterward, never has and never will cause serious results.

NOTICE.

Change in Business.

The firm of Jno. W. Haney & Sons having sold its milling business, plant and feed store at Friendsville, Md., to The Friendsville Milling Company, hereby gives notice that all persons knowing themselves indebted to the above named firm must call and make settlements of their accounts on or before Oct. 1st, 1904. All accounts remaining unsettled at that date will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection.

JOHN W. HANEY & SONS,
22-4t Friendsville, Md.

Sub scribe for The Republican.

PLEASANT FIELDS OF HOLY WRIT

SAVE for my daily range
Among the pleasant fields of Holy Writ,
I might despair. —Tennyson.

The International Sunday School Lesson.

Fourth Quarter. Lesson I. 2 Kings ii, 12-22. October 1, 1904.

Copyright, Davis W. Clark.

The Widow's Oil Increased.

The Old Testament abounds in rural scenes, quaint and fascinating. Here is one. See, if you will, a young man plowing. The place is called the "meadow of the dance," because, perhaps, near by the harvest-home is celebrated with rustic festivity on the village green. This soil is ready for the plowshare, having been drenched by copious showers after a long drought. Across these broad acres eleven yoke of oxen are dragging as many plows. Our hero guides the twelfth yoke, and his hands upon the twelfth plow, he is a son of the owner and overseer of the hands. Sweat of honest toil is on his brow, and earth stains are on his person and clothing. He is the impersonation of manly independence and industry. He is not ashamed to be a plowman, though his father is a man of wealth. Yonder is the ancestral manor and the capacious barns. The measure of a man's competence in those days was live stock, and the father of this young man could set twelve yoke of oxen in a field at once. But this scion of wealth is no leech upon his father's bounty. That is the svle of man God delights to honor. How many before and since the days of Cincinnatus Providence has called from the plow-handle to positions of honor and trust. And God is going to call this young man, though he is all unconscious of it, and put upon him the holiest and most responsible distinction possible to a mortal. And it is no matter of caprice. The young man is worthy and qualified. He is not laying pipes or rolling logs to secure promotion. He is simply acting well his part in the station Providence has given him. He is loyal to God, to his father's interests and to his own sense of duty. That is the spirit which prepares for promotion. Such a mind makes life a success, whether promotion comes or not.

Across this field, running diagonally, probably, was a footpath, sacred to public convenience, never turned up by the plow. It is a way side on which the seed of the parable fell. On such a path Jesus and His disciples walked one Sabbath, when the Pharisees rebuked Him for plucking the ears of corn. The young man has just crossed the path and is planting the plow in the soil beyond, and, absorbed in running a new furrow straight, is unconscious of the approach of a stranger. That stranger is of commanding mein. He is accustomed to stand undaunted in the presence of royalty. Armies of aliens could never affright him. Tall, stalwart, venerable. He gazed a moment on the young plowman, then smiling, as if of recognition, he loosens the sheepskin mantle from his shoulders and places it squarely and firmly upon those of the plowman. By that token the young man, who might have died an obscure rustic, is lifted to the goodly company of the ever-living men of Providence. All who saw the sign knew its significance. As oil on the head means installation in the kingly office, so the sheepskin mantle on the shoulder meant induction in the nobles and more responsible office of prophecy. The young man yields instant obedience to the call of Providence. But in the excitement of the moment, when there must be a perfect tumult of emotions in his heart, he forgets not his parents. He asks a furlough long enough to bid them farewell. He cries, "Let me, I pray thee, kiss my father and my mother!" When a boy can forget his mother, nothing noble can be expected of him. Again he loses not the fraternal spirit toward his fellow-plowmen. He does not feel himself exalted above them by what has happened to him. On the spot he slays his own oxen and roasts them upon the plow he will never follow again, and with this extemporized barbecue he gives the whole company a farewell banquet.

What made this young man a good plowman makes him also a good prophet. Long after the woman of Shuman spoke to him "as the holy man of God, which passeth by us continually," For sixty-five years he continued to discharge the duties of his high office.

The plowman of this picture is Elisha. He who casts his mantle upon him is Elijah. Each of these holy prophets is true to his mission, but how unlike in character and deed! The contrast between them is the contrast between Mount Sinai and the Mount of Beatitudes. Elijah is God's flail beating the idolatry of Israel into small dust. He is the prophet of drought, of fire, of curse, and of death. Ahab and Jezebel, the captain of fifties, and the priests of Baal go down before him. A prophet such as had not appeared in Israel since Samuel. More august, more terrible even than, indeed, the most unique and imposing character of Jewish history. His first appearence is marked and extraordinary. He suddenly and unannounced stood before Ahab and abruptly delivered his awful message. He is an apparition, calculated to strike with terror the boldest of kings in that superstitious age. He makes no set speech, he offers no apology, he disdains all forms and ceremonies. He does not even render the costomary homage. He utters only a few words preceded by an oath, "As Jehovah the God of Israel liveth, there shall not be dew nor rain these years but by my word."

To all this Elisha's career presents a marked contrast. Elijah was the man of the mountain, desert and cave—the anchorite, the religious ascetic; Elisha became a man of the city, had his own home in Samaria. He was gentle and affectionate. The exceptions are those which prove the rule of his general beneficence His first act is to sweeten the water of the city fountain in Jericho, and is of his whole career. He miraculously supplies water for the troops of Israel, Judah and Edom. He raises to life the Shunammite's son. He neutralizes the poison that is in the pot, from which the sons of the prophet ate. He heals Naaman of leprosy. He caused the axhead of the unlucky workman to swim. Encourages his young seryant at Dothan, who, at sight of the enemy, closely investing the city, cries, "Alas! my master, how shall we do?" Opens his eyes to see the mountain full of horses and chariots of fire round about Elisha. The one destructive miracle, the havoc among the mocking youths of Bethel is exceptional, like Jesus' cursing the barren fig-tree.

The Teacher's Lantern.

The comparatively small significance and range of the incident suggested for this date affords opportunity for a broad view of the character, career, and influence of the Prophet Elisha, which has just been taken. Attention is now turned to the particular circumstance.

The imaginative mind of the Jew is in evidence in the suggestion made by Josephus and others, that this was the widow of Obadiah, and that the debt was occasioned by his feeding the hundred prophets during the drought. He borrowed the money because he would not support them out of Ahab's treasury. The highest pitch of fancy is reached when it is soberly suggested that the creditor is Ahab's own son, Jehoram. All that can be said is, "No evidence."

The grim crudity of the social ethics of the Hebrews at this time is shown in that it legalized the sale of children for their father's debts. Yet the last century at this point was hardly up to the Jewish standard. Debtor's prison is a paradox. It is to put a man where labor is impossible, although labor is necessary to discharge it. Servitude for debt is certainly more reasonable than imprisonment for debt. Charles Dickens's satire tumbled the debtors' prison in a heap.

The incident gives an interesting glimpse of the social life of Israel three thousand years ago. That there was a widow of the sons of the prophet shows that these communities were cenobitic, but not celibate. They did not all lead the cloister life.

That widow showed gumption. She did not waste time inveighing against the cruelty of the creditor. The law was on his side. Her appeal was to the chief of the prophetic society. She stated her case and claim clearly, and followed the program to the dot. There was a dash of passion in it, for she uttered (literally) a heart-disturbing plea.

She was thrown upon her own resources. All she had was just enough inferior oil for anointing her person a single time. But she must use what she has, not what she has not.

The door was to be shut, for it was to be a sacrament undisturbed by curious eye or tongue. Prayer, faith, and praise were to be the only guests.

Well says old St. Bernard, "He puts the oil of his mercy into the vase of our trust." It is only a question of receptivity. When the last borrowed pot was filled the oil "stayed."

She will not move a hand in disposition of this treasure until she has the prophet's orders. "Satisfy your creditor *first*" is the direction. Nothing is our own until all debts are paid.

One pot of oil over against a debt, and that debt large enough to enslave her sons. But no human resource is to be despised. It is the unit which is to be multiplied. She must also personally use what she has. Even the prophet can not pour out the oil for her.

"Go borrow thee vessels." Find receptacles. As Dean Trench says, "Dig channels for the streams of love."

CHESUNUT SEASON NEAR AT HAND

Already Some Have Been Brought to Town and Shipped to Foreign Markets.

One of the most pleasant out-door occupations at this season of the year is the gathering of chestnuts, and little parties are already in the woods, although it is as yet too soon. It would be wiser to wait for a week or two, when the nuts will be quite ripe. Gathered now, they show the signs of immaturity—the shells, instead of being brown, have a whitish appearance, and the meat, which should be sweet and delicate in flavor, has a mealy and starchy taste. Within a fortnight, however, if the impatient children will wait, aided by frost, the green burr and its brown contents will be in perfect condition.

The mountain is a favorite chestnuting ground. So rich is the field that there is little to do but reap, and at the end of the afternoon's quest the seekers often come back laden. This, however, may not be the case the present season, as, by all accounts, the crop is not likely to be so large as usual. In the early spring the omens were good, as the blossoms were plentiful, but there must be a warm summer for the chestnuts, and the summer just departed was cool, and toward the close came the long drought, which also is unfavorable for the nuts. The recent heavy storm likewise damaged the branches and blew thousands of buurrs from the trees before the nuts were ripe. It may be, nevertheless, that the crop will prove larger than the dealers have looked for. The early scarcity has made prices high, but they are certain to decline, however, as the season advances.

The arrival of the chestnut season is made known to dwellers in the city who never leave its precincts by the appearance of the small merchants who, with his little stand and charcoal pot, takes his place on the corners, the aroma of the roasting nuts rising upon the sharp autumn air. These vendors are mostly Italians, and one wonders how they obtain a livelihood at such modest occupation as dealing out chestnuts at five cents a measure. Yet the children, especially in the neighborhood of the schools are many, and and there are not a few older customers, for the liking for chestnuts does not appear wholly with youth. With some it never disappears. Nor is the liking for chestnuts confined to the roasted—boiled, to many palates are more luscious, and in many houses, especially in the country, the boiling of chestnuts is great fun.

Chestnuts make an enjoyable part of the school lunch in the fall. Pleasant it is, too, to eat chestnuts in the country houses in the autumn evenings and if cool enough for a bit of fire something is added to the flavor of the refreshment. There are also mysterious rites with chestnuts relating to love and wedlock, which have come down from times past, and are described in books devoted to this sort of lore.

The little brother of the chestnuts is the chinquapin—much smaller and of a different taste, yet not without sweetness. These tiny black nuts are seen just now in the markets and are worth $2 a bushel. They do not, however, enjoy anything like the popularity of the chestnut.

LETTER TO F. A. THAYER
Oakland Md.

Dear Sir: Your business is, when a house burns down, to give the owner some money to build a new one. It is a good business. Queer that the world got on so long without it.

We paint the one that burnt down and the new one too. What is better, we paint the houses that don't burn down.

You insure the houses that burn; we insure the houses that don't. You have the ashes and smoke; all the houses are ours.

We paint lead-and zinc; Devoe. We sell the paint to painters; we don't paint.

Lead-and-oil is the old fashion paint. Devoe is zinc ground in with lead and linseed oil: the best paint in the world: and the cheapest, because it takes fewer gallons than mixed paints and it wears twice as long as lead-and-oil. Nobody wants poor paint; there's lots of it, though, in the world.

A. M. Griffin, Plainfield, N J, writes: "Mr. Aaron Higgins, of Plainfield, always used 15 gallons of mixed paint for his house. Last Spring he bought 15 gallons of Devoe and had 4 gallons left."

Yours truly
F. W. DEVOE & Co

P. S. J. M. Davis & Son sell our paint

Notice to Trespassers.

All persons are hereby warned not to trespass upon my farm lying two miles south of Oakland between the West Union Road and the Sollars Road, for any purpose whatever. All persons so trespassing will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

30—3t. DICE SPIKER.

Comparatively new cook stove cheap for cash. Inquire at this office. 2t*

BAUMGARTNER'S BIG BARGAINS!

5c SUGAR BOWLS, CREAM PITCHERS, THREE PAPERS PINS, ½ GAL. TIN BUCKETS, CAKE PLATES, AND LOTS MORE. 5c

Come around and see what 5 and 10c will do.

THE LITTLE MAN.

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SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS. BOXES FREE TO CUSTOMERS.

This Bank Pays Three Per Cent. Interest on Time Deposits.

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Saturday, September 17, via BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD,
Special train will leave Oakland at 12 night, affording an opportunity to spend all day Sunday among the attractions of either Capital or Monumental City. 2t

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Is the man who best appreciates the detail of the tailoring we turn out. The workmanship passes without a question, the fit is naturally a matter of course, but the shape we mould into the garments give them a character that finishes them off and makes the satisfaction of the owner complete.
All this is a bid for your next tailoring order. We know we can make you the best clothes you ever wore. We want you to know it. That order is the best and only sure way to settle the question.
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mined from my mine west of town.
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Orders left at the store of Thomas Little will be promptly filled.
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"I was troubled with stomach trouble. Thedford's Black-Draught did me more good in one week than all the doctor's medicine I took in a year."—MRS. SARAH E. SHIRFIELD, Ellettsville, Ind.
Thedford's Black Draught quickly invigorates the action of the stomach and cures even chronic cases of indigestion. If you will take a small dose of Thedford's Black Draught occasionally you will keep your stomach and liver in perfect condition.
THEDFORD'S BLACK-DRAUGHT
More sickness is caused by constipation than by any other disease. Thedford's Black-Draught not only relieves constipation but cures diarrhoea and dysentery and keeps the bowels regular.
All druggists sell 25-cent packages.
"Thedford's Black-Draught is the best medicine to regulate the bowels I have ever used."—MRS. A. M. GRANT, Sneads Ferry, N. C.
CONSTIPATION

"As One of the Family"

By JAMES K. HEARNE

Copyright, 1904, by M. Wiegl

Everybody in Greenville regarded Manning as "one of the family." He was the confidant, adviser and friend of man, woman and child, from old Grandfather Pennel, who declared himself to be 102, though he was born in 1817, to little Robert Sefton Browne, who had arrived in Greenville only three months before under the guidance of a friendly stork.

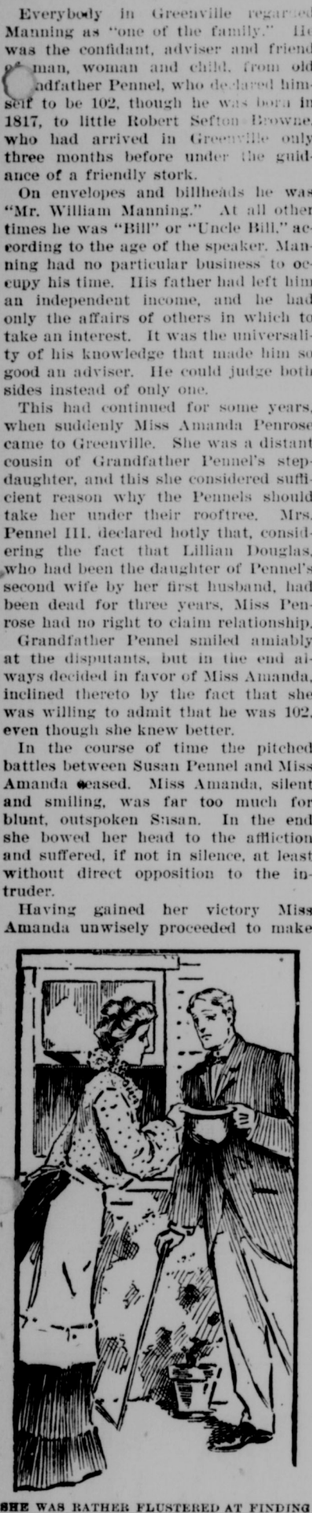
On envelopes and billheads he was "Mr. William Manning." At all other times he was "Bill" or "Uncle Bill," according to the age of the speaker. Manning had no particular business to occupy his time. His father had left him an independent income, and he had only the affairs of others in which to take an interest. It was the universality of his knowledge that made him so good an adviser. He could judge both sides instead of only one.

This had continued for some years, when suddenly Miss Amanda Penrose came to Greenville. She was a distant cousin of Grandfather Pennel's stepdaughter, and this she considered sufficient reason why the Pennels should take her under their rooftree. Mrs. Pennel III. declared hotly that, considering the fact that Lillian Douglas, who had been the daughter of Pennel's second wife by her first husband, had been dead for three years, Miss Penrose had no right to claim relationship.

Grandfather Pennel smiled amiably at the disputants, but in the end always decided in favor of Miss Amanda, inclined thereto by the fact that she was willing to admit that he was 102, even though she knew better.

In the course of time the pitched battles between Susan Pennel and Miss Amanda ceased. Miss Amanda, silent and smiling, was far too much for blunt, outspoken Susan. In the end she bowed her head to the affliction and suffered, if not in silence, at least without direct opposition to the intruder.

Having gained her victory Miss Amanda unwisely proceeded to make



SHE WAS RATHER FLUSTERED AT FINDING MANNING ON THE DOORSTEP.

life as unbearable to Susan as is possible only to a woman. In a short while Miss Amanda had driven Susan to revolt.

She sought out Manning and found in him a ready sympathizer. He was already beginning to feel that this assertive spinster threatened his domain. She had subdued the family of Pennel, and from certain little indications it seemed to him that she sought to dominate the domestic affairs of the rest of the village.

"I wouldn't complain," said the weeping Mrs. Pennel; "but, you see, William, you're like one of the family, and I feel that I must tell some one."

"That's all right, Susan," he said cheerily. "I'll look in in the morning and see what can be done."

She took her departure, still sniffling, but visibly comforted. Manning sat down to look over the situation. Here he met with a foeman worthy his steel. From all accounts she was energetic, but for all of that well balanced and alert. It appealed to Manning as a case for strategy.

He decided that it would be wise to first ascertain the position of the enemy, observing the probable force he would have to encounter. He put on his hat and strolled over to Grandfather Pennel's for dinner. He was used to dropping in anywhere for dinner. Miss Amanda met him at the door, for Susan had not returned. She was somewhat flushed, for she had been arguing with Grandfather Pennel, who insisted that the war of 1812 did not happen, since he did not remember it. He had figured that he must have been ten or eleven years old at the time and could not understand how such a war had been fought without his finding it out. Ordinarily Miss Amanda was discreet and waived disputed points, but her ancestors had fought in the war of 1812, and she would not admit even to Grandfather Pennel that it had not occurred.

She was rather flustered at finding Manning on the doorstep. She had heard much about him and in a way feared his control of public opinion. Manning had not regarded her very closely heretofore. Now he scrutinized her very carefully as he handed her his hat and prepared to enter the sitting room. She was a more attractive woman than he had supposed, he admitted to himself. The heat of the argument had left a pretty flush upon the withered cheeks, and even Susan would have admitted that she had good eyes.

Manning soothed Grandfather Pennel by assuring him that he remembered the old gentleman telling about the war of 1812 years ago and suggesting that he had probably forgotten all about it. This was an adjustment satisfactory to both sides and gave Miss Amanda a respect for his skill as an arbitrator. Having settled the old man, Manning turned his attention to his prospective foe.

She had been a schoolteacher in her younger days and was better read than the average. She was a fluent talker as well. Manning was almost sorry when dinner was announced, even though Susan Pennel's dumplings were supposed to improve any chicken stew ever made.

After that he found that an opponent required more study than he had supposed. He was regularly at the Pennels, so regularly that at length Susan took him to task. It was over at his home, and he sat in the cozy armchair where he had heard the confessions of half the village.

"I don't like to speak of it, William," she was saying nervously. "I don't suppose I had any right in the first place to ask you to get that woman out of the house, but you see you're like one of the family, and I thought you might help me."

"Amanda's a mighty fine woman, Susan," he answered, nervously picking at a loose button on the chair arm, "a mighty fine woman; but, you see, she's never had any husband to domineer. You can't blame her when you realize that, you know. Now, I think the best way will be to get a husband for her."

Susan sniffed. "You don't happen to know of any one who wants her for a wife, do you?" she asked scornfully. Manning blushed.

"No one," he said slowly—"that is, no one except myself. You see, I've been like one of the family to the whole town so long that I never before realized that it would be nice to have a family of my own."

He Took Brooms.

Two old fellows in New Hampshire were the sharpest things in the way of bargaining. Cy Pettingill made brooms for a living and Ezra Hoskins kept a store. One day Cy came in with a load of brooms and the dickering began.

Cy was a man who could see a bargain through a six inch plank on a dark night, and Ezra could hear a dollar bill rattle in a bag of feathers a mile off. Well, they began, and their conversation was something like this:

"Ezra, I want to sell you these brooms."

"All right, Cy; I'll take them."

Cy said: "I don't want any store bargains. I'll want cash for them."

They talked and gadded awhile, and then Ezra said: "I'll tell you what I'll do, Cy. I'll give you half cash and half trade."

Cy took a fresh chew of tobacco, pulled a straw out of one of the brooms and said:

"That'll be all right, Ezra."

After he had put the brooms in the store Ezra said: "Here's your money, Cy. Now, what do you want in trade?"

Cy looked around for a spell, cocked his eye up to the ceiling, stuck his cud in his cheek and said:

"Well, if it is all the same for you, Ezra, I'll take brooms."—Columbia Record.

Chilblains.

Chilblains are induced by cold acting upon an enfeebled system and a weak circulation. The weakness of the system is a more considerable factor than the degree of cold, for some people suffer from chilblains all the year round. Sufferers from Raynaud's disease, a curious complaint associated with coldness of one or more of the extremities, are very subject to chilblains, and with them local defects of blood supply, due to irregular contraction of the blood vessels, are the chief causes of the discomfort.

Anything that interferes with the blood supply may in cold weather cause a chilblain. Badly fitting boots, which press irregularly and keep the blood out of small areas of the skin, are a common cause. Tight kid gloves act in the same way. The circulation in the ears is always limited, and thus chilblains are common in these organs.

Chilblains do not form so long as the subject is conscious of the chill, but only after prolonged cold has paralyzed the feeling of the part. The itching and burning are nature's efforts to restore the circulation—efforts that may be successful or may end in ulcerous destruction of the skin.

Love Trussed Letters.

In France during the sixteenth century love letters were known as chapons. In the course of about a hundred years this became changed into poulets, and as such they are still known across the channel, according to French and English dictionaries, which translate the word as meaning either chicks, or love letters—billets de galanterie.

Originally the expression was no doubt a slang one, due, according to one French author, to the fact that these old time love letters were, before the days of envelopes, folded much in the same manner that a fowl is trussed. It is not impossible, however, that it arose from attempts to use chicken skins as parchment, for in mediaeval France they experimented with all kinds of writing materials. A Bible "remarkable for the whiteness and fineness of its vellum" was supposed to be written on the skin of a woman but proved to be upon that of a new born Irish lamb.—London Answers.

Bowser Sleeps Out of Doors

He Puts Up a Hammock In the Back Yard on the Advice of His Doctor and Has a Trying Time of It.

[Copyright, 1904, by T. C. McClure.]

SOON after the Bowsers had finished dinner the other evening a package arrived at the basement door, and as the girl brought it up to the family room Mrs. Bowser glanced at it and said:

"There must be some mistake. I have ordered nothing sent up today."

"There is no mistake about it," replied Mr. Bowser. "That is a hammock I bought this afternoon."

"But we have no place for a hammock."

"Haven't we got a back yard?"

"Yes, but there is no shady spot for a hammock."

"I am not looking for shady spots, Mrs. Bowser. I want you to talk sensible for once in your life. Do you know that I have got to harden myself up for hot weather or run a terrible risk of a physical collapse?"

"No, I didn't know it. I thought you were in splendid health. Only last night I heard you telling Brown"—

"Never mind what I told Brown. A man may be at death's door and

THE HAMMOCK WAS SLUNG BETWEEN TWO OF THE CLOTHESLINE POSTS.

yet not like to have people talking about it and sympathizing. I may look well and have a good appetite, but the fact remains that a puff would blow out the flame of life. I have kept this fact from you for weeks and weeks, but I feel that you ought to know it."

"And that hammock is going to save you from being puffed out?" she asked as the family cat came out from under the piano to take a hand in the game.

"I hope and trust it is. Acting under the advice of one of the best doctors in town, I am going to try to harden myself and shall put that hammock up in the back yard this evening."

"And that will harden you?"

"And I shall pass the night in the hammock—many nights. The doctor says I must have a free circulation of air, and that instead of avoiding the night dews I must revel in them, so to say. Man was never born to sleep in a bed as we do. Adam rested at night under a tree. So did all other men for hundreds of years. Whenever you find the hardiest men you find men who keep in the open air by day and night. I have coddled myself up too much."

"Well, when you have a sore throat, a cold in the head, and are aching from head to foot with rheumatism, perhaps you'll keep on coddling," she answered. "Any doctor who told you such stuff for truth is an idiot."

"There you go!" exclaimed Mr. Bowser as he began to pace up and down the room, followed by the cat. "I might have known you wouldn't talk sense. I never start in to better my health but you oppose the idea. If you are hoping I may collapse on the street and be brought home as dead as a doornail, why don't you say so and have done with it?"

"Go ahead with your hammock cure," she quietly replied. "If the doctor said it would harden you up, then, of course, it will. Don't put the blame off on me, however."

"Blame? Blame? How can I blame you?"

"I don't know, but you probably will."

"I'll probably do nothing of the kind! By George, but I wonder if there is another such aggravating woman on the face of this earth!"

Mrs. Bowser had nothing more to say. Mr. Bowser kicked things out of his way as he walked and the cat rubbed against the legs of the piano and saw fun ahead. Half an hour later the hammock was slung between two of the clothesline posts. It was a fairly dark evening, and Mr. Bowser congratulated himself that none of the neighbors had got on to his little scheme.

At 10 o'clock he was ready to try the cure. He tried to draw Mrs. Bowser into an argument about it, but she kept clear and went upstairs as he started out. Bareheaded and with coat and vest off he fell into the hammock with a grunt of satisfaction and began counting the stars in the vault above.

Unnoticed by him the cat had followed at his heels. The night cure was a thing new to him, and he went wandering about the yard in search of summer novelties. Ten minutes had passed, and Mr. Bowser had just indulged in a sneeze which set the hammock swinging, when the head of a neighbor's cat appeared above the fence. For a few brief seconds the Bowser cat and the interloper exchanged glances of hate, distrust and defiance and then coiled on top of the fence.

"By the great horn spoon!" ejaculated Mr. Bowser as he rolled about and finally fell out of the hammock. By the time he had hit the earth the interloper was a licked feline and was heard scrambling over a fence three yards below.

It was evident that the cure had a few drawbacks, but after cursing softly to himself for a minute the patient climbed back into his hammock and tried to make himself believe that he already felt better. He shut his eyes tight, determined to sleep, and the premonitory tingle of a second sneeze was being faintly felt when there was a yelp and a hiss, and the cat went up the fence and over it like a flash, and a dog was left whining and growling within ten feet of the hammock. The canine had crept under the alley fence, and the Bowser cat hadn't waited to ask any questions.

"By thunder, but can't a man find five minutes' rest in his own back yard?" shouted Mr. Bowser as he rolled out and looked for a clothes prop as a weapon of offense.

He ran that dog three times across the yard before the animal could find the hole he came in at and get out again, and when he returned to the hammock the romance of the night was gone. If he hadn't caught sight of Mrs. Bowser peering from one of the back windows he might have decided to call things off till next night. That settled matters, however. He dropped into the hammock and huddled himself up, and the cat came back and sat on the fence and looked down upon him with guardian eyes. Ten minutes stole silently away, and the crickets had begun to sing low and drowsily when something fell from the sky with a great clash and clatter and missed Mr. Bowser and his hammock by only a few inches.

"By the clubfooted king, but who did that?" he demanded as he rolled out to find that the "something" was an old tin pail.

He had scarcely uttered the words when an Early Rose potato whizzed by his ear and struck the fence with a bang, and it was followed by a Florida cabbage stalk which emitted a moaning sound as it grazed the top of his head. The cat realized that she wasn't in it and took a skip, but Mr. Bowser wasn't to be bluffed.

"You reptiles, but I'll have you jugged for this!" he shouted as he looked around and failed to locate any one. "Do you know"—

An old corset from an ash barrel came sailing his way like a vulture of the night, and he felt the fan of its wings as he ducked his head. Then there were missiles which he believed to be onions and tomatoes and green corn cobs and ancient lemons, and all he could do was to jump up and down and demand that his hidden foe stand forth and be slaughtered.

He thought he caught sight of some one on the alley fence, and he made a wild charge, but he had no sooner reached it than the heavens rained tin cans, bottles, old hats and shoes, and he was compelled to turn and flee for his life. Mrs. Bowser came downstairs to find him in the sitting room, white faced, big eyed and panting, and after a look at him she said:

"Have you got hardened up for the hot wave as soon as this?"

"Woman, how dare you look me in the face?" he demanded as he turned on her. "Don't you suppose I know all about your little plot to have me killed, murdered, assassinated in my own back yard? I say, how dare"—

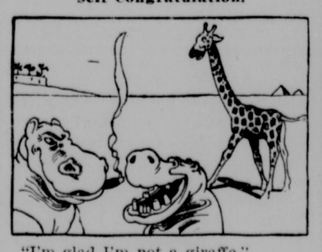
"You'd better come to bed," she quietly replied, and as she went upstairs he slowly followed and hadn't another word to say. M. QUAD.

Perks.

Sax—When a man is dishonest he generally gets what he deserves in the long run.

Fax—Yes, but think what a lot of other things he gets in the meantime—Brooklyn Life.

Self Congratulation.



"I'm glad I'm not a giraffe."

"Why? Because you'd have a lot of sore throat if you had that neck?"

"No. Because the cops would find it so easy to spot me."

The Bachelor Girl.

Be very careful not to call this lady an old maid,
Unless you wish in dire contempt some fathoms deep to wade.
Emerging from a battle with her glances somewhat frayed.

She loves to be a bachelor and also be a girl,
Although full forty summers o'er her head have deigned to whirl—
So do not dare at her another epithet to hurl.

She doesn't care to live at home, but much prefers a flat,
She has no fear of burglars and would even face a rat
She always has a clear idea of just where she is at.

It's fun enough to talk to her, when she that favor grants,
Although you'll find she seldom will give you much of a chance,
But if you marry her, look out! She's sure—oh, well, you can guess the rest.
—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

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And the Mule Makes the Cart Go.

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Because It Is Best.

A Trial Will Convince You.

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Is suitable for all classes of buildings as it affords thorough fire protection and is a non-conductor of heat and cold. It will last the lifetime of the roofboards. It is fire-proof and is rated the same as metal or slate roofs. Call or write for samples and prices.

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EQUIPPED WITH A
Modern Fire and Burglar Proof Safe and Vault.
Offers to its patrons every advantage consistent with sound banking.
Deposits by mail and all correspondence given prompt attention.
We Solicit Your Account.

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Liability of Stockholders, 25,000
Total Liability, - $50,000
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Fresh Vegetables on THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS.
Largest Line of CRACKERS in Oakland—Fresh Every Week.
W. H. BARTLETT.

THOS. LITTLE.
This is the season of year to make changes, and I will make a GREAT REDUCTION in the prices of
China and Porcelain Ware.
I have a large stock of this goods and they must go at the remarkably low price of 10c each. Many of these pieces are cheap at 25c. But I have concluded to sell all at the low price of 10c each.
They consist of Decorated, Gold Trimmed Meat Plates, large and small, Bakers, Nappies, Pitchers, Bowls, Cups and Saucers, large and small plates, just the thing for every day use.
Also a Fine Line of Imported China at Less than Cost.
Come Early and get the Choice Pieces.
HO LITTLE

Muco-Solvent is an indispensible household remedy because it is a preventive as well as a cure, and because it arrests development of all contageous germs and bacterial diseases. It cures croup, colds, tonsilitis with its associated ills and all inflamed and catarrhal conditions of the mucous surface. It is a harmless vegetable preparation that may safely be administered to the tenderest babe. If not for sale in your neighborhood, write to
THE PIEDMONT SUPPLY CO.,
Sole Agents for Muco-Solvent. Piedmont, W. Va.

THE REPUBLICAN.

BENJ. H. SINCELL, Editor and Proprietor

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION:

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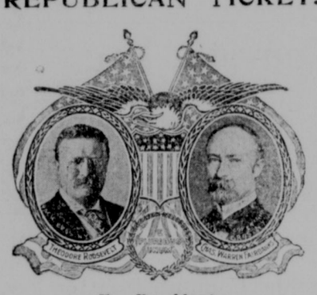
THE REPUBLICAN,
Oakland, Md.

THURSDAY, OCT. 6, 1904.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.



For President:

THEODORE ROOSEVELT,

New York.

For Vice-President:

CHARLES W. FAIRBANKS,

Indiana.

For Congress:

GEORGE A. PEARRE,

Allegany County.

THIS issue is delayed on account of the editor being called to the funeral of his mother-in-law, in Kingwood, W. Va. We are indebted to Editor Deffinbaugh of the *Democrat*, for valuable services in getting out this number.

SENATOR GEORGE F. HOAR died at 1.49 Friday morning of last week. For months he had been ill, and during the last three days he had slept most of the time. He maintained to the last the wonderful fight he had made against death from the first.

"I BELIEVE in the doctrine of protection because the facts of our national experimence thoroughly exemplify it truth. No great American statesman, except the half-forgotten leaders of the slave power, have disowned the protective system."—Hon. J. P. Dolliver, in the American Economist.

THE word has gone forth that David B. Hill and William Jennings Bryan are both going to Indiana to make political speeches. It is merely a suggestion, but why not put them on the same platform and have them engage in a joint debate on the money question. Bryan says he has nothing to take back.

"WE have prospered marvelously at home. As a nation we stand in the very forefront in the giant international competition of the day. We can not afford by any freak or folly to forfeit the position to which we have thus triumphantly attained.—"President Roosevelt at Minneapolis, April 4, 1903.

THE Democratic party professes a most sacred reverence for the constitution, yet by nominating an octogenarian for Vice President it has shown utter disregard for the provision of the constitution which, on death or inability of the President, devolves his duties upon the Vice President. No party has a right to trifle with great public interests in that manner.

"THE upshot of all this is that it is peculiarly incumbent upon us in a time of such material well-being, both collectively as a nation and individually as citizens, to show, each on his own account, that we posses the qualities of prudence, self-knowledge, and self-restraint. In our Government we need above all things stability, fixity, economic policy,"—President Roosevelt at Providence, R. I., Aug. 23, 1901

"IF a tariff law on the whole worked well, and if business has prospered under it and is prospering, it may be better to endure some incoveniences and inequalities for a time than, by making changes to risk causing disturbance and perhaps paralysis in the industries and business of the country."—President Rooseyelt at Minneapolis, April 4, 1903.

Register on Tuesday next if you want to vote this fall. That will be your last chance this year.

JUDGE PARKER AND PENSIONS.

Judge Parker in his letter of acceptance, says that he will revoke the pension order of President Roosevelt but he will use his influence with Congress to pass an old age pension bill. There is one great embarrassment to this proposed programme. His influence would not go far with a Democratic Congress in regard to pension legislation, though it always declares in favor of liberal pensions in its platform. There are fourteen pension laws now on the statute books which constitute the pension code. These laws were all passed by Republican Congresses. Not one of them originated in a Democratic Congress. Some Northern Democrats voted for these Republican bills but the majority of Democratic members of Congress voted against them. The record has been kept. It shows that in the passage of these fourteen pension bills 648 Democrats voted against them and only 417 voted for them. On the other side 1,068 Republicans voted for the pension bills and none voted against them.

If Judge Parker is to use his influence in favor of an old age service pension law he will have to appeal to a Republican Congress. He might have some influence with a Democratic Congress in favor of free trade legislation or a bill to give independence to the Philippines but when he came to recommendations in favor of an old age pension he would find the majority of his party opposed to his recommendation. The Democratic party in Congress is controlled by Southern men who are opposed to pensions for Union veterans. They represent people who did not fight for the Union but against it. They may accept the result of the civil war as final, but they do not love the old veterans who brought about that result and they are opposed to giving them pensions from the national treasury while the Confederate veterans can be pensioned only by their States.

The Southern Democrats will applaud Judge Parker's declaration that he will revoke President Roosevelt's pension order. They will endorse his action revoking the order if he should be elected President and carry out his promise. When they have done that the Southern Democrats in Congress will let the matter rest right there. They will have succeeded in undoing some of the pension legislation of the Republican Party. The South now has two-thirds of the Democratic caucus of the House and they will continue to have a majority of the caucus if the Democrats secure control of the House. No pension bill can pass a Democratic Congress without first receiving the approval of the Democratic caucus. What Southern Democrat would dare introduce or vote for an old age pension for Union veterans? Would John Sharp Williams, of Mississippi, who will be Speaker of a Democratic House? Let the old soldiers ask him.

The only hope of such a pension bill is a Republican house, and if the old soldiers and their friends want to continue the present pension laws and regulations they should vote the straight Republican ticket from head to foot. They should vote to continue President Roosevelt and a Republican Congress. The pension laws are of Republican origin and the only way to continue them is by Republican administration both executive and legislative.

MR. DAVIS' INCONSISTENCY.

The latest example of the wabbling of the Democratic party on public questions is furnished by the recent speech of its candidate for Vice-President, Mr. Davis, in which he said he favored a tariff that not only furnished revenue but provided protection to home industries. That is fine Republican doctrine and sounds strangely from a Democrat.

Some allowance must be made for Mr. Davis, however. He was talking to a West Virginia audience, and it is well known of course that West Virginia, from necessity and of bitter experience, is a protectionist State. Mr. Davis was afraid to stand up for the free trade doctrines of his party in that State.

His speech is fairly characteristic of the present attitude of his party, not only on the tariff question but on other public questions. The party is trying to straddle them. Following the example set by the party action on the gold question, when the convention went one way and the candidate went the other, the party is now splitting on the tariff.

The Southern and Western wings want free trade, as near as they can get it. To them the tariff is a robbery. The class to whom Mr. Davis talked know better and would not have free trade. But, which wing is to rule? How are the people to know whether they would have free trade or modified protection under Democratic rule?

If they want the protective tariff there is only one way to insure it and that is to help elect a Republican House of Repreeentatives this fall.

Tuesday next, October 11, is the last chance you will have to register this year.

PARKER'S LETTER

Judge Parker has announced his acceptance of his nomination for the presidency by the Democratic party in a letter submitted to the public last Wednesday.

The letter deals in generalities and is in no particular specific as to remedies for the imaginary governmental evils existing and impending, which the letter portrays.

The letter is mediocre, pessimistic and commonplace, and it will not strengthen the judge and his party with the people. The texts of the various paragraphs in the letter are not new or original. These subjects and the same line of argument are perfectly familiar to the people. They consist in the main of criticisms and attacks upon the Republican party and its established policies and have long since been worn threadbare by Democratic orators in and out of Congress. Judge Parker goes along in the old familiar beaten Democratic path in a "weak, negative and nerveless production" discussing imperialism, the tariff, reciprocity, pensions, the constitution, the Filipinos, the Panama canal, etc.

His fusilade upon the national accomplishments and policy of the Republican party is without effect or influence, because in each case his promise is false and because he can suggest no remedies for the evils he professes to discern. As an exchange aptly puts it, "He handles the tariff question with a pair of tongs" and his elaboration of his crude reciprocity ideas is prefaced by this admission: "Today the marvelous growth of our manufacturing industrries has far exceded the consumptive capacity of our domestic markets." If this be true, as it is, and as Judge Parker admits in his letter, what response can he and his party expect from the people to his proposed experimental changes in the tariff laws? The judge's reference to imperialism is silly and pointless; his acceptance of the gold standard as fixed is merely an endorsement of the act of the Republican party, an act which he tried to prevent by his votes four and eight years ago, votes of which he but re-vote cently boasted.

His comments on the recent pension order lose their force in the closing appeal and the bid he makes for the of the old veterans.

In imitation of Grover Cleveland he calls aloud for retrenchment in the expenditures of the government, but as an exchange says: "Not a single item is suggested. Not a single item is suggested. Not a single specification of saving is indicated. A criticism which does not name an objection and cannot name an an amendment is pointless."

The letter contains nothing else worthy of comment..

Hon. Arthur Pue Gorman, who has superseded Mr. Thomas Taggart in the Democratic management, must have known of the contents of this letter of acceptance and must have anticipated its force with the people when he went to New York and told Parker to go home to Esopus and henceforth make no utterances for the public, but keep perfectly quiet and unobtrusive until after the election.

Sewing Machines.

Two years ago we commenced selling the New Royal Sewing Machine, contracting direct with the manufacturer, and have the first one yet to find any fault with one of these machines. They are all guaranteed for 5 years, made with the latest and most improved attachments, and in style and finish cannot be excelled. We are offering these machines from $13.50 to $25.00 according to style and finish. If in need of a machine and you look into the merits of the New Royal, we are sure you cannot help but be pleased. And when you want needles or any little repairs, you can easily obtain them for you have a Standard Machine that is not put out under any fictitious name by catalogue houses or department stores. J. M. DAVIS & SON. 3t

Delightful Weather at the World's Fair

Thousands are taking advantage of the delightful weather to visit the World's Fair at St. Louis, which is now at its best.

The excellent through vestibuled trains of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, with Drawing Room, Sleepers, and superb Dining Car Service, passing over the most picturesque route in America, makes the trip a pleasure rather than one to be dreaded. Broad vestibuled coaches with comfortable seats and sanitary ventilation are provided for the Cheap Coach Excursions which are run every Wednesday. 32-3t

Still Hustling.

The Hustling Store Company has decided to clean up its entire stock of goods amounting to at least $7000 at whatever the goods will bring at public sale and also at private sale from day to day and then put in new Stocks to be sold at the lowest prices. Get prices at the Hustling Store before purchasing elsewhere.

Seaboard Service to Southern Cities.

The Seaboard Air Line Ry. has the shortest line and offers the best service via Washington, the most attractive way to all points in the South. For time cards, information as to industrial openings, farms and truck lands, address, Seaboard Air Line Ry., 1411 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

FEARER.

There passes through our town from West Virginia almost daily what is called "stump" in print; in return on a lumber wagon is what is called "Gussaway" in a jug or jugs for snakehunters. As this wagon was passing the Mayor's residence, which was being painted, the driver called to an old man and said: "Hello, old G. with your button, come here. I want you to try some of old 'Gussaway' or old H. G. D. If you don't take the stump for the old man if you get two smacks at this you will be a red-hot H. G. D. democrat all your days."

"Yes," said G. with the button, "for I'd be a lunatic. Now I'll just take this rock and not your 'stump,' and tell you all you want to hear of H. G. D. and his party. You know away back in the sixties, when that man fed you snakehunters the same stuff he is feeding you today and filling his pockets with dollars worth one hundred cents, and not fifty cents, as Gussaway voted; yes, and you know how we made the buzzards fly around the snakehunters' carcasses in the lower end of our State. You ought to be down there with the copperheads and old Arthur Pew Gorman who made the whole country stink with the carcasses of sheep when he and Wilson lifted the protection from wool and the farmers had to kill their sheep. He's down in New York today with the same poison you snakehunters take which will ruin any nation. Show me one thing your Gussaway or A. Pew ever did for our country. Pew did stand for gold, but where is he now? Where are your leaders? I can't find them and don't think the voter will hunt them up as you do snakes. You should change and come on the Lord's side, for the good book says 'a fool changeth not.' Our platform is like this rock, it has the grit and foundation, and the only thing I find fault with our party is that it has made times so good that any one can get your 'stump' poison. That's what makes your brain so narrow and why you don't believe in expansion. If your brain and the good your party has done our country were confined in a mustard seed they would have as much play room as a frog in the Pacific Ocean. Our old Eagle is spreading his wings to plant 'Old Glory' on the North Pole. 'Teddy' and his party don't expect the people to live on promises, like Parker made the other day, when Joe Cannon gave him a spat on the pension question. Then you say we foster trusts. Better have trusts and lots of good money and good times than to have Coxey's army and no money, no work and no 'trust,' as under Grover's administration. The devil trust you and your party, I can't. We make our fight in this campaign on what we have done for our country and you make yours on what you are going to do, and we judge the future by the past. 'He that is ruled by the wicked shall mourn.'"

At this juncture the old man G. was handed a paper and it was his discharge, and he walked off saying: "That's all right. I have fifteen other jobs waiting on me." He has not been seen on our streets since.

A Card From President Sine.

I have sold to Messrs. J. W. Smith and B. F. Shaffer, what was known as my branch school located at Cumberland, Md. The new owners will conduct the school hereafter under the name of "The Tri-State Business College." This change in the ownership of the Cumberland school will enable me to devote my whole time and attention to the further building of Parkersburg's famous school—the Mountain State Business College.

September 26, 1904.

4t ALBERT G. SINE, President.

8 Cents

Eight cents a pound is what a young woman paid for twelve pounds of flesh.

She was thin and weak and paid one dollar for a bottle of Scott's Emulsion, and by taking regular doses had gained twelve pounds in weight before the bottle was finished.

Eight cents a pound is cheap for such valuable material. Some pay more, some less, some get nothing for their money. You get your money's worth when you buy Scott's Emulsion.

We will send you a little free.

SCOTT & BOWNE, CHEMISTS,
409 Pearl Street, New York
50c. and $1.00; all druggists.

BLOOMINGTON.

A Polander, name unknown, was found dead early yesterday morning, on the W. Va. C. R. R. tracks, at the Maryland end of the foot bridge at Piedmont. Both legs were cut off and the body mutilated. Twenty-two dollars in cash was found on his person. The remains were taken to the undertaking establishment of E. J. Fredlock and Co., of Piedmont.

Rev. A. R. Suedegar, is home from the Hoffman hospital, Keyser. The stump of the amputated limb has entirely healed and the reverend gentleman is in good health and fine spirits.

Mr. Aden Duckworth, who has been quite ill for the past six weeks, is reported in an improved condition. He is now able to take nourishment and gradually gaining in strength. Mr. Duckworth is a stalwart republican and expects to cast a vote for the Republican candidates in the coming election.

Miss Daisy Lakel, who has been spending the past few weeks with the Harshbarger family, left for her home in Pittsburg on Monday.

Misses Lotta and Alma Kemp are visiting relatives in Baltimore.

Mr. Ross of Oakland, Clerk to the County Commissioners, was in town on business on Tuesday.

Mr. David Scott, aged about 79 years, is dead at the home of his daughter, Mrs. William Randall, of Savage. Mr. Scott was born in Scotland and came to this country when quite a young man. He leaves a large family of sons and daughters, all of whom are married. His remains will be interred in Philos cemetery at Westernport on Thursday, beside those of his wife, who died some years ago.

The report that fifty men would be discharged from the Buxton mine on last Monday proved to be unreliable.

Messrs. John and Dan Raley, Thos. Conley, James Beard, John Miller, Russell Pattison and Scott Elliott returned on Monday from a weeks camping out, on Backbone mountain. They report squirrels fat and in good shape but hard to find.

Born unto Mr. and Mrs. John Grant, of Buxton, on last Tuesday morning, a girl.

Mr. Thos. Wildman of Hampshire Hill, is at the St. Louis Exposition.

Messrs. William Moody and Michael Flynn were at Oakland on Tuesday.

A Mr. Smouse is principal of the Bloomington school.

The largest potato crop of the finest quality ever harvested in District No. 4 has beed dug this fall.

Chestnuts are plentiful and command good prices.

The Piedmont Pulp and Paper company are excavating and building foundations for another row of dwelling houses along the county road on the hill side, above Luke.

Mr. and Mrs. Hanson Buckhannon and family are visiting relatives near Weston, W. Va.

Mr. Austin Ward has moved to Davis and resumed employment with the Beaver Lumber Company.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Dawson, of Cumberland were guests of his brother, Mr. Charles Dawson, of Savage on Sunday last.

Mr. James Cross, of Tunnelton, is in town this week with friends and relatives.

Miners' Sunshine Council No. 81, J. O. U. A. M. will present a flag to the Savage school next Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Lawyer Renninger, of Oakland is booked for the presentation speech. Prof. Offner, principal of the school, will reply in behalf of the school.

Stoves

We have a stock on hand of more than one hundred stoves of all kinds, sizes and prices, running from a $10.00 Cook Stove to a $40.00 Steel Range, and Heating Stoves from $5.00 to $20. The above has been selected with the greatest care, not only in regard to price, but to the requirements needed for the trade in this part of our country. Stoves are manufactured for the section of the country that they are sold in, and according to the kind of fuel used, and prices are made by the manufacturer according to quality, style and finish. The stove business is a trade to itself and it requires years of experience to know when you have the best goods that can be bought for the money, and best suited to the trade you are selling. If you contemplate buying a stove of any kind, call and look our line over before buying, we think we can please any and all, both in regard to price and kind.

J. M. DAVIS & SON.

WANTED—Special Representatives in this county and adjoining territories, to represent and advertise an old established business house of solid financial standing. Salary $21 weekly, with expenses advanced each Monday by check direct from headquarters. Horse and buggy furnished when necessary; position permanent. Address Blew Bros. & Co., Dept. A. Monon Bldg., Chicago, Ill. 6t

IT is learned on high authority that President Roosevelt doesn't propose to call a session of The Hague peace conference until after the close of the Japanese-Russian war. The soundings taken by Secretary Hay show that these governments are opposed to the call until the conclusion of the hostilities for fear that an attempt at intervention by England, France or Germany might occur.

H. C. SINCELL & CO.

New Fall Styles, 1904.

Women's Tailor Made Suits.
Women's Tailor Made Skirts.
Women's Tailor Made Coats.
Women's Queen Quality Shoes.
Men's Griffon Brand Clothing.
Men's Kirshbaum Overcoats.
Men's All America Shoes.
Men's Bion Shoes.
Men's Crawford Shoes.

We have spared no pains in making a selection of goods from the leading factories in the United States.

WE ARE ORIGINATORS OF

High Grade Merchandise

IN THIS SECTION.

H. C. SINCELL & CO.

The Garrett National Bank

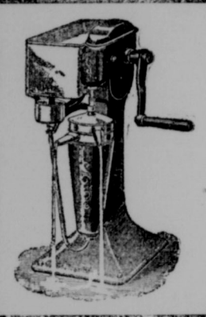
OAKLAND, MD.

Pays 3 Per Cent. Interest on Time Deposits.

D. E. OFFUTT, President.
G. S. HAMILL, Vice-President.
S. T. JONES, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:
DANIEL E. OFFUTT,
GILMOR S. HAMILL,
JOHN M. DAVIS,
GEORGE W. LEGGE,
JOHN T. MITCHELL.
WILLIAM R. STULL,
SCOTT T. JONES.

Capital paid in, - $50,000.00
Surplus and Profits, - 20,000.00



A Great Separator.

There is A BEST in everything. It must be BEST MADE—EASIEST USED—MOST EFFECTIVE—MOST SIMPLE. By actual comparison—in actual use.

THE TUBULAR SEPARATOR

Has proved it has these points in its favor. That's what puts it away ahead of all other separators—that's why I sell it. Get hold of facts.

J. E GNAGEY, Accident, Md.

A MATTER OF HEALTH

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure

HAS NO SUBSTITUTE

LOCAL AND OTHERWISE

Incidents and Events at Home and Nearby—Personal Mention, Etc.

Messrs. Harland L. Jones and William Grant are in St. Louis.

Mrs. C. F. Shoeder, of Grafton, was visiting friends in Oakland Saturday.

Mrs. T. F. Burke and family have gone to St. Louis to spend some time.

Editor Bolden, of the Grafton *Sentinel* is home from his trip to Colorado.

Mr. and Mrs. John T. Sincell, of Keyser, W. Va., spent Sunday in Oakland.

Mr. Olin F. Durst, of Lonaconing, Md., spent Sunday and Monday in Oakland.

Mr. D. M. Dixon and family are again in their own residence on Oak street.

The new postoffice at Cumberland will be formally opened to the public next Wednesday.

Presiding Elder Ward and Rev. Dr. Scott left for the M. E. Conference at Grafton Tuesday evening.

Mr. Harry McComas has accepted a clerical position under Mr. Jos. E. Harned, of the Oakland Pharmacy.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. W. Leathers are occupying the rooms over the Leathers harness shop for the winter.

Hustling Store, at Mt. Lake Park, will close out everything, regardless of cost, except staple groceries. 31-2t.

Attend the meeting of the Roosevelt, Faiabanks and Pearre Club at the Opera House on Saturday evening.

Dr. E. K. Goldsborough, one of our summer residents, has returned with his family to their home in Washington, D. C.

Miss Carrie Colerdeau, who has been visiting relatives and friends in Oakland, has returned to her home in Philadelphia.

Our thanks are extended to Commissioner Stump for a basket of delicious grapes left at the REPUBLICAN office last Friday.

Mrs. M. A. R. F. Carr, of Cumberland, spent several days last week in Oakland as the guest of her sister, Mrs. Dr. E. H. Bartlett.

Miss Grace W. McConnor, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Norman S. Heindel, returned to her home in Baltimore Wednesday morning.

An employe of the saw mill at Round Glade, near Oakland, named George Savage has hid hand so badly lacerated by a revolving saw last Friday, that the amputation of one of his fingers was necessary. Dr. J. E. Legge performed the operation.

Next Tuesday is the last day of registration and all Republican voters should see that they are fully equipped for the battle of ballots in November.

Messrs. D. E. Offutt, Sr., G. S. Hamill, Byrne Hamill, C. B. Johnson and Charles Bosley left yesterday for the World's Fair, to be absent ten days.

Miss Irene Haulenbeek and her sister-in-law, Mrs. Elmer Haulenbeek, are entertaining at "Uplands," near Deer Park, Miss Kathryn Hanson, of North Calvert street, Baltimore city.

A surprise party at the home of Miss Mary Casteel, a short distance north of Oakland, Monday evening in honor of her guests, was attended by a number of Oakland's young people.

Mr. John Ault and a force of men have been employed for the past week in removing the Browning Bros. meat store from its former location to where the small Offutt building stood on railroad street prior to the fire.

A man named James Flynn, charged with robbery of Mr. Wm. Moody's store at Bloomington, this county, some time ago, was captured by Sheriff Frantz and lodged in the county jail Monday. Flynn was arrested at Garrett, Pa.

We understand that Mr. V. V. Washburn, the very efficient B. & O. Agent here, expects in the near future to transfer to Hancock, Md, and that the agent now at that point will come here. Mr. Washburn desires to make the change believing that he will enjoy better health on lower ground.

While driving along the Bloomington road, in Westernport, Tuesday, John Stagg's team of horses backed a wagon, loaded with peaches, over the road down a fifty-foot cliff, wrecking the wagon against a large tree, badly cutting and bruising the horses and severely bruising the driver, Mr. Stagg.

If your Uncle Henry Davis had the least notion that the Democratic ticket would be successful, he would probably be willing to chip into the campaign barrel to the extent of a million or so, but he seems to think that fifty thousand is enough to blow in on a wild goose chase.

The Baltimore and Ohio has just issued the announcement that the big locomotive now on exhibition at the World's Fair at St. Louis will be put on the mountains as soon as the Fair is over. It is the largest locomotive in the world, and weighs 149½ tons. It will be put on the 17-mile grade between Piedmont and Altamont, to assist the heavy trains over the mountains.

A flood of molten metal, which fatally injured three men and seriously burned a dozen others, was let loose by an explosion in the cupola of the Scottdale plant of the United States Pipe and Foundry Company at Connellsville, Pa., Wednesday. While the cupola was being cleaned, the bottom dropped out, releasing the metal. The stream hit the water, throwing chunks of metal all over the room.

The Hustling Store at Mountain Lake Park will continue to hustle out its large stock of general merchandise until the entire stock is disposed of. All goods at cost except groceries. Come see the large stock of double and single wood heaters. Nothing to equal them on the market. One new six lid nine-inch hole steel range for sale.

For Sale or Rent.

An 8-room dwelling in residence section of town. Apply to or address J. M. Litzinger, Oakland, Md.

NARROW ESCAPE FROM DEATH.

Rev. Henry E. Friend Caught Retween Two Moving Trains and Painfully Injured.

Sunday evening about 5 o'clock, Rev. Henry E. Friend, pastor of Mt. Lake Park and Deer Park circuit, M. E. church, started from Mt. Lake Park to Deer Park to fill his regular appointment at the latter place. As usual he took the railroad track and when about one mile east of Mt. Lake Park a freight train, which had been standing on the south siding, pulled onto the South track going east. Mr. Friend continued on the north track and on account of the moving freight train, did not hear nor see the approach of a second section of No. 55 passenger train, going west on the same track on which he was walking until it was within a few feet of him. Mr. Friend jumped to the right, between the tracks, the engine of the passenger train striking him and breaking his left arm just above the wrist, dislocating his wrist and mashing his hand and fingers. He was thrown against the moving freight train but fortunately retained his feet and received no further injuries. Mr. Friend, notwithstanding a considerable loss of blood and enduring great pain, continued on his journey to Deer Park. He was brought home at once by Mr. C. A. Jones, Dr. H. W. McComas was summoned, the facture and dislocation reduced and the injured hand dressed. Mr. Friend suffers a great deal of pain, but is thankful for what he considers a miraculous escape from death.

MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK.

The season is about over, yet many are still here enioying the delightful fall weather.

Miss Ida Coldeway, of Louisville, Kentucky, and Prof. A. A. Line, of Carlisle, Pa., who have been guests at "Haydenhurst" during the season, left for their homes Tuesday evening.

J. Grant Hayden has purchased a grocery store at Westernport, Md., and will remove to that town and made it his permanent home.

Mr. Charles Hopkins, who has been critically ill for several weeks, is able to be up and about the house.

Many sales of property have been made here this fall and prospective purchasers and renters are on the grounds almost every day.

The splendid board walk has been extended entirely across the glade from the station to Hazel Glade Drive.

Over fifty families will reside in the Park during the winter.

Our school started off in good shape under the management of Prof. Gnegy, principal, and Miss Popp, assistant. The new school building is comfortable and large enough for present needs. The full attendance will be about seventy-five.

Mr. J. A. Enlow's family, who have been at the Park this season, left for their winter home in Cumberland Tuesday.

Mr. Garthright's auctions at the Hustling store are largely attended.

Mr. Forward and family, who have had charge of Chautauqua Hotel this season, will soon leave for Flintstone, Allegany county, where they will conduct a hotel during the winter.

Mr. John L. Ruhl and family expect to remain at the Park for some weeks before returning to their home in Clarksburg, W. Va.

The water is being drawn from the lake, preparatory to making some improvements and enlargement.

C. G. Hammond, one of our merchants, was in Grafton this week on business.

Lee N. Hayden is clerking in Hammend,s store.

H. N. Cuppett, the live merchant at Mt. Lake station, has broken ground across the railroad in Loch Lynn preparatory to the erection of a store room 26x60 feet.

A Republican Club will be organized in the public school building at at Mt. Lake Park on Friday evening, Oct. 7th, at 7.30. All are invited to attend and become members.

Well Known Conductor Dying.

The many friends of Mr. Pat Mullen, the well known Baltimore and Ohio conductor, will learn with genuine regret of that gentleman's critical condition at his home at Piedmont. Mr. Mullen is reported as being in a dying condition, and his family and friends have given up all hope of his recovery. Mr. Mullen has been with the Baltimore and Ohio railroad company for a great many years, and for twenty years has been a passenger conductor on trains between Cumberland and Wheeling. He was taken ill about five weeks ago and has been sinking steadily since.—Cumb. News.

Public School Tax.

Comptroller of the Treasury Atkinson made the distribution of the state public school tax for the quarter ending October 2. The amount is $200,000, the largest ever distributed for the first quarter of the year, the tax rate having been increased 4½ cents. The distribution includes the following: Allegany, $9,732.51; Garrett $3,249.62.

WALTER A. JOHNSON NOMINATED

For Congress in the Sixth Congressional Distrtict.

The Democrats of the Sixth Maryland district in their adjourned convention at Hagerstown Wednesday, nominaten Walter A. Johnston, of Kensington, Montgomery county, for representative in Congress. The convention at Rockville last week failed to find a candidate. Mr. Johnston is 39 years of age and is a lawyer who practices in Washington, D. C. He has been twice a member of the Maryland legislature and was chairman of the judiciary committee of the last house. He is attorney for the town of Kensington.

Mr. Johnston was taken up after about a dozen names were considered, all refusing except Mr. Palmer Tennant, of Hagerstown, who, while not a candidate, was receptive, but Col. Buchanan Schley, the Democratic boss of Washington county, would not permit his being named, Tennant being "persona non grata" with the ring.

Died.

MORRIS—At her home in Kingwood, W. Va., Tuesday morning, after a brief illness, Mrs. D. Y. Morris, mother of Mrs. Benj. H. Sincell. Mrs. Sincell was with her mother at the time of her death. A more extended notice will he given in our next issue.

FAIRALL.—At the residence of his brother-in-law, Mr. R. S. Jamison, this morning about 10 o'clock, after a brief illness, William Fairall, aged 51 years. Deceased was born and spent his entire life in this county and was well known, especially in Oakland, where he has resided for more than forty years. His wife, a daughter of the late R. B. Jamison, Esq., died a number of years ago, leaving four children, one daughter and three sons, all now living. Deceased is also survived by five sisters and two brothers.

WOLF.—Tuesday evening, the four year old child of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Wolf, of Oakland. Interment was made in the Oakland cemetery today.

Democratic Club at Oakland.

At a meeting held last Friday evening in Offutt's Hall for the purpose of ouganizing a branch of the Parker and Davis League of Maryland, there were about 40 or 50 people present. Chairman of the Democratic County Central Committee C. M. Miller called the meeting to order and Dr. Bartlett, Sr., was made temporary chairman.

The addresses of the evening were made by Mr. Miller, Dr. Bartlett and Mr. G. Semmes Hamill. The following officers were elected: President, Mr. G. Semmes Hamill; vice-president, Mr. Charles A. Deffinbaugh; secretary, Mr. William R. Offutt; treasurer, Mr. D. M. Mason.

Lutheran Church Services.

Services at St. Mark's Lutheran ch. next Sabbath as follows: Preaching at 10.30 a. m.

In the Lutheran church at Deer Park next Sabbath at 7.30 p. m.

Some of Baltimore's "400" have been kicking up a powerful rusty because an industrious mechanic has put up a shop in their neighborhood and disturbs their slumbers by hammering early in the morning. They applied to the courts and failed to get relief, and they are in a bushel of trouble, not knowing what else to do. About the surest way to stop a mechanic from hammering is to vote the Democratic ticket.

SENATOR STEPHEN B. ELKINS, in conversations with friends upon several occasions this week, denied that he was lukewarm in his feelings toward the Republican national ticket. He was indignant that such a view of him was entertained.

Real Estate. Insurance.

If you want to

BUY OR SELL
WRITE OR SEE

L. A. RUDISILL,
Mountain Lake Park, Md.

H. W. McCOMAS, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
OAKLAND, MD.

Office at SANITARIUM.
Residence on North Second street.
Office hours, 8 to 10 a. m., 2 to 3 p. m., 8 to 10 p. m.; from June to October and from October to June, 7 to 8.30 p. m.

DR. J. E. LEGGE,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Offers his Services to the citizens of Oakland and vicinity.
Office in McComas Building, Second street.

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PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
OAKLAND, MD.

Residence on North Third street.
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Office in McComas Building, Second street, Oakland, Md.
Special attention given to bridge and crown work.

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Office at residence on Liberty street.
GAS ADMINISTERED.

Dixon & Kelso

Will sell for the next 30 days

Floor Oil Cloth, Linoleum

—AND—

UNDERWEAR

At Greatly Reduced Prices,

As follows—

Best Heavy Floor Oil Cloth, worth 35c. yd., for 28c.
" " Remnant Linoleum, worth 50c. yd., for 35c.
" " Inlaid " " 75c. " " 50c.

Men's Heavy Fleece-Lined Shirts and Drawers, worth 65c for 47c.
Men's Heavy All-Wool Shirts and Drawers, worth $1.25 for 97c.
Boys' Heavy Fleece-Lined Undershirts and Drawers, worth 40c. for 25c.
Misses' best quality Vests and Pants, worth 40c. for 25c.
Ladies' best All-Wool Red Flannel Vests and Pants, worth $1.25 for 97c.
Ladies' Fleece Vests and Pants, worth 40c. for 25c.

We can handle 10,000 to 15,000 bushels good **Potatoes, at 40c.** per bushel. Can commence delivery at any time. Will also pay 65c for good, clean grain BUCKWHEAT.

Yours, to please,

DIXON & KELSO.

BUILDING, PAVING, PRESSED FACE. **BRICKS** VITRIFIED FOR FOND ATIONS VITRIFIED FOR SEWERS, STREET PAVING BLOCKS.

Best Quality for Building, Casing, Sidewalks and Streets.
Beautiful Shades, Red, Light Granate and Mixed Colors.

Capacity 80,000 Daily. Prompt Shipments.

QUEEN CITY BRICK & TILE COMPANY
—AND—
CUMBERLAND GRANATE BRICK COMPANY
Cumberland, Maryland.

DR. D. O. McKINLEY,
RESIDENT DENTIST,
SALISBURY, PENN'A.

Will visit regularly through Garrett county Md., and offers his services to those wishing Dental Treatment. Charges moderate.
P. O. address, Elk Lick, Pa.

NORMAN S. HEINDELL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

All business given prompt attention.
Office—First National Bank Building.
KLAND, MARYLAND.

GILMOR S. HAMILL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.

Office in Garrett National Bank Building.
Particular attention given to Conveyancing, Investigation of land titles and collection of claims. Loans negotiated.

FRED A. THAYER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
OAKLAND, MD.

STATE'S ATTORNRY FOR GARRETT COUNTY.

Office in First National Bank Building.
Will be assisted in all important cases by Benj. A. Richmond of the Cumberland bar.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R.R. TIME TABLE IN EFFECT Nov. 19, 1903.

The following time table on the B. & O. went into effect on Sunday, May 15, 1904. Trains now leave Oakland as follows:

GOING WEST.

No. 7.—Daily ..... 1.54 A. M
No. 3—Daily ..... 7.17 A. M
No. 71—Daily except Sunday ..... 9.26 A. M
No. 55—Daily ..... 4.53 P. M
No. 1—Daily ..... 10.26 P. M

GOING EAST.

No. 4—Daily ..... 12.27 A. M
No. *4—Daily ..... 6.04 A. M
No. 2—Daily ..... 6.31 A. M
No. 72—Accom daily except Sun ..... 5.12 P. M
No. 46—Express, daily ..... 4.34 P. M
No. 12—Daily ..... 8.32 P. M

*No. 8 stops at Oakland only to let off passengers from points west of Grafton.

GEO. L. POTTER, General Manager
D. B. MARTIN,
Manager Passenger Traffic.
V. V. WASHBURNE, Agent.

WEST VIRGINIA CENTRAL AND PITTSBURG RAILWAY CO.
IN EFFECT AUG. 28, 1904.

SOUTHWARD		STATIONS	NORTHWARD	
No. 3	No. 1		No. 2	No. 4
P. M.	A. M.		NOON	P. M.
3 15†	7 00† lv	Cumberland ar	†11 59	†7 40
3 44	7 29	Rawlings	11 31	7 08
4 07	7 52	Keyser	11 08	6 45
4 22	8 05	Westernport	10 58	6 33
4 29	8 09	W. Va. C. Junc	10 51	6 26
4 47	8 27	Barnum	10 36	6 10
4 54	8 35	Shaw	10 28	6 02
5 10	8 55	Blaine	10 11	5 44
5 15	9 00	Harrison	10 06	5 40
6 25x	9 50x ar	Elk Garden lv	x8 10	x4 25
5 49†	9 35† lv	Gorman	†9 35	†5 08
5 55	9 42	Hayard	9 28	5 02
6 06	9 54	Dobbin	9 17	4 52
6 10	9 58	Henry	9 13	4 48
6 43†	10 32†	Thomas	†8 38	†4 18
7 10†	11 00† ar	Davis	8 05	†3 40
6 50	10 37 lv	Douglas	8 33	4 13
7 16	11 01	Hendricks	8 00	3 40
7 19	11 04	Hambleton	7 57	3 37
7 25	11 10	Parsons	7 50	3 30
7 59	11 44	Kerens	7 16	2 56
8 15†	11 59† ar	Elkins	lv †7 00	†2 40
	NOON			

No. 45	No. 3	No. 1		No. 2	No. 4	No. 46
P. M.	A. M.	P. M.		P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
5 30x	6 30†	2 35x	lv Elkins ar	x8 20	12 30†	s9 15
3 45	6 47	2 51	R.C. Jct	8 03	12 13	9 00
3 48	6 51	2 54	Harding	7 59	12 09	8 52
4 01	7 04	3 06	Junior	7 45	11 55	8 44
4 10s	7 15†	3 15x	ar Bel'g'n lv	x7 35	11 45†	s8 35
					A. M.	
P. M.	P. M.	P. M		P. M.	P. M.	
x8 30	12 35†	lv	Elkins ar	x9 55	†2 00	
8 46	12 52		Beverly	9 39	1 44	
9 10†	1 15†	ar	Hutt'e ar	x9 15	1 20†	

No. 53	No. 51			No. 54	No. 52
A. M.	P. M.			P. M.	P. M.
x6 20	x12 25	lv	Elkins ar	x2 35	6 50x
7 49	1 24		Fishing Hawk	1 49	5 28
8 34	1 46		Glady	1 30	4 50
9 42	2 19		Burner	12 57	3 48
x10 15	x2 35	ar	Durbin lv	x12 40	3 15x

† Daily x Daily except Sunday. s Sundays only.

H. G. CLARK, Manager. F. M. HOWELL, Gen. Pas. Agent.

Winter Goods.

We have Underwear for Men, Women and Children, 25c, up.
Fine line Dress & Overshirts.
Flannels, Blankets and Comforts.
Sweaters for Men, Women and Children.
All-wool Tricot Cloth 25c. yard.
Gloves for everybody.
Good line of Floor Oilcloths.

AT TOWNSHEND'S.

Proposals for Building Sidewalks

Sealed proposals will be received by the Mayor and Town Council of Oakland, Maryland, for the erection of a sidewalk fronting the opera house block in Oakland, beginning at the corner of Green and Second streets and ending at the north property line of H. Lauer, and extending from the property line along said block to the wood curbing.

Proposals will also be received for the erection of a walk from Second street to Railroad street walk.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of N. S. Heindel, First National Bank building, Oakland, Md.

Proposals must be on file with the clerk of said Mayor and Council not later than six o'clock, September 19th, 1904, and endorsed on the back, "Proposal for erecting sidewalks."

By order of the Mayor and Council of Oakland.

J. C. DUNHAM, Clerk.

JOHN W. ASH,

Plumbing,
Gas Fitting,
Steam and Hot Water Heating.

Center Street,
Keyser, W. Va.

PHONE 62.

In the Land of Sodom

By E. Crayton McCants

Copyright, 1903, by E. Crayton McCants

KEOWEE lies on the railway. The mail trains, bringing people—drummers and such like wandering folk—and news from the outside world, pass it twice each day, and once in a great while some citizen gets a telegram, so Keowee is of its own right a postoffice and a voting precinct and accounts itself enlightened. North of the village the Saluda river flows, and to the west is Belleville, but ten miles to the southeast, straight as the crow flies, over the blue outlines of the opalescent hills, are the marshy low grounds of Halfway swamp, and beyond the swamp lies Sodom.

No land of wickedness, however, is this Sodom of the ragged clay shale ridges, nor are there any slime pits there. Instead its gullied and stony fields are belted by green hill pines, and its people spend much of their time in strenuous high keyed praise, for Sodom is a neighborhood of negroes and might have been named just as aptly Gomorrah or Caesarea Philippi.

The church at Sodom is old—the weathered stones of the burying ground mutely bear witness to that—and long ago its rough walls were stained a neutral gray and green mosses came to harbor on the shingles of the roof. Very proud are the people of Sodom of this their church, and very proud they are of Amaziah Wilkins, who preaches here.

A lean, spare man is Amaziah Wilkins, but sinewy withal and black. Little enough does he seem like a preacher, least of all like the negro preachers who, growing fat and grandiose in manner, cling to the well paying towns and come not to Sodom to tarry there. But, although his church is poor and cannot pay him much, Amaziah is a prosperous man. Indeed, such is his industry that the white folk "over the swamp" have learned his value as a harvest hand and the merchants of Keowee know him as one who is good for his debts and as a shipper of clean, unmortgaged cotton.

And at the times when he speaks in the church there sits on the choir seats a handsome woman lithe of body, erect and black. Talithy her name is, and she is the preacher's wife. To him she has brought her strength, and, like him, she has honor in Sodom as she bends to the Master's work.

But woven into all this there is a story, a story which began many years ago on the river farms that are north of Keowee. It was winter then—a hard winter on the black folk—and there were some who were hungry. In one little cabin there were a woman and a half grown boy. Day by day their small store grew smaller, and the time came when there was nothing. Then the woman wept, but the boy, seeing that food must be had, went out to consider. He could not reason very well, but he knew that through the long hot days of summer they had wrought, he and his mother, until their backs were bent with toil and their hands calloused with labor, and he knew that he was hungry; also he knew that, though the white men had plenty and to spare, their hands were soft. It all seemed wrong to the boy. Nice points of law did not appeal to him. He thought that the producer should eat. Therefore when night had come—the cold, dark night when people harbored indoors and none was abroad to see—the boy went to a white man's barn and, making a hole in the planking, took cotton therefrom and sold it, and he and his mother were fed.

But afterward when the white men suspected him he was afraid and hid himself in the canebrakes and in the tangles of river swamp that border these, and his mother brought him food.

But he was only a boy, after all. The swamps were cold, and he was very lonely there. And when the midday sun shone warm on the pine clad hillsides he crept out there close to a cabin and talked with a child at her play, a girl child black like himself.

"Don't you tell on me, little gal," he said. "Don't you tell folks dat I'm down here. Kase ef you do den de white folks is a-gwineter come—come wid guns an' wid great big dogs, an' dey'll cotch me an' kyar me off, an' yer nuvver will see me any mo'."

Then the child's eyes opened wide with wonder, but she promised, and day after day she came to the pine woods to see this strange big boy who trapped snow buntings for her while he was in the swamp and who brought her pearly white mussel shells from the sand bars that skirt the river. Thus for a long time they amused each other, and as the spring came on the boy grew careless, so that the father of the child saw him and learned of his hiding place.

And because of the price on the head of the boy this man sold his knowledge, and the white men came, and through the whole of a long spring day these—the negro and the white men—tracked the boy through brake and brier and tangled swamp, and as sunset came the boy, being hard pressed, found a "dugout" hidden by the river bank and sought to float away where the remorseless dogs could by no means follow. But as he launched the canoe the negro who had sold him came close upon him, and when the fugitive would not halt the other ran quickly across a bend, striking the stream far below. There he climbed far out on a dead and leaning tree, thinking to halt the boy or to shoot him as he passed. But as the boat came into view the man stepped farther out and the dead tree snapped under his weight so that he fell, and the swirl of the yellow water caught him and sucked him down.

The boy looked first at the dark body shooting downward and then at the bank. The white men were on the bank and the panting, slavering dogs. Then out of the boiling foam a black head was thrust.

"Help, help!" There was terror in the cry, terror and wild despair.

The boy hesitated. It was an awful thing to leave a man to drown. With a quick stroke he shot his light craft forward, and as the head rose again he caught it with his hands. On the bank a white man lifted a gun.

"In shore!" he commanded shortly.

The boy obeyed. Afterward they bound him and led him away, and no one cared—for the man he had rescued was too nearly dead to care—save one old woman in a lonely cabin and a black girl child weeping under the pines. And the world went on mingling its joys and its woes, and the years passed by, and one day Amaziah Wilkins, a lean and silent man, came footsore into Sodom.

"HELP! HELP!"

At first he was only a laborer there hoeing in the cotton fields by day and at night poring by the light of a pine knot fire over the puzzling problems found in spelling books and in readers. Later he went to school for a session or two in some faroff place little known to Sodom, and when he returned his compatriots found in him a man "mighty in pr'ar." Later still he was licensed to preach, and when Unk George Bramlett "fell on sleep" and was laid to rest in Pine Pleasant's burying ground Amaziah was chosen to fill the vacant pastorate. There were those, however, who opposed this, and chief among them was Amos Cummins, a coal black man shrewd of wit and thrifty, who long ago had come from "de farms up on de ribber" to dwell in the land of Sodom. But the other party triumphed, and Amaziah knew little of the strange tales that went about as to how Amos Cummins had seen scars on the new preacher's wrists, scars such as only prison irons could make, and how a prison guard passing through Sodom had called him not Wilkins, but some other name. So with painstaking effort Amaziah went about his work, for frugal industry had given him a home and a little farm.

And with his prosperity, now that position and income were his, love came into the preacher's life, and he thought with longing of a woman pleasant and comely—Amos Cummins' daughter, the woman was—who had wrought next him in the cotton and in the harvest fields. Surely, now that spring was come, with its young grass springing by the bare, gray roadsides, with its little birds building their nests and its fields a-throb with life, it was not good that he should be longer alone. Yet he hesitated. There was that which the woman must know. He did not dare tell her that, and so that thought was put away.

And, reflecting the content of his people, for a time Amaziah grew content with himself and spoke as one having authority and as a man clearly chosen of God, but when the June blossoms were gone and the July drought had come, when the sunlight proved a burden and the rains refused to fall, then the preacher remembered the manner of man that he was and saw in the parching earth the hot displeasure of his angry Lord.

Then the people began to talk. Simple folk are these, who, like their pastor, see in their puny fortunes the purposings of God. Surely they were not crushed without due cause. Who, then, had sin? This man they knew and that— But the pastor? Ah, Amos Cummins had opposed the pastor, and there had been tales abroad. Why should the preacher be so silent? Why not tell all about himself—where he was born, where he had been and why he came hungry to Sodom? And as the whispers went they grew, and in the end the preacher stood alone.

Then a meeting day came, the last in the hot July, and with it the last hope had also come. Rain now would still bring a "top crop" to the cotton and make the "bottom" corn. But a week hence, with the uplands already lost, then, save to the thirsty cattle and the dried up, festering streams, rain would be but a mockery, come too late to save.

But it was meeting day and the people fared to church there to make once more their feeble prayer for rain.

At the church a company was already gathered, and presently some of the older women came, mothers in Israel whose counsel was to be regarded. For a space all were silent, then a woman spoke. "Hit seem lak de Lord don' keer," she remarked dejectedly. "He sholy don't keer any mo'."

Amos Cummins shook his head and groaned.

"De Lord done sot his face ag'in Sodom," he replied, "an' dat bekase of sin an' bekase of much onrighteousness!"

There was a pause. A field sparrow flew up from the ground and perched on a nearby twig, but partly closing its extended wings and with its mouth open and panting. Amos Cummins glanced at it and pointed.

"You see dat?" he asked. "You see dat burd? Eb'n de beastesses an' de flyin' fowels of de air suffers fer de sins of man"— He hesitated and looked around him. "Of one man!" he added almost fiercely.

"A-a-h-h-h!" The crowd knew now of whom he spoke—the preacher whose wrists were scarred. Yes, they knew their Jonah, but they waited.

"We got ter pu'ge ourse'ves!" the old man went on impressively. "We got ter cas' out dis man! We got ter mek dis yer chu'ch clean an' walk 'um'ly 'fore our God. Den de hebben gwineter open, open ter de drappin' of de rain!"

"Who gwinter move dat, Amos?" they queried. "Who gwinter fetch hit ter de notice of de chu'ch?"

"I is!" he answered firmly. "I is, dis ve'y day."

Down behind the church where the pine straw lies deep in a sheltering hollow the preacher was down on his knees. He knew nothing of the plot up yonder nor of the sullen anger against him, but he felt that heaven had cast him off, and he wrestled manfully with himself and with God. In this his hidden place the last rays of yesterday's sun had bidden him good night; here in the long dark watches the little stars had lighted his upturned face, and here the gray dawn had found him. Now, even though the day was passing, still he was here agonizing and praying, for it seemed to him that a great sin encompassed him, that his guilt was written large upon him and that of a verity he was the Achan within whose tent the damning wedge was hid. Knowing this, he knew his duty. But it was hard—so hard! For others he did not care, but for Talithy to know, she whom he loved— Blindly he sought some easier way. Almost he was resolved to slip away in the night and to see Sodom no more.

Very slowly the man arose and took his way toward the church. With tense muscles and hard set jaw he went down the aisle straight to the rude old chancel. As he turned he saw but one face of all the throng, and that was Talithy's.

"Brethren," he began (the assembly stilled—what had the man to say?), "dis congregation is a-sufferin' bekase of sin, an' dat sin is mine." The woman in the choir seat started and clasped her hands, then sank back and sat very still. The congregation stared. Who could have told the man of their resolve? "I's took my trouble ter de Lord," the preacher continued, "an' I hopes he is p'intin' de way, but I don' know. Hit seems like he is fur from me now. Anyhow, I's come ter resign dis church, fer I ain't a-gwine ter preach any more. I oughtn't ter have started, I reck'n, an' de reason of hit all is dis:

"One time, away back yonder, I tuk some of a white man's cotton. I was hongry, an' my ole mammy was hongry, too, but dat don' matter now. I stole de cotton, an' I was cotched. Dey tracked me wid dogs, de white folks did, an' all day long I run, a-dodgin' of the dogs an' a-backtrackin' an' a-wadin', but long 'bout night I tuk ter de ribber. De ribber was a-risin' dat night, an' de swift water was a-lappin' at de banks, but a black man clumb out on a tree jes' de same ter try ter stop me, an' de tree broke, an' he fell right in de swiftes' water." The speaker paused. "I always thought dat was a mighty fool man," he added reflectively.

Amos Cummins squirmed in his seat.

"He was," he now ejaculated crisply. "He was a plumb fool!"

But the other went on unheeding.

"He couldn' swim, dat black man couldn', an' I had ter stop an' git him out'n dar. Dat's how come I got cotch. Men"—his voice almost sank to a whisper—"dey sent me ter jail bekase of dat steal-in', an' atter I got out I come here ter

"I'S COME TER RESIGN DIS CHURCH."

Sodom. You knows hit all now 'cept how I tried ter do right, how I thought de Lord was a-gwinter let a jailbird preach.

The preacher sat down and bowed his head in his hands.

"I resigns de church," he said very humbly. The congregation was silent and sat motionless. The story had stirred all to a sudden sympathy. Out in the west a dark cloud was rising from behind the hills, but they did not see it, and over old Amos' hard black face there had come a sudden change. Slowly he arose from his seat and came to where the preacher sat.

"Brudder Wilkins," he said, "I ain't knowed who yer wuz 'fore dis, but I's dat black man what you pulled out'n de water dat day."

The preacher looked up with a sudden interest, but it was Talithy's eyes that he sought, not those of Amos.

The woman smiled at him and nodded gravely.

"Hit's de trufe," she said. "I used ter play wid yer dar in de pines, Brudder Wilkins. I's knowed who yer wuz ever sense you come ter Sodom."

Somewhere back in the body of the church a woman began to sing:

"Out of my trouble deep,
Hear thou my cry;
Come to my rescue, Lord,
Save or I die!"

And the people rose and joined in the pulsing refrain, and as their clear, strong voices rang out and woke the echoes there came from beyond the far stretched and parching fields a muttering roll of thunder and a sound as of falling rain.

How to Keep the Boy on the Farm

By Governor MYRON T. HERRICK of Ohio

THE problem of the farmer has been to retain THAT PRICELESS PRODUCT—THE BOY. The ambitious young American demands both profit and pleasure in return for his labor. You did not give him either of these. Both of these he found in the great cities.

The great cities called him, and he responded to the call. THEY FOUND THE COUNTRY BOY INVALUABLE FROM EVERY POINT OF VIEW. His vigorous constitution, healthy mind and the ability to endure the continuous strain of that strenuous life which comes with the fiercest competition in the professions and in all lines of manufacture and business in great cities brought to him the highest market price for his abilities.

This draft from the farms was so constant that in many states the farms were about deserted, and only the incompetent and old remained, living in the memories of the past. YOU WERE TOO SLOW FOR THEM. With the market for our agricultural products and with the technical education in agriculture the country boy is finding at home one of the things which his ambition craves, and that is a profit for his labor from the soil, a market for his brain and brawn. But this possibility is not yet fully appreciated.

GIVE THE FARMER BOY WHO HAS HIS OWN WAY TO MAKE A THOROUGH EDUCATION—NOT NECESSARILY A CLASSICAL EDUCATION, BUT A TECHNICAL ONE, THAT FITS HIM FOR THE GREATEST OF ALL INDUSTRIES—FARMING.

But you cannot stop here. One other reason for his desertion of the farm is that he is a social being. You have overlooked his amusements and his recreations, and these things are QUITE AS NECESSARY in his retention as that he should receive a compensation for his labor. There is every reason why social life in the country should be made as attractive as that of the city.

Science has unhitched the mules from the street car and from the thrashing machine. Now that you have done this, and have demonstrated to the farmer boy that he can find a profit in the farm, why not take up with the same intelligence the problem of permitting him to participate in more of the social pleasures and enjoyments which this beautiful world affords?

WHEN THE AGRICULTURAL INTERESTS OF THE UNITED STATES LANGUISH IT IS A MENACE TO OUR FREE INSTITUTIONS, FOR IN THAT INDUSTRY LIES A FORCE WHICH HAS EVER STOOD FOR HONESTY, LIBERTY AND CONSERVATISM, AND IT AT ALL TIMES HAS HAD THE INTELLIGENCE AND COURAGE TO TURN ASIDE FROM LEADERS OR PARTY DEPARTING FROM THE FOUNDATION PRINCIPLES UPON WHICH OUR FREE INSTITUTIONS REST.

Why There Are So Many Bachelors

By the Rev. Dr. MADISON C. PETERS, Baptist, Philadelphia

I WOULD make all the improvements of the manners and the accomplishments of education subordinate to the duties of the home—the means to make home happy.

The state of life into which it has pleased God to call our daughters is plainly for the most part that which entails the duties of the housekeeper and the home maker, and FOR THOSE DUTIES THE LEARNING ACQUIRED IN THE SCHOOLS OFTEN DOES MUCH TO UNFIT THEM.

The result of this unfaithfulness in the foundation education is seen in the EXTRAVAGANT HABITS OF OUR MODERN HOUSEKEEPING and the ignorant waste where the young woman finds herself unable to direct her servants in cases where she is not required to do the actual work herself.

And wearying of her attempts to be queen in her own home she allows her little kingdom to live without a head. Her husband finds that the expense of married life is far greater than he anticipated and the comforts less.

IT IS THIS EXTRAVAGANCE AND INCOMPETENCE AMONG WOMEN THAT ACCOUNT FOR NEARLY FOUR MILLION SINGLE MEN PAST THIRTY IN THIS COUNTRY. It costs so much now to support a wife that it has become a prevalent sentiment that a man must acquire his fortune before he marries, that the wife must have no share nor sympathy with him in the pursuit of it and the young married people must set out with as large an establishment as is becoming to those who have been married for twenty years.

This fills the country with bachelors who are waiting to make their fortunes, endangering virtue, promoting vice; IT DESTROYS THE DESIGN OF THE DOMESTIC INSTITUTION and it encourages inefficiency among women who are expecting to be taken up by fortune and sustained without any care on their part.

Women's Outside Activities And the Home

By Mrs. WILLIAM TOD HELMUTH, Former President of the International Council of Women

I DO not think there is the slightest danger of the home life being affected by the outside activities of women—that is, as long as there is sympathy between husband and wife. He will be interested in her work as she is in his. OF COURSE THE DEMANDS OF THE HOME MUST BE MET BEFORE ANYTHING ELSE. But a woman who is interested in definite work of a practical or philanthropic character is far less likely to neglect her home than the frivolous being who lives only for a round of social dissipation, whose activity takes the form of flirting with another woman's husband or seeking her so called soul affinity.

By far the most striking advance made by American women is in the field of business, in my opinion. FROM A SHELTERED, HELPLESS CREATURE WOMAN HAS DEVELOPED INTO A CAPABLE, INDEPENDENT HUMAN BEING.

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STOP-OVERS not exceeding ten days will be allowed at St. Louis on all one-way (except Colonists' Tickets to the Pacific Coast) and round-trip tickets reading to points beyond St. Louis, upon deposit of ticket with Validating Agent and payment of fee of $1.00.

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CORNERSTONE LAYING BY MASONIC FRATERNITY.

With Ancient Ceremonies at the Bloomington Methodist Church.

ADDRESS BY MR. O. H. BRUCE.

Who Expiated Upon the Beauties of Masonry—Rev. Mr. Snedegar, the Pastor, Who Is Recovering from Injuries, Was Present.

From last week's issue of the Piedmont *Herald* the following account of the laying of the cornerstone of the Methodist Episcopal church at Bloomington, is taken:

The corner-stone laying of the Methodist Episcopal church at Bloomington, Garrett county, Md., which we mentioned last week would be laid on the Sunday following by the Masonic fraternity, came off last Sunday afternoon, Sept. 25, and proved quite an attraction for the home-like village just to the west of us. The ceremony was in the immediate charge of Hiram lodge of Westernport, but was participated in by members of Mt. Carbon lodge, of Piedmont, as well, and had the support of many of the members of other lodges, but who sojourn among us. The fraternity met in the lodge room across the river in Westernport at 1:30 p. m. and at two o'clock left in procession according to Masonic form, taking up the line of march through Westernport, Piedmont, and Lake, thence across the railroad bridge to the West Virginia side of the river, and on to Bloomington by the way of Savage. There were some sixty Masons in line led by Mr. John T. Zais as Tyler and under the marshaiship of Mr. Elmer J. Rowe. In the procession were carried the Great Light of Masonary, the Bible, the Candlesticks, the Silver vessels containing corn, wine, and oil. Arriving at the place in Bloomington where the building is being erected, the lodge took its place in front of the foundation, the officers forming the inside rank of a hollow square, and the members ranged on an outer line with these. Before the ceremonies proper began, the Rev. W. W. Davis of Piedmont officiated for the pastor at Bloomington in holding a short religious service and superintending the collection. The pastor Rev. Mr. Snedegaa, who was seriously injured a few weeks ago, and who since the amputation of a part of his leg, has been at the hospital at Keyser, was present and occupied an honored seat on the platform, to the gratification of his many friends present. The Masonic ceremony was performed by the officers of Hiram lodge of Westernport, according to the ritualistic features of that work, Mr. Wm. B. Ownes the worshipful master of its lodge presiding and conducting the forms. Everything seemed to move very smoothly, the officers receiving congratulations of their friends and acquaintances, and the people of Bloomington expressing themselves as very much pleased with the service. At the conclusion of the work two addresses were delivered, one by Mr. O. H. Bruce, who spoke on "Masonry" and one by Rev. W. W. Davis, who spoke from the stand point of the "Church." A selected choir of young people rendered several selections of music.

The number present to view the service was quite large, a council of the Junior Order of American Mechanics occupying a prominent place in the audience, and many of the lady members of the Order of Eastern Star accompanying the Masonic fraternity to the scene.

ADDRESSE BY O. H. BRUCE.

Worshipful Master, Brethren of the Craft, and Ladies and Gentlemen:

The scene and its occasion are very suggestive, and very inspiring. Here, amid the shadows of the mountains—Gods of the mountains—God's greatest sentinels in the whole realm of his creation, and as well the objects of man's constant wonder and perpetual admiration—the oldest fraternal organization among men comes to assist in the erection of an edifice to be dedicated to the promulgation of the essentials of the most estimable possession of man, viz: the elements of revealed religion. And it should not be considered in any sense out of place that this co-operation should exist. Divine as the organized church may be, and treasured and nurtured as it undoubtledly is by the Father's care, it nevertheless has no greater preeminence in maintaining the great principles of "the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man," than has this ancient and honorable fraternity we call Freemasonry.

The co-operation therefore of two such bodies in publicly and persistently declaring, the one for the need of such an edifice, and the other for its willingness and readiness to assist in supplying that need, is both timely and opportune. From time immemorial this has been the custom of our society; and so long as it remains true to the great principles that called it into being, and that have preserved it through a thousand conflicts, and that give to its followers pleasure and satisfaction contiuually, it will continue to co-operate in all good works, only asking that it shall be allowed to work out its allotted destiny without unjust criticism, unwarranted interference, or the attempts of ignorance and superstition to belittle its great, and grand and beneficient mission among men.

On so interesting and auspicious an occasion as the present it is not expected, I persume, that any extended references he made to the history of Freemasonry; nor indeed is it necessary to do so in this enlightened age when that history has become an open book, every page of which has been visited by the flashlight of earnest inquiry; and sayings, and prophecies, and the achievements of the brotherhood have received the commendation, endorsement, and admiration of the best and truest men of every age. Suffice it to say in this particular, that no institution among men has been subject to more widespread investigatton, more jealous inquiry, more persistent and unflagging persecution than has the organization known world-wide among men as "Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons."

From out this history, creditable alike to it, its principles, and its followers, it has come honored by its steadfast course in the right, and strong beyond measure by reason of its glorious triumphs. It has been enabled to do this because it was *conceived in* the truth, *born of* the truth, and *has abided* by the truth throughout its whole career; and the truth has made it free. Its greatest glory has been, is now, and will continue to be, that it has never deviated a hair's breadth from the course originally marked out for it, but that its great over-shadowing landmarks are as plainly read on its trestle-board today as when first traced out by the hand of its divine grand master before the world was, or the morning stars sang for joy because of the great truth that was to be the guiding star of the childeen of men throughout the generations yet uncreated. This guiding star, these landmarks, this great everlasting truth, is nothing less than the oft repeated underlying principle of Freemasonry, so familiar to every one who has trodden the Mosaic pavement, stepped within the indented tessel, or knelt upon the blazing star, and that is: "the Fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man."

This organization is unique among the societies of man in that it has added nothing to its original body, its laws, its ethics, or its principles; neither has it seen the necessity for taking anything therefrom; no not one iota of the great trust committed to it has been set aside; but on the contrary the society has been content to move in an even pathway, satisfied yes abundantly satisfied, is it can rendered unto the Father the homage due, and unto the brethern the wages of justice and equality. By reason of this undeviating course, and because these principles are fixed, and are essential to the life of the institution, Freemasonry has had the honorable history that has been hers, and has been able to reflect that honor and glory upon all who have been true followers of the art it practices, or the science it teaches.

Its standards have been elevating in their tendencies, and its deeds have been ennobling in their influences. Its relation to the Father of all good is such as to keep constantly before its votaries His power, His grace, His beneficence, and His claim upon all of the children of men for obedience. Its relation to man is such that his cry for aid has never gone unheeded, his welfare has ever been remembered. For him the foot has gone out of its way that he might be served; for him the arm has been outstretched that he might be aided; and the counsel and admonition that have been his have been such as to call him back from error's ways and strengthen him in all good purposes.

Within Masonic halls neither charity, nor love, nor unrestrained affection have been strangers, but on the contrary every moral and social virtue have united to cement the members in one common brotherhood. This is the epitome of its history, and as such serves to confirm the justice of every claim made in its behalf as an honorable and useful fraternity among men.

It was in the full consciousness of this honorable record that our worshipful master, as he concluded the beautiful ceremony of laying this corner-stone, was able to say in your hearing: "Know all you hear me. We proclaim ourselves free and lawful Masons, true to the laws of our country; professing to fear God, and to confer benefits upon mankind. We practice universal beneficences towards all."

But Masonry is not to be judged solely on its record in the past. The record it is making in the present is to be taken as well, and by friends and foe, for serious consideration. We submit therefore as a challenge for contradiction the claims made in the worshipful master's proclamation. Say you: "Masons true to the laws of their country?" There are none truer! Say you: "Masons professing to fear God?" There are none who make a recognition of his existence, his power, his watchfulness, and his care, so preeminently a tenet of their institutions as do the Masons! Say you: "Masons conferring benefits on mankind?" Indeed the essence, the very germ-life of the whole world-wide, inseparable Masonic fraternity is to give, and to give where needed, and to give so as to enrich, and to bountifully! Say you: "Masons practicing universal benevolence towards all?" Most assuredly so! Their charity is not confined within the household! Their deeds of kindness and mercy are not limited to the initiated! Their treasure houses are not sealed to any who stands in need! Neither are their sympathies, their sorrows, nor their tears withheld from any of the sons of men! But of a truth, their beneficences is as boundless as is creation, and their desires are as earnest as a faithful following of the principles of Freemasonry can possibly make a man!

GOOD ROADS IN MARYLAND

The people of the State are fast awaking to the fact that the poor condition of roads, wherever they occur, has not been altogether the result of shortness of road appropriations, but due, in part to the manner in which the money has been applied, and that the same amount of money scientifically applied will in comparatively few years guarantee a system of satisfactory roads which the outlay and toil of years has failed to procure. The State Aid Road Law, which was passed at the last legislature, has already aroused more than ordinary interest, as is shown by the many applications to the Maryland Geological Survey for plans and estimates of the cost of modern macadam roads, which many of the Boards of County Commissioners purpose to make under the new road law.

The most earnest advocates of scientifically built roads have never urged that a system of modern roads could be secured at once, but it has been repeatedly pointed out and demonstrated by experience that a system of good roads can be gradually and conveniently built up by adding each year small pieces of modern roads wherever the conditions most demand improvement. As an example of the comparison between the results produced under the wasteful method of the past and the results of scientifically built roads, it has been shown that had Montgomery county spent one-half of the amount of money its roads have cost in the past fifteen years in the building of modern roads during the same length of time, forty-five miles of good macadam roads would now furnish easy access to all the main points of the county. But such is not the case, and forty-five miles of good macadam roads have not been built during this time in Montgomery or any other county of this State. It has been shown also that should the counties of Maryland take up the total amount of State aid under the Shoemaker law, it would be possible to build one thousand miles of modern or State roads within ten years, enough to insure easy traffic between all parts of the State. And the residents of the counties under the new law have the matter entirely in their own hands, for they know that by the pledge of two-thirds of the property owners along a piece of road to pay ten percent of the cost of building, the Road Commissioners of the county can be forced to petition for the allotted share of the State aid. Again, it is well to emphasize the fact that the Shoemaker law puts within reach of the real producers in a community a very good thing at a very reasonable price to the county; namely, one-half the actual expense.

Recent mention has been made of movements in Montgomery, Harford, Prince George's and Caroline counties to take advantage of the State aid road fund. A number of the counties have provided themselves with expert road engineers to handle or direct most of their work. Prince George's county is planning on a large scale, Harford county has actually begun some of its work, and Baltimore county wants to build a mile of State road in each of her fifteen districts.

The County Commissioners of Wicomico county have called a large public meeting, to be held Salisbury, to discuss whether Wicomico county will take up its $10,000 allotment of the State road fund in the interest of better county roads. To obtain the State fund, it is necessary for the county to appropriate an equal sum, and the Commissioners wish to know whether the people are willing to be taxed to do this. Mr. A. N. Johnson, Highway Engineer of the Maryland Geological Survey, will be present to explain the features of the new law, and to point out the best material available for Wicomico roads and the estimates upon the cost. The Commissioners desire a full attendance, and the meeting is expected to be an important occasion.

War Hero and War Victim

A FORTIETH ANNIVERSARY WAR STORY

July 22, 1864

[Copyright, 1904, by G. L. Kilmer.]

IN moments of exalted daring there were sacrificed to the north during the civil war General Phil Kearny at Chantilly, Sept. 1, 1862; General W. F. Reynolds at Gettysburg, July 1, 1863, and General J. B. McPherson at Atlanta, July 22, 1864, and to the south "Stonewall" Jackson at Chancellorsville in 1863. All of them fell while acting from what may be called a strained sense of duty. They were not in battle proper, and, with the exception of Reynolds, were hit when outside of their own lines. Reynolds had but a single line of men between him and the enemy when he fell, and that line was fighting almost hand to hand.

Of these four choice spirits in war McPherson was undoubtedly the ablest commander, judged by what he had accomplished. Kearny was good at the head of a division. Reynolds had distinguished himself as a division and corps commander and fell in his first essay as commander in chief on the field, while Jackson, who startled the world as a lieutenant to Lee, achieved very little whenever he was brought in contact with his peers, as he was on two or three important occasions. McPherson was a military success from the very start, and he started almost at the lowest round of the ladder—captain in the regular army.

Beginning as captain on Grant's staff, McPherson reached the rank of brigadier general of volunteers the first twelve months of the war, serving with glory at Donelson, Shiloh, Corinth and Iuka. He was always ambitious to lead fighting troops and was given a chance at Corinth in October, 1862. Leading the advance in pursuit of the enemy after the bloody battle of Corinth, he was immediately promoted major general and given a division in Grant's army.

In Grant's overland campaign against Vicksburg McPherson commanded the right wing and was assigned to the permanent command of the Seventeenth corps when Grant set out to flank the stronghold at Vicksburg. This was just one year after his promotion from the rank of captain. During the march to the rear of Vicksburg McPherson exercised a command equal to that of Sherman and showed the stuff that was in him. His line attacked the enemy almost daily, and he led the columns in person. His troops led off in the attack on Jackson, Miss., carrying the intrenchments at one bound and hoisting the stars and stripes over the Confederate statehouse while the hostile tread still resounded in the city streets.

At the battle of Champion Hills McPherson's men did about all the work, and the fighting was so vigorous that Grant sent word to him during the heat of battle, "You are making history today." During the siege which followed McPherson was the compeer of Sherman and a lieutenant trusted and honored by his chief. He arranged the terms of capitulation when the post surrendered and as a recognition of his skill and personal daring was promoted to the rank of brigadier general in the regular army.

When Grant at last turned over his command in the west to Sherman, March, 1864, and assumed the control of all the armies McPherson succeeded Sherman at the head of the Army of the Tennessee, then over 60,000 strong, and when Sherman set out on his campaign to Atlanta McPherson followed him in person with about 25,000 of his troops, the Fifteenth corps, under General John A. Logan, and the Sixteenth, under General G. M. Dodge.

In the battles before Atlanta the new commander of the Army of the Tennessee proved his fitness for the role and displayed the highest and best quality of a soldier—capacity for leadership. His army fought at New Hope church and Dallas in May, and, after the addition of the Seventeenth corps, under General Frank P. Blair, at Kenesaw mountain in June. As the forces drew near the intrenched city McPherson was on the left and well to the east while Sherman's main strength lay along Peach Tree creek on the north. On the 20th of July a fierce battle took place at Peach Tree creek. About this time General John B. Hood superseded General Joseph E. Johnston at the head of the Confederate army defending Atlanta, and an attack at Peach Tree creek was the first step in a new policy. Hood was a fighter and fought with a gambler's recklessness and daring. His battle of the 20th was a bold lunge with the army corps of Stewart and Hardee against Sherman's center. But "Pop" Thomas, the "Rock of Chickamauga," was there, and Hood nearly dashed his brains out, so to speak, losing 5,000 men against less than 2,000, and withdrew to his own lines.

On the 22d of July Hood made a second sortie, surpassing the first in boldness and involving a blind night march of fifteen miles for Hardee's corps, from Peach Tree creek to a point on the Confederate right beyond McPherson's line or near Decatur. The Georgia railway, supplying the army in Atlanta, ran through Decatur, and McPherson's army was drawing dangerously near to it. The plan for the Confederate sortie of the 22d aimed at the complete destruction of McPherson. Hardee was to move his corps silently from the works in front of Thomas, march away beyond McPherson's left flank and form and attack the Seventeenth corps, under Blair. Hood's own corps, led by General B. F. Cheatham and occupying trenches east of Atlanta, was to follow Hardee for a distance, pass beyond and take up the battle against any Federal forces sent to support Blair's left. Blair rested his flank upon a wooded elevation known as Bald hill. Among the happenings of the event was the fact that Dodge's Sixteenth corps during the afternoon and night of the 21st had been placed in support of Blair's line.

On the morning of the 22d McPherson ordered this corps to move to the left of Blair and extend his line to the south. At noon Dodge had both his divisions, Sweeny's and Fuller's, halted near Blair's flank and was making dispositions to carry out his orders. McPherson at the moment was at Sherman's headquarters consulting with his chief. Suddenly there was an outburst of musketry away beyond Blair's left, where no hostile troops were supposed to be. Mounting in hot haste, McPherson galloped to the scene of attack.

Sweeny's division met the first attack, but Fuller's men, infantry and artillery, were promptly pushed up in support. The Confederates emerged from the thicket upon open ground, there to find muskets and cannon in menacing array to receive them. Banners waved, officers shouted and implored, great guns played in unison, and blinding volleys of musketry swept over the field. Participants were maddened with the rage and conflict, and spectators were spellbound. McPherson was looking on from an elevated spot and with delight saw the rash assailants hurled back by the sturdy veterans of the Seventeenth corps. But the boldness of the attack told him that it was no mere collision, for the Confederates, if there at all, would be in force. The attack had found Dodge out of line as it had been ordered to be formed, and McPherson now repeated his commands for Dodge to assume position on the left of Blair. At the same time he saw that the Confederate flank was overlapping Blair's left and that there was a dangerous gap between the two corps, Blair's and Dodge's—a gap in the line of battle and an enemy whose strength was unmeasured rushing forward to the attack.

Every soldier knows what that situation means to a commander. It was such a gap, caused by a faulty movement, that cost the Federal army the battle of Chickamauga; it was such a gap that General Hancock saw and promptly closed by ordering a forlorn hope charge on July 2 at Gettysburg, warding off disaster. McPherson ordered Blair, whose line was steadfast, to send a brigade quickly to his extreme left to occupy the space between his Seventeenth corps and Dodge's Sixteenth while the latter was taking a new position. Then he passed along the line, sending aids in all directions to carry his instructions. When he came to the ground where he had ordered a brigade from Blair to fill the gap he found no line at all.

Could it be that the commander had missed his way and gone too far? If so, he might be lost and the fatal gap left open to the enemy, and if he had not arrived some other troops must be brought up at once. Here was an emergency no vigilant general could intrust to the care of other hands. He had two or three aids and an orderly for escort, and without halting he led the way along the unoccupied ground toward the Confederate position. Just now a new element came into the conflict. During all of this fighting Hardee had been working up the Federal line on Blair's front, and in accordance with the plan Cheatham's troops had reached the field. Cleburne's division of this corps was just passing on to support Hardee and became entangled in the woods where McPherson's party was looking up the missing Federal brigade. Three of Cleburne's men, belonging to the Fifth Tennessee, among them Corporal Robert Coleman, made a short cut to reach the column beyond the obstructions and suddenly encountered McPherson, with his aids, riding between the lines. Coleman singled out "the shining mark" of the group and, all unaware of what he was doing, shot down the commander of the Army of the Tennessee.

McPherson fell headlong from the saddle and died instantly. Meanwhile Coleman's comrades had fired, killing a horse under one of the aids and wounding the general's orderly. Coleman was soon afterward captured by Sherman's men and learned who his noble victim was. He declared that he would always regret that shot, made on the impulse of the moment.

So fell the leader of an army with 40,000 men within call, every one of whom would have died to save him.

GEORGE L. KILMER.

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BALTIMORE & OHIO R.R. TIME TABLE IN EFFECT Nov. 19, 1905.

The following time table on the B. & O. went into effect on Sunday, May 15, 1904. Trains now leave Oakland as follows:

GOING WEST.

No. 7.—Daily		1.54 A. M
No. 3—Daily		7.17 A. M
No. 71—Daily except Sunday		9.26 A. M
No. 55—Daily		4.53 P. M
No. 1—Daily		10.20 P. M

GOING EAST.

No. 1—Daily		12.57 A. M
No. *8—Daily		6.04 A. M
No. 2—Daily		6.31 A. M
No. 72—Accom daily exceptSun		5.12 P. M
No. 46—Express, daily		4.34 P. M
No. 12—Daily		8.32 P. M

*No. 8 stops at Oakland only to let off passengers from points west of Grafton.

GEO. L. POTTER, General Manager
D. B. MARTIN, Manager Passenger Traffic.
V. V. WASHBURNE, Agent.

WEST VIRGINIA CENTRAL AND PITTSBURG RAILWAY CO.
IN EFFECT AUG. 28, 1904.

SOUTHWARD No. 3	No. 1	STATIONS	NORTHWARD No. 2	No. 4
P. M.	A. M.		NOON	P. M.
3 15†	7 00† lv	Cumberland ar	†11 50	†7 40
3 44	7 29	Rawlings	11 31	7 08
4 07	7 52	Keyser	11 08	6 45
4 22	8 05	Westernport	10 58	6 33
4 29	8 09	W. Va. C. June	10 51	6 26
4 47	8 27	Barrnina	10 36	6 10
4 54	8 35	Shaw	10 28	6 02
5 10	8 55	Blaine	10 11	5 44
5 15	9 00	Harrison	10 06	5 40
6 25x	9 50x ar	Elk Garden lv	x8 10	x4 25
5 49†	9 35† lv	Gorman	†9 35	†5 08
5 55	9 42	Bayard	9 28	5 02
6 06	9 54	Dobbin	9 17	4 52
6 10	9 58	Henry	9 13	4 48
6 43†	10 32†	Thomas	†8 38	†4 18
7 10†	11 00† ar	Davis	†8 05	†3 40
6 50	10 37 lv	Douglas	8 33	4 13
7 16	11 01	Hendricks	8 00	3 40
7 19	11 04	Hambleton	7 57	3 37
7 25	11 10	Parsons	7 50	3 30
7 59	11 44	Kerens	7 16	2 56
8 15†	11 59† ar	Elkins	lv †7 00	†2 40
	NOON			

No.45	No. 3	No. 1		No. 2	No. 4	No.46
P. M.	A. M.	P. M.		P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
3 30§	6 30†	2 35x	lv Elkins ar	x8 20	12 30†	§9 15
3 45	6 47	2 51	R.C. Jct	8 03	12 13	9 00
3 48	6 51	2 54	Harding	7 59	12 09	8 52
4 01	7 04	3 06	Junior	7 45	11 55	8 44
4 10§	7 15†	3 15x	ar Bel'g'n lv	x7 35	11 45†	§8 35
					A. M.	

P. M.	P. M			P. M.	P. M.
x8 30	12 35†	lv	Elkins ar	x9 55	†2 00
8 46	12 52		Beverly	9 39	1 44
9 10†	1 15†	ar	Hutt'e ar	x9 15	1 20†

No. 53	No. 51			No. 54	No. 52
A. M.	P. M.			P. M.	P. M.
x6 20	x12 35	lv	Elkins ar	x2 35	6 50x
7 49	1 24		Fishing Hawk	1 49	5 28
8 34	1 46		Glady	1 30	4 50
9 42	2 19		Burner	12 57	3 48
x10 15	x2 35	ar	Durbin lv	x12 40	3 15x

† Daily x Daily except Sunday. § Sundays only.

H. G. CLARK, Manager. F. M. HOWELL, Gen. Pas. Agent.

Great Big Bargains.

$75 will buy Lot No. 241, on corner Hazel Glade Drive and Park front; worth $300.

$50 will buy Lot No. 242, adjoining above; worth $200.

$75 will buy Lot No. 219, on corner D street and Park front; worth $225.

$50 will buy Lot No. 218, adjoining above; worth $200.

$50 will buy Lot No. 220, fronting on D street, and

$50 for Lot No. 221.

No Building Conditions on these Lots.

Apply to

L. A. RUDISILL,
Mountain Lake Park, Md.

NOTICE OF

Registration of Voters.

OFFICE OF
THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF ELECTIONS
FOR GARRETT COUNTY,

OAKLAND, MD., Sept. 15th, 1904.

Notice is hereby given that in accordance with the provisions of Article 33, as amended by the Acts of 1900, 1901, 1902 and 1904, the undersigned Officers of Registration of the respection Election Districts of Garrett county, Maryland, will hold their sittings from 8 o'clock a. m. until 7 o'clock p. m., on

Tuesday, October 4,

Tuesday, October 11,

and on

Tuesday, October 18,

for revision only,

(No one can Register after Tuesday, Oct. 11)

at their respective places of registration hereinafter named, for the purpose of registering in their respective registries of voters all persons who possess or will before the day of election next ensuing possess the requisite qualifications under the Constitution of the State of Maryland and the laws made thereunder entitling them to vote in said Election Districts and for the purpose of performing all other duties required of them by Article 33 of the Code of Public General Laws of Maryland.

Election District Number One—
Swanton.

The Officers of Registration for the First Election District will attend and sit for the purpose aforesaid in the Election Building in the town of Swanton.

Election District Number Two—
Friendsville.

The Officers of Registration for the Second Election District will attend and sit for the purpose aforesaid in the Council Chamber in the town of Friendsville.

Election District Number Three—
Grantsville.

The Officers of Registration for the Third Election District will attend and sit for the purpose aforesaid in the old Postoffice Building in the town of Grantsville.

Election District Number Four—
Bloomington.

The Officers of Registration for the Fourth Election District will attend and sit for the purpose aforesaid in Thos. Garvey's house in the town of Bloomington.

Election District Number Five—
Accident.

The Officers of Registratton for the Fifth Election District will attend and sit for the purpose aforesaid in the house of Mrs. Susan Englehart in the town of Accident.

Election District Number Six—
Sang Run.

The Officers of Registration for the Sixth Election District will attend and sit for the purpose aforesaid in the Election Building in the town of Sang Run.

Election District Number Seven—
Oakland.

The Officers of Registration for the Seventh Election District will attend and sit for the purpose aforesaid in the Corrigan property, Third and Alder streets, in the town of Oakland.

Election District Number Eight—
Ryan's Glade.

The Officers of Registration for the Eighth Election District will attend and sit for the purpose aforesaid in the Election building on the Northwestern Turnpike.

Election District Number Nine—
Johnson's.

The Officers of Registration for the Ninth Election District will attend and sit for the purpose aforesaid at the shop of Thomas Johnson on the National Road.

Election District Number Ten—
Deer Park.

The Officers of Registration for the Tenth Election District will attend and sit for the purpose aforesaid in the Building owned by Dr. J. W. Laughlin in the town of Deer Park.

Election District Number Eleven—
The Elbow.

The Officers of Registration for the Eleventh Election District will attend and sit for the purpose aforesaid at the residence of Joseph Warnick.

Election District Number Twelve—
Bittinger.

The Officers of Registration for the Twelfth Election District will attend and sit for the purpose aforesaid in the storeroom of C. E. Ellithorpe, in the village of Bittinger.

Election District Number Thirteen—
Kitzmillersville.

The Officers of Registration for the Thirteenth Election District will attend and sit for the purpose aforesaid in the house of Paul Shultz in Kitzmillersville.

Election District Number Fourteen—
Oakland.

The Officers of Registration for the Fourteenth Election District will attend and sit for the purpose aforesaid at the office of the Supervisors of Elections in the Opera House building in the town of Oakland.

WILLIAM HAMILL,
A. C. BROWNING,
Officers of Registration for District No. 1 of Garrett county, Md.

JASPER GUARD,
DAVID K. HERRING,
Officers of Registration for District No. 2 of Garrett county, Md.

JOHN CUSTER,
THOMAS H. BITTINGER,
Officers of Registration for District No. 3 of Garrett county, Md.

WM. J. BARNARD,
JOEL PAUGH,
Officers of Registration for District No. 4 of Garrett county, Md.

JAMES E. McGETTIGAN,
WM. M. FRAZEE,
Officers of Registration for District No. 5 of Garrett county, Md.

NATHAN C. BROWNING,
J. ALVIN FRIEND,
Officers of Registration for District No. 6 of Garrett county, Md.

E. H. BARTLETT,
LINCOLN CALLIS,
Officers of Registration for District No. 7 of Garrett county, Md.

JAMES W. MASON,
JONAS YUTZY,
Officers of Registration for District No. 8 of Garrett county, Md.

MICHAEL CUNNINGHAM,
DANIEL B. LAYMAN,
Officers of Registration for District No. 9 of Garrett county, Md.

WILLIAM SEABOLD,
S. P. SPECHT,
Officers of Registration for District No. 10 of Garrett county, Md.

PETER F. MICHAEL,
STANLEY M. JACOBS,
Officers of Registration for District No. 11 of Garrett county, Md.

HENRY WILEY,
SIMON J. ORENDORF,
Officers of Registration for District No. 12 of Garrett county, Md.

L. C. HAMILL,
W. SCOTT PEW,
Officers of Registration for District No. 13 of Garrett county, Md.

JOHN F. BROWNING,
B. C. SCOTT,
Officers of Registration for District No. 14 of Garrett county, Md.

EDMUND JAMISON, President,
CHAS. M. MILLER,
E. E. SOLLARS,
Board of Supervisors of Elections for Garrett county, Md.

CHAS. A. DIFFINBAUGH, Clerk.

Mortgagees' Sale

OF VALUABLE

REAL ESTATE

Adjoining the Town of Oakland, Garrett County, Md.

Under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in a mortgage from Louisa Chambers to the undersigned mortgagees, dated the 16th day of April, 1903, and recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 43, folios 413, etc., one of the Mortgage Records of Garrett county, Maryland, default having been made under said mortgage, we hereby give notice that we will offer at public sale to the highest bidder on

SATURDAY,

The 15th Day of October, 1904,

at the hour of eleven o'clock a. m. of said day, in front of the court house door in the town of Oakland aforesaid, all that lot, piece or parcel of ground situate, lying and being in Garrett county, Maryland, which on the plat of Dailey's Sub—divisions of lots Nos. 57, 58, 71, 72, and 2, of Pennington's Addition to the Town of Oakland is known and designated as Lot No. 31, and described as follows, to-wit:

Beginning for the same at a planted stone marked 31 standing on the North side of Crook street and the West side of Third street, and North 67 West, 60 feet from the end of the first line of Lot No. 30 of the subdivision of Lot No. 2 of said addition, and running thence with Third street North 23 East, 68½ feet, then North 67 West, 130 feet, South 46½ West, 76 feet to Crook street, and with it South 67 East, 158½ feet to the beginning, containing

9,881 1-8 SQ. FEET.

The improvements consist of a comparatively new and

Commodious Dwelling

containing eight rooms, a stable and other necessary outbuildings, and is a very desirable property.

TERMS OF SALE—Cash on the day of sale

EDWARD H. SINCELL,
FRED. A. THAYER,
Mortgagees.

Subscribe for THE REPUBLICAN.

The Democrats favor "liberal pensions" for the old soldiers, and denounce the alleged executive usurpation of President Roosevelt is causing to be issued the order recognizing total disability at the age of 70, and a half disability at the age of 62 years. The Democratic spellbinders may not be able to see the inconsistency of their professions, but it will not be difficult for the old soldiers to see it. The one act alleged executive usurpation pointed out by the Democrats and so loudly complained of by them, is that in behalf of the old soldiers. That order has two excellent precedents. President Cleveland's Commissioner of Pensions, Judge Lochran, who was a strict constructionist, interpreted the Pension Act of 1890 as recognizing total disability at the age of 75 years. President McKinley's Commissioner of Pensions, Mr. Evans, further interpreted that act as recognizing half disability at the age of 62 years. There was no fault found with these rulings.

The Democrats used the ruling of Commissioner Lochran as proof of Democratic friendship for the old soldier. The order of President Roosevelt's Commissioner of Pensions, Mr. Ware, is in line with the precedents established by Cleveland and McKinley, but it goes further in the direction which the old soldier, have claimed is justifiable and was intended by Congress in the passage of that Act. It is also in line with the Acts of Congress providing that officers of the regular Army may retire at the age of 62, and are compelled to retire at the age of 64.

The present Administration has fixed the age of total disability at 70 years, of half disability at 62 years, and has provided a graduated scale between these two extremes. If the Democrats favor liberal pensions, why do they denounce as executive usurpation an order in line with the precedent already established by a Democratic President and a Republican President? If Democrats are in favor of a service pension as some of those from the North have claimed, why did the Democrats in Congress vote against an appropriation of $1,500,000 as a deficiency to carry into effect this order of Commissioner Ware?

The Democrats denounce the present Administration for reckless extravagance and for executive usurpation, and yet the pension order is the only act giving them excuse for either claim. The Democrats on the committee of appropriations made only one minority report. That was against the appropriation of $1,500,000 for pensions under this order. They accepted all the other great appropriaiton bills and complained only because they were not larger. They drew the line on the appropriation for the old soldier. That was the one extravagance of the Roosevelt Administration. It was also one of executive usurpation which they specified. The Democrats of the North may be honest in their profession of friendship for the old soldier, but that party is controlled by the Democrats of the South, who are now, as they always have been, opposed to pensions for the Union veterans. The South will continue to control the Democratic caucus in the House of Representatives, and dictate the policy of that party toward pensions, whatever the professions of Democratic candidates for Congress in the North and West. If the Democrats control the next House, it will be in order for them to demand the revocation of this pension order in which they have discovered reckless extravagance, and executive usurpation. If Judge Parker is elected President to be consistent he must revoke the order.

Notice.

FOR SALE.—I will offer at private sale my farm situated opposite Shaw, W. Va., on the Maryland side of the river, containing 175½ acres, all under fence, of which 125 acres are improved with dwelling, outbuildings and good orchard. On it are seven springs of good water. About 20 tons of hay was cut on it this year, besides oats, corn and all other crops. Will sell on easy terms. Reason for selling, have more land than I need. For particulars call on or address

E. HARVEY,
31-4t Elk Garden, W. Va.

"THE hum of industry has drowned the voice of calamity and the voice of despair is no longer heard in the United States, and the orators without occupation here are now looking to the Philippines for comfort. As we opposed them when they were standing against industrial progress at home, so we oppose them now as they are standing against national duty in our island posession in the Pacific."—President McKinley.

IF the old soldier remembers Cleveland's pension vetoes, the general hostile attitude of Democracy toward the pension roll, and then adds what Parker has said on the subject of pensions, he will be convinced that the Democrats do not look upon it as a roll of honor, and that in the hands of the Solid South he can expect but scant consideration.

STILL HUSTLING.

THE SALE AT

The Hustling Store Company,

MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK,

On September 24th, was a great success where many of our patrons and friends securned bargains in all lines of goods. It was an opportunity rarely offered citizens of Garrett county and met with such favor that we will conduct a similar sale on

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1904,

beginning at 10 o'clock in the morning, when we will offer at public auction, among other things the following—

2 Horses, 1 Mare.

1 Road Wagon, 2 Covered Spring Wagons.

Lot Harness, 2 Sleds, 1 Sleigh.

1 Harrow, 20 Trunks, 4 Iron Beds.

Springs, Mattresses, Chairs.

10 Heating Stoves for coal.

6 Wood Heaters, (air tight).

1 of the best Steel Cooking Ranges made, fitted with high warming oven and six 9-inch holes, oven 20x22, 13 1-2 inches high.

Lots of Blankets.

Women's, Men's & Children's Shoes.

Hats and Caps.

Gum Shoes by the barrel.

5 double barrel Guns.

Pants, Overcoats, Shirts.

Queensware, Hardware, Cross Cut Saws, Wash Boilers, Washing Machines.

Pillows, Suit Cases.

Blankets, Sheets, Bed Spreads.

And many other articles.

TERMS OF SALE—All sums under $10 cash; on sums of $10 and over a credit of six months will be given by purchaser executing his note with approved security. These terms must be complied with before any goods are removed.

New and seasonable goods will be arriving each week which will be offered at public and private sale throughout the winter.

The Hustling Store Company.

P. T. GARTHRIGHT, Prop'r.

Washing Machines.

We are agents for the WhiteLily which was put on the market some 18 months ago, and that stands today the largest manufacture of any one style of rotary Washing Machines in the world. This is a very broad statement when you take into consideration that they are practically a baby concern just 18 months old, but the Company claim that they can back up this statement with solid facts. At no time have they been able to supply the demand. The machine is sold on a guarantee to give satisfaction, and any child 10 years old can operate it. Send for circulars showing cuts, styles and price of the most wonderful Washer ever made, and makes wash day what it should be a pleasure instead of a drudge to the house-wife. Price $7.50. Wringers $1.50 to $3.50.

3t J. M. DAVIS & SON.

LOST—Large Newfoundland dog. Reward if returned to R. H. West, Oakland.

LOST!

On Hooppole Road a lady's Diamond Bar Pin. Finder will be liberally rewarded by returning to the Deer Park Hotel.

Mortgagees' Sale

—OF—

REAL ESTATE

In Garrett County, Md.

Under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in a mortgage from Sidney A. Lewis and Amanda Lewis his wife, to Elijah J. M. Button dated the 11th day of July, 1903, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 43, folios 558, etc., one of the Mortgage Records of Garrett county, default having been made under the covenants of said mortgage, the undersigned named as attorney therein, hereby gives notice that he will offer at public auction to the highest bidder on

Saturday, the 22nd Day of October, 1904,

at the hour of eleven o'clock a. m., in front of the Court House door in the town of Oakland, Garrett county, Maryland, all that piece or parcel of ground situate in Garrett county, and State of Maryland, containing

49 1-2 ACRES,

mentioned in and conveyed by said mortgage and being the same piece of property which is fully described in a deed from L. T. Yoder et al. to Asberry Wolf dated the 4th day of April, 1896, and duly recorded among the land records of Garrett county aforesaid.

This property lies about seven miles north of Oakland, is partly cleared and is improved by two dwelling houses, two stables and other necessary outbuildings.

TERMS OF SALE—Cash on day of sale.

EDWARD H. SINCELL,
Attorney for the Mortgagee named in said mortgage.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

This is to give notice, That the Subscriber, of Garrett county, Maryland, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

MARY A. SPEICHER,

late of Garrett county, Maryland, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 29th day of March next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 27th day of September, 1904.

CHARLES C. SPEICHER,
Administrator,
Accident Md.

Order of Publication.

Rebecca A. McMinn, Plaintiff, vs. Howard J. McMinn, Defendant.

No. 1232 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett county.

The object of this suit is to procure a divorce *a vinculo matrimonii* by Rebecca A. McMinn, plaintiff, against Howard J. McMinn, the defendant.

The amended bill states that on the 25th day of May, 1896, the plaintiff was married to the defendant at Garrett county, Maryland, with whom she resided in said state and county until sometime about the month of February, 1899. That after said marriage the defendant frequently beat the plaintiff in a shameful manner with great cruelty and brutality, and that his vicious conduct became so intolerable that the plaintiff was forced to leave his house and take safety and refuge elsewhere, and was obliged to swear out a warrant for his arrest for her safety.

That at the March Term, 1899, of the Circuit Court for Garrett county, the defendant under the name of David J. McMinn, (by which name he was commonly known), was indicted and convicted in two separate cases for assaulting and beating the plaintiff. That the conduct of the plaintiff towards her husband has always been kind, affectionate and above reproach, and that the defendant has not contributed anything to her support or her children for over five years, and that he has declared his intention of living with her no longer, and that there is no possibility of reclaiming her husband or their ever living together. That said abandonment by said defendant of said plaintiff was without just cause or reason and has continued uninterruptedly for more than three years, and the separation of the parties beyond any reasonable expectation of reconciliation. That there were two children born to them from said marriage, to-wit: Grace Mabel and James William, seven and five years of age, respectively, infants.

That the said defendant is a non-resident of the State of Maryland.

The bill prays for a divorce *a vinculo matrimonii* by the plaintiff from the defendant, the custody and guardiauship of the said minor children, general relief and an order of publication against said non-resident defendant.

It is thereupon, this 20th day of September, 1904, ordered by the Circuit Court for Garrett county, in Equity, that the plaintiff, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper published in Garrett county, once in each of four successive weeks before the 21st day of October, 1904, give notice to said absent defendent of the object and substance of this bill, warning him to appear in this Court in person or by solicitor, on or before the 8th day of November, 1904, to show cause, if any he has, why a decree ought not to pass as prayed.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True copy—Test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

M. C. HINEBAUGH, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
OAKLAND, MD.

Office and residence, Alder St., east of post office.

Meeting of Stockholders.

A special meeting of the stockholders of the Garrett Leather Company will be held at the Commercial Hotel in Oakland, Maryland, on Saturday, October 8th, 1904, at five o'clock p. m.

O. C. CRANE,
Secretary.

Mortgagee's Sale

OF VALUABLE

REAL ESTATE

Under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in a mortgage from Isaac V. Thompson and Laura Thompson, his wife, to the First National Bank of Oakland, Md., dated the 16th day of September, 1903, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T. No. 45, folio 51, one of the Mortgage Records of Garrett county, Maryland, default having occurred under said mortgage, the undersigned, as attorney named in said mortgage, hereby gives notice that on

SATURDAY,

the 8th Day of October, 1904

at 2 o'clock p. m., in front of the courthouse in the town of Oakland, Garrett county aforesaid, he will offer at public auction to the highest bidder all the following described real estate, to-wit: All those parcels of land in Garrett county aforesaid of which the late Henry Thompson died seized and possessed, known as

"FAIR SWEEP,"

and also another parcel of land purchased by the said Henry Thompson from N. B. Harvey and beginning for the same at a buttermut tree standing at the corner of the Military Lot formerly owned by Philip Davis and running thence North 70 perches, North 45 degrees West 29 perches, West 52 perches, South 45 degrees West 30 perches, to the outside line of "Avon's Vale" and with said line South 45 degrees East 153 perches to a line fence between the lands of said Henry Thompson and Thomas K. Harvey, and along and with said line fence North 3 degrees West 52 perches, north 27 degrees East 46 perches, East 6 perches, North 89½ perches, West 89½ perches, South 89½ perches, West 89½ perches to the beginning, containing as a whole

One Hundred and Forty-five Acres and Fifty-four Perches.

Said property is mostly cleared and in cultivation. Improved by a good dwelling house, barn and other out buildings, a good orchard with a variety of fruits and the place is well watered. By the terms of the will of the late Henry Thompson his widow holds a life estate in said farm and the same will be sold subject thereto.

TERMS OF SALE—Cash on day of sale.

FRED. A. THAYER,
Attorney named in the Mortgage.

The Maryland Agricultural College

COLLEGE PARK, MARYLAND.

MARYLAND'S SCHOOL OF TECHNOLOGY.
THREE COURSES OF INSTRUCTION.
AGRICULTURAL. MECHANICAL.
SCIENTIFIC.

Each Department supplied with the most modern and approved apparatus. Practical work emphasized in all Departments. Graduates qualified to enter at once upon life's work. Boarding Department supplied with all modern improvements: bath-rooms, closets, steam heat and gas.

New buildings with every modern improvement, and old buildings thoroughly renovated by opening of first session. Tuition, Books, Heat, Light, Washing, Board and Medical Attendance, with annual deposit, ($150) one hundred and fifty nine dollars, for scholastic year. Daily visit by physician to College. Catalog giving full particulars sent on application. Attention is called to the Short Course of ten weeks in Agriculture. Write for particulars.

Term Commences, Thursday, September, 15.

Early application necessary for admittance.

R. W. SILVESTER, President,
College Park, Maryland.

The Maryland School for the Deaf,

37TH SESSION,

Reopens September 14th, 1904.

Non-Sectarian. For the deaf and dumb and those whose hearing is too defective for attendance on public school. Speech and lip-reading taught, as well as grammar school and academic studies.

Location very healthful. Board and Tuition free to residents of Maryland.

Apply to
CHAS. W. ELY, Principal,
Frederick, Md.

ORDER NISI.

David Sloan vs. Jefferson S. Green.

No. 1233 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County, Md.

Ordered this 5th day of September, in the year nineteen hundred and four, by the Circuit Court for Garrett county, sitting in equity, that the sale made and reported in the above cause by D. Lindley Sloan, trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 5th day of October, 1904; provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper published in Garrett county, once a week for three successive weeks before the 30th day of September, 1904.

The report states the amount of sale to be $400.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True copy—Test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

Appointments By Supervisors of Elections to Fill Vacancies.

OFFICE OF THE
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF ELECTIONS
FOR GARRETT COUNTY.

OAKLAND, MD., Sept. 15, 1904.

George Stahl, appointed Republican Officer of Registration and Judge of Elections by this Board at a meeting held June 25, 1904, for Election District No. 8, is found to be disqualified to serve as such by being incapacitated by physical disability, and in his place and stead Jonas Yutzy, whose postoffice address is Sunnyside, Maryland, is hereby appointed to fill said vacancy.

Wm. Moorehead, appointed Democratic Clerk of Election for Election District No. 4 is found to be disqualified to serve as such, and in his place and stead Lawrence Garvey, whose postoffice address is Bloomington, Md., is hereby appointed to fill said vacancy.

By order of the Board of Election Supervisors of Garrett county.

EDMUND JAMISON, President.

Appointment of Judge of Election and Registration Officer to Fill Vacancy.

OFFICE OF THE
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF ELECTION
FOR GARRETT COUNTY.

OAKLAND, MD., Sept. 27, 1904

John F. Browning, appointed Democratic Officer of Registration and Judge of Election by this Board at a meeting held June 25, 1904, for Election District No. 14, is found to be disqualified to serve as such by being incapacitated by physical disability, and in his place and stead Thos. J. Browning, whose postoffice address is Thayerville, Maryland, is hereby appointed to fill said vacancy.

By order of the Board of Election Supervisors of Garrett county.

EDMUND JAMISON, President.

THE REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME 28. OAKLAND, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1904. NUMBER 33

REV. J. B. WORKMAN COMES TO OAKLAND.

Was Appointed Pastor of St. Paul's M. E. Church.

DR. SCOTT GOES TO TERRA ALTA.

People Loath to see Him Leave But Will Welcome New Preacher—Other Appointments for Oakland District—Mt. Lake Charge Vacant.

The Fifth-Eighth Conference of the Methodist Episcopal church of West Virginia which met at Grafton last Tuesday, complete its labors Monday of this week and adjourned after the appointments for the current year had been announced

Prior to the appointments being made known there was considerable uneasiness apparent among the gentlemen composing the Conference as none knew exectly what was to happen—whether they were to be returned to their old charges, removed to new ones in the district or be sent into entirely new territory.

Rev. J. B. Workman, who has been pastor of the Davis congregation for the past five pears, has been appointed to the pastorate of the St. Paul's church in Oakland. Dr. Scott, who has very acceptably been in charge here for three years has been appointed pastor at Terra Alta. While the people of Oakland, irrespective of denomination, have become greatly attacked to the Doctor and will be sorry to learn of his removal to another part of the district, they will nonetheless heartily welcome Mr. Workman who has been looked upon as a strong man in the Conference.

The appointments for the Oakland district are as follows:

Dr. R. B. Ward, presiding elder.
Albright, E. O. Woodyard.
Aurora, L. A. McNemar.
Bayard, D. F. Carder.
Brandonville, J. H. Koch.
Kranesville, J. Weigel.
Davis, G. Bleakley.
Etam, A. Engle.
Gormania, E. J. Westfall.
Grantsville, B. F. Hilbish.
Horton, J. H. Funk.
Mt. Lake Park, to be supplied.
Newburg, D. H. Friend.
Oakland, J. B. Workman.
Terra Alta, Dr. H. Scott.
Parsons, M. Knotts.
Rowlesburg, E. P. Idleman.
Sinclair, E. C. Bedford.
St. George, G. W. Strothard.
Thomas, Daniel Westfall.

DEATH OF AN ESTIMABLE LADY.

Mrs. D. Y. Morris Sudden and Unexpected Demise At Kingwood.

At her home on High street, Kingwood, West Va., Tuesday morning, Oct. 4, 1904, after an illness of a few days, Mrs. Mary Elinor, beloved wife of Mr. David Young Morris.

The deceased was born, in the house now owned and occupied by Mr. James W. Parks, September 16th, 1845, being the eldest daughter of the late John P. Byrne, for many years Clerk of the Circuit Court of Preston county. Mrs. Morris was educated at Morgantown and Winchester, Va., where she formed acquaintanceships and held the esteem and friendship of many of her associates up to the day of her sudden and inexplicable demise.

On November 4th, 1868, she was united in marriage to Mr. Morris, then a recently discharged soldier who went out in the defense of his country and served it faithfully and nobly three years. To Mr. and Mrs. Morris were born two daughters, they being Adeline, wife of Mr. W. A. Thomas of Kingwood, who preceded her mother to the spirit world more than nine years, and Lillian Byrne, wife of Mr. Benj. H. Sincell, of Oakland, Md.

Since early in life Mrs. Morris was a member of the Kingwood Presbyterian church and by precept as well as example signified her faith at all times and under all circumstances. She was a thoroughly conscientious noble Christian lady, an estimable neighbor, a loving wife and a devoted and indulgent mother. She was at all times a friend to the needy, especially when sickness invaded the homes of those whom she knew—truely a friend who practiced Charity in all that the word implies. She was held in high esteem by the lowly as well as by those in other walks of life.

Her greatest pleasure was to render unto others those little favors which seemed to breathe with them the spirit of love and the milk of human kindness.

Mrs. Morris leaves surviving her besides her husband and daughter, her mother, Mrs. Mary Ann Byrne, and a sister, Miss Julia, both residents of Kingwood, and also six grandchildren.

Her funeral will be held this afternoon at two o'clock from her late resdence.—Kingwood Journal.

Call For Your Letters.

Mrs. Sallie Bowser, T. R. Smith, Mr. W. F. Jackson, Jessie Bloming, R. W. Ross, Chas. Yeager, Harry Grant, Rev. A. Mick, Ara Liller, V. L. Descoe, Seaber Bros.

ATTENTION! REPUBLICANS.

Republican Meetings, to which all irrespective of their party affiliations, are cordially invited to attend, will be held at

Finzell, Monday, October 17th.
Strickland S. H. Tuesday, 18th.
Blaine, Wednesday, Oct. 19th.
Bloomington, Thursday, 20th.
Bond, Friday, October 21st.
Swanton, Saturday, Oct. 22nd.

These meetings will be addressed by

Hon. GEO. A. PEARRE,
Hon. D. E. DICK,

several local speakers and will open at 7.30 p.m.

AUSTIN BROWN,
Chairman Republican Committee.

SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION

To be held in Baltimore. October 27 and 28.

"LOOKING FORWARD" IS THE MOTTO

Prominent Speakers Will Attend from All Parts of the State and Country—Six Sessions Will be Held—Sunday School Literature

The program for the thirty-fifth biennial convention of the Maryland State Sunday School Union has been issued and is replete with the topics of live subjects and addresses by active workers. The convention will be held in Grace Methodist Episcopal, Cummings Memorial and Lafayette Square Presbyterian churches, Baltimore, October 27 and 28, and it is confidently expected that fully 1000 delegates will he present.

The convention motto is given on the program as "Looking Forward," and it is explained to mean looking forwark into the community, into the church and into Christ. "Others" is the suggestive motto selected for the gathering and a poem by Mr. Charles D. Meigs of Indiandoolis, Ind., adorns the front sage. The poem follows:

"OTHERS."

The Prayer of the Maryland Sunday School Union.
By C. D. Meigs.

Lord, let me live from day to day
In such a self-forgetful way
That even when I kneel to pray
My prayer shall be for—OTHERS.

Help me in all the work I do
To ever be sincere and true,
And know that all I'd do for You
Must needs be done for—OTHERS.

Let "Self" be crucified and slain,
And buried deep, and all in vain
May efforts be to rise again
Unless to live for—OTHERS.

And when my work on earth is done,
And my new work in heaven's begun,
May I forget the crown I've won
While thinking still of—OTHERS.

Others, Lord; yes, others.,
And none of 'Self' for me,
Help me to live for others,
That I may live like Thee.

Prominent among the out-of-town speakers who have engaged to be present at the convention are Mr. W. C. Pearce, Chicago Ill., International Teachers-Training Superintendent; Dr. Charles Gallaudet Trimbull, Philadelphia, Pa., editor-in-chief of the Sunday School Times, and Mrs. J. Woodbridge Barnes, Newark, N. J., International Primary Superintedent. In addition to these, there will be prominent ministers and lay workers from different sections of the State, together with county Sunday school officials. All of the speakers are specialists on the subjects which have been assigned to them, and will speak with authority and from a thorough knowledge of conditions.

Six sessions will be held, beginning Thursday morning, October 27, and continuing until Friday night, three meetings a day. The sessions will be held morning, afternoon and evening with sufficient intervals for social intercourse and refreshments. It is intended that these services shall afford the Sunday school workers of Maryland considerable instructionand enthusiasm and the results will readily show in the renewed interest taken in each school in the State. It is hoped that the workers who attend the sessions will return to their schools and give them the benefit of the instruction afforded by the convention, thus building up the Sunday school work all over the State.

The delegates will be selected on the basis of the numerical strength of each school. Each school will be entitled to one delegate for every 100 pupils or fraction thereof, and each county will be entitled to two delegates, who shall be appointed by the county executive committee or county secretary. It is estimated that there are 250,000 pupils inthe various schools of the State, and on the basis of representation the entire number of schools should be entitled to 2500 delegates. It will not be possible, however to induce this number to attend the convention, although they could be cared for were they all to attend. It is also estimated that each delegate that attends the convention represents 20 workers; thus, on the basis of 1000 expected delegates, putting the the total number engaged in Sunday school work in Maryland at 20,000.

The convention delegates and speakers will be entertained in Baltimore homes this year, as in the past, on what is known as the "Harvard" plan—lodging, breakfast and supper. Lunch will be provided by churches in the vicinity of the convention church for the delegates, visitors are expected to make other arrangements for their entertainment. On arriving in the city the delegates will report to headquarters in Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, where they will be greeted by the local entertainment committee, registered and assigned to homes prepared for them. They will also be welcomed at the office of the State Union, 316 North Charles street.

A feature of the convention each year has been what is termed an "educational bazar." This is an exhibit of Sunday school publications, appliances, etc., and carries with it an education similar to that afforded by a trip to the World's Fiar, This year it is planned that the educational exhibit shall be located in Grace Methodist Episcopal and Cummings Memorial Ref. Episcopal churches, and the booths will be presided over by the special representatives of each firm making an exhibit. The bazar will be in charge of a local Sunday school worker, who will devote his entire time to the work. There will be eight sections in the exhibit as follows:

1. Section of Bibles.
2. Section of Sunday-school Periodicals.
3. Section of Sunday-school Book Helps for Teachers and Scholars.
4. Section of Sunday-school Maps.
5. Section of Sunday-school Art and Architecture.
6. Section of Sunday-school Music.
7. Section of Sunday-school Records.
8. Section of Sunday-school Manual Work.

All the leading publishers and dealers who are putting out the best school literature and appliances have signified their intention of being represented, and many of the exhibits are now in Baltimore ready to be placed.

USE PRINTERS' INK.

Towns That Wish to Grow and Prosper Should Advertise.

One of the first requisites of a good business man in this age of mercantile activity is that he should understand the art of advertising. The same rules that govern private concerns should govern the business affairs of towns and cities. Every civilized town that has industrial aspirations and hopes to grow and prosper must needs let the world know what it has to offer by way of inducements.

Manufacturing enterprises, educational institutions, business and professional men are ever seeking desirable lacetions, and it is a noticeable fact that comparatively few cities and towns are attracting them. This is because many towns which possess good water power, good shipping facilities, good school and residential advantages, lack the life and enterprise to let the wold know what they possess. They do not grow because they are unknown. They are like the drowsy merchant who doesn't think it worth while to advertise, but prefers to sit and watch the spiders spin webs across his doorway.

Every new enterprise that locates in a town adds to the prosperity and business possibilities of every dealer in the place, and every citizen who has his own good and the good of the community at heart should take a hand in getting his town into touch with the busy, wide awake world.

Enthusiastic Club Meeting.

The Roosevelt, Fairbanks and Pearre Republican Club of Mountain Lake Park and Loch Lynn met in the Assembly Hall, Mountain Lake Park, Tuesday evening at 7.30. Notwithstanding the heavy rain the room was filled to the extent of its seating capacity. With but one exception all the business places of Mountain Lake and Loch Lynn were closed at 7.30 p. m. in order that the merchants and their clerks might attend. After the routine business was transacted a recess of thirty minutes was taken to enable the secretary to enroll the new members. Upon reassembling it was announced that the enrolment numbered 101. The report of the Vigilance Committee was exceedingly satisfactory, showing that quite a number of new voters had been registered which otherwise would have been lost. By request Capt. J. A. Hayden then took the chair and conducted a query box. This proved to be a most interesting innovation and won the approbation of all. Great enthusiasm marked the meeting from beginning to end. The Club adjourned at a late hour to meet again next Tuesday at 7.30 p. m., at which time a special program will be rendered.

Comparatively new cook stove cheap for cash. Inquire at this office. 2t*

BIG DEMOCRATIC GUNS VISITED HERE TUESDAY.

Vice Presidential Caneidate Henry G. Davis and Senator Hill in the Party

SEN. DANIEL. OF VIRGINIA. SPOKE.

Also Ex-Governor William Pinkney Whyte, of Maryland—The Deer Park Band Present and Rendered a Number of Airs.

The rather elaborately advertised whirlwind campaign of Senaior Henry G. Davis, Democratic nominee for the vice presidency, and his party composed of Senator David Bennett Hill, of New York, ex-Governor William Pinkney Whyte, of Maryland, Senator John B. Daniel, of Virginia, and others of more or less importance in the political world, visited Oakland Tuesday morning, the special train bearing the gentlemen composing the party reaching Oakland about nine o'clock, and stopping at the Glades Hotel crossing the speakers went to the porch of the hotel and from it speeches were made to a few Democrats and a number of Republicans.

Mr. Chas. Miller, of Swanton, presented the speakers, the first one being Senator Davis, who referred to the fact that this was one of his old homes and before him was twenty men whom he knew personally, He did not touch upon political subjects.

Mr. Davis was followed by Senator Daniel, of Virginia. Just as he arose to speak the sun came from behind the clouds where it had been obscured and the Senator first words were: "Behold the sun of Austerlitz." He asserted that God never made a better party than the Democratic party, but was honest enough to confess that this same party made many grave mistakes. Touching upon the silver issue Mr. Daniel said that he preached free silver ten years before Bryan ever thought of it. As is usual with Democrats he quoted Lincoln to give weight to his argument.

Senator Hill, in a very short address predicted that New York would cast its vote for the Democratic nominees, but to accomplish this hard work was necessary.

Ex-Governor Whyte followed Mr Hill and said that because he sat on the knee of Andrew Jackson he could not help being a Democrat. He discussed the Philippine question for a few moments and closed by an attack on the principles of the Republican party and President Roosevelt.

The train went on west in half an hour after its arrival here and at Terra Alta, Rowlesburg and Tunnelton speeches were made along the lines as those delivered here earlier in the day.

The Deer Park band was present, coming over in carriages, and during the intervals between addresses rendered a number of good selections.

Notice.

FOR SALE.—I will offer at private sale my farm situated opposite Shaw, W. Va., on the Maryland side of the river, containing 175¼ acres, all under fence, of which 125 acres are improved with dwelling, outbuildings and good orchard. On it are seven springs of good water. About 20 tons of hay was cut on it this year, besides oats, corn and all other crops. Will sell on easy terms. Reason for selling, have more land than I need. For particulars call on or address

E. HARVEY,
31-4t Elk Garden, W. Va.

Subscribe for THE REPUBLICAN.

OFFUTT'S.

Don't Slight —THE— Underwear.

Don't say that the old garmeuts will have to do. No doubt they have thinned down enough for you to see thruugh them anywhere. Have the kind that will admit of your braving the bitter weather of winter without fear of discomfort. We sell the very garments you should have for Men, Women and Children, in Wool and Cotton, fleece-lined. When you examine them you'll say so, too, but when you get into them you are sure of it. ALL SIZES.

D. E. OFFUTT & SONS.

WE HAVE THE LATEST

In Styles and Best in Quality to Show you in SHOES

...A FULL LINE OF...

DOROTHY DODDS

Just received; light and heavy weight soles, Blucher and Bal Cut, Patent and Dongola.

WALK-OVERS

Talk for themselves. A look, a try-on, a sale. We only ask the pleasure of showing the line and we know the goods will do the rest.

H. L. DAUGHERTY, ... Oakland, Md.

PLEASANT FIELDS OF HOLY WRIT

SAVE for my daily range
Among the pleasant fields of Holy Writ,
I might despair. —Tennyson.

The International Sunday School Lesson.

Fourth Quarter. Lesson III. 2 Kings iv, 25-37. October 16, 1904.

Copyright, Davis W. Clark.

Elisha and the Shunammite.

This lovely idyl shines in the trouble stream of public life. We stumble upon the comparatively small domestic incident in the midst of wars and kingscraft. Hospitality, contentment, mother-love, bereavement, grief, faith and importunity,—all are shrined in this story. It casts its light upon the character of the prophet and upon the human life of thirty centuries ago.

Shunem, of the tribe of Issachar, and lying between Samaria and Carmel, was in the wheat belt of Palestine, and on the highway of travel. Here, on his own estate, lived an independent farmer, whose wife was characterized by thrift, piety and contentment. She recognized Elisha as a servant of the Lord, and, as such, extended her hospitality to him. The room she made for him on the wall has passed into a proverb, "The prophet's chamber." This hospitality was marked by a thoughtful consideration of the needs of a professional man. The location of his apartment on the roof, approached by an outside staircase, made it possible for the prophet to come and go at will, without observation on the part of the family. He could have as much privacy as if he was in his own home.

Another jewel set in the filigree of this story is Contentment. When the prophet asked his hostess, in appreciation of her generosity, if he should name her husband for preferment at court or in the army, her answer was, "I dwell among mine own people." She might have said:

"My crown is in my heart, not on my head,
Not decked with diamonds and Indian stones,
Nor to be seen; my crown is called content.
A crown it is that seldom kings enjoy."

Another jewel shines out in the dark hour of her bereavement—Faith. She believed that the son given to her under such unusual conditions, and taken from her in such an inexplicable manner, could be restored to her. She would, undoubtedly, in due time have shown the grace of resignation, but it is to her credit that she did not too quickly say, "The Lord hath taken away." Not until she had made strenuous efforts at recovery was she ready to say, submissively, "Blessed be the name of the Lord."

The prophet, from his eyrie on Mount Carmel, saw the Shunammite approaching. The unusual hour, towards evening, and not a Sabbath or new moon, as well as the speed with which she traveled, excited his apprehension. But he failed not in courtesy. His servant was dispatched with salutations. The emptiness of the average greeting is here illustrated. It was a mere passing of the word of day. The woman's business was with the prophet not with his servant. It is said that in the East you asked after a person whom you know to be ill, invariably the reply will be, "Well, thank God," when the very next sentence is to inform you that he is dying.

A moment later the bereaved mother was clasping the feet of the man of God. Gehazi, self-appointed guardian of his Master's dignity, cold and obtuse, was for thrusting the woman aside. Sympathy is penetrative, and Elisha had

"A tear for pity, and a hand,
Open as day for melting charity."

He said to his officious servant, "Let her alone; for her soul is vexed within her, and the Lord hath hid it from me."

The outcome of the incident is familiar. The prophet's expedient of sending his staff to be laid on the face of the dead child; the mother's importunity, expressing itself in the asseveration, "As the Lord liveth and as thy soul liveth, I will not leave thee;" the failure of the expedient of the staff, the night journey to Shunem; the restoration of the child; the announcement, "Take up thy son," brief, pathetic, beautiful. It has been aptly said, "Success is never voluble."

The Teacher's Lantern.

The world was surprised and delighted when Layard uncovered the bass-reliefs which depict scenes of an extinct civilization. But all the while we had in the Bible authentic pictures which vivify the common life of thirty centuries ago.

This little domestic incident is enshrined in a writing which bears the dignified and ambitious title of the "Book of the Kings."

The hospitality which is inspired and graced by piety will not fail of its reward. Need of more religion in the social functions of our day.

The spiritual analogy of this incident, familiar to the Church since the days of Origen. Staff of formal religion cannot awaken the dead soul, though it were a gold and jeweled crosier. Only the breath of the Divine Spirit can quicken into life.

Origen spiritualizes the incident as follows: "The dead boy: The race fallen under death on account of sin. Gehazi's staff: The law which can not save. Elisha: The son of God, who, by incarnation, put himself in connection with our flesh, and imparted new life to humanity."

The strength of mother-love expresses itself in the command to the servant, "Slack not thy riding for me." The distance traveled, going and coming at top speed, was not less than thirty-four miles.

Gehazi, thrusting the woman aside, reminds one of the incident in which the disciples rebuked the mothers who brought the children for Jesus' blessing. It is the conventional duty of a servant to magnify the dignity of his master.

Elisha's motive in sending Gehazi has been variously interpreted, viz: To prove that miracle working was not connected in any magical way with his person or staff, but that miracles could only be wrought by genuine union with Divine power, effected by faith and prayer; did it to discount his staff, his servant, and all visible means. Some say that Gehazi failed because of his personal unworthiness, others that the prophet withdrew his power from him while he was on the way to do as he had been directed. The most natural interpretation is to say that Elisha erred in judgment when he sent Gehazi.

The Shunammite's affirmation of contentment, "I dwell among mine own people," clashes with the vulgar slang phrase, "Get there," which, being interpreted, means sacrifice, peace, domestic comfort, friends, conscience, and God for money, honors, grandeur, and parade.

NOTICE.

Change in Business.

The firm of Jno. W. Haney & Sons having sold its milling business, plant and feed store at Friendsville, Md., to The Friendsville Milling Company, hereby gives notice that all persons knowing themselves indebted to the above named firm must call and make settlements of their accounts on or before Oct. 1st, 1904. All accounts remaining unsettled at that date will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection.

JOHN W. HANEY & SONS,
22-4t Friendsville, Md.

LETTER TO P. J. STEPHENS.
Oakland, Md.

Dear Sir: You are interested in the prosperity of your town. You can contribute to its materially and give a far more prosperous look at the same time.

Perhaps the public property needs a good coat of paint.

Devoe will supply that coat with two-thirds of the number of gallons required of any other. Devoe is all paint and full measure. Devoe is the strongest paint known. Devoe will take care of the property. It will last up for half the money required by any other.

The reason is stated above: Devoe is all paint and full-measure, the strongest paint known.

E. R. Jewell, Corry, Pa., painted his house 5 years ago with a mixed paint; took 14 gallons. Last spring he repainted with Devoe; bought 14 gallons and had 4 left. Saved $15 to $20, for for painting costs two or three times as much as the paint.

Yours truly
F. W. DEVOE & CO

P. S. J. M. Davis & Son sell our paint

Notice to Trespassers.

All persons are hereby warned not to trespass upon my farm lying two miles south of Oakland between the West Union Road and the Sollars Road, for any purpose whatever. All persons so trespassing will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

30—3t. DICE SPIKER.

Delightful Weather at the World's Fair

Thousands are taking advantage of the delightful weather to visit the World's Fair at St. Louis, which is now at its best.

The excellent through vestibuled trains of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, with Drawing Room, Sleepers, and superb Dining Car Service, passing over the most picturesque route in America, makes the trip a pleasure rather than one to be dreaded. Broad vestibuled coaches with comfortable seats and sanitary ventilation are provided for the Cheap Coach Excursions which are run every Wednesday. 32-3t

Still Hustling.

The Hustling Store Company has decided to clean up its entire stock of goods amounting to at least $7000 at whatever the goods will bring at public sale and also at private sale from day to day and then put in new Stocks to be sold at the lowest prices. Get prices at the Hustling Store before purchasing elsewhere.

The Future Of the British Race

By Sir ARTHUR J. BALFOUR, Prime Minister of Great Britain

IN the case of every man who leaves the laboring class and becomes a member of the middle or wealthier class, his progeny are likely to be diminished, owing to the fact that MARRIAGES ARE LATER IN THAT CLASS. The result is that the more we contrive our systems of education so that every man or woman of capacity in the lower class has a chance of what is called rising in life, just by so much we do something to diminish the ACTUAL QUALITY of the breed of the country.

I cannot see any escape from the rather melancholy conclusion that everything which opens up every career to the poor child of ability does under existing social conditions tend somewhat IN THE DIRECTION OF DETERIORATING THE RACE.

Dr. Shrubsall seems to indicate that the effect of town life is to encourage the dark haired and to discourage the light haired among the population. I presume anthropologists will admit that on the whole the light haired people were those who came from northern regions, descendants of the Danes and Anglo-Saxons.

If that is so, the gradual increase in the proportion of our population who live in towns as compared with those who remain in the country can only have the effect of de-Germanizing our people, or of altering the balance of our population against the tall, light haired element descended from northern immigrations.

* * *

If, as is most probably the case, it is the most enterprising and energetic who leave the country for the towns or who leave our shores for the colonies or other countries, this fact must have a permanent effect, TENDING IN A DOWNWARD DIRECTION.

If, in addition to that, these energetic and efficient classes in towns suffered a process of elimination not to the advantage of the race, evidently the gradual draft from the rural into the urban districts gains in significance and presents elements EVEN LESS REASSURING than those we have been accustomed to take into consideration. We can improve drainage, ventilate schools, diminish overcrowding and make the urban surroundings better, but when we have solved these problems we have not touched the root of the larger questions which I have brought under your notice.

WE SHALL NOT HAVE ALTERED THE PERMANENT CAUSES UPON WHICH DEPENDS NOT MERELY THE WELL BEING OF THIS OR THE NEXT GENERATION, BUT THE ACTUAL QUALITY OF THE RACE, LOOKED AT FROM A NATURAL HISTORY POINT OF VIEW.

The Great Value of Maneuvers to the Army

By Brigadier General JOSEPH WHEELER, U. S. A., Retired

THE old school of the army was the training of the pioneers in the forests of the south and the mountains and plains of the west. Having lost our old school, WE MUST START A NEW ONE, and we are following Europe to that extent.

The American, because of the destruction of his vast forests, is no longer the rifleman he was in the days of Washington, Jackson and up to the civil war. HE MUST LEARN AGAIN.

We are approaching the condition of Europe, where every man has to be taught the use of firearms by the authorities. Maneuvers are necessary; they are the best sort of schooling for officers and men alike.

It is time the United States educated its troops regularly IN THE MOST MODERN TACTICS OF WARFARE, and I believe the best way to do this is to drill them in maneuvers. We must have educated soldiers as well as officers to keep pace with other nations.

IN ALMOST EVERY CASE WHERE THE COMMANDERS HAD HAD TIME IN THE CIVIL WAR TO MANEUVER THEIR TROOPS BEFORE THEIR BATTLES THEY WON VICTORIES. THE DEFEAT AT SHILOH WAS DUE TO THE UNDRILLED CONDITION OF THE TROOPS, THE WAGON TRAINS AND COLUMNS BECOMING IRRETRIEVABLY TANGLED.

The recent maneuvers have been the greatest military school the United States has had since the war with Spain, and I hope that next year they will be held on even a larger scale.

The Goody Goody Husband Is a Bore

By LILLIAN RUSSELL

LIFE gets to be very tiresome indeed when one can't find any one who is willing to put up an argument. One of the happiest couples I have had the pleasure of meeting HAD TO INDULGE IN A SPAT EVERY FEW DAYS just for the fun of making up.

When a husband is always in the passive, ready to accede to all that his wife says, he gets to be very tiresome indeed. It's like a good dinner that happens to be deficient in two or three of its best details—like leaving out the salad. The goody goody husband who is painfully devoted is just like a dinner MINUS THE SALAD.

Just fancy having your husband forever granting all of your wishes with never a word of opposition! When your Chauncey comes home to dinner and you say to him, "Dearest, I really must have $50 for a new bonnet and $100 more for a gown I had fitted today," now, it isn't pleasant to have him come at you with, "All right, darling, here's a check signed; just fill it out for as much as you want."

THAT ISN'T NATURAL, and no woman with any kind of spirit will stand for it for a whole lifetime.

SHE MUST HAVE A LITTLE SALAD NOW AND THEN IN THE WAY OF A SPAT OVER HER HATS AND GOWNS AND WHIMS AND PETS.

BAUMGARTNER'S BIG BARGAINS!

5C SUGAR BOWLS,
CREAM PITCHERS,
THREE PAPERS PINS,
½ GAL. TIN BUCKETS,
CAKE PLATES,
AND LOTS MORE. 5C

Come around and see what 5 and 10c will do.

THE LITTLE MAN.

THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK of CUMBERLAND, MD

Designated United States Depository

SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS.
BOXES FREE TO CUSTOMERS.

This Bank Pays Three Per Cent. Interest on Time Deposits.

Capital.....$100,000
Surplus and Other Undivided Profits.. 250,000
Liability of Shareholders..... 100,000

Additional Security to Depositors...$450,000

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PLUMBING, GAS FITTING,
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ESTIMATES FURNISHED.
All work done at reasonable prices.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD
CHEAP EXCERSIONS
TO THE
St. Louis World's Fair
EVERY WEDNESDAY IN
AUGUST, SEPTEMBER and OCTOBER.
Only $14.50 Round Trip from OAKLAND.

Tickets will be good going in coaches only on Specified Trains.

Returning, tickets will be good in coaches only on all regular trains leaving St. Louis not later than ten days, including date of sale.

Call on Ticket Agent for time of train and full information.

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH PENNYROYAL PILLS

Safe. Always reliable. Ladies, ask Druggist for CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations. Buy of your Druggist, or send 4c. in stamps for Particulars, Testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Sold by all Druggists.

CHICHESTER CHEMICAL CO.
2100 Madison Square, PHILA., PA.
Mention this paper.

Baltimore & Ohio R. R.
The "Nation's Highway"
and "SHORTEST ROUTE"
TO THE
WORLD'S FAIR,
ST. LOUIS.

Three THROUGH Trains DAILY
Vestibuled throughout with Pullman Sleeping Cars, Observation Cars and Dining Cars,
VIA CINCINNATI.

SEASON, SIXTY-DAY and FIFTEEN DAY EXCURSION TICKETS ON SALE AT VERY LOW RAES.

CHEAP COACH EXCURSIONS
From all Stations Announced From Time to Time.

Ask ticket agents for descriptive World's Fair folder, boarding-house and hotel booklet, guide maps and full information. tf.

ONLY $4.00 TO WASHINGTON AND RETURN,
ONLY $4.50 TO BALTIMORE AND RETURN,
Saturday, September 17, via BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD,

Special train will leave Oakland at 12 night, affording an opportunity to spend all day Sunday among the attractions of either Capital or Monumental City. 2t

Oakland Pharmacy
JOS. E. HARNED, Proprietor.
Drugs, Chemicals, Stationery, Cigars
Cameras and Photo Supplies

The Man Who Makes A STUDY OF HIS APPEARANCE

Is the man who best appreciates the detail of the tailoring we turn out. The workmanship passes without a question, the fit is naturally a matter of course, but the shape we mould into the garments give them a character that finishes them off and makes the satisfaction of the owner complete.

All this is a bid for your next tailoring order. We know we can make you the best clothes you ever wore. We want you to know it. That order is the best and only sure way to settle the question.

JAMES BROCK,
Dixon Building,
Oakland, Maryland.

COAL.

I am prepared to furnish and deliver to the citizens of Oakland, an excellent quality of

Bituminous Coal,

mined from my mine west of town.

Consumers are well pleased with the Heating Qualities of the product.

Orders left at the store of Thomas Little will be promptly filled.

E. Z. TOWER.

MAGIC REMEDY

Cures Diarrhoea, Cramps in the Stomach, Colera Morbus, Dysentary or Flux, in a few minutes. A positive cure. Keep a bottle handy; it will save many a doctor's bill, and possibly your life. At dealers, 25c; by Mail, 30c—in safety mailing case.

KEYSTONE COMP'Y ELAINE W. VA.

CANCER CURED

permanently, guaranteed without knife, X Ray Arsenic or Acids; no inconvenience. SOUTHERN CANCER SANATORIUM, 1520 E. Monument St., Baltimore, Md. Write for book.

INDIGESTION

"I was troubled with stomach trouble. Thedford's Black-Draught did me more good in one week than all the doctor's medicine I took in a year."—MRS. SARAH E. SHIRFIELD, Ellettsville, Ind.

Thedford's Black Draught quickly invigorates the action of the stomach and cures even chronic cases of indigestion. If you will take a small dose of Thedford's Black Draught occasionally you will keep your stomach and liver in perfect condition.

THEDFORD'S BLACK-DRAUGHT

More sickness is caused by constipation than by any other disease. Thedford's Black-Draught not only relieves constipation but cures diarrhœa and dysentery and keeps the bowels regular.

All druggists sell 25-cent packages.

"Thedford's Black-Draught is the best medicine to regulate the bowels I have ever used."—MRS. A. M. GRANT, Sneads Ferry, N. C.

CONSTIPATION

WAGES AND COST OF LIVING

Grotesque Attempt by Democrats to Twist Facts for Campaign Consumption.

GROSSLY INACCURATE STATEMENTS

Country Is Not in Throes of a Disastrous Business Depression, and Workingmen Continue to Prosper — What the Figures Show.

Nothing could better illustrate the infinite capacity of the Democratic party for doing the wrong thing at the right moment than its attempt to outface acknowledged industrial conditions with the bald statement of its campaign text book—"that business depression of this year is greater than was that of 1893 and 1894."

As there are as many million American voters as there are millions engaged in industrial pursuits whose experience spans the decade, and who know this to be most fortunately false, there is no need to waste time in refuting it. The Democratic depression that prevailed from 1893 to 1897 paralyzed industry in every section of the United States, and its pinch was felt in every home. The "business depression of this year" is so largely a figment of Democratic imagination that it requires a magnifying glass to be seen, and what there is of it is rapidly fading from sight as the prospects of a great Republican victory become more certain.

But the Democratic campaign book is not satisfied with this grotesque generalization, so it attempts to controvert the Republican claim of prosperous times in farm, office and workshop with the assertion that no one is better off by reason of increased incomes, because the cost of living has increased disproportionately.

How utterly and irrationally absurd is this contention is proved by the fact that if prices were advancing more rapidly than the earnings of the great mass of the people, the great mass of the people would soon be irretrievably insolvent or their purchases would be so curtailed that the volume of business would be enormously reduced.

There is no possibility of making a scientific comparison of the relative increase in wages and the cost of living, because they are controlled by different factors. The rate of wages is controlled by industrial conditions; the cost of living is controlled by the individual. No man can fix his income at will; any man can limit his expenditures. Let conditions provide sufficient wages to the workingman, and it rests with him to say by what margin he will live within his income. The larger that income the larger his possible surplus. If better wages breeds extravagance, the result, in the language of Micawber, is misery: if they are expended with economy, the result is an accumulation of wealth and happiness.

Convincing Testimony.

Good times under Republican administration has provided the better wages, and the economy of the American people has piled up the means of contentment and happiness, as is evidenced by the following statement of the number of depositors and deposits in the savings banks of the United States for the eleven years from 1893 to 1903, inclusive:

Year.	No. Depositors.	Deposits.
1893	4,830,599	$1,785,150,967
1894	4,777,687	1,747,961,280
1895	4,875,519	1,830,597,025
1896	5,005,494	1,907,156,277
1897	5,200,152	1,939,376,035
1898	5,385,746	2,065,631,298
1899	5,687,818	2,230,366,954
1900	6,107,083	2,449,547,885
1901	6,358,723	2,597,044,580
1902	6,666,672	2,750,177,290
1903	7,305,228	2,935,204,845

The Democratic depression of 1893 and 1894, to which the campaign book inadvertently directs attention, was marked by a falling off in deposits of over $37,000,000 in one year. Between 1893 and 1903 the average due each depositor increased from $369 to $417.

More significant than the increase in deposits is the fact that in 1903 there were 2,474,629 absolutely new savings bank depositors in the United States, marking an increase of nearly 50 per cent. during a period when the total population only increased 24 per cent.

Col. Wright's Summary.

Turning now to the direct comparison of the advance in wages and cost of living during the period under review, the Democrats affect the greatest contempt for the government statistics, which, under the able, conscientious and unbiased direction of Carroll D. Wright, present the following instructive summary:

Course of employment, wages, hours of labor, weekly earnings and retail prices of food, and purchasing power of weekly earnings relatively to prices of food 1893-1903.

(Relative numbers computed on basis of average for 1890-1899-1900.)

Year.	Employes—Relative Number	Hours per week, relative number	Weekly earnings relative.	Retail prices of food rel. to average of food.	Pur. power weekly wages rel. to price of food.
1893	99.2	100.3	101.2	104.4	96.9
1894	94.1	99.8	97.7	99.7	98.0
1895	96.3	100.1	98.4	97.8	100.6
1896	98.3	99.8	99.5	95.5	104.2
1897	100.9	99.6	99.2	96.3	103.0
1898	99.7	100.0	98.7	98.7	101.3
1899	110.9	99.2	101.2	99.5	101.7
1900	115.5	98.7	104.1	100.1	103.0
1901	119.1	98.1	105.9	105.2	100.7
1902	123.6	97.3	109.3	110.9	98.6
1903	126.4	96.6	112.3	110.3	101.8

These figures present the results of an extensive investigation into the wages and hours of labor in the leading manufacturing and mechanical industries of the United States during the period named. It has designed to cover thoroughly the principal destinctive occupations, and Wright, in submitting it (see Bulletin of the Bureau of Labor, No. 53, July, 1904,) says: "It is believed that the data presented are more comprehensive and representative so far as the manufacturing and mechanical industries are concerned than any that have been heretofore published."

The figures as to income and expenditure are summarized from data gathered from 2,567 families, in 33 States, whose average income from all sources was $927 a year, whose average expenditure was $768, and whose average expenditure for food was $326 per family, or 42.54 per cent. of the average expenditure for all purposes. This data was corroborated by other information in less detail form, from 25,440 families, and so is entitled to be accepted as representative.

The most cursory examination of the above table reveals the fact that the purchasing power of wages, measured by retail prices of food, was 5 per cent. greater in 1903 than in 1893, and this in spite of the fact that the hours per week had been reduced 3.7 per cent.

But more conducive to the wide dissemination of the prosperity than these proofs of the increased purchasing power of wages, is the fact revealed in the column giving the relative number of persons employed in the establishments investigated. Between 1894 and 1903 the increase in the number of employes receiving these wages with increased purchasing power was 34.3 per cent., while in the meantime the population of the United States only increased 21 per cent.

Democracy's Last Resort.

Disheartened and disgusted with the wide distribution of prosperity in the homes, workshops and bank accounts of American wage earners, demonstrated by these figures, the Democrats appeal to "railroad labor as affording the most accurate barometer of wages." Here, they say, "a large proportion of the employes are union men, whose wages are comparatively steady."

Then the compilers of the Democratic campaign book begin to juggle with the very averages and percentages they affect to despise. They institute comparisons between 1892, when railway wages were at high tide, and 1901, when they had scarcely recovered from Democratic recession of 1893-1896. They suppress the fact that the statistical average of railway wages was less affected by the Democratic hard times than the average of other industries, for the obvious reason that as forces were reduced in numbers the proportion of high priced employes retained because of their experience was greater.

They also conclude their comparisons with the year ending June 30th, 1902, well knowing that the statistics of the Interstate Commerce Commission for that year only reflect a month or two of the advance in railway wages of that calendar year, which did not reach flood tide until July, 1903. Not until the statistics of the Interstate Commerce Commission for the year 1903-1904 are published next summer will it be possible to make an authoritative comparison of the wages of railway employes and the cost of living in the year 1903.

But the report of the Commission for the fiscal year 1903 is available, and it furnishes the following data, which throws light on the rich slice of prosperity which has fallen to the share of railway employes:

NUMBER AND COMPENSATION OF RAILWAY EMPLOYES IN THE YEARS 1897 AND 1903:

Year.	Number.	Compensation.
1903	1,312,537	$775,321,415
1897	823,476	465,001,518
Increase	489,061	$300,719,834
Increase per cent..	59.4	66.5
Increase of compensation relatively over number		7.1

That this relative increase of compensation, compared with that in the number of railway employes, does not tell the whole truth is proved by the following table:

AVERAGE DAILY COMPENSATION OF CERTAIN DISTINCTIVE CLASSES OF RAILWAY EMPLOYES FOR THE YEARS ENDING JUNE 30TH, 1897, AND 1903 (vide sixteenth annual report of the statistics of railways in the middle States for 1903, p. 45.):

Class.	Daily compensation average 1897.	Daily Compensation 1903.	Increase per cent.
Enginemen	$3.65	$4.01	9.9
Firemen	2.05	2.28	11.2
Conductors	3.07	3.38	10.1
Other trainmen	1.50	2.17	14.2
Section foremen	1.70	1.78	4.7
Other trackmen	1.16	1.32	13.8

What the Figures Prove.

It will be observed that these six distinctive classes of railway employes, embracing almost half of all the railway employes in the United States (591,475 in 1903 against 363,563 in 1897) were receiving an average daily compensation during the year 1902-3 more than 10 per cent. greater than during the year 1896-1897. Moreover, it is a notorious fact that these averages do not begin to represent the increase in the earnings of railway employes during the summer of 1903, when the rate of pay of certain classes was raised from 10 to 15 per cent. In that year, too, there were 227,912 more persons employed in the six classes named than in 1897, and according to the Interstate Commerce Commission they were receiving the increased daily average pay where they received nothing in the year last named.

Finally, returns gathered from the annual reports for the year ending June 30th, 1904, of eight representative railways in different parts of the country, having a total mileage of 16,587 miles, indicate that the compensation of their employes has increased more than 10 per cent. over the year previous, while the number of their employes has remained practically stationary, as is shown in the following table:

Number and compensation of employes of eight representative railways:

Year ending June 30—	No. employes.	Compensation.
1904	804,544	$66,499,567
1903	803,891	60,285,057
Increase	653	6,215,570
Increase per cent...	0.4	10.3

Here at last we see truly reflected the effect of the horizontal raise in the wages of railway employes made as the result of the widespread labor agitation in the summer of 1903. The advance was variously estimated at the time as from 12 to 15 per cent., and any statistics that fail to show it must be distorted by the introduction of some factor, such as a disproportion of low price labor tending to reduce the average.

In connection with the above proof of the 10 per cent. advance in railway wages in one year, it should be remembered that the decline in prices began in 1903 continues.

If the Democrats are willing to accept the pay of railway labor as the most accurate barometer of wages, the Republican party can call to the witness stand 1,312,337 railway employes to testify to the fact that, measured by what it will buy, their income of 1904 is higher than it was in 1897, and nearly half a million of them can truthfully affirm that they received no compensation whatever in 1897 where, according to the above system of average compensation, they now divide some $275,000,000 among them, or about $568 apiece.

METHUSELAH AND THE SPHINX

Come all ye Bryan Democrats,
Your peerless leader slinks:
Come all ye bloated plutocrats,
Forget your former kinks;
The banners float for and you must vote for
Methuselah and the sphinx.

Come all ye scattered Democrats
That sulk like frightened minks,
So lean that we can see your slats,
As hungry as the lynx;
The banners float for and you must vote for
Methuselah and the sphinx.

Come all ye hopeless Democrats,
While Parker thinks he thinks,
Climb off the ship like frightened rats,
Before the old thing sinks;
The banners float for and you must vote for
Methuselah and the sphinx.
—Chicago Chronicle.

Words of Cheer for the Democracy.

It has been given out to the forlorn and drooping Democracy that "Willie Hearst is loosening up"; that he has been induced to put in a few thousands to open headquarters for the National Democratic Clubs. The hungry know well that this means that Hearst aspires to be a candidate again, but they are not worrying about 1908 now.

Four years ago Hearst was president and footer of bills for the National Democratic Clubs. The members met, if memory serves aright, at Indianapolis, expecting to greet their president. But he sent one of his hired men to receive the greetings of his admirers. This dampened the ardor of the crowd, despite the fact that their fare back home was paid. The November election settled the whole concern, but it seems that the N. D. C. is to be resurrected, what little there is left of its ashes.

Democratic Financial Management.

On the 1st of July, 1892, the last year of the Harrison administration, the total bonded debt of the United States was, in round numbers, $585,000,000. On the 1st of July, 1897, the last year of the second Cleveland administration, the total bonded debt was $843,000,000, an increase of $258,000,000 during four years of perfect peace.

July 1, 1892, the annual interest charge on the public debt was $22,893,000. July 1, 1897, it was $34,387,000, an increase of $11,494,000 during four years of Democratic administration.

A party that cannot administer the government during a short period of four years without largely increasing the public debt and the annual interest account is not fit to be entrusted with the control of affairs.

Two Judges with Political Pasts.

Democracy can always be depended on to blunder. The nomination of Judge Parker was a blunder, because he received his early political training from D. B. Hill, one of the most notorious wire-pullers and workers in devious ways New York has produced. The nomination of D. Cady Herrick for Governor of New York, also was a blunder, because he was "boss" of the Democratic "machine" at Albany before his election to the bench. The Albany "machine" has a reputation as unenviable as Tammany's.

The last few years of Republican administration have added untold millions to the agricultural wealth of the country by opening new markets for farm products at constantly improving prices. The beauty of the Republican policy of protection is that it develops manufacturing and agricultural interests on parallel lines.

"We do not have to guess at our convictions, and then correct the guess if it seems unpopular. The principles which we profess are those in which we believe with heart and soul and strength. Men may differ from us but they cannot accuse us of shiftiness or insincerity."—Roosevelt's letter of acceptance.

Perhaps the policy of protection has made business prosperity more dependent upon politics than it would have been otherwise, but it certainly has contributed more largely than anything else to our extraordinary and unparalleled progress.

According to astronomers it is about 25 trillions of miles, as the crow flies, from the earth to Alpha Centauri, the nearest fixed star. It is about the same distance from Esopus to the White House by the Democratic route.

The last four years of Democratic rule left the country oppressed by misfortune and doubtful of the future. Why should any patriotic American wish to repeat that experience?

But for the Republican party the government would not have survived the storm of civil war nor taken any of the progressive steps that have marked our history since the war.

ALL NOW PRAISE HIM

PANAMAIANS COMMEND WISDOM OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

Democratic Charge that the Chief Executive Was Hasty, Refuted by Recent Developments in the Isthmian Republic—His Election Desired.

THERE IS NO BETTER ARGUMENT IN REFUTATION OF THE DEMOCRATIC ALLEGATION THAT PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT IS HASTY AND INCONSIDERATE IN HIS ACTIONS THAN THE ACTUAL DEVELOPMENT OF EVENTS IN THE REPUBLIC OF PANAMA. A few weeks ago, and even recently, many of the leading Democratic newspapers in the United States have asserted that Panama was remonstrating against the administration of the canal zone as ordered by the President, and that an imperialistic policy was being pursued by him in his treatment of the Panamaians. The Democratic critics took advantage of a state of local unrest in Panama and a protest on its part against the interpretation of the treaty at the hands of the canal commission as an evidence that the President was treating the Panamaians with autocratic sway.

What are the facts? It seems that when the President gave his orders in June last to Gen. Davis, as Governor of the zone, to organize the strip controlled by the United States, the President endeavored in every way to act in strict accordance with the wording of the treaty, and for the best interests of Panama as well as the zone. It happened, however, that a CERTAIN GROUP OF POLITICIANS IN PANAMA WHO HELD NO OFFICES, AND WHO ARE THE "OUTS," LIKE THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY IN THE UNITED STATES, WERE LOOKING FOR ANY OPPORTUNITY TO MAKE TROUBLE. Without consulting carefully the treaty, they immediately made a severe attack on the United States government and the President, proclaiming in manifestos and in their newspapers that the President's orders to Governor Davis were against the spirit and letter of the treaty, and that he was disregarding flagrantly the rights and interests of Panama, thus crushing out its independence! They agitated their position so vigorously that they not only aroused a considerable element of the Panama population, BUT PROVIDED THE BACKGROUND FOR SENSATIONAL NEWSPAPER STORIES TO BE SENT TO THE UNITED STATES.

No Cause for the Flurry.

At the moment when the situation was somewhat critical in Panama, the new American minister, John Barrett, arrived on the scene with special instructions from the President to demonstrate to the Panama government and people that the President was determined that NO STEPS SHOULD BE TAKEN, INVOLVING THE RELATIONS OF PANAMA PROPER AND THE CANAL ZONE, WHICH WERE NOT CONSISTENT WITH THE TREATY AND WITH THE TRUE INTERESTS OF BOTH PANAMA AND THE UNITED STATES. After the minister had calmed the excitement to a great extent by his assurances of fair dealing and after he had given the Panamaians abundant opportunity to file with him all the complaints they had in mind, he showed them, in a respectful but diplomatic way, that THE VERY POINTS ON WHICH THEY SO SEVERELY CRITICISED PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT HAD ALREADY, BACK IN JANUARY OF THIS YEAR, BEEN EXPLICITLY EXPLAINED BY THEIR OWN ENVOY PLENIPOTENTIARY, MR. BUNAU-VARILLA, IN HIS STATEMENT TO SECRETARY HAY OF HIS INTERPRETATION OF THE TREATY. In other words, the minister proved to the Panama government and people that their own representative, Mr. Bunau-Varilla, many months before, had, on their behalf, given the United States absolute control of the two ports at the respective entrances of the canal, THUS COMPLETELY DISARMING THE CONTENTIONS OF THE CRITICS OF THE PRESIDENT that, in establishing these ports by his orders to Governor Davis, he had disregarded the sovereignty and rights of the Panama government. In addition to this, the minister also explained to them that in view of the great responsibility which the United States owed to the rest of the world in constructing such a gigantic waterway, there could be no possible division of authority, and that the United States had already, by a liberal gift of ten million dollars, paid for those very sovereign rights which they now questioned. If they had not agreed to this arrangement, they might never have got the canal, and they would probably have lost their independence.

President Was Right.

What now is the result? In comparison with the situation a few weeks ago when the editorials in the local newspapers, the discussions in the public plazas, and the telegrams to the Democratic papers in the United States, all criticised the President and said that he was acting arbitrarily, WE NOW SEE THE LEADING MEN, NOT ONLY OF THE GOVERNMENT PARTY BUT OF THE OPPOSITION, ACKNOWLEDGING THAT THE PRESIDENT IS RIGHT; we hear people in the plazas and public meetings commending the United States; we note the editorials in the Panama press praying for the election of President Roosevelt, and at a banquet given on Sept. 5 in the American legation by Minister Barrett in honor of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, this latter official, Don Tomas Arias, one of the ablest and most influential men in Panama, toasted in eloquent terms the health of President Roosevelt and expressed the earnest wish, on behalf of his government and his people, that THE PRESIDENT WOULD BE TRIUMPHANTLY ELECTED IN NOVEMBER, SAYING THAT THE BEST INTERESTS OF PANAMA AS WELL AS THOSE OF THE UNITED STATES, AS INVOLVED IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE GREAT CANAL, REQUIRED THE CONTINUANCE OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT TO CARRY FORWARD THE WORK.

And so it is with most of the criticisms of President Roosevelt, whether they refer to his home or foreign policy. At first it is alleged that he acts rashly simply because there may be some commotion caused by the steps he has taken, and yet almost invariably the development of events proves, conclusively, that he is right, and acting with wisdom and prudence.

Is Protection "Robbery?"

The Democratic assertion that "Protection is robbery;" that the tariff is a tax on the American consumer, is best refuted by examining the effect of protection on the tin plate industry. When the McKinley bill was passed nine-tenths of all the tin used in this country was manufactured abroad. To-day the manufacture of tin is one of the most important of our home industries, contributing millions of dollars annually to our national wealth. But this is the least part of the story, in so far as the tariff is concerned—the price of tin began to go down in proportion as the United States began to produce it, and the American consumer has never paid under the McKinley tin tariff anywhere near as much per pound for tin plate as he paid when tin was on the free list.

Parker's Admission.

Judge Parker's letter of acceptance stands pat—on Republican achievements, but coyly admits that its writer would be a safer man at the National throttle than President Roosevelt so long as a Republican Senate sits on the safety valve. If the protective tariff is "robbery" he is willing to turn sneak thief; if we burglarized Panama he is willing to keep the stolen goods; if order No. 78 lets down the bars for a pension scandal he will revoke the order, but let the bars remain down just the same. It is a very pretty confession that the Republicans have administered the government so wisely, diligently and effectively that they deserve a vacation, while he tries his prentice hand at running it without reversing a single lever.

Praise from a Democratic Newspaper.

The New York Times, one of the Democratic newspapers which has been denouncing President Roosevelt's Philippine policy, recently printed an editorial leader on the settlement of the Friars' land question. The article concludes: "It is creditable both to the intelligence and the humanity of the government." If the Times was less partisan it could truthfully say that every act of the Roosevelt administration in dealing with the Philippine question was creditable to the United States.

The "Unsafe" Roosevelt.

Democratic editors and speakers are united in declaring that President Roosevelt is "an unsafe man." If that is so, he has at least been remarkably successful in his "unsafe" undertakings—in settling the coal strike, in enforcing the anti-trust law, in acquiring the Panama canal strip, and in all his delicate dealings with foreign nations.

Judge Parker is in training in earnest for November 8. On the occasion of his trip to New York to consult Hill, Sheehan, Murphy, McCarren and Gorman about superseding Tom Taggart as campaign manager, the New York Times correspondent described him as "going on a swift drive down the rocky hill road to the dock." In November there will be no elegantly equipped steam yacht to receive him at the bottom of the hill, only a gaping hole labeled "oblivion."

There seems to be one tie that binds New York's judicial candidate for the Presidency and the Democratic candidate for governor of New York—they both voted for free silver in 1896 and 1900. Neither of them apparently would have conscientious scruples about voting for a yellow dog, provided he had the regular emblem of his party branded on both ears and wagged his tail without the consent of any other nation.

Judge Parker's frantic demand that nothing further be said about Roosevelt's personality is fresh evidence that Democrats have become alarmed over the effect of their assertion that Rooseveltism is the chief issue of the campaign. The more Roosevelt's personality is exploited the more popular he becomes. Democrats have been making Republican votes by the score in quoting the President's utterances.

Judge Parker, judging from his conduct and the company he has kept, stands for Hillism in politics, which means that any unscrupulous act is justifiable if the end be gained. He is the very opposite of President Roosevelt, for his evasiveness shows that he lacks courage and decisiveness—two requisites that should not be found wanting in aspirants for the Presidency.

At one stroke of his pen Abraham Lincoln freed 4,000,000 black men. With one stroke of his pen Roosevelt has made it possible to reclaim more than 100,000,000 acres of land to agriculture, adding millions of American farm homes with their vast volume of agricultural products which will flow from this rich area of land redeemed from the desert.

What does it mean to the nation to have millions of people gradually pass from servitude of the town to the sovereignty of the country? It means the enlistment of a new army for the defense of the republic in every hour of need. This will come, under the workings of the national irrigation act.

Talk about political economy. The Democrats of Massachusetts are considering the advisability of nominating Douglas, the Brockton shoe man, in order to save money on campaign lithographs, because the pictures of Parker and Douglas are as like as two wooden shoepegs.

Edward M. Shepard in 1897 denounced Tammany as "a foul blot on civilization," and in 1904 Tammany tore a hole in the Shepard boom so ragged that the special favor of Judge Parker and Chairman Sheehan could not inflate it sufficiently to justify a nominating speech.

It should be remembered that under irrigation agriculture becomes almost an exact science. Twelve inches of water, intelligently distributed at the proper time, is sufficient to insure on the arid lands an abundant yield of the ordinary farm crops of that latitude.

Prosperous times are more truly reflected in the increased number earning wages than in any statistics of average wages, for the obvious reason that the ranks of labor are recruited from the bottom.

KILKENNY HARMONY.

That Is the Kind that Prevails Among New York Democrats.

Not since the traditional cats of Kilkenny were hung across a line by their tails has there been such an amusing harmony of subdued discord as is heard in New York, now that Judge D. Cady Herrick has been nominated by the Democrats for governor. Judge Parker wanted Edward M. Shepard, or District Attorney Jerome nominated for governor in order to galvanize his campaign into the semblance of life.

David B. Hill wanted John B. Stanchfield, because Stanchfield best represented the organization outside of New York City, to which Mr. Hill owes his ascendancy in the State Democracy. Mr. Hill had no use for Herrick, who, as Democratic boss of Albany County, has been a thorn in his side for years. But, it is said, he accepted Herrick and put him in nomination on the principle of the salesman who sold a coat marked $15 for $10, on doubtful credit, because he would lose less if the bill was never paid. Hill will lose less in Herrick's defeat than if he had succeeded in nominating his friend Stanchfield.

Senator Patrick H. McCarren, the Brooklyn boss, to whom Judge Parker owes his nomination, wanted Comptroller Grout nominated, and for a time he had Mr. Hill's ostensible support for Grout. Judge Parker and Hill went back on McCarren; the former to placate Charles F. Murphy and Tammany, and the latter because he couldn't help himself.

Tammany accepted Herrick because it was willing to accept anybody who stood for the discomfiture of Boss McCarren. As a tomahawk in the hands of Charles F. Murphy with which to dispatch McCarren, D. Cady Herrick would serve Tammany much better than either Shepard or Jerome.

Besides, did not Judge Herrick's career on the bench present sterling claims on the admiration and necessities of Tammany? His abuse of his judicial position to the political exigencies in Albany is along the line of what Tammany considers the higher walks of politics. Moreover, has he not practically pardoned an official blackmailer and protector of disorderly houses by imposing a paltry fine of $1,000 on the notorious police Captain Diamond?—a stroke of judicial leniency toward corruption in New York City peculiarly attractive to Tammany. If he would so act as judge, what prodigies of clemency to "good men" might he not perform as governor? So Tammany dropped Mayor McClellan and swallowed Herrick and his record with genuine relish and noisy gusto.

Not so, however, the Democratic press of New York City. The WORLD takes its medicine with evident nausea; the TIMES turns Herrick's picture to the wall and fixes its gaze on Judge Parker, with the reflection that one honorable nomination in four years is as far as the New York Democracy can be expected to pander to the somewhat blunted moral sentiment of its constituency. The EVENING POST openly repudiates Herrick, saying that a proper regard for its own reputation forbids giving him the negative support of silence.

From this brief resume it may be gathered that the elements for a harmonious Democratic campaign in New York are all that could be desired—from a Republican point of view.

A Boomerang.

"Make Rooseveltism the issue," demanded the New York World, and Democrats, big and little, began barking and snarling at the heels of the President, but the more they barked the more friends they made for Roosevelt. Now, Judge Parker, having seen the effect of the ill-advised issue, has asked his managers to drop Rooseveltism, but his admonition comes too late. Republicans will see that the issue is not lost sight of.

Democracy's effort to show that times have not been good under Roosevelt's administration is a ludicrous performance. The compilation of all the strikes which have taken place in the last three years, instead of showing lack of prosperity, indicates the country has been unusually prosperous. Strikes are a rarity in bad times. Workingmen demand higher wages only when business is good. They are astute enough to know that they stand a better chance of getting what they want when factories are flooded with orders than when they are running on short time.

Protection has done more for the American farmer than any other policy carried out by Republicans. If "Protection is robbery," as the Democratic platform asserts, the only persons "robbed" are the manufacturers and toilers of Europe. American workingmen certainly do not suffer from protection. They are the chief beneficiaries of the greatest of Republican policies. Without a protective tariff wages would soon drop to the European level, which is from 60 to 100 per cent. below the rate now paid in the United States.

People who say combinations of capital are due to the tariff should explain why free trade Britain is ridden with trusts. British manufacturers generally have been for years organizing combinations, and they have no tariff to protect them.

Polls of the first voters in various portions of the country indicate that 50 per cent. of the young men will vote for Roosevelt. There is something attractive about the President and his career that appeals strongly to the youth of the land.

"The expenditures of the Nation have been managed in a spirit of economy as far removed from waste as from niggardliness, and in the future every effort will be continued to secure economy consistent with efficiency."—Roosevelt's letter of acceptance.

Three words in the Democratic platform are sufficient to defeat that party. "Protection is robbery" is a phrase that is helping the Republicans more than a hundred speeches by campaign orators.

With both Republican factions guaranteeing the electoral vote to Wisconsin to Roosevelt, another iridescent rainbow dream of the Democracy goes glimmering into the realms of perpetual night.

The first, last and only claim made for Judge Parker is that he is safe. So is a grave safe. It also resembles Judge Parker in lacking enough attract to to run a campaign for constable.

SUPPLEMENT

FOR REVENUE ONLY

A DEMOCRATIC POLICY AND HOW IT WORKS IN PRACTICE.

The Wilson Tariff Law and Its Stupendous and Disastrous Failure, with Four Years of Accompanying Business Disaster.

The Democratic policy has often been announced to be "A TARIFF FOR REVENUE ONLY." And what this high-sounding policy always in practice has produced is DIMINISHING REVENUE AND INCREASING DEFICIT.

The great business depression which overtook the country during the last Democratic administration was due not merely to the anti-protection features of Democratic tariff tinkering, but to the very serious falling off in government revenues which it occasioned.

When there is a "condition of uncertainty and instability" in business, which Mr. Parker himself has admitted followed past attempts in the tariff tinkering line, the imports of certain classes of dutiable goods are always sure to fall off even with the decreased tariff, for the reason that the people consume less foreign luxuries in hard times than in good. With the foreigners flooding the American markets with articles that can just as well be produced by American labor, our own people naturally have less financial means with which to buy foreign laces, silks, teas, wines, perfumes, diamonds, works of art, etc.

As a revenue-producing measure the Wilson tariff law was a stupendous failure. Its authors showed colossal business incompetence in their failure to make it supply anywhere near the amount of revenues required to meet the expenses of the government. The revenue from the Wilson bill fell short of the estimates of its Democratic framers by no less a sum than $87,000,000, and this, including its sugar import tax, to which many of the Democratic leaders, including President Cleveland himself, had been bitterly opposed. This bill not only did direct damage to manufacturing industry everywhere throughout the country, but it had disastrous effects on the nation's credit, because in causing the revenues to drop heavily below the expenditures it forced the government to draw for its routine expenses on the treasury gold reserve, which was needed to preserve the gold standard of value, and this shrinkage in the gold reserve in turn necessitated the enormous bond issues in which syndicates secured their notorious "rake-offs."

All through 1894 trade demoralization increased, and the government revenues for the first six months of the year turned out to be about $40,000,000 less than the Democratic Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Carlisle, had estimated they would be in his report of December, 1893. Nevertheless the Democratic leaders failed to heed the warning, but went ahead with their free trade tariff bill without paying the slightest attention to whether or not the bill could produce enough revenue for running the government.

Davis Looks Out for His Own Revenue.

The House of Representatives not only struck off the import taxes on coal, iron ore, and wool, which were exclusively protective duties, and therefore logical subjects for revision, from the Democratic standpoint, but it refused to continue the sugar duties, which were a revenue tax of the most productive character. The Senate, through the influence of H. G. Davis, now the Democratic vice presidential candidate, whose vast fortune was represented chiefly in coal lands, replaced the duty of 40 cents per ton on coal, which was an utterly insignificant source of national revenue, but it restored only such part of the sugar duties as could play directly into the hands of the sugar trust. Considered merely as a law contrived to produce sufficient revenue, the Senate bill was undoubtedly superior to the House bill. The Senate sugar tariff, it is true, produced eventually hardly one-half as much revenue as had been yielded by the sugar tariff of 1883, but there was nevertheless collected from this source, in the first full year under the amended Wilson act, the sum of $29,800,000, none of which revenue would have been obtained by the government under the House bill's free-sugar provisions. But the public refused for very obvious reasons to give the framers of the Senate amendments any credit for this achievement. On the eve of the passage of the Wilson bill in the upper house it was discovered that several Democratic Senators, whose votes controlled action on the sugar duties, were speculating in Wall street in sugar trust stock. The angry public clamor over these disclosures was followed by an open letter from President Cleveland to his supporters in the House, declaring the senatorial changes to be "outrageous discriminations and violations of principle"—an assertion which, in view of the platform of the majority, was certainly not unwarranted. From the floor of the Senate, the Democratic leaders retorted publicly with much show of indignation. When, finally, after a long and stubborn struggle, the Senate tariff bill prevailed and passed both houses, President Cleveland refused to put his name to it, and left the bill to become a law without his signature.

From Bad to Worse.

The result of this haphazard reckoning on the revenue was a law which never produced a surplus. Even with its sugar import tax the yield of the Senate bill, in the succeeding year, fell short of the estimate of its authors by no less a sum than $87,000,000. For this exceedingly ill-timed miscalculation, the Democratic Fifty-third Congress is properly held responsible for the necessity of subsequent bond issues. It is true that both houses had added to the bill a tax of two per cent on incomes over $4,000, and in a vague, indefinite way had reckoned that the product of this tax would make good whatever deficiencies might arise from other schedules. The income tax did not stand the test of examination by the United States Supreme Court, and no public revenue was ever derived from it.

Even after the income tax was knocked out by the Supreme Court, and even after it was fully demonstrated that the Wilson law was a stupendous failure as a producer of revenue, the Democratic party in Congress refused to amend it so that it could produce enough revenue. The saying, "Millions for defense, but not one cent for tribute," in this case might have been expressed, "Millions of cost to the country in increasing deficit and loss of credit rather than one cent of protection to any industry in which Democratic leaders themselves did not happen to have some personal financial interest, like coal and sugar."

WHEN NERO PLAYED A FIDDLE WHILE ROME BURNED HE SHOWED NO MORE UTTER INDIFFERENCE TO THE INTERESTS OF HIS COUNTRY THAN THE LEADERS OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY IN CONGRESS DID IN THAT DISTRESSFUL YEAR 1894 WHEN THEY PLAYED PETTY POLITICS, AND ALSO THE MARKET FOR SUGAR STOCK, AND WITH BLIND INDIFFERENCE TO A FINANCIAL SITUATION THAT WAS ALREADY DANGEROUS, PUSHED TO ITS PASSAGE A BILL THAT IN TURN WAS TO PUSH THE NATION TO THE VERY VERGE OF BANKRUPTCY.

The Stone Instead of the Loaf.

The one single proffer of relief from the Wilson bill deficit during the entire session of the Fifty-third Congress, Democratic in both branches, was a bill directing the treasury to coin and use the $55,000,000 "seigniorage" theoretically acquired by the government in buying silver at the market price and paying it out in over-valued silver dollars.

This bill was a case of offering to the financially distressed nation a stone when a loaf was asked for, for with the gold reserve crumbling to pieces owing to the increasing desire of persons apprehending a slump to the silver basis to exchange paper and silver money for gold, and owing to the encroachments of the government itself upon the gold reserve because of the increasing deficit, it was obviously a case of trying to supply the straw to break the camel's back to furnish this additional load of silver for the gold reserve to carry at a parity with gold.

But what did the Democratic Congress care if the seigniorage bill was to further damage the credit of the country? Never for a moment did the Democrats care to go back on free trade, even to prevent a deficit in the treasury, and never for a moment did they care to go back on free silver, even to prevent the fatal consequences to the national credit that the increasing deficit involved.

The seigniorage bill, however, was fortunately vetoed by President Cleveland, who on the silver question at least was right while his party was wrong, and to whom credit is due for refusing to concede anything to the free silver sentiment during the same period when Alton B. Parker and Henry G. Davis were both actively aiding and abetting free silver with their money and with their votes.

Vindictive Treatment of the Prosperity Goose.

The Democratic party during those four years acted as if it deliberately sought to kill the goose that lays the golden egg of prosperity. It was a case of give the goose a hit in the head with a big stick, then in order to ward off any returning signs of animation, a more severe hit, this time in the heart; and then, lest there should be a few sparks of vitality left, a violent kick with the foot, and then another, and then another.

And there is nothing in the Democratic platform this year, or in the personal records of the Democratic candidates, Messrs. Parker and Davis, to suggest that the Democratic party would not again attempt the killing of the prosperity goose if it got the chance.

The Democrats want reduction in the tariff, but unless they should pursue a niggardly, drastic policy of cutting down present expenditures in furtherance of the honor and prosperity of the nation, they would need every bit of the present revenues from the tariff to make both ends meet. However, even by pursuing a policy of ultra niggardliness in expenditures for the public good, extravagance in other ways, coupled with their tariff revision policy, would probably more than neutralize such saving and necessitate large bond issues. Why should the intelligent voters of the United States give the Democratic party the slightest chance to allow history to repeat itself in another doleful chapter of incompetence, scandal, business disaster and hard times for all classes of people?

Parker and Davis belong to the same school as Cleveland as regards free trade, except that Davis has been a protectionist when protection to himself through a high tariff on coal was involved. But as regards free silver, neither of them showed the moral strength that Cleveland showed in trying to prevent the prosperity of the country from being utterly crushed—for while Cleveland fought free silver, and fought it hard, Parker and Davis both voted for it.

Parker and the Trusts.

Trust magnates having furnished the funds to carry on Parker's campaign, will now be relegated to the rear. However, Cord Meyer of the sugar trust and other representatives of grasping corporations have such a hold on the Democratic candidate that they will continue to control him. Their relegation to the rear is merely a "blind" to deceive the people. When Parker visited New York he told his managers he did not wish his remarks on the trusts "queered," and that during the remainder of the campaign the magnates who have been parading and jubilating over his nomination should be less open in their demonstrations of joy. He further said he could not get close to the people as long as the trust magnates openly shouted for him. What the judge meant was that his wealthy sponsors should "keep dark" until after election, when they could come to the front again.

"Probably the greatest harm done by vast wealth is the harm that we of moderate means do ourselves when we let the vices of envy and hatred enter deep into our own natures."—From Roosevelt's speech at Providence, R. I., August 23rd, 1902.

Under the lead of the Republican party nearly all of the time for over forty years the United States, from being a third-class power among the nations, has become in every respect first.

"The poorer classes of foreign illiterates are used to conditions with which, happily, our workmen are unfamiliar."—Senator Fairbanks in the Senate, January 11, 1898.

ASSAILING THE TARIFF.

Democrats Seem Determined to Force a Disturbing Issue.

Signs increase that the Democratic leaders are determined to force the tariff issue to the front in the presidential campaign. While Republicans will welcome the discussion of this question, well knowing that it is sure to add many thousands of votes to their majorities, they cannot but regret the selection of the tariff as the main issue, because of the unfortunate influence it will have upon the business interests of the country.

So far this year the presidential campaign has not blocked business and financial activity. Affairs proceed as usual. In all lines of business there is a hopefulness and confidence which is most encouraging. But if the country is to be confronted with another visitation of tariff revision agitation, with even a remote chance of success in the election, there is bound to be a great slump in the industrial world and a corresponding depression in all business interests.

It is well remembered what happened ten years ago, when, as President Roosevelt puts it, "the last attempt was made by means of lowering the tariff to prevent some people from prospering too much. The attempt was entirely successful. The tariff law of that year was among the causes which in that year and for some time afterwards effectually prevented anybody from prospering too much, and labor from prospering at all. Undoubtedly it would be possible at the present time to prevent any of the trusts from remaining prosperous by the simple expedient of making such a sweeping change in the tariff as to paralyze the industries of the country."

The people of the United States will not soon court again the destruction and panic of 1893. Once is enough for one generation. There will be a tremendous vote against tariff legislation by the Democrats.

The confidence of the country may stand even throughout a tariff revision campaign, but it is risking a good deal to raise that issue in the manner contemplated. They, however, have everything to gain and nothing to lose. They have got to have something to stand upon, and complete failure in every other attack made upon the Republican position has driven them upon the tariff as a standing outpost of Republicanism which can always be assailed, when nothing else affords a convenient target.

Parker's Gold Brick.

Gold Democrats are beginning to fear that Parker's gold telegram was a gold brick intended to deceive them. If Parker voted twice for Bryan and free silver and then pretended to espouse the cause of gold, what assurance, they ask, can he give that he will not change again to free silver if he is elected. With Bryan in the cabinet as an adviser, the gold standard could easily be weakened by any insidious policy that Bryan might evolve. Free silver will never be a dead issue as long as Bryan and any of his former supporters, like Parker, for instance, remain on the political stage.

Bryan's Name Cheered.

It is not believed the Hon. Charles A. Towne was very much humiliated at Fort Wayne, Ind., when his audience wildly cheered mention of Bryan's name and remained silent when Parker's name was spoken. Mr. Towne was once a leader of Silverites who went to New York from Duluth, became counsel for corporations and is now campaigning in behalf of the candidate of the trusts. Though Towne ostensibly deserted Bryan for business reasons, he is believed to be still an ardent admirer of the Nebraskan.

The Savings-Bank Test.

In 1896, when McKinley was first elected, there were 988 savings banks; now there are 1,078, an increase of 10 per cent. In 1896 the number of depositors in savings banks was 5,005,494 and the total deposits $1,907,000,000; in 1903 the number of depositors had increased to 7,305,288, and the deposits to $2,935,000,000, an increase in round numbers of $1,028,000,000. As deposits in savings banks are mainly by wage earners and persons of moderate means the great increase in the number of depositors and the aggregate deposits indicates general prosperity—the result of Republican policies and administration.

Per Capita Cost of Government.

Democrats are circulating the statement that the per capita cost of maintaining the government of the United States is greater than in any other one of the leading countries. This is not true. In New Zealand, the cost of government to each inhabitant is highest. It is $38.38. In Australia it is $37.69; in the United Kingdom, $21.39; in France, $17.84; Belgium, $17.40; Paraguay, $17.39; Austria Hungary, $12.68; Argentina, $12.08; Cuba, $12.40; Netherlands, $11.49; Portugal, $11.45; Spain, $10.09; Sweden, $9.54; German Empire $9.45; Canada, $9.30. In the United States the per capita cost of government is $7.97.

Nearly All for Roosevelt.

William F. Crerand, publisher of the Textile Trade Journal at 372 Broadway, New York, has just completed a canvass of the trade publications to learn their attitude towards the national tickets. These publications are non-partisan and as a rule do not allow political discussions to appear in their columns. Mr. Crerand's canvass shows that out of 803 of these publications 768 are for Roosevelt and Fairbanks.

Among the reasons given by John S. George, a life-long Democrat and a nephew of the late Governor R. P. Flower, of New York, for declaring his intention to vote for President Roosevelt, is this:

"The Democratic leaders are making speeches against so-called militarism and imperialism, and they are demanding that the Philippine Islands be given up and abandoned, so far as the guardianship of the United States is concerned. I do not believe that the American flag should ever come down from any pole that it is once raised upon."

July 1, 1893, the last year of the Harrison administration, the public debt was $12.55 per capita for the entire population of the United States. July 1, 1897, after four years of Democratic administration during a time of profound peace, it had increased to $13.55, an increase of one dollar per head for every man, woman and child in the United States. That is a fair specimen of Democratic mangement of public affairs.

Judge Parker's attempt to pose as a bulwark against Democratic attacks on the "personal honor and integrity of President Roosevelt" is one of the humorous incidents of the campaign. No Democrat has yet had the temerity to assail the "President's personal honor and integrity," and none is likely to make the attempt while the President is awake. Parker evidently has gone into the circus business.

The Democratic managers have compiled a list of shutdowns of mills during the Roosevelt administration. A glance at the list shows that nine-tenths of the mills and factories closed were temporarily shut down for repairs. The list is a "fake."

One of the incidental benefits of Republican rule is the general improvement in the condition of the roads traversed by rural free delivery carriers. This is particularly true in Western States, where the improvement was most needed.

The New York Herald has printed a facsimile of Judge Parker's gold telegram. It should furnish a companion piece by printing a facsimile of his silver ballot in 1896 or 1900.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

A Man of Action, Who Can Be Relied on in Emergencies.

Theodore Roosevelt occupies a unique position in the estimation of the American people. It is not that other men in public life are not honest, or earnest or incorruptible—these qualities are not rare. It is that Mr. Roosevelt combines them in an unusual way. He is possessed of great physical vitality and mental energy; he has of his own taste and his own motion entered into various occupations that have put him in touch and sympathy with all classes of men, high and low. When he was a ranchman he made the cowboys his friends so that when he became a soldier they clamored to be of his regiment. He became Police Commissioner in New York, not for "the money there was in it," as was the custom in New York, but to see that certain abuses were remedied. They were remedied in spite of the opposition of other members of the board. He became Assistant Secretary of the Navy in order to carry out certain plans of naval progress. He enlisted in the Spanish war from patriotic motives and made a record. He was elected Governor of New York on account of his public services and was nominated for Vice President against his own wishes for the same reason. In all these positions and as President of the United States he has done his duty fearlessly and honestly. The people have learned to regard him as a man of action; as a man who does things, and who can be relied on in an emergency. In common phrase he is regarded as a man "who will do to tie to."

Against such a record as this the negative record of a man who has done nothing but write legal opinions and indorse Democratic platforms amounts to nothing. As a man of executive ability and of action Judge Parker is "not in it."

Legislative Landmarks.

Some of the landmarks of historic legislation created during President Roosevelt's administration are: (1) The law for the civil government of the Philippines; (2), Corporate legislation, chief of which is that creating the Department of Commerce and Labor, with broad powers, which, in the nature of things, must steadily grow; (3), Cuban reciprocity, conferring material benefits on both Cuba and the United States; (4), The treaty and laws that make the Panama canal a certainty; (5), The law for the irrigation of the arid lands of the great West.

Against these accomplished results during one administration of the party that does things, the Democratic party has nothing to offer but empty words and high-sounding promises.

"If our opponents came into power and attempted to carry out their promises to the Filipinos by giving them independence, and withdrawing American control from the islands, the result would be frightful calamity to the Filipinos themselves, and in its larger aspect would amount to an international crime. Anarchy would follow; and the most violent anarchic forces would be directed partly against the civil government, partly against all forms of religious and educational civilization. Bloody conflicts would inevitably ensue in the archipelago, and just as inevitably the islands would become the prey of the first power which in its own selfish interest took up the task we had cravenly abandoned."—Roosevelt's letter of acceptance.

Taggart's Prophecies.

A tip to Republicans: Don't be scared by Chairman Taggart's prophecies or claims regarding the political outlook. In 1894, when he was chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee in Indiana, he claimed the State by 10,000 votes up to the night before the election. The next day the Republicans carried it by 46,000 plurality.

YOUNG MAN!

Young man, what makes the nation great?
Not mart or boundary or state,
Not argosies that sweep the sea—
'Tis none of these that make us free;
'Tis none of these that keep us grand.
What is it makes and builds the land?
'Tis YOU!

Young man, who is the country's guide?
Who stands her guard on every side?
Not men of war that ride the foam,
Nor mountains piercing heaven's dome,
Nor rivers rushing to the strand.
Who has the sure and guiding hand?
'Tis YOU!

Young man, who is the nation's guard?
Not sullen gates with cannon barred,
Not harbor mouth or mountain pass
Nor fortresses where warriors mass.
Whom does the nation choose for guard?
Who o'er her fate keeps watch and ward?
'Tis YOU!

Young man! Young man! The endless fight,
The endless stress of wrong and right
Wherein the ballot tells the tale
Is on again—you must not fail!
Start right, vote right, think right, young man—
Who keeps the land Republican?
'Tis YOU!

MR. FAIRBANKS'S LETTER.

A Clear and Effective Statement of Republican Principles.

Senator Fairbanks's letter of acceptance is a document which appeals directly to the business men and workers generally. It states clearly some of the most important, but perhaps not sufficiently understood, tenets of the Republican party in its conflict with Democracy.

In calling attention to the service done to the entire country by the establishment of the Bureau of Commerce and Labor, with a special department to deal with corporations, the Senator points out the first real attempt by the government to deal with the trust problem. He clearly sees that the regulation of the great combinations of capital by law is possible, is necessary, and he shows the consistent course of the Republican party in this regard.

As to our foreign policy Senator Fairbanks rightly considers that we have much to be proud of in the firm, conservative and thoroughly broad and Christian policy which has been adhered to during the years of Republican administration. The tremendous expansion in our trade, our foreign interests and influence has been accomplished by peaceful methods, and no remote sign of war has appeared upon our horizon in the years following the establishment of new National relations or our acquisition of a vast territory in the far East.

In his enunciation of the Republican idea of the desirability of closer trade relations with our great neighbor, Canada, the candidate for the Vice Presidency is peculiarly happy. He is plainly for a liberal movement for reciprocity between this country and the people just over the line to the north. He also emphasizes the value of the "open door" secured for us in China, and promises a continuance of the benefits of that result of our recent foreign policy.

As a whole, the letter of the Vice Presidential candidate is a strong paper, one which commands respect and confidence. Senator Fairbanks is meeting the American people face to face, from one end of the country to the other, in his very lively campaign. It is well, however, to have in hand his written opinions and aspirations as a public man on the great questions at issue at this moment.

Pretty Girls Gone Republican.

The Washington Star is perfectly right in intimating that all the pretty girls have gone Republican when it says:

Better cut ready-made clothing and better made shoes and hats are going on the shelves of the country store. Rural maidens read the fashion notes and the aids to beauty, and the girls with a home-made look are becoming scarcer.

One of the best pieces of work of the Republican party—fortunately for the party in power—has been its building up of the rural delivery system. It has accomplished a tremendous work in the extension of the work of the Postoffice Department.

Candidate and Platform.

This year's presidential election will not be won by any formal platform. The Republican platform is good, but the Republican candidate is better. The truth is Mr. Roosevelt is the real platform for both parties. He is the main point of attack by the Democrats and the main source of strength for the Republicans. He would be elected without any platform except the record of the party and his own.

Democratic Trifling.

The Democratic party professes a most sacred reverence for the constitution, yet by nominating an octogenarian for Vice President it has shown utter disregard for the provision of the constitution which, in case of the death or inability of the President, devolves his duties upon the Vice President. No party has a right to trifle with great public interests in that manner.

The bill to endow agricultural colleges by land grants and to establish agricultural experiment stations was introduced many years ago by a Republican Senator, Morrill of Maine, and was passed by a Republican Congress and signed by a Republican President. These colleges and experiment stations have been of immense benefit to agriculture. They owe their establishment to the party that "does things."

This country is now in a high state of prosperity. Never before did all the economic forces work together so unitedly for national welfare and prosperity as during the last few years. Would it be wise to exchange that condition for one not merely of uncertainty but of almost certain disaster?

It is the amount of feed a farmer can raise for his stock and not the number of acres ranged over that will gauge his profit for the year. All things equal, irrigation insures the maximum product for each acre of ground.

The question is now being discussed as to whether a shadow can occupy space. The answer must be in the affirmative to those who believe there is a money plank in the St. Louis platform.

Day Dreams

By A. M. Davies Ogden

Copyright, 1904, by A. M. Davies Ogden

The late spring afternoon sunshine flooded gloriously into the bare, old studio, lighting the dreamy, sensitive face of the young man who stood by the piano pouring out his soul in melody. It flung a golden aureole around the head of the girl who, nearly lost in a big arm chair, sat absorbed.

"Adelaide, Adelaide," rang out the notes of Beethoven's passionate love song, and the girl's eyes filled with tears as the music swayed her young, untried nature. And how well Harry Walters looked when he sang!

Her thoughts, uncontrolled, wandered back to the day when they had first met, many months before. Newly arrived in Dresden, she and her father had driven out to Potschapel to inspect the big china factory; but, at her father's request for some one to show them about, the big German in charge flung up his hands.

"Aber, I spik no English," he began plaintively. Then, at sight of a passer-by, his face brightened.

"Ach, Herr Walters," he cried, and the person addressed, turning, came back with lifted cap.

"Can I be of any service?" he asked in English. Mr. Hoffman looked relieved.

"I want somebody to show me about," he exclaimed, and the young man smiled.

"The Herr Direktor and I are old friends," he responded. "If I can be of any assistance"— The girl's eyes thanked him.

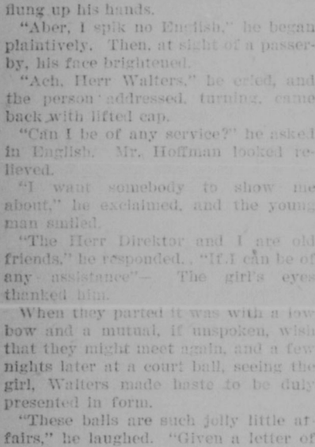
When they parted it was with a low bow and a mutual, if unspoken, wish that they might meet again, and a few nights later at a court ball, seeing the girl, Walters made haste to be duly presented in form.

"These balls are such jolly little affairs," he laughed. "Given a letter of introduction or two and they will invite even a poor musical student like myself. And how do you find Dresden? Have you 'done' the green vaults, the galleries and so forth? No? Fancy."

"Father does not care much for ordinary sightseeing," declared the girl. Walters eyed her rather doubtfully.

"If I might be permitted to take you around a bit," he suggested. "It would be a great pleasure. Oh, may I really?" As the girl nodded. "Let's start tomorrow."

Such was the beginning of their friendship, and as the days drifted into spring there were little excursions up



"MILLICENT! IS IT REALLY YOU?"

the river to be made, fingerings on the Brueh Terrasse listening to the band in the garden on the other bank; long hours spent in the galleries with pauses before the Sistine Madonna or some other treasure in that wonderful storehouse of art. Then suddenly one day Mr. Hoffman awoke to the fact that his daughter, although but seventeen was no longer a child. Realizing that this prolonged companionship with an earnest young musician might prove dangerous to one, if not to both, he took passage back to America, and to night he and his daughter were to leave for Bremen. This was goodby.

"Adelaide," sang the voice, putting into the song all that the singer dared not say, and the girl trembled responsively. With a final harmony the melody stopped. Through the door the accompanist slipped away. Mr. Hoffman turned to the window. The girl held out both hands.

"Goodby," she murmured. Walters shaken, leaned forward.

"You will not forget?" he begged. And the girl smiled, a slow, love smile.

"I will not forget."

As the train rolled its way through the night the girl's eyes filled again with tears, the facile tears of youth which turn so quickly to rainbows as hope rosily spans the years. Then, clasping a little blue ring and a cluster of forgetmenots, she fell asleep.

* * * * * * *

The windows of Cliff Towers were brilliant with lights. Strains of music floated out to the watchers in the street. Mrs. Livingston was "at home," and Bellevue avenue was crowded with arriving guests and curious spectators.

The band on the lawn began to play "Wine, Women and Song," and the beautiful Miss Hoffman stepped through the long French windows upon the terrace.

The shimmer of moonlight on the water was exquisite. What did it and the music seem to recall? Ah, Dresden! The girl shivered. How long it was since she had thought of Dresden! The man beside her started apprehensively.

"Are you cold? Shall I bring you a wrap?" he asked. She assented.

She wished to be rid of him to think for a moment. Dresden! Walters' face, his happy, boyish, half boastful talk, struggled into her thoughts. "Wait until I sing in the Metropolitan," he had laughed.

And now? Should he make his debut there she would be in her box, tiara crowned. But she would throw him some flowers in memory of the little ring now crushed and broken, with a faded spray of forgetmenots, far back in a drawer of her desk. For a moment the girl's face showed hard and cynical in the moonlight.

There was a stir within the house. The prelude of a song came to her. Then a rich tenor voice broke into the refrain "Adelaide, Adelaide." A famous tenor was singing and the girl's eyes dimmed. "Adelaide!" A step sounded behind her. She turned to see Renshaw, her lace scarf in his hand. Something in his expression warned the girl that the crisis which she had so long been evading could be postponed no longer. Her decision must be made. He was young, rich, good looking. Why could she not care for him? Had she not hoped for this, tried for this? Was it not expected of her? Her breath quickened and she lifted her head. Well, he should have his answer.

* * * * * * *

The morning was clear, but cold, and on the crowded ferryboat only two people, a man and a woman, dared brave the forward deck. The woman showed lines of suffering and self reliance in her face and a great sweetness. The man, wrapped in a heavy coat, was humming to himself, "Adelaide, Adelaide." He breathed, and the woman, with a sudden start, turned. Recognition leaped to both pair of eyes.

"Millicent! Is it really you? How I have searched for a trace of you!" he cried. "But at your former home they only said that you had gone." The girl flushed under his look.

"After father died I had to leave New York," she said simply. "I have been doing typewriting, proofreading, what I could get. You know I am poor."

"You!" cried the man again. "You! Typewriting! And I! Well, I have not made the Metropolitan and probably never will now. Some of the old dreams are lost. But for the rest—what little success I have won has been due to you. Always it has been the thought of you that has spurred me on. It has always been your eyes, Millicent, do you remember the old days?, Can we go back to them? Must all the dreams go, or have you forgotten?" There was a note of entreaty in his voice, and the girl's color deepened; then she smiled back at him.

"One can never go back. But perhaps one can start afresh," she answered. "And I have never forgotten."

When Barnum's Burned.

Barnum's museum, destroyed July 13, 1865, was one of the most amusing fires that ever occurred in New York city. It was in the daytime. Chief John Decker was in charge, assisted by Orr, Bates, Lamb, Cleary, Everett and Sullivan. Thousands crowded Broadway clear up to Park place as well as Park row, while the park in front was black with people. It was fun to see the boys at the outset of the fire bringing out Barnum's old stuffed images and wax figures. One fellow ran out with Henry Clay under one arm and General Winfield Scott under the other. Queen Victoria was dragged out by the hair of her head. Mary, queen of Scots, was tossed out of the second story window, followed by Hicks the pirate. Head Carpenter Walker of the theater, who was also a member of Engine No. 38, that lay in Ann street, got so excited that he fell headlong down the main entrance stairway with Napoleon in one hand and Walker, filibuster, in the other.

The happy family that attracted so much attention in those days were determined not to leave. The cage door was thrown wide open and the birds and animals punched with sticks to drive them out, but few would accept their liberty and were burned to death. All of the 100,000 curiosities were destroyed.

Remembered the Places.

In the days of his youth, "befo' de wah," it had been the privilege of Uncle Eph Slater to attend his master as body servant upon several extended journeys. To mention the name of another town or locality was enough to start him on his reminiscences, and so jealous did he grow of his reputation as a traveler that he always declared he had visited the place in question whether he had or not.

One day an acquaintance, Deacon Thompson, met Uncle Eph on the street and told him of the arrival in the village of the new schoolma'am, whose acquirements, he had heard, were of a high order.

"H'm," said Uncle Eph, "yeh don' say; yeh don' say. I wunner, now, hez de young lady had much trabbel?"

"I dunno 'bout dat," replied the deacon, "but my Lize tells me she dun been troo butony, algerbrar 'n' Latin."

"Uh huh," said Uncle Eph reflectively and not in the least nonplused. "I riccollicks dem little places, foh sho; but it was night w'en we passed troo 'em, 'n' Marse Richard he 'lowed it wuzn't wuth while stoppin' off."—Harper's Magazine.

Pretenses.

Batcheller—I've come to the conclusion that marriage is just a game of pretense. Askum—How do you mean? Batcheller—Well, half the married men I meet pretend they're perfectly happy, and the other half pretend they're perfectly miserable.—Exchange.

Mr. Bowser Rises Early

He Thinks It Will Be a Real Treat to See the Sun Come Up, but Has a Hard Time Doing So.

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"MRS. BOWSER," began Mr. Bowser the other evening as he threw aside the newspaper he had been reading, "you know there is a sun, of course, and you have heard of sunrises and sunsets, but how do you know the sun rises and sets?"

"Are you trying to make a joke?" she asked.

"Far from it, madam. I am approaching a very serious matter. Could you go on the witness stand and swear of your own personal knowledge that the sun had risen or set during the last fifteen years? In other words, have you seen it rise or set?"

"I—I don't think so."

"Of course you haven't, and neither have I. For fifteen years we have been hemmed in by brick and mortar. After the sun is half an hour high we see it over the roof of a brewery, and within half an hour of its setting it disappears behind a sausage factory."

"But you can't change the 'sun's ways, can you?"

"Certainly not, but I can change my own, and I'm going to do it. I'm going to get up tomorrow morning and take a walk and see the sun rise for the first time in years. I used to stand as a boy and see the eastern sky begin to blush, and it was a treat to see the changes until at last the glorious orb

"THE IDEA OF THAT WOMAN LYING THERE LIKE A GRAMPUS!"

o' day came rising from the depths of the unknown to start the wheels of time turning for another day. I'm going to do it again. Would you like to get up with me at daylight tomorrow morning?"

"Isn't that pretty early?" replied Mrs. Bowser at the thought of it.

"Of course it's early. Daylight is always early, but I see you prefer to lie and snooze for three hours later, and we'll say no more about it. There isn't a hog or ox or cow in this whole country that isn't awake and moving around before sunrise, and if human beings prefer to grunt and snooze and snore and yawn let 'em keep it up. I begin tomorrow morning to go back to the first principles of nature—the soft dew, the twitter of the birds, the whisperings of the millions of leaves as they awake for the day, the—the"—

Mr. Bowser became a little confused here and broke off to glare at the cat and mentally threaten his life, and as Mrs. Bowser had nothing further to say the subject was dropped. On going to bed she saw that he was determined on the matter, however. He placed his clothing where it could be found without trouble and thrust his watch under his pillow, and it seemed to her that he got out of bed to carry the watch to the light of the window at least ten times during the night. When the first milk wagon was heard moving about he got up and dressed, and she heard him muttering as he went downstairs:

"The idea of that woman lying there like a grampus instead of being up and about to see the day dawn upon the world!"

Three minutes later Mr. Bowser was sauntering down the street, followed at a respectful distance by the cat.

It was just coming daylight. Afar off a milk wagon rattled over the cobblestones with a rattle close to nature and the milk diluted 17 per cent. Leaning against a shade tree was a policeman, who nodded and dozed and yet kept one ear open for his roundsman. A dog which had passed the night under a stoop came out and sat up and looked this way and that as if he had had a bad dream, and a few sparrows began flying about and fighting each other.

"By thunder, but this is life, this is!" muttered Mr. Bowser as he leaned against a fence and drew in long breaths of the foggy, malarious atmosphere. "A man who would lie on the broad of his back and snooze when he could be out here deserves to be kicked. 'Tis the dawning of a day that may be mighty with history. 'Tis the turning of the wheel that may make or unmake nations. Now I begin to live again. Now I once more feel"—

What he felt may never be known, as a longshoreman who had been working all night and was then on his way home halted at sight of Mr. Bowser and growled out:

"Do you know of any saloon around here open at this hour? I want to get a nip before I go home, but every shebang seems to be closed as tight as a drum."

"Man, look around you," was the reply. "See the leaves quivering under the early morning air. See how the coming of day casts its lights and shadows on the buildings down there. Listen to the sounds that tell you of the awakening of the world to another day of toil."

"Say, now, old cock, but you've had two drinks this morning," said the worker, "and if you don't tell me where you got 'em I'll call you a blamed mean man."

"Drinks, man!" roared Mr. Bowser. "Are you an animal that you can stand there and talk of whisky when all around you nature is seeking to instill virtue into your soul?"

"Go easy, old man!" warned the other. "Nature is all right, and so am I, and I want a nip to go to bed on. If you don't want to tell me where you got yours, then you can go to Ballyhack for a baldheaded son of a gun!"

Mr. Bowser began to breathe hard and to grow red in the face, but the longshoreman wanted a drink worse than a fight, and after nodding his head in a threatening way several times he passed on.

The daylight grew stronger. It revealed an old straw hat hanging to the branches of a shade tree and a battered old tin pail hanging to a telephone wire. It showed the front doors of a Chinese laundry and an American butcher shop, and it betrayed the face of an iceman looking out of a third story window in a sleepy way and wondering how many of his customers would complain that day of a shortage.

There was a blush on the face of the eastern horizon—the faintest sort of a tinge—and as Mr. Bowser's eye caught it he got a new brace with his back on the fence and began to apostrophize it. He had got as far as to say, "And now the blush of maiden morn," when some one at his elbow observed:

"Say, old man, it's about my time too."

It was a tramp who might have slept on a bench in the park below.

"What do you want?" demanded Mr. Bowser as he turned on the fellow.

"Well, if you don't want to invite me to drink you might flip me a dime."

"Drink? Drink? Say, you miserable old soaker, I'll throw you over the fence if you don't get out! The idea of your interrupting my meditations at this hour to ask for something to burn your liver out!"

"Liver was burnt out years ago, sir, and how could I tell that you were meditating? What's it about? If there's anything going, put me on. I thought you were waiting for the saloons to open. When I saw that red nose of yours"—

"Go on!"

"When I saw that red nose of yours I says to myself"—

The faint blush had deepened to crimson on the eastern sky and the meadow lark was shaking the dew from his wings and making ready to soar, but Mr. Bowser's attention was elsewhere. He took hold of the tramp to move him on, but the fellow whistled a signal and fought back.

In a moment more three other Weary Willies turned the corner, followed by the drivers of two grocery wagons, and Bowser was no Port Arthur. His front and flanks were open to attack, and strategy demanded that he fall back. He fell. Mrs. Bowser heard footsteps and a rush. The cat came first, with his master a good second, and the policeman and tramps trailed on behind. There was the bang of the gate, a clatter up the steps, and then the front door opened and shut and the policeman was heard saying outside:

"I had my eye on that old reprobate for nearly half an hour, but I ought to have collared him at first. He was out for a chance to rob some drunken man, and I'll crack his head when I see him again."

"Mr. Bowser, did you get back to nature?" called Mrs. Bowser over the banister.

He heard, but made no reply. It was all her fault that he had thought of sunrises and got out on the street at that unearthly hour, but he would say nothing until the time came to take a terrible revenge. M. QUAD.

Divorces Explained.

"Most divorces are caused by a very common mistake."

"What is it?"

"Many a man in love only with a dimple or a curl makes the mistake of marrying the whole girl."—Life.

Too Deep For Pa.

Little Willie—Say, pa, why is an amateur concert called an entertainment?

Pa—My son, I cannot tell a lie; I don't know.—Detroit Free Press.

The Editor's View.

"I just think his poems are too sweet for anything."

"That seems to be the view the editor takes of them also!"—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

His Plea.

Dr. Pills—Well, Rastus, we find you have taken the chickenpox.

Rastus (excitedly) — Chicken box! 'Deed, marsar, I might have took de chickens, but I swears I left de coop.—Brooklyn Eagle.

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REPUBLICAN TICKET.

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New York.

For Vice-President:

CHARLES W. FAIRBANKS,

Indiana.

For Congress:

GEORGE A. PEARRE,

Allegany County.

Does Judge Parker Hold These Views?

"I think that a dollar a day is enough for any man, provided that his work is steady. Any man can live on that, and that is all unskilled labor is worth. I am sorry to have to pay more than that, and wouldn't if we had a better supply of labor hereabouts.—Candidate Parker two years ago.

DEMOCRATS always boast of what they are going to do; never of what they have done.

A QUESTION OF DESTINATION.

In his letter of acceptance President Roosevelt has made clear his intentions and those of his party, and there is no excuse for any one's not knowing the course which the Republican party has marked out for itself. But what will happen in the event of Democratic success seems to be one of those things which "no fellow can find out," and it is important, because, as the heroine of a recent Western story of the cattle country said, "It don't matter so much where we come from as it does where we're a-goin' at." If Judge Parker knows where he and his party are "goin' at" he may as well explain.

It may be, of course, that they are going "at" anything which they have a reasonable prospect of getting. There was once a Georgia "cracker" who shuffled into a railway station, and laying down a dollar bill, called for "a ticket on the next train." The agent asked him where he wanted to go. The "cracker" looked reflective for a few minutes, and then replied:

"I dunno. What trains have you got?"

Perhaps, after all, it is a proof of astuteness in the Democratic candidate to wait until he knows what trains his party has got, before deciding whither he wishes to travel, but one thing is certain, he cannot travel on two trains going in opposite directions without straining himself considerably.

IF Parker is to be credited with keeping Tillman quiet Taggart should put him on the national committee pay roll.

WHY SHOULD WE CHANGE?

Great interest is being manifested in every State of the Union over the coming elections for Congress. The lower House is to be elected anew; the upper body, the Senate, will undergo only partial rejuvenation as result of possible changes in the legislatures. Whatever the outcome may be in the legislative election, the political complexion of the Senate can not be changed.

It is possible, however, to install a Democratic majority in the House, if the voters of the land temporarily take their eyes off the gun and abate the interest in public questions which they have shown for the past five Congressional elections.

The Democrats have not had control of the House since the Fifty-third Congress. The next Congress will be the Fifty-ninth and during all that period the voters have steadfastly insisted upon the Republicans retaining the majority and directing the policies of Government. And why? The answer is simple; because at each recurring election, the Democratic party stood for some policy or political principle which the mass of the people would not approve and because by the same token the Republican Party's programe of Government was acceptable to the mass of the thinking people. The House of Representatives is the direct exponent of the people.

It is easy to trace, election by election, the reasoning of the voters compelling their action at the ballot box and which resulted in Republican majorities in the House. It was the Fifty-third Congress that passed the disastrous Wilson tariff act, which in such a brief period of time brought such woeful disaster to the industries of the country. Men did not have togo to statesmen or enconomists to trace the relation between cause and effect: on the contrary, the humblest person was the first to feel the results of the legislation—the first to lose his job and have his income cut off by the failing industries. At the next election the voters could not get to the polls too soon to vote for a Republican Congress to put the tariff back on American basis and start the wheels turning again.

Next election came the money question; the Democrats took the free silver end, the Republicans the sound money and. Again the voters put the Republicans in power. In the succeeding election the question was to defend their former votes and to keep the Republicans in power to sustain the tariff and continue sound money legislation.

After that came the war with Spain, with its consequent Philippines problem. Again the Democrats sought the un-American and unpopular policy. They were for scuttling out of the Philippines and shirking responsibility. McKinley suggested to the voters that the American way, as long as we had the problem thrust upon us, was to stay at work and work it out. The mass of the voters agreed with him and again put in a Republican House to sustain the policies of their choice, now three in number—protection, sound money and sensible and human programme for the Philippines. In the succeeding election the Democrats rushed once more to the breach in advocacy of all their idols, free trade, free silver and "scuttle," each which had voted and been voted down by the people once oftener, and again were repulsed by the voters.

What do the Democrats propose in this election that is different from their former offers which have been repeatedly declined by the people? The only difference between their present and their former positions is a difference of sincerity and definiteness of purpose. They are divided and uncertain on the tariff; their Presidential candidate is for gold, the mass of their party for silver; they do not know exactly what they want to do with the Philippines except to differ from the Republican policy.

Is there anything in their plan of action which would warrant the voters in reversing their own judgment heretofore expressed on those policies, and dividing the responsibility of the Congress?

THOSE Democrats who were fond of comparing Fairbanks to an iceberg must have bumped into him head on.

AN ALLEGORY.

Once upon a time there was a beautiful city called Columbia, which was known as the city of refuge for the oppressed of all the earth. Many flocked to its gates and none were turned away. Its founders and the worthy burgomasters who succeeded them surrounded the city with a wall which they named "Protection." Behind the security of this defense the citizens of Columbia grew and prospered. They built shops and factories, churches and schools. The children who filled the streets were trained in virtue, were educated at the expense of the city, and were inured to habits of industry. The city was a city of homes and of opportunity. Its prosperity became the wonder and envy of its neighbors, and the citizens of Columbia were urged to tear down their wall. They were told that it hampered the growth and development of the city. The citizens, however, hesitate to accept the advice of their rivals, and as their enemies increased their capacity to attack Prosperity Wall, the people appointed one of their own citizens, a great architect and builder named McKinley, to strengthen the wall, increase the defense at the gates and in every part thereof make it proof against the shots of her rivals which were directed with unerring aim against the smoking chimneys of industry.

The great architect and builder, however, had many enemies who declared that the improved defences were not scientifically constructed and that the wall threw its shadow upon the homes that rested in peace behind it, and in an evil moment another architect was appointed to modify and change the defences of Prosperty Wall. This new architect sub-let the contract to a firm bo the name of Wilson-Gorman & Co., who weakened the defences, lowered the wall, and even urged its entire demolition, saying every stone should be razed to the ground.

The result was disastrous. The shots of the enemy hurt the industsies of Columbia. Her citizens suffered from laek of employment. The rich became poor and the poor lost their homes and the sound of mourning was heard in the grass-grown streets.

The eyes of the people were opened. They longed for the good times that were gone. They discharged the architects whose work had caused so much suffering and employed another named Dingley, who restored the wall, strengthened the defences and drove the enemy away. The fires were again lighted, plumes of smoke again waived over the city, the whir of wheels and the hum of trains made music in the streets, and the people smiled again, while seven years of plenty filled the storehouses with the good things of life.

But some of the citizens forget the past suffering. They envied the good fortune of their neighbors and urged that the wall be again destroyed. They said its name was not "Prosperity" but "Robbery" and the old firm of architects whose work had wrought such disaster is again trying to tear down the wall and open the gates and fill the moat, while the enemies are eagerly awaiting the result. The fair city of Columbia, however, has learned her lesson in the hard school of experience.

THE campaign textbook of the Democratic party ought to sell well after the campaign, being placed in the same class with Peck's Bad Boy and Bill Nye's works. Among other discoveries it has made as evidence that we should abandon the Philippines, is that European women in that country "rarely bare more than one child"—perhaps the compositor omitted "at a time" and the proof reader let it stand.

JUDGE PARKER'S "ERRATA"

However Judge Parker's letter of acceptabce may have been received by his party and by the country, it is certain that he himself was not satisfied with it, as after taking two months to compose it he was frantically correcting it up to the time it went to press all over the country.

As the general public may not understand, a long document like this which its promulgator desires to appear simultaneously in the press of the country is printed and distributed through the Associated Press several days in advance, under an injunction not to print it until a certain day. Judge Parker's letter was distributed in this way, and the printed copies were in most of the newspaper offices for a day or two before the letter was printed last Monday.

Documents that are distributed in this way are supposed to be as perfect as the authors of them can make them, and probably there never before was a political paper which had to be corrected after it was given to the press in this way. Judge Parker was the first public man who after spending sixty anxious days and sleepless nights over a pronunciamento could not get it into a shape to suit him, and was compelled to follow it with despairing errata until the roar of the printing press warned him that it had gone beyond recall.

These changes were more remarkable for their number than for their importance. Indeed, the significant thing about them was their trivial character, considering his anxiety to have them made. He wanted "division" changed to "divisions" and "founders" into "framers". For "the Dingley act itself" he wished to substitute "the fourth section of the Dingley act," and for "of" he wanted "this section of." He wanted "the reciprocity clauses" stricken out and "this section" inserted. He wanted "eight" instead of "nine" and "forty" instead of "seventy" and so on. He craved over twenty of these corrections, and no doubt, would have craved as many more if there had been time.

The only explanation possible of these endless corrections is that Judge Parker was frightened or at least nervous over his paper. This is no great wonder, for he was confronted with many difficulties. The Republican party is in possession of most of the public policies that are worth anything, and there was nothing left to Judge Parker except to pick flaws in them and restate them. He did not venture to condemn them and it would not do to assent to them. His task was one of straddling and evasion, and the situation was so unfavorable for that sort of writing that he was like a medaeval martyr walking over heated ploughshares. This was all the more hazardous because he was not at all familiar with the subject-matter of his paper.

In such circumstances it was no wonder that the composition of his letter was to Judge Parker a treadmill by day and a nightmare by night, and that he corrected it, without improving it, or tried to do so, until the cry of the newsboy under his window warned him that his production was already in the hands of the public.

THAT was a happy comparison of Senator Beveridge when he said that the Democratic party was like the engineer trying to run his machine forward and backward at the same time.

HAVE THEY A FOREIGN POLICY?

The letter of acceptance of the Democratic candidate for President sheds no new light on the question of what would be the foreign policy of a Democratic administration. Like the national platform, and the other official and semiofficial declarations of the candidate and his party which have preceded it, the definition of a foreign policy attempted in the letter of acceptance is weak, evasive and contradictory. Let it be admitted, which is by no meanstrue that before the acquisition of the Philippines "we were practically invulnerable against attack by foreign States." Let it be further conceded, also in the teeth of the facts, that these tropical possessions have changed all this, what message has Judge Parker to deliver to his fellow-countrymen with regard to the new aspect of our relations toward the rest of the world? Merely, that it calls for a management of foreign affairs the more circumspect that the invasion of foreign markets by the products of the United States has excited the serious apprehension of all the great industrial peoples! In other words, our demonstrated superiority in certain lines of industry is making for us so many enemies that we must be careful to avoid giving them any other cause of offense. Was ever more arrant nonsense soberly submitted as a formula for the guidance of a great power in its intercourse with the rest of the world? It does not seem to have occured to Judge Parker that the maintenance of the commercial and industrial greatness of the United States imperatively demands the adoption of a foreign policy in which vigor and resolution shall be more conspicuous than timidity or temporizing caution. It is the policy of weakness and makeshift which leads to war, not that of frankness, directness and uncompromising decision.

To the American voter looking for information in regard to the conception which the Democratic party has formed of the responsibilities of the United States as the greatest of the powers of the Pacific, it cannot be very satisfactory to be told: "Let us adhere to the policy of Washington." Nor can it greatly add to the information of the thoughtful patriot as to what the Democrats would do in defense of the Monroe Doctrine to have the policy of Washington defined as meaning a repudiation of "the role of the American continental policeman," while at the same time claiming the rights and assuming the functions of the friend, ally and defender of other American States against European aggression. Judge Parker shows a singular lack of judicial fairness when he seeks to convey the impression that the present administration has at any time acted in South America as "a debt collector for foreign States or their citizens." As a matter of fact, President Cleveland's and Mr. Olney's South American policy was a good deal more fruitful of occasions for trouble than that of their Republican successors. Judge Parker makes no attempt to show how we can keep European States from interfering for the protection of the persons and property of their citizens in Central and South America, while leaving republics eminently prone to fall into the hands of a clique of knavish adventurers entire freedom to manage their affairs in their own way. In fact, the Democratic candidate gives no indication that he has ever seriously attempted to master perhaps the most complex, delicate and difficult of all problems before the statesmen of this republic, any more than he has master its complementary problem of the relations of the United States to the future of the Asiatic shores of the Pacific Ocean. The cheap commonplaces of the letter of acceptance in dealing with the foreign relation of the country indicate either a lack of understanding of the nature of the problems which they involve, or a lack of frankness in admitting that the Democratic party brings nothing to the solution of these problems but a policy of negation, evasion and cowardice.

THE COUNTY'S PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

New Structures are A Necessity But Will They Be Built?

Garrett county badly needs a new courthouse and jail. The former building has long since been condemned as unsafe, and in addition to this it is too small to meet the demands of the public.

All of the offices are overcrowded and the various officials are compelled to keep their record in insecure and unsafe places, which bears the inappropriate name of "vaults"—two in number. This applies to the offices clerk of the Circuit Court and Register of Wills, while in the offices of the treasurer and county commissioners are iron safes. It is safe to say that if a fire should occur the records in all of the offices would be destroyed.

The jail is in such a condition that to attempt to repair it as it now stands would be utter folly. No blame can be attached to the sheriff or his family, as it is kept as clean as is possible under the prevailing circumstances. The sanitary condition is simply indescribable.

The jail was built to accomodate about ten prisoners, yet within the last six months there have been confined within it thirty-three prisoners at one time. Not only those held for crime are made to suffer, but those who are held as witnesses before the grand jury and who are unable to give bond for their appearance.

The attention of the county commissioners was called to this state of affairs by the last grand jury, and it was hoped then that they would take immediate action to remedy the conditions; but the matter seems to be at a standstill.

At the last session of the Legislature a bill was passed authorizing the issuance of bonds to the amount of $125,000, if indorsed by popular vote, the funds derived from the sale thereof to be used in erecting a new courthouse and jail. This question has never yet been voted upon. It is safe, however, to say that by a vote of the people it will not be carried, because those voters residing north of Deep Creek do not think the issuing of any kind of bonds advisable. Why they have taken this view is not known, but presumably because they are afraid taxes might be increased.

The representative who introduced the present bill, it is thought, made an error in giving the people a chance to vote upon the question. It is said that he should have used his influence in having a bill passed authorizing the county commissioners to issue the bonds without any vote, vesting this right in them alone, and then if this they refused, an injunction could have been obtained from the court compelling the issue. It is reasonably sure, however, that Garrett county will not get these much needed building for years to come unless the present buildings should happen to be destroyed.—Cumberland News.

GRANTSVILLE.

The farmers ars making good use of the fine weather.

Mrs. A. F. Getty, of Cumberland, is here on a visit. Her friends are glad to see her. We wish her a pleasant time in our little village.

Messrs. Harry Bevans, Urban and Llewelyn Blocher, and Dr. Robinson were at Petersburg last Sunday.

Dr. G. C. Keller and wife are visiting relatives in Ohio.

Mr. Martin Winterburg, our able policeman, and Miss Mary Yutzy made a flying trip to Meyersdale Sunday last.

Last Saturday Prof. C. E. Bender and Raymond Keller took quite an extended hunting trip. They brought in a nice little bunch of grays.

The brick layers have begun work on Mr. Chas. Younkin's new house.

The local teachers' institute at Springs, Pa., last Saturday was interesting and instructive.

We are sorry to note the death of Mrs. King, of Spring, Pa. She died on Sunday morning.

The Grantsville school is progressing very nicely under the management of Prof. C. E. Bender and Miss Edna Welsh.

A STUDENT.

Subscribe for The Republican.

8 Cents

Eight cents a pound is what a young woman paid for twelve pounds of flesh.

She was thin and weak and paid one dollar for a bottle of Scott's Emulsion, and by taking regular doses had gained twelve pounds in weight before the bottle was finished.

Eight cents a pound is cheap for such valuable material. Some pay more, some less, some get nothing for their money. You get your money's worth when you buy Scott's Emulsion.

We will send you a little free.

SCOTT & BOWNE, CHEMISTS,
409 Pearl Street, New York
50c. and $1.00; all druggists.

H. C. SINCELL & CO.

New Fall Styles, 1904.

Women's Tailor Made Suits.
Women's Tailor Made Skirts.
Women's Tailor Made Coats.
Women's Queen Quality Shoes.
Men's Griffon Brand Clothing.
Men's Kirshbaum Overcoats.
Men's All America Shoes.
Men's Bion Shoes.
Men's Crawford Shoes.

We have spared no pains in making a selection of goods from the leading factories in the United States.

WE ARE ORIGINATORS OF

High Grade Merchandise

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H. C. SINCELL & CO.

The Garrett National Bank

OAKLAND, MD.

Pays 3 Per Cent. Interest on Time Deposits.

D. E. OFFUTT, President.
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Capital paid in, - $50,000.00
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A MATTER OF HEALTH

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure
HAS NO SUBSTITUTE

LOCAL AND OTHERWISE

Incidents and Events at Home and Nearby—Personal Mention, Etc.

Mr. D. E. Offutt is at St. Louis visiting the Fair.

Mr. N. U. Bond, of Bond, was in Oakland Monday on business.

Mr. George Kanauer, of Sunnyside, was a pleasant visitor to this office Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Griffon, of Lonaconing, were in Oakland yesterday and last night.

Mrs. S. E. Shirer, who visited relatives at Grafton and Clarksburg for two weeks, returned home last night.

Messrs. C. S. Hamill and son Byrne, who went to St. Louis one day last week to visit the Fair, returned to Oakland yesterday morning.

Miss Alice Hessen of Oakland, is in the city attending the West Virginia M. E. Conferrence and visiting her father, Mr. Bernard Hesen.—Grafton Sentinel.

Mr. Julius Scherr, of Eglon, passed through Oakland Monday on his way to Fairmont to attend a meeting of the Grand Lodge Knights of Pythias of West Virginia.

Mrs. E. E. Ison has gone to St. Louis to visit the Fair. From that city she will go to Washington to reside during the winter with her sons, Messrs. W. O. and H. A. Ison.

Dr. H. Scott will go to Terra Alta Saturday and on Sunday deliver two sermons to the people of that town. He will remove his household goods some time next week.

Mr. M. N. Wilson, who went out to St. Louis last Thursday to visit the Fair a few weeks, was recalled by a telegram announcing the death of his sister, Mr. Wilson arriving here Tuesday morning.

Mr. John Felty, Jr., who has been in the general mercantile business in Oakland for a number of years, on Tuesday disposed of his stock of goods to Miss Marian Hoye who took immediate charge of the store.

At the convention of the Washington District Epworth League, held on the 8th inst., Mr. H. A. Ison, son of Mrs. Benj. Ison. of Oakland, was elected District 4th Vice President for the fourth consecutive year.

Mr. Walter A. Johnson, Democratic candidate for Congress in this District, was in Oakland yesterday looking over a rather hopeless field to gain votes. He was piloted by Mr. William Miller, of Accident.

Messrs. Henry M. and Harvey Speicher, of Accident, were in Oakland Monday on their way to Greenbrier county, W. Va., where they are engaged in selling imported horses to the farmers and others of that county.

The Republicans will open the campaign in this county with a meeting at Finzel on Monday night, followed by meetings at other points in that section of the county every night during the week. Good speakers, among them being Congressman Pearre and State Senator David E. Dick, will be present and make addresses. All will be welcomed and a cordial invitation is accoodingly extended by Chairman Brown to Democrats as well as Republicans to be present at the meetiugs.

Rev. J. M. Davis, Messrs. F. A. Thayer and M. R. Hamill and Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Sincell went over to Wilson Monday where they attended the funeral of Miss Ciceley Wilson, whose death occured suddenly last Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. William A. Brydon, of Bloomington; Miss Hoffman, of Keyser; Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Brydon and Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Brydon were guests at the Queen City Hotel last night. They will attend the wedding of Mr. John Crosby Brydon and Miss Nell Louise Harrison at Somerset today.—Cumberland News.

Mr. J. S. Cosden and Mr. Rudolph Henry Lucke, of Baltimore City, spent last Sunday at Deer Park. It was their first visit to Garrett county, and both gentlemen expressed delight at the hospitality tendered them. The seventeen mile grade with the two ponderous B. and O. engines driving No. 3 train, and the glorious scenery excited their admiration.

WANTED—Special Representatives in this county and adjoining territories, to represent and advertise an old established business house of solid financial standing. Salary $21 weekly, with expenses advanced each Monday by check direct from headquarters. Horse and buggy furnished when necessary; position permanent. Address Blew Bros. & Co., Dept. A. Monon Bldg., Chicago, Ill. 6t

Among those who have gone to St. Louis from Oakland to visit the Fair within the past week were Mrs. M. A. Yost. Miss Annie Grant, Henry M. Casteel, Thos. Bishoff, Chas. E. Hillegary, Issac J. Thompson, of Gormania, and Calvin Thompson, of Thomas, W. Va. The three last named gentlemen will visit Springfield and Chicago prior to their return which will occur within three week.

Rev. Henry E. Friend, an account of whose serious injuries as a result of being caught between two moving trains on the Baltimore and Ohio appeared in these columns last week, has recovered to some extent and on Monday was in Oakland to receive medical attention where he was greeted by his friends who congratulated him upon his miraculous escape from more serious injuries and possibly a horrible death.

By announcement published in another column of this paper to-day it will be observed that Prof. J. Frank McBee, principal of the Oakland public school, contemplates the opening of an evening business school for young men and women. The enrollment will be limited to twenty pupils and the school will be continued throughout the fall and winter. Instruction will be given in bookkeeping, mathematics, writing and orthography. In opening this school an opportunity for thorough training along the lines named will be given the young ladies and gentlemen of Oakland which should be embraced at once.

Lutheran Church Services.

Services at St. Mark's Lutheran ch. next Sabbath as follows: Preaching at 10.30 a. m. and at 7:30 p. m.

Preaching at Hutton on Thursday, Oct. 20th, at 8p. m Catechize at 7 p. m.

Communion Service in St. Paul's Church.

Dr. R. B. Ward, presiding elder of Oakland District, M. E. church, will preach Sunday morning and evening in St. Paul's church, Oakland. At the morning service communion will be administered.

Married.

NEWELL—O'CONNER.—At the Lutheran parsonage yesterday morning, by Rev. E. Manges, Mr. Oliver Homer Newell and Miss Margaret Leona O'Conner, both of Claysville, Washington county, Pa.

DURST—SINCELL.—At St. Mark's Evangelical Lutheran church last night, by Rev. E. Manges, Mr. Olin Francis Durst, of Lonaconing, and Miss Mary Margaret Sincell, of Oakland.

Taken to Baltimore Hospital.

Miss Julia Maroney, daughter of Mrs. Michael Maroney, of Oakland, was taken to St. Joseph's Hospital, Baltimore, last Saturday night to be operated upon for an abdominal tumor.

CICELY MAY WILSON

Daughter of the Late George W. Wilson Succumbed After an Illness of A Few Days.

The many friends and acquaintances of Miss Cicely May Wilson, aged 25 years, daughter of the late George W. Wilson, of Wilson, this county, were shocked Sunday morning to learn of her sudden and wholly unexpected death, which occurred at her home Saturday night about midnight.

The cause of Miss Wilson's demise was, presumably, an intestinal disorder with which she was stricken Thursday afternoon while out walking near her home, being accompanied by an acquaintance who assisted the lady to the house and summoned a physician from a nearby point. Dr. Mark Wilson, of Elkins, brother of the deceased, arrived at the home Saturday but the disease had made such inroads upon the patient that nothing could be done to save or prolong her life.

Miss Wilson was the only daughter in the family, her mother, Mrs. Eliza Wilson, and seven brothers, surviving her. She was educated at Buckhannon where she was converted and became a member of the Presbyterian church. After her graduation from Buckhannon she went to Philadelphia where she received her education in music and the fine arts, being an adept in painting and sketching, returning home from the school in that city a few months ago. She was highly esteemed for her womanly qualities, kindness of disposition and fealty to her home and friends.

The funeral of the deceased was conducted Monday afternoon by Rev. John M. Davis, of Oakland, assisted by Rev. Isaac W. Abernathy, of near Wilson. The interment was made on the farm, the remains being placed by the side of those of her father, who died a few years ago. The services were held at the home and were attended by a large number of sympathetic friends and neighbors.

The Oakland Evening Business College

By solicitation of a number of leading business men of Oakland the undersigned announces that he will open an evening business college in a suitable room in Oakland on Monday evening, Oct. 24th, to continue throughout the winter months. The class will be limited to twenty pupils and will be conducted three evenings each week from 7:30 until 9:30 o'clock, and will be open to both males and females. The branches to be taught will include bookkeeping, writing, mathematics and orthography. As the class will be limited immediate application should be made for enrollment. The terms will be moderate and be made known upon application to

J. FRANK MCBEE, A. M.,
32-2t. Principal.

Old House

Mr. Wm. Poland, who resides on the Maryland side of the river, near the West Virginia Central Water Station, lives in a stone house built while George Washington was still alive, it being over a hundred years old. He is a right old man, being 76 years of age. He plowed the ground and raised corn where the M. E. church and B. & O. shops now stand in Piedmont, and says they used to never think of a railroad in this country. Now two big railroads send trains whizing past his house every day, while he sits and wonders at the progress of the people.—Piedmont Independent.

Eloped to Oakland and were Married.

Two well known and popular young people of this city hied themselves away to Oakland, the veritable Gretna Green for West Virginia couples of non-marriageable age intent upon matrimony, and there were united in marriage by one of the ministers of that town. The contracting parties were Mr. Milton Carr, a popular young railroader of this city, and Miss Mary Yates, the sixteen-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Yates of the First ward. After returning from Oakland they went to Moundsville where they will make their future home.—Grafton Sentinel.

Stoves

We have a stock on hand of more than one hundred stoves of all kinds, sizes and prices, running from a $10.00 Cook Stove to a $40.00 Steel Range, and Heating Stoves from $5.00 to $20. The above has been selected with the greatest care, not only in regard to price, but to the requirements needed for the trade in this part of our country. Stoves are manufactured for the section of the country that they are sold in, and according to the kind of fuel used, and prices are made by the manufacturer according to quality, style and finish. The stove business is a trade to itself and it requires years of experience to know when you have the best goods that can be bought for the money, and best suited to the trade you are selling. If you contemplate buying a stove of any kind, call and look our line over before buying, we think we can please any and all, both in regard to price and kind.

J. M. DAVIS & SON.

For Sale or Rent.

An 8-room dwelling in residence section of town. Apply to or address J. M. Litzinger, Oakland, Md.

DID NOT REACH THE FAIR

Rev. J. B. Shoup Forced to Return On Account of Sickness.

Rev. J. B. Shoup, formerly the Lutheran minister at Accident, but who for twenty years or thereabouts resided in Alabama and Georgia, and who on June 20th of this year started from Cumberland to walk over the old National Road to St. Louis, Mo., to see the sights of the World's Fair, was forced to give up his long tramp after covering a distance of about 340 miles and return on account of an attack of rheumatism with which he suffered several weeks ago, arriving in Bittinger, this county, recently, after having recuperated to some extent at the home of a relative residing at some point in Ohio.

Mr. Shoup's return to Garrett county was most opportune for the good people of Bittinger, who being without a Lutheran minister, tendered him the charge which was accepted by him and on last Sunday preached to them the first time as their minister.

Mr. Shoup's many friends in all sections of Garrett county will be pleased to learn that he is again "in harness."

FLAG PRESENTATION

Patriotic Work of the Junior Order of Bloomington.

The little town of Savage, West Va., just across the Potomac River from Bloomington, this county, was enlivened last Friday afternoon and the patriotic impulses of the people stirred up considerably by a demonstration which was participated in by the citizens of the town and surrounding country and Miner's Sunshine Council No. 81, Junior Order United American Mechanics of Bloomington, when the latter organization presented the public school of the village with a bible and an American flag.

The presentation address was made by Mr. Julius C. Fenninger, of Oakland, in which he spoke of the fundamental principles of the order and the great good it is doing all over the country.

About ninety members of the Council from Bloomington were present who raised the flag in front of the school building while the scholars sang patriotic songs.

Sewing Machines.

Two years ago we commenced selling the New Royal Sewing Machine, contracting direct with the manufacturer, and have the first one yet to find any fault with, one of these machines. They are all guaranteed for 5 years, made with the latest and most improved attachments, and in style and finish cannot be excelled. We are offering these machines from $13.50 to $25.00 according to style and finish. If in need of a machine and you look into the merits of the New Royal, we are sure you cannot help but be pleased. And when you want needles or any little repairs, you can easily obtain them for you have a Standard Machine that is not put out under any fictitious name by catalogue houses or department stores. J. M. DAVIS & SON. 3t

Organization of Republican Club.

A Republican Roosevelt, Fairbanks and Pearre Club was organized at Mt. Lake Park Friday evening of last week with the following officers: President, Dr. B. F. Laughlin; vice president, Wesley Rudisill; secretary, Chas. F. Dawson; treasurer; Joseph C. Rathbun.

About fifty members were enrolled on that evening. A committee on registration was appointed who did good work. On Tuesday evening of this week the second meeting of the Club was held, when over fifty new members were enrolled and committees appointed to look after the work in that end of District No. 7.

Collector Stone's Lunch to Editors.

An elaborate lunch will be given at the Union League clubhouse Baltimore on Friday, next at 1 p. m. by Sergeat-at-arms William F. Stone, of the Republican National Committee, to the Maryland Republican Editorial Association, which will have its meeting at the Rennert at 11 a. m. on that day. Colonel Stone will have, in addition to the members of the state press, a number of the state Republican leaders whose engagements will not interfere with their being present. Colonel Stone will be the host, and the affair promises to be most interesting.

A Card From President Sine.

I have sold to Messrs. J. W. Smith and B. F. Shaffer, what was known as my branch school located at Cumberland, Md. The new owners will conduct the school hereafter under the name of "The Tri-State Business College." This change in the ownership of the Cumberland school will enable me to devote my whole time and attention to the further building of Parkersburg's famous school—the Mountain State Business College.

September 26, 1904.
4t ALBERT G. SINE, President.

Oakland View Poultry and Truck Farm

For sixty days I will offer at private sale the above property, located one mile South of Oakland. For further particulars call on or address Chas. J. Newman, Oakland, Md. 32-4t.

Dixon & Kelso

Will sell for the next 30 days

Foor Oil Cloth, Linoleum

—AND—

UNDERWEAR

At Greatly Reduced Prices,

As follows—

Best Heavy Floor Oil Cloth, worth 35c. yd., for 28c.
" " Remnant Linoleum, worth 50c. yd., for 35c.
" " Inlaid " " 75c. " " 50c.

Men's Heavy Fleece-Lined Shirts and Drawers, worth 65c for 47c.
Men's Heavy All-Wool Shirts and Drawers, worth $1.25 for 97c.
Boys' Heavy Fleece-Lined Undershirts and Drawers, worth 40c. for 25c.
Misses' best quality Vests and Pants, worth 40c. for 25c.
Ladies' best All-Wool Red Flannel Vests and Pants, worth $1.25 for 97c.
Ladies' Fleece Vests and Pants, worth 40c. for 25c.

We can handle 10,000 to 15,000 bushels good **Potatoes, at 40c.** per bushel. Can commence delivery at any time. Will also pay 65c for good, clean grain BUCKWHEAT.

Yours, to please,

DIXON & KELSO.

BUILDING, PAVING, PRESSED FACE. **BRICKS** VITRIFIED FOR FOUNDATIONS VITRIFIED FOR SEWERS, STREET PAVING BLOCKS.

Best Quality for Builings, Casing, Sidewalks and Streets.
Beautiful Shades, Red, Light Granate and Mixed Colors.
Capacity 80,000 Daily. Prompt Shipments.

QUEEN CITY BRICK & TILE COMPANY
—AND—
CUMBERLAND GRANATE BRICK COMPANY
Cumberland, Maryland.

SELBYSPORT

Mr. Dorsey Guard spent Saturday and Sunday visiting friends at Accident.

Miss Hattie Liston spent Saturday with her parents.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Kessler visited friends and relatives near Accident last week.

Mr. N. R. Selby and family spent Sunday at Friendsville.

Mr. Snyder Frantz, after spending several days visiting friends at Selbysport, returned to his home in Oakland.

Rev. Site preached an able and interesting sermon in the M. E. church last Sunday morning.

Mr. Walter Faucett spent Saturday at Accident.

Miss Gertrude Welch visited at Friendsville Friday and Saturday.

Mrs. W. H. McQuilken and Mrs. W. F. Holman, spent last Sunday as the guests of Mrs. Thomas Welch.

Last Saturday afternoon the Selbysport Athletic club defeated the Accident base ball team by a score of 13 to 21. We understand that Selbysport is to play the strong Friendsville team next Saturday afternoon. Our boys would like to have a game with Hoyes some time this month.

Seaboard Service to Southern Cities.

The Seaboard Air Line Ry. has the shortest line and offers the best service via Washington, the most attractive way to all points in the South. For time cards, information as to industrial openings, farms and truck lands, address, Seaboard Air Line Ry., 1411 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

A Home and Day School.

BRIAR-BEND SEMINARY,

AT MT. LAKE PARK, MD.,

In the Alleghany Mountains,

will be re-opened (D. V.)

On September 14th, 1904.

Full course of study. Music, Vocal and Instrumental. French, Latin and Bible Study. Certificates admit to leading colleges without examination.

A Home for Motherless Girls; Climate Unrivaled for Health; Only four visits from a Physician in thirteen years.

Applications received for service in ex-charge for tuition. Refererences quired.

Bills payable monthly in advance.

Winter Goods.

We have Underwear for Men, Women and Children, 25c, up.

Fine line Dress & Overshirts.

Flannels, Blankets and Comforts.

Sweaters for Men, Women and Children.

All-wool Tricot Cloth 25c. yard.

Gloves for everybody.

Good line of Floor Oilcloths.

AT TOWNSHEND'S.

Proposals for Building Sidewalks

Sealed proposals will be received by the Mayor and Town Council of Oakland, Maryland, for the erection of a sidewalk fronting the opera house block in Oakland, beginning at the corner of Green and Second streets and ending at the north property line of H. Lauer, and extending from the property line along said block to the wood curbing.

Proposals will also be received for the erection of a walk from Second street to Railroad street walk.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of N. S. Heindel, First National Bank building, Oakland, Md.

Proposals must be on file with the clerk of said Mayor and Council not later than six o'clock, September 19th, 1904, and endorsed on the back, "Proposal for erecting sidewalks."

By order of the Mayor and Council of Oakland.

J. C. DUNHAM, Clerk.

JOHN W. ASH,

Plumbing,

Gas Fitting,

Steam and Hot Water Heating.

Center Street,
Keyser, W. Va.

PHONE 62.

A Jewel of a Valet

By M. QUAD

....Copyright, 1903, by C. B. Lewis....

BEFORE the coming of my valet—my first and only one, who departed this life a few weeks since, to my great sorrow—I was plain James Burden. I was even called Jim now and then, and the "Mr." was left off my name far oftener than it was used. I was also generally supposed to be a card sharper and to work little games on confiding human nature, and more than once I overheard it said that I would go two blocks out of my way rather than pass a police station. I was in and out with luck, sometimes having money to spare and again being almost driven to lodge in a doorway. I cannot doubt that I was steadily going to the bad when I met Charles. I encountered him at the rooms of an acquaintance where he was making himself useful while waiting for a situation. It was very impudent of a valet to suggest to a gentleman, and a stranger at that, that a confidential chat between them elsewhere might lead to good results, but I decided to overlook the break for once and appoint an hour. Charles was on hand to the minute, and he brought two trunks with him. Before coming upstairs he stopped and paid my landlord the matter of four weeks' rent I owed him and ordered a bottle of wine and a fair dinner from a restaurant.

"Sir James," he said in answer to my looks of inquiry, "I have bought your wardrobe and will now dress you for dinner. Tomorrow we will seek other and more suitable lodgings. Here is the change from the twenty pound note you sent out by me."

I have no doubt the fellow had stolen the money as well as the wardrobe, but it was not for me to find out. It took my breath away for a minute to be addressed as "Sir James," but I found no fault with the title. It did not need any reflection to satisfy me that the world would receive Sir James Burden with open arms, even if doubting his title, where Jim Burden would be stopped at the door. I found two full suits to fit me reasonably well. There were also ties, collars, hats, shoes and socks, and when I was fully arrayed the valet placed a diamond ring on my finger and a pearl in my necktie. I accepted everything as my due, and it seemed perfectly natural that Charles should wait upon me at dinner and show me all deference. It was only after the meal was finished, the table cleared and I had lighted a cigar from the expensive box he had laid out for me that he quietly said:

"If Sir James will sit down for a moment I will show him something of interest."

I sat down, and he produced a pack of cards and manipulated them in a way to astonish me. I had flattered myself that I was an old hand at the business, but within the hour he taught me ten times more than I wot of.

"We will not speak of wages," he observed as we finished, "but I think you will cheerfully agree to pay me 10 per cent of your gross earnings."

I agreed without hesitation, and while I went out to look for new lodgings he went to a stationer's to order cards for me. Next day we moved into a suit of rooms in a fashionable neighborhood and astonished the landlord by paying three months' rent in advance. Charles ordered a liberal supply of wines sent me to a fashionable tailor for other clothes and directed me to

"WE WILL NOT SPEAK OF WAGES."

the most high toned restaurants. In ten days London could not produce a more swagger man than Sir James Burden. I had the best of clothes, the proudest of gaits and gold jingled in every pocket. I gave all my needy, seedy friends the cold cut and played for higher game. Three or four clubs gladly received me, and not a man had the bad taste to question my genealogy. Through members of clubs I came to have the entree of various houses and a social circle, and for three months I never touched a card except as I played with Charles to perfect my knowledge. I was called a good fellow at the clubs, received with respect in society, and I could not make myself believe that I had once passed those houses and people without a penny in my pocket to assuage my hunger. When the three months had passed my valet, who had kept close track of my progress and had never failed to keep me supplied with funds, respectfully said to me one morning:

"Sir James, you are now fitly prepared to face the world, and it will be well that you begin business."

I nodded in answer, and that night at a club, after being repeatedly urged, I took the bank and came out £750 ahead of the game. Without reference to per cent, I handed my valet £500 and caught him surveying me with a look of pride and triumph. During the next week I played to neither win nor lose, but somehow I came out several hundred pounds to the good. By this time I began to have a club reputation as a stiff player. I took my losses with nonchalance and my winnings with indifference, and under the advice of my valet I contributed a pretty fair sum to a local charity. The idea was that I played as a pastime or as a gentle-

"BUT WE MUST SEARCH THE ROOMS."

man hunts, drives and drinks and that my income permitted any extravagance.

There was high play at houses in town and country as well as at the clubs, and I took care that I must be urged before taking a hand. At a hint from Charles, I invariably refused my winnings from women and never left the table without making a handsome donation to some private charity. I had been pursuing this policy for a year or so, and our bank account had waxed fat, when £3,000 worth of diamonds were stolen from a house in which I was a guest. Charles was with me in his proper position, but I had no suspicions of him until our return home. Then it was certainty instead of suspicions. He had cribbed the diamonds and disposed of them for one-third of their value, and he divided fairly with me. I felt it my duty to warn him from his evil ways, and when I had ceased lecturing I hoped I had made a deep impression. I was disappointed in this, however. It wasn't a fortnight before he plundered a second house and handed me nearly £1,400 as my share of the swag. Seeing that he was bent on following his own way, I had no more to say, nor when he handed me a bag of gold or a roll of notes did I express curiosity.

I must except two or three special occasions, however. One night after my return from a club and while I sat waiting for my valet to put me to bed he came running upstairs in vulgar haste, tossed a package under the sofa with careless hand and was out of his street and into his house clothes and pulling off my gaiters before my surprise would permit me to speak. I had opened my lips to reprove him for what I considered his loss of dignity when there came an imperative knock at the door, and Charles promptly opened it to admit a brace of detectives. They glanced from him to me and around the room and seemed not a little astonished.

"Gentlemen, I am honored by your call, whoever you are," I said as I pointed to the decanters and cigars on the sideboard.

"We were pursuing a thief, and we were sure he entered here," one of them explained.

"A thief in the rooms of Sir James Burden!" cried my valet in astonishment and indignation.

"Oh—ah—a thousand pardons, Sir James."

"But we must search the rooms," insisted the police.

"By no means. We must be mistaken. We beg a thousand pardons, Sir James, and trust you will have no complaint to make against us."

When Charles had bowed them out and returned to my undressing I looked at him in all sternness and said:

"Is it possible that I am mistaken in you?"

"Not at all, Sir James," he calmly replied. "I lifted a box out of a cab, but a couple of detectives saw me and gave me a close run for it. When you are in bed we will see what is in the box."

The contents consisted of bonds and jewelry, and I remember my share was a generous one. I warned Charles that I could not keep a dishonest valet about me under any circumstances, but as he appeared contrite I did not press the matter further just then. Again I gave a delicious little dinner to a party of six friends. Charles was very much to the front in that little affair, and I must say that his selections of wine and game were most admirable. I do not think I could have bettered them myself. He also served us with such care and style that every gentleman present complimented me on my possession of such a jewel. No little dinner ever passed off in better style, but at midday next day no less than three of my guests called to complain of the loss of watches and purses. It was not to complain against me or mine, remember, but of having been robbed by the cab drivers who took them home and assisted them up the steps. No sooner had they departed than I called Charles to me and said:

"It does not seem possible that you could rob a guest of mine, and yet"—

"What is it, Sir James?" he queried, with a face full of innocence.

"I almost believe they were robbed here in my house."

"By you, sir?"

"No, by you, you scoundrel!"

"Those cab drivers are a bad lot, Sir James," he quietly said as he turned away, and a day later when he handed me £250 I did not think it positively necessary to swear him as to how he had secured the cash.

I had been invited down to a gentleman's place for the fall shooting, and of course Charles accompanied me. Before we set out on our journey I warned him that there must be no foolishness and was much gratified to hear him reply:

"Sir James, I fully understand that we are going on a vacation from the cares of business, and I trust that you may have no fault to find with my deportment."

We had been at the house a week, and I believe that my host had come to think very well of me and that the servants' quarters looked upon Charles as a model of what a valet should be, when Lady Rochester's diamonds were reported missing. Some one had entered her room at night by way of the balcony, and the haul amounted to £500. Not a trace had been left behind by the robber, who was supposed to be some one from the city, and the most we could do was to extend our sympathies to the victim. For half an hour after first hearing of the robbery I had my suspicions that my valet had forgotten my warning, but when I saw him putting himself out to aid the country police and when he looked me full in the face and hoped that the robber would soon be in the toils I dismissed my thoughts as doing him injustice. A month later, however, he handed me a bag of gold and somewhat solicitously observed:

"Some of those diamonds were only paste, Sir James, and your share is not as large as I hoped it might be."

I did not ask for explanations. Charles was often enigmatical, and he appeared to be so on this occasion. My prosperity was wonderful. With title unfilled, received without question almost everywhere and having a valet who had my interests at heart, it would have been an easy thing for me to have married beauty and wealth. I drew the line at marriage, however, and no doubt that served to prolong my popularity. My prosperity was that of my valet. Indeed, I think it was rather the other way. I think he brought more to the bank account than I did, and his adroitness was marvelous. I believe he had plundered fully a dozen houses and escaped without suspicion and that he had also indulged in pocket picking to a considerable extent when fate gave him the cold

"SOME OF THOSE DIAMONDS WERE ONLY PASTE."

shoulder. He tried rank burglary for a change, and it was a bad move on his part. While he was after the plate in a house which he supposed was only in care of an old woman the police surprised him red handed. Charles was not much of a talker, and, [illegible] convince the officers that he was [illegible] of the family," he made a [illegible] and was shot down. He had been dead for some hours when I was sent to identify him. The police were reluctant to call me, and they hoped they had not inconvenienced me and all that, and they so managed things that the reporters got hold of very little. My amazement that my trusted valet, whom I had almost deemed the soul of honesty, should have turned burglar quite took the police and enlisted their sympathy, and the affair was soon over. That Charles was a ruby beyond price was proved again when I came to look over his effects. He had drawn and preserved a blank check in my favor for all his money in bank, and I had only to fill in a few words and figures. I saw his body taken to the country and laid away, and I have contracted for a marble shaft to mark his last resting place and donated £100 in his name to a hospital. I am now in search of another valet. My tastes have grown expensive, and my station in society demands that I have a man about me, but I have no hope of finding another jewel. They may be good at serving and brushing and doing the honors in my absence, and they may be men of discretion and have my interests at heart, but to them I shall always be Sir James Burden, full of dignity and keeping them to their place.

All Education Pays

By Professor HARRY PRATT JUDSON, Dean of Faculties, University of Chicago

AN ingenious estimate has been made recently on the basis of a collection of some 10,000 names of American men who have secured a certain recognition for their work as to THE BEARING OF EDUCATION ON SUCCESS IN LIFE. On this basis it is estimated that a boy with only a common school education has about one chance in eighty-eight hundred for large success, that a high school training yields about one chance in four hundred and four, that a college education gives one chance in forty-two. Thus the high school graduate has twenty-two times the chance of success of the boy who has nothing beyond the common school back of him, while the boy with a college course has ten times the chance of the high school boy and TWO HUNDRED TIMES THE CHANCE OF SUCCESS WHICH BELONGS TO THE COMMON SCHOOL BOY.

That this calculation is not very exact, of course, goes without saying. It is only what the politicians call a "straw vote." There are many forms of success which are by no means included in the collection on which the calculation is based, and much of this success has been won by men who are SELF EDUCATED or who have had no opportunity beyond the common school.

Still, it seems clear that the estimate has a certain significance; that while perhaps not mathematically exact it yet is not very far from the truth. In all forms of life it will be found that EDUCATION IS A LARGE ASSET, and that it tells tremendously in the fierce struggle for the prizes which cannot be won by all, but which all are eager to get. It is the trained athlete who wins. It is the man prepared for his task who does it well. Education of school or college is intended to make the young man fit for his work.

The question which every boy has to face when he is old enough to think for himself is mainly how much preparation for his life work he can get BEFORE THAT WORK BEGINS IN EARNEST. He can be sure that the more he can get the better his work will be done and the larger his likelihood of thorough success. His school work is giving him knowledge, every particle of which will make him understand that world better—training which gives his mind the alertness, grasp and disciplined power of an effective machine—self control which marks the man of force and WITHOUT WHICH ONE IS THE SPORT OF CIRCUMSTANCES INSTEAD OF THEIR MASTER.

But how much schooling does a boy need? JUST AS MUCH AS HE CAN GET. If it is impracticable to go to college, at least he should get all that the high school has to offer. If it is possible to get a college course, it is a crime to one's future to neglect it. If there is a school or college which is not easy to enter and is hard to go through, that is just the one to select.

Besides, after the prizes are won, what is to be done with them? Many a man makes a fortune, but doesn't in the least know what to do with it. TRAINING TO LIVE MEANS MORE THAN WINNING FAME OR FORTUNE. The man of varied knowledge and sympathies is in touch with life AT SO MANY POINTS that he knows what to do with what he has, be it much or little—he knows how to get the most and the best out of life. No education is too much for this power.

A LIBERAL COURSE FITS ONE TO LIVE AS WELL AS TO WORK, AND A MAN IS MORE THAN A MACHINE FOR TURNING OUT RESULTS.

The Proper Training of Children

By Count LEO TOLSTOI

I DO not know of one influence in the bringing up of children which is not included IN THE EDUCATION OF SELF. What is the best way to dress children, to feed them, to put them to bed, to teach them? PRECISELY AS ONESELF. If the father and mother dress and sleep moderately, as well as labor and learn so, the children should do the same.

I would give two rules for education—that one should not only live well, but labor over oneself, continually improving, AND CONCEAL NOTHING IN HIS LIFE FROM HIS CHILDREN. It is better that the children should know the weak side of their parents than that they should feel that their parents have one life concealed from them and one that is open.

ALL DIFFICULTIES OF EDUCATION COME FROM THE FACT THAT PARENTS NOT ONLY DO NOT CORRECT THEIR OWN FAULTS, BUT DO NOT EVEN ACKNOWLEDGE THEM TO BE FAULTS, JUSTIFYING THEM IN THEMSELVES AND CONDEMNING THEM IN THEIR CHILDREN. IN THIS CONSISTS THE WHOLE DIFFICULTY WITH CHILDREN.

The Only Hope of Politics Is Through Women

By Rev. M. J. LAVELLE of St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York

I BELIEVE that the hope of purity in politics lies with women. When the other sex has equal rights with the men at the polls, not in one or two states of the Union, BUT IN EVERY STATE, then and then only will there be no more use for reform clubs and reformers.

Women—the great majority—would not vote for a party platform, but it would be found that the man who aspired to office, his personality, HIS LIFE IN EVERY ASPECT, would be the factors which dictated the decision of women's ballots.

I believe with a woman suffragist who said recently that the only man who is worse than a repeater is the man who doesn't vote at all. If nothing else should be obtained from equal suffrage I am sure that women, if they had the right to vote, would never let an election get by without putting a ballot in the box.

THEY WOULD AT LEAST EXPRESS AN OPINION.

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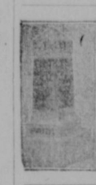

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He Was a Wise Young Man and Got It All

OLD man Bryson, who was stricken with mortal sickness, called in his only son and heir to advise with him concerning the disposition of his large estate. Young Bryson had just come of age. Said the old man to his son:

"My boy, I will have $75,000 in all to leave to you when I'm gone. I thought I would make you the sole beneficiary, but in order to protect you against fraud and possible mismanagement I have been thinking of making my good friend, Lawyer Anderson, the executor of the estate. He has always been friendly to me, and I think he will deal justly by you. What do you think of it?"

The young man thought awhile and then replied:

"Well, father, you know I have never opposed you in anything. I have always tried to do whatever you have thought best, but it occurs to me that it would be much more satisfactory to me if you would just leave the $75,000 to Mr. Anderson and make me his executor."

"I bound for you, Thad," said old man Bryson. "If you understand that much about it, my boy, I suppose I'll just leave the entire estate to you without any executor."—Lippincott's Magazine.

At the Time Appointed.

Pink, the colored cook, came on Sunday morning to ask if she could "get off" to go to a funeral on Tuesday.

"Yes, you may go," the mistress replied. "Whose funeral is it, Pink?"

"Ole Unc' Abe Jacksin's wife, Aunt Cindy," Pink informed.

Late Tuesday evening Mrs. Reed remembered her promise and that Pink had been hard at work all day. "Pink," she called, "why didn't you go to the funeral today?"

"Law, Miss Molly," Pink grinned broadly, "Aunt Cindy disapp'inted us all. She ain't daid yit."—New Orleans Picayune.

Taking No Chances.

Cholly—I cannot marry your daughter.

Her Father—Why not?

Cholly—She's starting to take boxing lessons.—New York Herald.

Reason For It.

"Skorcher must be getting weak-minded," said the first automobilist.

"I haven't noticed it," replied the other.

"Why, he told me he stopped his auto once yesterday because there was a pedestrian in his road."

"But I believe the pedestrian had a gun."—Philadelphia Press.

Too Much Risk.

"Are you sure that man is a detective?"

"Yes."

"He looks like an ordinary person."

"Of course. If he looked like the story book detectives he'd be spotted by every criminal who saw him."—Washington Star.

Those Girls.

Edith—I was asked to sing last evening, and when I had done so I was complimented in the highest terms by everybody in the room.

Bertha—And yet there are people who say there is no such thing as Christian charity in this world!—Boston Transcript.

The Limit.

"It must have been pretty tough on Algy when he went out hunting the other day and did such wretched shooting that his dog howled, turned tail and ran back to the city."

"But that wasn't the worst. Even his gun kicked."—Baltimore News.

A Domestic Hero.

"John," she said, "do you think you'll ever run for president o' these here United States?"

"Mary," he said as he folded her in his arms, "I could never give myself to the commonwealth as long as I've got you!"—Atlanta Constitution.

Explained.

"Say, pa!"

"Well, what?"

"Why does that man in the band run the trombone down his throat?"

"I suppose it is because he has a taste for music."—Town Topics.

Making It Easy For Honesty.

"I tell you honesty pays in the long run."

"I suppose it's easy for honesty to do that, because there are so few people who don't try the short cut."—Chicago Record-Herald.

A Cynical Theory.

"Father," said the small boy, "why do they call a speech made at a banquet a toast?"

"My son," was the answer, "it is probably because it is so dry."—Washington Star.

A Poem for Today

WHAT MIGHT BE DONE

By Charles Mackay

WHAT might be done if men were wise—
What glorious deeds, my suffering brother,
Would they unite
In love and right,
And cease their scorn of one another?

Oppression's heart might be imbued
With kindling drops of loving-kindness;
And knowledge pour,
From shore to shore,
Light on the eyes of mental blindness.

All slavery, warfare, lies and wrongs,
All vice and crime, might die together,
And wine and corn
To each man born
Be free as warmth in summer weather.

The meanest wretch that ever trod,
The deepest sunk in guilt and sorrow,
Might stand erect
In self-respect,
And share the teeming world to-morrow.

What might be done? This might be done,
And more than this, my suffering brother—
More than the tongue
E'er said or sung,
If men were wise and loved each other.

A Poem for Today

THE WAYSIDE SPRING

By Thomas Buchanan Read

FAIR dweller by the dusty way,
Bright saint within a mossy shrine,
The tribute of a heart today
Weary and worn is thine.

The earliest blossoms of the year,
The sweet-briar and the violet,
The pious hand of Spring has here
Upon thine altar set.

And not alone to thee is given
The homage of the pilgrim's knee,
But oft the sweetest birds of heaven
Glide down and sing to thee.

Here daily from his beechen cell,
The hermit squirrel steals to drink,
And flocks, which cluster to their bell,
Recline along thy brink.

And here the wagoner blocks his wheels,
To quaff the cooling, generous boon;
Here, from the sultry harvest fields,
The reapers rest at noon.

And oft the beggar, masked with tan,
With rusty garments gray with dust,
Here sits and dips his little can,
And breaks his scanty crust:

And lulled beside the whispering stream
Off drops to slumber unawares,
And sees the angels of his dream
Upon celestial stairs.

Dear dweller by the dusty way,
Thou saint within a mossy shrin
The tribute of a heart today
Weary and worn is thine.

A Poem for Today

THE OLD SWIMMIN'-HOLE

By James Whitcomb Riley

O THE old swimmin'-hole! whare the crick so still and deep
Looked like a baby river that was laying half asleep,
And the gurgle of the worter round the drift jest below
Sounded like the laugh of something we onc't ust to know
Before we could remember anything but the eyes
Of the angels lookin' out as we left Paradise;
But the merry days of youth is beyond our controle,
And it's hard to part ferever with the old swimmin'-hole.

O, the old swimmin'-hole! In the happy days of yore,
When I ust to lean above it on the old sickamore,
O, it showed me a face in its warm sunny tide
That gazed back at me so gay and glorified,
It made me love myself, as I leaped to caress
My shadder smilin' up at me with sich tenderness.
But them days is past and gone, and old Time's tuck his toll
From the old man come back to the old swimmin'-hole.

O, the old swimmin'-hole! In the long, lazy days
When the hum-drum of school made so many runaways,
How pleasant was the jurney down the old dusty lane,
Whare the tracks of our bare feet was all printed so plane
You could tell by the dent of the heel and the sole
They was lots o' fun on hand at the old swimmin'-hole.
But the lost joys is past! Let your tears in sorrow roll
Like the rain that ust to dapple up the old swimmin'-hole.

Thare the bullrushes growed, and the cattails so tall,
And the sunshine and shadder fell over it all;
And it mottled the worter with amber and gold
Tel the glad lilies rocked in the ripples that rolled;
And the snake-feeder's four gauzy wings fluttered by
Like the ghost of a daisy dropped out of the sky,
Or a wownded apple-blossom in the breeze's controle
As it cut acrost some orchurd to'rds the old swimmin'-hole.

O, the old swimmin'-hole! When I last saw the place,
The scenes was all changed, like the change in my face;
The bridge of the railroad now crosses the spot
Whare the old divin'-log lays sunk and fergot,
And I stray down the banks whare the trees ust to be—
But never again will their shade shelter me!
And I wish in my sorrow I could strip to the soul,
And dive off in my grave like the old swimmin'-hole.

Cushing's Torpedo Attack

A FORTIETH ANNIVERSARY WAR STORY

October 27, 1864

[Copyright, 1904, by G. L. Kilmer.]

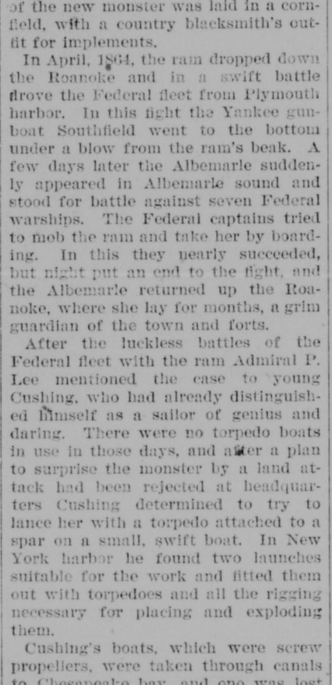
ON the night of Oct. 27, 1864, the Confederate ironclad ram Albemarle, a mighty marine monster armed cap-a-pie, lay moored at the dock at Plymouth, N. C. Next morning she rested on the bottom of Roanoke river with a hole in her side "big enough to drive a wagon through." Cushing did the trick with his little torpedo tied to the end of a ten foot spar.

The Albemarle was believed by friend and foe to be the equal of the once dreaded ram Merrimac. She was constructed in 1863, far up the Roanoke above Plymouth, and with her massive beams and iron ribs was intended by her designers to avenge the lost Merrimac and smash the frail wooden ships of the Federals then dominating Albemarle sound. The keel of the new monster was laid in a cornfield, with a country blacksmith's outfit for implements.

In April, 1864, the ram dropped down the Roanoke and in a swift battle drove the Federal fleet from Plymouth harbor. In this fight the Yankee gunboat Southfield went to the bottom under a blow from the ram's beak. A few days later the Albemarle suddenly appeared in Albemarle sound and stood for battle against seven Federal warships. The Federal captains tried to mob the ram and take her by boarding. In this they nearly succeeded, but night put an end to the fight, and the Albemarle returned up the Roanoke, where she lay for months, a grim guardian of the town and forts.

After the luckless battles of the Federal fleet with the ram Admiral P. Lee mentioned the case to young Cushing, who had already distinguished himself as a sailor of genius and daring. There were no torpedo boats in use in those days, and after a plan to surprise the monster by a land attack had been rejected at headquarters Cushing determined to try to lance her with a torpedo attached to a spar on a small, swift boat. In New York harbor he found two launches suitable for the work and fitted them out with torpedoes and all the rigging necessary for placing and exploding them.

Cushing's boats, which were screw propellers, were taken through canals to Chesapeake bay, and one was lost in the bay, so that the project was carried out with half the force originally intended. From the Chesapeake



CUSHING TORPEDOING THE ALBEMARLE.

into the sounds of North Carolina the route was also by canal, and at times the boat had to be borne on a scow, owing to shallow water. Great secrecy was necessary to prevent the people along the route, who were Confederates at heart, from informing the enemy of this strange expedition. Toward the end of October Cushing reached Albemarle sound, near the mouth of the Roanoke, and here laid his plans before his companions, who were volunteers, and gave them the choice of backing out or going ahead. There were seven with him who remained true, and eight were added from the crews of vessels in the sound.

After coaling and victualing the launch she was headed up Roanoke river toward the town of Plymouth, where the ram lay at the wharf. Cushing had located her exact position on a personal reconnoissance and had studied the ground and the Confederate positions. He had eight miles to make with the launch in the enemy's waters, and he knew that an old wrecked ship in the channel one mile below the ram was occupied by Confederate river pickets. The town of Plymouth and the forts and camps on both banks of the river held a garrison of several thousand enemies. "Thus it seemed impossible to surprise them," said Cushing in his narrative, "or to attack them with success. Impossibilities are for the timid. We determined to overcome all obstacles."

Before entering the river a cutter had been taken in tow manned with thirteen sailors of the fleet, who were to dash aboard the wreck in the river and silence the Confederate pickets stationed there. Luckily the night was dark, and the torpedo launch passed within thirty feet of the pickets without discovery, as Cushing supposed, and went ahead, leaving an enemy in the rear. An attack on the pickets so close to the ram might have raised a general alarm. Besides, Cushing had decided to fight if he could but get his handful to the scene without discovery. His plan at that stage was to take the ram by boarding, overpowering her crew with hand grenades, revolvers and cutlasses in the hands of his brave crew. He counted upon a surprise and thought that by cutting the fastenings of the ram and setting her adrift he could demoralize the men on board and make an easy capture. Once adrift, he would take the chances that her iron sides could protect his own crew from the fire of the forts and the land troops whom the melee on shipboard would arouse to action.

Cushing knew all the bearings around the wharf and proposed to steal past the ram, land his men on the bank above her, then rush the silent decks. To his amazement a large fire was burning on the bank near by, and the scene was as light as day. A voice from the ram challenged the strange flotilla and quickly repeated the cry. In an instant all was changed. First, thinking of the enemy left in the rear, Cushing ordered the cutter to cast loose and row swiftly down stream to silence the Confederate picket on the old wreck.

Disregarding the enemy's challenge, Cushing directed the launch toward the black hull of the Albemarle, but as she ran close he saw a fender made of logs fastened by chains and boomed about the hull thirty feet from the sides. This was another unlooked for obstacle and showed that the enemy had prepared for attack. At the moment of this discovery the Confederates opened a sharp fire of musketry from the ram's deck and from the shore. The launch drove ahead, coming abreast of the ram and near enough for Cushing to examine the logs as well as near enough for the southern marksmen to take better aim. Being satisfied that the logs had been a long time in the water and must be covered with slime from the river Cushing quickly decided to leap the launch over them and strike the blow with his torpedo. Cushing stood alone in the bow of the launch, and while turning to give the order to his engineer below he was struck with a charge of small shot across the back. At the first attempt the launch was forced over the logs, but the effort exhausted her steam, and she drifted slowly toward the ram.

A voice again called out from the deck, "Ship ahoy!" The men in the launch all gave facetious answers, but Cushing responded with a load of canister fired from a boat howitzer planted by his side. Then was the time for the torpedo. In order to understand the most marvelous feature of this nervy exploit it is necessary to know the mechanism by which the infernal missile was brought into use. A spar was pivoted by a universal joint to the side of the launch near the bow. It was raised and lowered by means of a halyard. On the point of the spar was a socket containing a shell held in place by a pin which had to be pulled out in order to detach the missile. The drawing of the pin and detaching the torpedo were separate operations performed by means of two lanyards in Cushing's hands. The torpedo shell was intended to float and when in the right position had to be exploded by a third lanyard. In brief, the spar had to be swung around, point forward, then lowered to the required depth, the shell next detached and forced out, and finally, when in place, fired by force brought against a percussion cap.

At the trying moment, therefore, Cushing had upon his person four lines to be handled with the utmost coolness and precision. If any one movement failed all failed. Furthermore, he had a line from one wrist to the ankle of the engineer to give signals for the control of the launch. The boat moved slowly toward the ram within ten feet of a 100 pound rifle gun, which, as words of command heard aboard the launch indicated, the Confederates were training upon the rash assailants.

Cushing kept his place bolt upright at the bow of the launch, lines in hand. Bullets flew again, one striking the hand which held the detaching line for the torpedo. In spite of the blow he lowered the spar to its place, loosened the torpedo and felt it floating into position, then at the right moment pulled the firing lanyard. The instant of the explosion a charge of canister from the 100 pound gun struck the launch, and the upheaval of water from the exploding torpedo completely swamped the slender craft.

Cushing paid no heed to calls from the ram's deck to surrender, but threw aside his sword, revolver, shoes and coat and, telling his men to save themselves, jumped into the water. There was a chop sea on, and he made little headway. "Still there was a determination not to sink," he said, "a will not to give up. At last I touched soft mud, raised myself and made one step forward, then fell and remained, half in the mud and half in the water, nearly frozen, my brain in a whirl, but one thing strong in me—the determination to escape."

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Office at SANITARIUM.
Residence on North Second street.
Office hours, 8 to 10 a. m., 2 to 5 p. m., 8 to 10 p. m.; from June to October and from October to June, 7 to 8.30 p. m.

DR. J. E. LEGGE,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Offers his services to the citizens of Oakland and vicinity.
Office in McComas Building, Second street.

W. H. RAVENSCRAFT, M. D.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
OAKLAND, MD.
Residence on North Third street.
Office in McComas Building.

DR. R. F. BAETLETT.
DENTIST.
Office in McComas Building, Second street, Oakland, Md.
Special attention given to bridge and crown work.

DR. J. G. ROBINSON, DENTIST,
OAKLAND, MD.
Office at residence on Liberty street.
GAS ADMINISTERED.

DR D. O. McKINLEY,
RESIDENT DENTIST,
SALISBURY, PENN'A.
Will visit Oakland through Garrett county Md., and offers his services to those wishing Dental Treatment. Charges moderate.
P. O. address, Elk Lick, Pa.

NORMAN S. HEINDELL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
All business given prompt attention.
Office—First National Bank Building.
KLAND, MARYLAND.

GILMOR S. HAMILL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.
Office in Garrett National Bank Building.
Particular attention given to Conveyancing, Investigation of land titles and collection of claims. Loans negotiated.

FRED A. THAYER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
OAKLAND, MD.
STATE'S ATTORNEY FOR GARRETT COUNTY.
Office in First National Bank Building.
Will be assisted in all important cases by Benj. A. Richmond of the Cumberland bar.

EDWARD H. SINCELL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
OAKLAND, MARYLAND.
Will practice in the Courts of Garrett and Allegany counties, the Court of Appeals of Maryland, and the adjoining counties of West Virginia.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R. TIME TABLE IN EFFECT Nov. 19, 1903.

The following time table on the P. & O. went into effect on Sunday, May 15, 1904. Trains now leave Oakland as follows:

GOING WEST.

No. 7.—Daily		1.54 A. M
No. 3—Daily		7.17 A. M
No. 71—Daily except Sunday		9.26 A. M
No. 35—Daily		4.33 P. M
No. 1—Daily		10.26 P. M

GOING EAST.

No. 4—Daily		12.27 A. M
No. *8—Daily		6.01 A. M
No. 2—Daily		6.31 A. M
No. 72—Accom daily except Sun		5.32 P. M
No. 46—Express, daily		4.24 P. M
No. 12—Daily		8.32 P. M

*No. 8 stops at Oakland only to let off passengers from points west of Grafton.

GEO. L. POTTER, General Manager
D. B. MARTIN,
Manager Passenger Traffic.
V. V. WASHBURNE, Agent.

WEST VIRGINIA CENTRAL AND PITTSBURG RAILWAY CO.
IN EFFECT AUG. —, 1904.

No. 53	No. 51		No. 51	No. 53
A. M.	P. M.	STATIONS	P. M.	P. M.
x6 20	x12 35	lv Elkins ar	x2 35	6 50x
7 49	1 24	Fishing Hawk	1 49	5 28
8 34	1 46	Glady	1 30	4 50
9 42	2 19	Burner	12 57	3 48
x10 15	x2 35	ar Durbin lv	x12 40	3 15x

+ Daily xDaily except Sunday. s Sundays only.

H. G. CLARK, Manager. F. M. HOWELL, Gen. Pas. Agent.

M. C. HINEBAUGH, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
OAKLAND, MD
Office and residence, Alder St., east of post office.

Great Big Bargains.

$75 will buy Lot No. 241, on corner Hazel Glade Drive and Park front; worth $300.

$50 will buy Lot No. 242, adjoining above; worth $200.

$75 will buy Lot No. 219, on corner D street and Park front; worth $225.

$50 will buy Lot No. 218, adjoining above; worth $200.

$50 will buy Lot No. 220, fronting on D street, and

$50 for Lot No. 221.

No Building Conditions on these Lots.

Apply to

NOTICE OF
Registration of Voters.

OFFICE OF
THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF ELECTIONS
FOR GARRETT COUNTY,

OAKLAND, MD., Sept. 15th, 1904.

Notice is hereby given that in accordance with the provisions of Article 33, as amended by the Acts of 1900, 1901, 1902 and 1904, the undersigned Officers of Registration of the respection Election Districts of Garrett county, Maryland, will hold their sittings from 8 o'clock a. m. until 7 o'clock p. m., on

Tuesday, October 4,

Tuesday, October 11,

and on

Tuesday, October 18.

for revision only.

(No one can Register after Tuesday, Oct. 11)

at their respective places of registration hereinafter named, for the purpose of registering in their respective registries of voters all persons who possess or will before the day of election next ensuing possess the requisite qualifications under the Constitution of the State of Maryland and the laws made thereunder entitling them to vote in said Election Districts and for the purpose of performing all other duties required of them by Article 33 of the Code of Public General Laws of Maryland.

Election District Number One—
Swanton.

The Officers of Registration for the First Election District will attend and sit for the purpose aforesaid in the Election Building in the town of Swanton.

Election District Number Two—
Friendsville.

The Officers of Registration for the Second Election District will attend and sit for the purpose aforesaid in the Council Chamber in the town of Friendsville.

Election District Number Three—
Grantsville.

The Officers of Registration for the Third Election District will attend and sit for the purpose afosesaid in the old Postoffice Building in the town of Grantsville.

Election District Number Four—
Bloomington.

The Officers of Registration for the Fourth Election District will attend and sit for the purpose aforesaid in Thos. Garvey's house in the town of Bloomington.

Election District Number Five—
Accident.

The Officers of Registratton for the Fifth Election District will attend and sit for the purpose aforesaid in the house of Mrs. Susan Englehart in the town of Accident.

Election District Number Six—
Sang Run.

The Officers of Registration for the Sixth Election District will attend and sit for the purpose aforesaid in the Election Building in the town of Sang Run.

Election District Number Seven—
Oakland.

The Officers of Registration for the Seventh Election District will attend and sit for the purpose aforesaid in the Corrigan property, Third and Alder streets, in the town of Oakland.

Election District Number Eight—
Ryan's Glade.

The Officers of Registration for the Eighth Election District will attend and sit for the purpose aforesaid in the Election building on the Northwestern Turnpike.

Election District Number Nine—
Johnson's.

The Officers of Registration for the Ninth Election District will attend and sit for the purpose aforesaid at the shop of Thomas Johnson on the National Road.

Election District Number Ten—
Deer Park.

The Officers of Registration for the Tenth Election District will attend and sit for the purpose aforesaid in the Building owned by Dr. J. W. Laughlin in the town of Deer Park.

Election District Number Eleven—
The Elbow.

The Officers of Registration for the Eleventh Election District will attend and sit for the purpose aforesaid at the residence of Joseph Warnick.

Election District Number Twelve—
Bittinger.

The Officers of Registration for the Twelfth Election District will attend and sit for the purpose aforesaid in the storeroom of C. E. Ellithorpe, in the village of Bittinger.

Election District Number Thirteen—
Kitzmillersville.

The Officers of Registration for the Thirteenth Election District will attend and sit for the purpose aforesaid in the house of Paul Shultz in Kitzmillersville.

Election District Number Fourteen—
Oakland.

The Officers of Registration for the Fourteenth Election District will attend and sit for the purpose aforesaid at the office of the Supervisors of Elections in the Opera House building in the town of Oakland.

WILLIAM HAMILL,
A. C. BROWNING,
Officers of Registration for District No. 1 of Garrett county, Md.

JASPER GUARD,
DAVID K. HERRING,
Officers of Registration for District No. 2 of Garrett county, Md.

JOHN CUSTER,
THOMAS H. BITTINGER,
Officers of Registration for District No. 3 of Garrett county, Md.

WM. J. BARNARD,
JOEL PAUGH,
Officers of Registration for District No. 4 of Garrett county, Md.

JAMES E. McGETTIGAN,
WM. M. FRAZEE,
Officers of Registration for District No. 5 of Garrett county, Md.

NATHAN C. BROWNING,
J. ALVIN FRIEND,
Officers of Registration for District No. 6 of Garrett county, Md.

E. H. BARTLETT,
LINCOLN CALLIS,
Officers of Registration for District No. 7 of Garrett county, Md.

JAMES W. MASON,
JONAS YUTZY,
Officers of Registration for District No. 8 of Garrett county, Md.

MICHAEL CUNNINGHAM,
DANIEL B. LAYMAN,
Officers of Registration for District No. 9 of Garrett county, Md.

WILLIAM SEABOLD,
S. P. SPECHT,
Officers of Registration for District No. 10 of Garrett county, Md.

PETER F. MICHAEL,
STANLEY M. JACOBS,
Officers of Registration for District No. 11 of Garrett county, Md.

HENRY WILEY,
SIMON J. ORENDORF,
Officers of Registration for District No. 12 of Garrett county, Md.

L. C. HAMILL,
W. SCOTT PEW,
Officers of Registration for District No. 13 of Garrett county, Md.

JOHN F. BROWNING,
B. C. SCOTT,
Officers of Registration for District No. 14 of Garrett county, Md.

EDMUND JAMISON, President,
CHAS. M. MILLER,
E. E. SOLLARS,
Board of Supervisors of Elections for Garrett county, Md.

CHAS. A. DIFFINBAUGH, Clerk.

Mortgagees' Sale
OF VALUABLE
REAL ESTATE
Adjoining the Town of Oakland, Garrett County, Md.

Under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in a mortgage from Louisa Chambers to the undersigned mortgagees, dated the 16th day of April, 1903, and recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 43, folios 415, etc., one of the Mortgage Records of Garrett county, Maryland, default having been made under said mortgage, we hereby give notice that we will offer at public sale to the highest bidder on

SATURDAY,
The 15th Day of October, 1904,

at the hour of eleven o'clock a. m. of said day, in front of the court house door in the town of Oakland aforesaid, all that lot, piece or parcel of ground situate, lying and being in Garrett county, Maryland, which on the plat of Dailey's Sub—divisions of lots Nos. 57, 58, 71, 72, and 2, of Pennington's Addition to the Town of Oakland is known and designated as Lot No. 31, and described as follows, to-wit:

Beginning for the same at a planted stone marked 31 standing on the North side of Crook street and the West side of Third street, and North 67° West, 60 feet from the end of the first line of Lot No. 30 of the subdivision of Lot No. 2 of said addition, and running thence with Third street North 23° East, 68½ feet, then North 67° West, 130 feet, South 46½ West, 76 feet to Crook street, and with it South 67° East, 158½ feet to the beginning, containing

9,881 1-8 SQ. FEET.

The improvements consist of a comparatively new and

Commodious Dwelling

containing eight rooms, a stable and other necessary outbuildings, and is a very desirable property.

TERMS OF SALE—Cash on the day of sale

EDWARD H. SINCELL,
FRED. A. THAYER,
Mortgagees.

HOYES.

Farmers are quite busy preparing for winter which is fast approaching.

Ex-Sheriff W. A. Maffett and family, of Oakland, arrived at Mrs. Anna DeWitt's last Sunday evening, and will spend a few days.

Mrs. Laura Shea, of Vanderbilt, Pa., who came to visit her sister Mrs. Maggie DeWitt some time since, has been suffering from an attack of typhoid, but is improving slowly.

We are sorry to hear of the illness of Miss Margaret Browning, of Sang Run, who is suffering from a severe attack of typhoid fever.

Mr. William Downing and brother of Connellsville, Pa., drove from Friendsville to Hoyes Tuesday evening this week and were very pleasantly entertained by Miss Mae DeWitt at her home.

There was services in the St. Dominick church last Sunday.

Mrs. Annie Baugh, of Cove, spent Monday at M. Mattingly's.

Misses Olia and Bernadette Mattingly accompanied by Mrs. Grace Owens, of West Newton, Pa., spent a week in Oakland and attended Teachers' Institute.

Misses Sadie and Freeda DeWitt made a visit to Mrs. Ella McKeen of Elder last Sunday.

Ralph Brenneman and sister, Anna spent last Sunday at Freeman DeWitt's

Miss Mary Deal arcompanied by Miss Greaser and brother, of Oakland, spent Sunday and Monday with Miss Deal's sister, Mrs. Lina Callis.

Mrs. Anna Collier, of Friendsville, was visiting her mother, Mrs. Wm DeWitt, several days the past week.

Mrs. Vespie Friend was numbered among the sick last week, but is much better at this writing

Bernadette Mattingly and Auburn Smith made a flying trip to Accident last Saturday afternoon.

Messrs Thomas Bishoff and Masden Casteel left for St. Louis Monday where they will spend about ten days taking in the big Show.

Clay Grover, wife and daughter of Hagerstown were guests of Wm Callis a few days the past week.

Dorsey Guard, who has been treaching music in this neighborhood for several months past, will leave shortly for Ada, Ohio, where he will attend musical college.

Blaine Wilburn arrived at his home at this place quite recently, bringing with him a handsome young bride, having married Miss Bertha Cross of near Accident. Some of our young men and young ladies armed with horns, bells, etc., gave them the usual serenade. The groom responded by presenting them with $5. We extend our congratulations to this young couple.

HOYES AND VICINITY.

The "frost is on the pumpkins" and the farmers are very busy gathering their fall crops.

There was no preaching at the Methodist church Sunday owing to the fact of the minister being away attending the annual Conference.

Our school is progressing nicely under the intelligent tutorship of T. C. Bittinger.

The goodly number of school teachers of this community who attended the Teachers Institute at Oakland, all report a very successful institute, and they are going to work in earnest to apply many of the excellent principles which were suggested during the week of instruction.

We are glad that the telephone lines are now connected and giving very good service in general.

The Grange meets in the schoolhouse Thursday evening. Give the Grange a chance to lend you a helping hand. It will do it, for it is working in the interests of common people.

A change has been made in the time of carrying the mail from Accident to Oakland by way of Hoyes. The mail now leaves Hoyes en route to Oakland about 2.30 p. m. and returns at 11 a. m. the following day.

The Y. F. S. C. was very hospitably entertained on Friday evening at the home of Wm. Callis.

A number of the Grangers spent a pleasant time at the home of Hamill Casteel on Thursday evening, where they had met to practice music.

H. R. DeWitt and wife, also Miss Blanche Callis, were visiting Geo. E. Bishoff's Sunday last.

Ralph Brenneman and sister were the guests of F. D. DeWitt and family last Sunday.

Henry Casteel and Thos. Bishoff started for the Exposition last Monday. The former expects to remain in St. Louis about two weeks; the latter will visit relatives at Williamstown, Missouri, and will be gone about three weeks.

R. R. Friend, of Friendsville, makes frequent trips to this community. Rumor says one of the Hoyes belles thinks of changing her place of residence soon.

We are sorry to note the serious illness of Rev. B. F. Conneway, of Elder.

Emanuel Custer is on the sick list at this writing. His wife is also disabled and contemplates going to the hospital soon.

Geo. E. Bishoff and A. P. Enlow attended a Grange meeting at Harrington last week.

Mrs. Wilton Rush and daughter and Mrs. Orval Welch, of Friendsville, spent Sunday with S. K. Welch of near this place.

A number of persons of Oakland paid a visit to their relatives, Wm Callis and family, the first of the week.

TYPHOID EEVER.

Source of Infection Should Be Carefully Sought.

The following important paper was issued by the State Board of Health in June, this year:

When Typhoid Fever appears in a family the source of the infection must be looked for in drinking water or food taken within the preceding twenty days. The patient may not have been infected at home, but if a second case occurs this second infection will in all probability be tracable in some way to the first patient. In a majority of instances the drinking water has become infected. Your first business therefore is to find out the quality of your drinking water.

You can do this by asking the local health officer for instructions about shipping us samples of your drinking water. In about a week we will be able to report on the drinking water, but in the meantime the members of the family must not use the raw water. The daily supply of drinking water must be boiled.

The insectious material of typhoid fever is produced in but one way. It grows always in the bowels and sometimes in the bladder. It therefore escapes from the stools and urine. If we kill the germs in the stools and urine as soon as they are passed there can be no spread of typhoid fever. These discharges should therefore be disinfected as soon as possible. You will need a large quantity of a good disinfecting solution.

To four gallons of water add enough salt to make a strong brine. Put this in a five gallon demijohn or jug and add a quart of crude carbolic acid. Shake it up well and you will have a good disinfectant for stools and urine.

The crude carbolic acid known as U. S. P. 90 per cent. is very good and a quart will cost about 50 cents. There is a cheaper grade known as a 30 per cent. acid, which is nearly as effective.

In spite of every precaution those who wait on the sick person will get their hands infected, and it is therefore necessary to wash the hands every time one does any service about the patient's bed or body. Whoever waits on the patient must not prepare food or drink for other persons, in the house, or if it is impossible to mind this rule, one must most carefully and thoroughly cleanse the hands before performing any household duty outside the sick room. Good scrubbing with soap, water and a brush, and then rinsing well, in a fresh water, will suffice for cleansing the hands.

The typhoid *bacillus* frequently lives in the bowels or in the bladder of the patient for several weeks after recovery. The urine remains infectious longest. It is therefore necessary to be very careful, and to instruct the patient to be very carefui, about these discharges for some time after recovery.

If any one else in the house falls sick within two weeks after the first patient the probability is that the infection was lodged before the precautions were taken in regard to drinking water and the disposal of discharges. But if the second case occurs more than 20 days after the first case, that will signify that we have made a mistake somewhere in our precautions.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES.

The Postoffices of Old Allegany and Garrett Counties.

It has occured to my mind, that many of your intelligent readers would be interested in some historic facts to be given in regard to the postoffices of old Allegany, and the new county of Garrett.

Allegany county was organized in 1790, with Cumberland as its county seat, but it had no postoffice till 1795. This was the first P. O. of the county. Up to that date all the people of the county, about 5,000, had to go to that office—in some cases not much less than 75 miles. This, no doubt, will seem wonderful to some people especially the young. The next postoffice was established at Frostburg (or town) in 1821; no doubt through the influence of Josiah Frost, the ancient proprietor of that place. And the next was at the historic Little Meadows in 1824, called Tomlinson, in honor of Jesse Momlinson, the great proprietor of the place. The office remained here till 1834, when it was moved down to the Little Crossing, where it remained with James Burton as P. M. till about 1850, when it was moved to Grantsville. Through the management of Elijah Fuller, a man of influence in those days, James Burton followed the office and remained its official while life and strength remained. The fourth P. O. in old Allegany was Selbysport, about 70 years ago. Since then the offices have come more readily and frequently. At this time there are in Allegany county 43 postoffices and same number in Garrett county, and still coming as often as necessity requires if not a little oftener. We all know a convenient postoffice with a fit official, is a great blessing. In old times a town with a postoffice was called a post town.

The old National Road for many years, tho' near the margin of the northern end of the county, was almost the life of what is now Garrett county. Between Frostburg and Grantsville there were three offices—Tomlinson, Little Crossings and Shade Mills, once the dreaded Shades of Death. All these offices have disappeared. For 14 miles along that grand old highway there is not at present one postoffice, tho' the road is in fair preservation, and much used with all manner of vehicles and other ways of movements.

The Little Crossings in times past was quite an important village and of late has been regaining what was lost. The Messrs. Stantons are the important factors there now. It is the most important point on the new Jennings R. R. from Salisbury, Pa., to the Garrett county timber regions. Little Crossings in early times meant the river or stream there. It was so named by Gen. Braddock and Washington and so remained unquestioned, but in late years the name Castleman has wrongfully come to it from below somewhere. But Little Crossings is yet the original and lawful name of that historic and beautiful river. Sometimes in early years it was called Youghioghany, this too was an error. J. B.

Sept. 27, 1904.

Washing Machines.

We are agents for the WhiteLily which was put on the market some 18 months ago, and that stands today the largest manufacture of any one style of rotary Washing Machines in the world. This is a very broad statement when you take into consideration that they are practically a baby concern just 18 months old, but the Company claim that they can back up this statement with solid facts. At no time have they been able to supply the demand. The machine is sold on a guarantee to give satisfaction, and any child 10 years old can operate it. Send for circulars showing cuts, styles and price of the most wonderful Washer ever made, and makes wash day what it should be a pleasure instead of a drudge to the house-wife. Price $7.50. Wringers $1.50 to $3.50.

3t J. M. DAVIS & SON.

Notice.

I will operate my cider mill at Kearney every Friday until October 16th. After that date I will operate cider and apple butter mill daily except Saturday as long as apples may be brought.

Thanking the public for past patronage and soliciting a continuance of the same, I remain,

Yours most respectfully,
W. H. MUMAW.

Real Estate. Insurance.

If you want to
BUY OR SELL
WRITE OR SEE
L. A. RUDISILL,
Mountain Lake Park, Md.

Mortgagees' Sale
—OF—
REAL ESTATE
In Garrett County, Md.

Under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in a mortgage from Sidney A. Lewis and Amanda Lewis his wife, to Elijah J. M. Button dated the 11th day of July, 1903, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 43, folios 558, etc., one of the Mortgage Records of Garrett county, default having been made under the covenants of said mortgage, the undersigned named as attorney therein, hereby gives notice that he will offer at public auction to the highest bidder on

Saturday, the 22nd Day of October, 1904,

at the hour of eleven o'clock a. m., in front of the Court House door in the town of Oakland, Garrett county, Maryland, all that piece or parcel of ground situate in Garrett county, and State of Maryland, containing

49 1-2 ACRES,

mentioned in and conveyed by said mortgage and being the same piece of property which is fully described in a deed from L. T. Yoder et al. to Asberry Wolf dated the 4th day of April, 1896, and duly recorded among the land records of Garrett county aforesaid.

This property lies about seven miles north of Oakland, is partly cleared and is improved by two dwelling houses, two stables and other necessary outbuildings.

TERMS OF SALE—Cash on day of sale.

EDWARD H. SINCELL,
Attorney for the Mortgagee named in said mortgage.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

This is to give notice, That the Subscriber, of Garrett county, Maryland, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

MARY A. SPEICHER,

late of Garrett county, Maryland, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 29th day of March next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 27th day of September, 1904.

CHARLES C. SPEICHER,
Administrator,
Accident Md.

Order of Publication.

Rebecca A. McMinn, Plaintiff, vs. Howard J. McMinn, Defendant.

No. 1282 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett county.

The object of this suit is to procure a divorce *a vinculo matrimonii* by Rebecca A. McMinn, plaintiff, against Howard J. McMinn, the defendant.

The amended bill states that on the 25th day of May, 1896, the plaintiff was married to the defendant at Garrett county, Maryland, with whom she resided in said state and county until sometime about the month of February, 1899. That after said marriage the defendant frequently beat the plaintiff in a shameful manner with great cruelty and brutality, and that his vicious conduct became so intolerable that the plaintiff was forced to leave his house and take safety and refuge elsewhere, and was obliged to swear out a warrant for his arrest for her safety.

That at the March Term, 1899, of the Circuit Court for Garrett county, the defendant under the name of David J. McMinn, (by which name he was commonly known), was indicted and convicted in two separate cases for assaulting and beating the plaintiff. That the conduct of the plaintiff towards her husband has always been kind, affectionate and above reproach, and that the defendant has not contributed anything to her support or her children for over five years, and that he has declared his intention of living with her no longer, and that there is no possibility of reclaiming her husband or their ever living together. That said abandonment by said defendant of said plaintiff was without just cause or reason and has continued uninterruptedly for more than three years, and the separation of the parties beyond any reasonable expectation of reconciliation. That there were two children born to them from said marriage, to-wit: Grace Mabel and James William, seven and five years of age, respectively, infants.

That the said defendant is a non-resident of the State of Maryland.

The bill prays for a divorce *a vinculo matrimonii* by the plaintiff from the defendant, the custody and guardiauship of the said minor children, general relief and an order of publication against said non-resident defendent.

It is thereupon, this 26th day of September, 1904, ordered by the Circuit Court for Garrett county, in Equity, that the plaintiff, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper published in Garrett county, once in each of four successive weeks before the 21st day of October, 1904, give notice to said absent defendent of the object and substance of this bill, warning him to appear in this Court in person or by solicitor, on or before the 8th day of November, 1904, to show cause, if any he has, why a decree ought not to pass as prayed.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True copy—Test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

POSTPONED
Mortgagee's Sale
OF VALUABLE
REAL ESTATE

Under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in a mortgage from Isaac W. Thompson and Laura Thompson, his wife, to the First National Bank of Oakland, Md., dated the 16th day of September, 1903, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T. No. 45, folio 51, one of the Mortgage Records of Garrett county, Maryland, default having occurred under said mortgage, the undersigned, the attorney named in said mortgage, hereby gives notice that on

SATURDAY,
the 15th Day of October, 1904

at 2 o'clock p. m., in front of the courthouse in the town of Oakland, Garrett county aforesaid, he will offer at public auction to the highest bidder all the following described real estate, to-wit: All those parcels of land in Garrett county aforesaid of which the late Henry Thompson died seized and possessed, known as

"FAIR SWEEP,"

and also another parcel of land purchased by the said Henry Thompson from N. B. Harvey and beginning for the same at a butternut tree standing at the corner of the Military Lot formerly owned by Philip Davis and running thence North 70 perches, North 45 degrees West 29 perches, West 52 perches, South 45 degrees West 30 perches, to the outside line of "Avon's Vale" and with said line South 45 degrees East 153 perches to a line fence between the lands of said Henry Thompson and Thomas K. Harvey, and along and with said line fence North 3 degrees West 52 perches, north 27 degrees East 46 perches, East 6 perches, North 89½ perches, West 89½ perches, South 89½ perches, West 89½ perches to the beginning, containing as a whole

One Hundred and Forty-five Acres and Fifty-four Perches.

Said property is mostly cleared and in cultivation. Improved by a good dwelling house, barn and other out buildings, a good orchard with a variety of fruits and the place is well watered. By the terms of the will of the late Henry Thompson his widow holds a life estate in said farm and the same will be sold subject thereto.

TERMS OF SALE—Cash on day of sale.

FRED. A. THAYER,
Attorney named in the Mortgage.

The Maryland Agricultural College
COLLEGE PARK, MARYLAND.

MARYLAND'S SCHOOL OF TECHNOLOGY.
THREE COURCES OF INSTRUCTION.
AGRICULTURAL. MECHANICAL.
SCIENTIFIC.

Each Department supplied with the most modern and approved apparatus. Practical work emphasized in all Departments. Graduates qualified to enter at once upon life's work. Boarding Department supplied with all modern improvements: bath-rooms, closets, steam heat and gas.

New buildings with every modern improvement, and old buildings thoroughly renovated, by opening of first session. Tuition, Books, Heat, Light, Washing, Board and Medical Attendance, with annual deposit, ($150) one hundred and fifty nine dollars, for scholastic year. Daily visit by physician to College. Catalog giving full particulars sent on application. Attention is called to the Short Course of ten weeks in Agriculture. Write for particulars.

Term Commences, Thursday, September, 15.
Early application necessary for admittance.

R. W. SILVESTER, President,
College Park, Maryland.

The Maryland School for the Deaf,
37TH SESSION,
Reopens September 14th, 1904.

Non-Sectarian. For the deaf and dumb and those whose hearing is too defective for attendance on public school. Speech and lip-reading taught, as well as grammar school and academic studies.

Location very healthful. Board and Tuition free to residents of Maryland.

Apply to
CHAS. W. ELY, Principal,
Frederick, Md.

ORDER NISI.

David Sloan vs. Jefferson S. Green.

No. 1233 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County, Md.

Ordered this 5th day of September, in the year nineteen hundred and four, by the Circuit Court for Garrett county, sitting in equity, that the sale made and reported in the above cause by D. Lindley Sloan, trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 5th day of October, 1904; provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper published in Garrett county, once a week for three successive weeks before the 5th day of September, 1904.

The report states the amount of sale to be $400.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True copy—Test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

Appointments By Supervisors of Elections to Fill Vacancies.

OFFICE OF THE
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF ELECTIONS
FOR GARRETT COUNTY.

OAKLAND, MD., Sept. 15, 1904.

George Stahl, appointed Republican Officer of Registration and Judge of Elections by this Board at a meeting held June 25, 1904, for Election District No. 8, is found to be disqualified to serve as such by being incapacitated by physical disability, and in his place and stead Jonas Yutzy, whose postoffice address is Sunnyside, Maryland, is hereby appointed to fill said vacancy.

Wm. Moorehead, appointed Democratic Clerk of Election for Election District No. 4 is found to be disqualified to serve as such, and in his place and stead Lawrence Garvey, whose postoffice address is Bloomington, Md., is hereby appointed to fill said vacancy.

By order of the Board of Election Supervisors of Garrett county.

EDMUND JAMISON, President.

Appointment of Judge of Election and Registration Officer to Fill Vacancy.

OFFICE OF THE
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF ELECTION
FOR GARRETT COUNTY.

OAKLAND, MD., Sept. 27, 1904

John F. Browning, appointed Democratic Officer of Registration and Judge of Election by this Board at a meeting held June 25, 1904, for Election District No. 14, is found to be disqualified to serve as such by being incapacitated by physical disability, and in his place and stead Thos. J. Browning, whose postoffice address is Thayerville, Maryland, is hereby appointed to fill said vacancy.

By order of the Board of Election Supervisors of Garrett county.

EDMUND JAMISON, President.

THE REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME 28. OAKLAND, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1904. NUMBER 34.

PRESIDING ELDER WARD'S REPORT TO CONFERENCE

Paper Dealing With Conditions in Oakland District M. E. Church

READ BEFORE ANNUAL CONFERENCE

A Resume of the Work Done and Things Accomplished During His First Year as Presiding Elder—Improvements Noted.

The following report was made to the recent Conference of the M. E. church by Presiding Elder R. B. Ward, of Oakland District:

To Bishop C. H. Fowler, President, and to the Brethren, Members of the West Virginia Annual Conference,

I submit this my first annnal report of the Oakland District. With a keen sense of responsibiifty, a full appreciation of human weakness, and an implicit confidence in God's providence, I entered upon the work assigned me at our last session of Conference.

This district is composed of twenty four appointments, one of which, the Albright circuit. I supplied after Conference with E. O. Woodyard, who has done faithful and efficient work through the year.

Three others, namely, Blaine, Etam and St. George were supplied at Conference, by Brothers J. E. Wells, A. Engle and Geo. W. Strothard, who have done faithful and efficient work on these charges respectively. The other charges have been served by the regular appointees of the Conference. Faithful work has been done throughout the entire district, with somewhat varying results and successes, as the report of the men will show.

Our Sunday schools are well organized throughout the district, and doing effective work in imparting religious knowledge to the children of our church, and inducing many of them to unite with the church at an early age. We hope to make them more effective.

The Epworth League in general is in a healthful condition. Most of our important points are supplied with a League organization. Early in June a District Epworth League convention was held at Horton, under the presidency and leadership of J. B. Workman. While I was not permitted to be at the convention, it was well attended, and all present reported it one of the most enthusiastic and successful ever held in the distrtct. We hope to advance.

Recognizing practical principle in the Scriptural statement, "By the sweat of thy face, shalt thou eat bread," and, "the laborer is worthy of his hire, and they that preach the gospel shall live of the gospel," and further, "God is not unrighteous to foyget your work and labors of love, which ye have showed toward his name, in that ye have ministered to the saints, and do minister," so we have tried to impress upon the churches the importance of giving our preachers a more liberal support, and to collect and pay over these amounts according to the Disciplinary law. In many instances we have impared. I am glad to report an increase of pastoral support in the district of $128 for the year.

We are glad to report more or less of the revival spirit in nearly all of the charges, notwithstanding considable hindrance by smallpox and scarlet fever during the wincer, there being scores of cases of the former and hundreds of the latter, yet the brethren went steadily on at their post of duty. More than five hundred conversions have been reported to me durirg the year.

During the year 4 new churches have been buiit or completed. One at Hambleton on the Parsons charge costing $2500, not yet dedicated. One at Terra Alta costing $10,000, dedicated in June by Dr. John Krantz, of New York. One at Sinclair appointment on Etam charge costing $800, dedicated Aug. 21st by the writer, free of debt. And one at Lake Ford, Cranesville charge, dedicated Sept. 11th, (by the same), costing $1200, free of debt.

At Bruceton a beautiful church costing $2000 will soon be ready for dedication. At Mt. Moriah, Albright charge, a church costing $1200 will soon be ready for dedication.

At Evansville the church was overhauled inside and out at a cost of several hundred dollars, and was reopen by the writer Sept. 25th., free of debt.

At Oakland a new heating plant, (hot water or steam) has been placed in the church at a cost of $750, all of which is paid. A new pipe organ is contracted for, which, when completed will cost $2500.

At Grantsville the church has been newly painted, which greatly improves appearances.

On the Brandonville charge, Webster Chapel and Centenary church have been reroofed, which has been paid for.

At Terra Alta, Rowlesburg and Davis the parsonages have been very much improved by painting and papering, the cost has been provided for.

At Evansville a troublesome debt of $400 on the parsonage has been paid during the year.

At Gormania a parsonage property costing about $700 has been purchased and partly paid for ($300), and the property fully secured.

At Aurora the parsonage has been reroofed, which has been paid for.

All the benevolences of the church have been faithfully looked after as all the reports will show.

The pastors and charges have been faithfully to the missionary collections, and notwithstanding the unprecedent success of my worthy predecessor, L. W. Roberts, in pushing the collections beyond what it had ever been, I am glad to say we will not fall below the high standard he has set up.

I have sought to be instant in season, and out of season as well. I have shunned no obvious duty, nor counted any task too severe, where the cause might be advanced, or a brother assisted in the performance of a duty set before him. God has been good to us during the year. He has given us strength for the day of toil, courage to face the storms of winter, health to enjoy the blessings of life, and hope and confidence in the future.

The men in the district have been kind, courteous, faithful and industrious. They love the church, and the service of the Master. "By their fruits ye shall know them." We are grateful to God for their graces and gifts and thankful to them for their fidelity and industry.

Death has not come into our ranks, though the Angel hovered near. During the winter Brother J. H. Koch suffered from an attack of typhoid fever and a severe abscess from which he finally recovered. Brother E. J. Westfall has been very low with pneumonia fever, but is convalescing. And last Brother H. E. Friend, on Sunday, Oct. 2d, while on his way to Deer Park, was struck by the fast train No. 55, and strange to say escaped with a bruised hand and a broken arm. He will not be at the conference, but said to tell the brethren his heart was with them.

With gratitude to God and goodwill to the brethren we close our first year in the district.

R. B. WARD.

OFFUTT'S.

—ABOUT OUR—

Comfort Shoes

—FOR—

Men and Women.

They are the greatest blessing ever invented for any one who is on their feet all day.

They soothe and comfort tired, aching feet till they feel more like feathers than lead. They ease every tender spot, support firmly, squeeze nowhere.

Uppers of soft, velvety kid; soles ample, easy, smoothe; toes roomy, comfortable; heels low, broad, flat; according to quality, **$1.50 to 2.50.**

They are a very paradise of rest for weary feet and a paradise of economy for weary purses.

D. E. OFFUTT & SONS.

ATTENTION!

REPUBLICANS.

Republican Meetings, to which all irrespective of their party affiliations, are cordially invited to attend, will be held at

Deer Park, Monday, Oct. 24th.
Crellin, Tuesday, Oct. 25th.
Bray, Wednesday, Oct. 26th.
Shook Shop, Thursday, Oct. 27.

These meetings will be addressed by

Hon. CHAS. R. SCHIRM,

Member of Congress from Baltimore City.

Hon. D. E. DICK,

several local speakers and will open at 7.30 p.m.

Besides the above a meeting will be held in the Opera House,

Oakland, Saturday, Oct. 29th,

at which will be present

CONGRESSMAN PEARRE

and other speakers.

Music by a Brass Band.

Everybody Invited.

AUSTIN BROWN,
Chairman Republican Committee.

EVENING BUSINESS COLLEGE ORGANIZATION

Those Intending Entering for the Term Requested to Meet Monday Evening.

Prof. J. Frank McBee, A. M., principal of the Oakland High School, has interested quite a number of young men and ladies in the organization of an evening business college to be conducted here during the winter months with classes three evenings each week.

On Monday evening of next week at eight o'clock those contemplating taking up the work and all others interested in the success of the undertaking are requested to meet in the assembly room on the third floor of the First National Bank building when the school will be organized.

Nearly the full quota of persons have signified their intention of entering the school, but there are yet a few vacancies. Application should be made at once to the principal if you desire to enroll as one of the students.

TEDDY AT THE BAT.

The "Pops" and Democrats now rave
About the phrase, "stand pat,"
And tell of money they would save
If they could pass the hat.
But things are runningmighty smooth
We're all convinced of that,
And will continue so to run
With Teddy at the bat.

We want good times, full dinner pails,
And lots of work to do,
And toward that port must set our sails
(No more of ninety-two),
But if we want all these good things
We surely must "stand pat,"
And keep the G. O. P. in line
And Teddy at the bat.

We want a man who speaks his mind
And gives to us his views,
Who does not try to win his race
By traveling in gum shoes.
We want a man who can do things,
Whether this or that,
And such a man we're sure to have
With Teddy at the bat.

"I BELIEVE in the future—not in a spirit which will sit down and look for the future to work itself out, but with a determination to do its part in making the future what it can and shall be made."—President Roosevelt at Detroit, Mich., Sept. 22, 1902.

HOYES AND VICINITY.

Mr. Henry Atkinson, wife and two little daughters of Lonaconing, spent several days the past week visiting W. A. Smith and family.

Miss Mae Dewitt was the guest of Miss Bernadette Mattingly last Sunday.

Mr. Skirk, wife and daughter, all of Friendsville, spent a few hours at the Mattingly House Monday.

Misses Bertha, Clara and Ethel Dewitt and Mrs. Minerva Custer, accompanied by Mr. Ralph Friend, spent last Sunday at Accident as guests of Mrs. Wm. Englehart.

Mr. Truman Bittinger, teacher of the Hoyes school, spent Saturday and Sunday at his home near Bittinger.

Messrs. W. A. Smith and H. H. Atkinson mad a business trip to Deer Park last Saturday. While on this trip they visited the noted Truesdale farm, and expressed great surprise at the immense scope of this farm.

Miss Sadie Dewitt was the guest of her cousin, Miss Malvie Wilburn, last Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Mattingly were among the callers last Sunday at Mr. John Kitzmiller's.

Mrs. Sarah Wendell, who has been dangereusly ill for some time past is not much improved at this writing.

Mr. Robert Koontz, of Greensburg, Pa., made a business trip to this neighborhood the past week.

Rev. Henry E. Frsend, who has been located at Mt. Lake Park the past year, is returning to his farm at this place.

Mrs. W. H. Owens is spend a few days at her home at West Newton, Pa., but will return shortly and spend a few weeks more at the Mattingly House.

The political meetings in the Eastern end of the county being held this week by the Republican organization have been exceedingly well attended and much enthusiasm has been manifested. At Finzel on Monday night a very large crowd of persons was present, followed on Tuesday evening by an enthusiastic meeting at the Strickland School House.

PROHIBITION NOMINEE A GARRETT COUNTIAN.

Mr. William A. Michaels of District No. 4 Named for Congress by Committee.

HE IS A WELL-TO-DO FARMER.

While He Has Not Yet Made a Public Acceptance of the Nomination It Is Understood That He Will Stand—Four Nominees Now in Field

The Prohibitionists of the Sixth Congressinal District of Maryland not to be outdone by the Republican, Democratic and Socialist parties, have placed in nomination for Congress a native Garrett countian in the person of Mr. William A. Michaels, of District No. 4. Mr. Michaels was named for the position by a committee appointed for that purpose at the Prohibition picnic held at Reynolds, Allegany county, several weeks ago. He is a well-to-do and highly respected farmer of his district where he is well known. While Mr. Michael has not indicated his acceptance of the nomination through the newspapers or by any other public manner, it is generally thought that he will remain on the ticket and make the fight.

Along with Mr. Michaels on the Prohibition ticket the voters of the Congressional District will have three other candidates to choose from they being the Republican, Democratic and Socialist nominees.

"TAKING the work of the army and the civil authorities together, it may be questioned whether anywhere else in modern times the world has seen a better example of real constructive statesmanship than our people have gived in the Philippine Islands."—President Roosevelt's annual message, second session, Fiftyseventh Congress.

Subscribe for The Republican.

SINCELL & CO.

When you wear GRIFFIN BRAND CLOTHING and OVERCOATS you wear the best, that means you are as well dressed as the fellow who pays from $30.00 to $50.00 for his so-called tailor made clothes. You can get the Griffin Brand for **$8.50** to **$18.00** a suit, and every garment guaranteed to wear and hold its shape.

The biggest stock of high grade dress shoes for Men we have ever shown from **$2.25 to $5.00** a pair. Every pair leaving the store goes with a guarantee that they will wear to more than the price paid or we replace them with new ones.

H. C. SINCELL & CO.,
High Grade Dependable Clothing, Shoes and Furnishings.

QUEEN QUALITY
—IS THE—
WOMEN'S FAVORITE

FOR ALL TIME.

The victories of the Republican party, what are they? Some of them have been achieved in war, but more in peace. All have been gained by that unity of purpose and effort which always animates every Republican heart when his country's honor or interest are at stake. Contrary to the Democratic party, our ranks are always unbroken in the hour of national political conflict and our marksmen always stand shoulder to shoulder on the firing line.

Such a conflict is now on. For ammunition let us turn to a brief recital of some of the Republican victories of past years. First and foremost among those many victories will forever stand that victory for which the immortal Lincoln gave his life—the abolition of slavery—which was cursing our fair country and dishonoring our flag. It was not until the advent with the first election of Lincoln, of the activity of the Republican party, that this great problem was seriously taken up for settlement. The Republican party, fighting for the Union against Southern secessions forced the abolition question to an acute stage, then the great heart and the the willing pen of a Republican President gave freedom to 4,000,000 people. Was not that a victory? A victory really greater than that of Gettysburg though without Gettysburg and the many other sacrifices of Northern and Southern blood that victory would not have been possible. For all time the victory of the abolition of slavery stands to the credit of the Republican party.

Then, thirty-seven years later, came another cry for help. Cuba, fair, fertile Cuba, ground into dust by four centuries of Spanish greed, held out imploring hands for help, another Republican President, another American martyr to the cause of liberty and good government, William McKinley of undying fame, listened to the cry. Was the cry for help disregarded by this Republican President? No! It was listened to by William McKinley, and that great soul moved toward the right as it always did. Peaceful measures for relief were tried till hope could try no more. Then goaded by Spanish treachery in the blowing up of the Maine war for Cuba's freedom was declared, and Cuba is free. All honor to our brave Navy and Army for the glorious work they, in this war for freedom's sake, did at the bidding of a Republican President. Time will not permit to name all the heroes of that war, but the names of Dewey, Sampson, Schley and Wainwright occur to our minds, together with that of the bold and brave man who stands foremost on the world's stage today, the Rough Rider of San Juan Hill, Theodore Roosevelt. For all time the victory of freeing Cuba stands to the credit the Republican party.

But there are other victories than those of war. Rarely more than a generation ago a Republican Secretary of State, with the far-seeing vision common to Republican statesman, saw that the most despotic power in the world, Russia, by its possession of Alaska might some day be a menace to our Pacific coast. Alaska was bought by Mr. Seward and the Republican party, and instead of being a menace it stands as a sentinel guarding American interests in the northern Pacific and the Artic Oceans. With diplomatic relations between ourselves and Russia acute as they are today by reasons of the Russo-Japanese war, is there not comfort in the fact that Alaska is ours? For all time the victory of peacefully acquiring Alaska stands to the credit of the Republican party.

For more than a half-century past American interests and the American people have demanded a canal to connect the waters of the Atlantic with the waters of the Pacific. On the trade advantages to ourselves of such a canal we need not enlarge; of its immeasurable advantage to the United States in time of war we are all, Democrats and Republicans, agreed; of its feasibility there is no question; of its early construction there has been no doubt since the recent day when the Republican party at the hands of Republican President Roosevelt, gave to our nation the American Panama Canal. For all time the victory of the Panama Canal will stand to the credit of the Republican party.

When we acquired the Philippines and Porto Rico we found school, privileges practically non-existent. Only six years have passed, and to-day over 300,000 Philippine and Porto Rican children are receiving American education and singing the songs of freedom in the Anglo-American language. For all time the victory of inaugurating the system under which these children are being fitted for eventual American citizenship stands to the credit of the Republican party.

Another Republican Secretary of the State saw that American trade in China was being restrincted by the greed of other nations, and by a series of clever diplomatic moves he has secured for us a commercial "open door" in China. For all time the victory of the "open door" in China stands to the credit of John Hay and the Republican party.

When the first Republican President, Abraham Lincoln, was elected in 1860 we had 123,000 factories with 1,000,000 workers. Now under the protective tariff we have 600,000 factories, with 7,000,000 workers. For all time 477,000 factories and 6,000,000 workers stand as a victory to the credit of the protective tariff and the Republican party.

Since the birth of the Republican administration in 1860 savings bank deposites have increased by nearly $3,000,000,000; annual exports by over $1,300,000.000; bank clearings by $113,000,000,000 yearly; money circulation by $2, 122,000,000, values of farm property by $15,000,000,000; factory capital by $9,300,000,000; steam railroads by 184,000 miles; telegraph lines by 980;000 miles; telephone lines, an entire increase of over 1,000,000 miles; states of the Union from thirty-one to forty-five, and so on through the long, long list of material advantages. For all time the credit of the victory in achieving these mighty results stands with the fiscal policies of the Republican party.

The end of the last four years' Democratic rule found us with factories closed or half-closed; with more than 2,000,000 of willing workers out of work; with empty cupboards and families suffering; with overstocked shelves and failing merchants; with failed and failing savings banks; with empty houses, unpaid rents and unproductive real estate; with business shattered and public credit threatened; with $262,000,000 added to our public debt and no new assets to show for it; with capital afraid and labor in want; with everyone asking, "What further calamity will happen next?" This was defeat, bitter, dire defeat after a four years' battle under Democratic generalship. Then William McKinley was elected commander-in-chief of the army of industrial America. His first order of the day was "Protection to American industries and American labor." Instantly, as if by the magic wand of an enchanter, factories opened up; idle workers got work; cupboards filled and families rejoiced; merchants began to sell their goods and pay their bills; savings banks prospered and multiplied; houses sold and rented, back rents were paid and real estate was once more a productive asset; business confidence was reborn, and the public credit was strengthened; government bonds were paid off instead of additional ones being issued; capital lost its fear, and labor was no longer hungry, and everyone was saying, "God bless William McKinley." For all times the credit for this great victory on behalf of industrial America is due the Republican party.

Now the battle for the protection of that protective tariff is again on. The attack must be again repulsed. Not a breach must be permitted in the walls of labor's citadel of protection. The ramparts must be manned by able marksmen, who shall shoot to kill. Our men are ready, our guns are ready, ammunition is plenty and victory, Republican victory, will again be ours when the sun goes down on November 8.

BROWN'S NOBLE JOB.

Hon. Frank Brown, millionaire banker, former governor of Maryland and aspirant for further honors at the hands of the Democratic party, certainly assumed a noble role when he came to Cumberland and sprung the Parker and Davis League to fight the 442 colored voters of Allegany county. There are 12,228 white voters in this county, and all are trembling lest 442 colored men so far forget themselves as to assert supremacy, social and political. Not a few Democrats are laughing at the crowd that allowed itself to be duped by Brown into this useless, uncalled for move against an inoffensive people. It can be said that the colored people of Cumberland behave themselves. It is rare that one of them is in the police court. No attempt is made by the average colored man here to enforce his personality on any one. He certainly goes about his business. Not a few own property and pay taxes. The colored man of Cumberland does not crave social equality. It is a senseless proposition that is only entertained by "sapheads," who desire to stir up prejudice against the Republican party. The cry of negro domination is so old and so foolish in the face of things that it is high time that it is "laughed out of court."

While ex-Governor Brown is making his crusade against the black man it is apropos to state that he was up in Garrett county leading a gallant charge, pointing out to the "terrified," not the "unterrified" there, that there was great danger of negro usurpation. Garrett county in 1903 had 3,967 white voters and 25 colored voters, or 156 white male adults to 1 colored male adult.—Cumberland News.

For Sale or Rent.

An 8-room dwelling in residence section of town. Apply to or address J. M. Litzinger, Oakland, Md.

PLEASANT FIELDS OF HOLY WRIT

SAVE for my daily range
Among the pleasant fields of Holy Writ,
I might despair. —Tennyson.

The International Sunday School Lesson.

Fourth Quarter. Lesson IV. 2 Kings v, 1-14. October 23, 1904.

Copyright, Davis W. Clark.

Elisha and Naaman

Happy the government which has at its disposal a commander of skill, experience, and integrity. He may repay his country in a single hour the expense of his own support in all the piping years of peace. Three thousand years ago there was such an officer in the employ of the Syrian Empire. He was the incarnation of bonhomie, his very name signifying "good fellow." He was chief prop of the throne, and very rich. But there are four words which heavily discount the situation, "He was a leper.

A little slave girl acts well her part in this stirring scene. She might have felt herself excused by her sex and servitude, but she carried her religion with her into her new and forced environment. She was alert and intelligent. She knew her master's malady and the deadliness of it. Her memory was stored with all the miracles of mercy the prophet had been working in Samaria. She steadfastly and joyously believed her master could be included in the charmed circle of divine healing. She skillfully and at the earliest possible moment dropped the seed of hope in the heart where it would likely to take quickest and deepest root. She said to her mistress, "Would God my lord were with the prophet that is in Samaria, then he would recover him of his leprosy."

The king acted quickly on behalf of the commander-in-chief of his army. Self-interest, if not humanity, prompted him. Naaman was not yet incapacitated for soldierly duties, and for half a generation the king had successfully defied the whole power of the Assyrian Empire through his clear brain and brave heart. But King Benhadad did not rise to a true conception of the prophet's character or function. He seemed to think him a court magician like his own, subject to the order of a king. So the letter was addressed to Jehoram rather that to Elisha. Great treasures were also carried, as if a cure could be bought by them.

"Sinking times are praying times." When Jehoran was in adversity he resorted to the prophet gladly, but now that he was riding the crest of the wave, he had actually forgotten the very existence of the prophet. He thought he read between the lines of the king's letter a pretext for war. He was in abject horror and alarm, and gave the Oriental sign of it. Elisha humbled the king at the same time that he relieved his fears by his message, "Let him come to me, and he shall know that there is a prophet in Isreal." There was the dignity of conscious power.

Any one who imagines that Elisha was grumpy and surly toward Naaman misses the spirit of the incident. The leper brought his old heathen ideas with him to the prophet's very door. He had to be dispossessed of them. The prophet wanted not merely to cure him but to convert him. Naaman thought Elisha would come to him like a Syrian necromancer, take a ceremonious attitude, repeat some formula of incantation, and wave his hand in solemn gesture. Instead of this, the prophet gave a brand-new receipt for leprosy. All Naaman's money and show went for naught, for the meanest Syrian slave could have met the terms prescribed by the prophet. And that was the very lesson to be learned. The cure was to be without money or price, but by the power of Jehovah. So the man who had come with gifts and pomp, according to heathen ideas, to induce the prophet to work the cure by some subtle charm or necromancy, must be emptied of his crude notions and humbly submit to a ceremony which was patently inoperative of itself. He must accept his cleansing as a gift. He must express his faith in an act of obedience. Naaman's greatest victory was his victory over himself. His pride, his stubbornness, his heathen faith—he slew them all and buried them along with his leprosy incrustations, deep in the waters of Jordan.

The Teacher's Lantern.

"A mighty man—but." That "but" is the wolf-note" that destroys the harmony. The meanest Syrian scullion would not have exchanged cuticles with Naaman.

Private war, freebootery on land, piracy on sea is at an end forever. That is one mark of the progress of civilization. Such wars as that in which the tittle maid of Israel was taken are no longer tolerated.

This little girl did not mope over her hard lot. She showed a cheerful and helpful disposition. Her contribution was caught up and woven into the providence of the ages, which is to make God known to man.

Help often comes from unexpected quarters. It was not the first nor the last time when a word of wisdom was on the lip of a slave. And when misfortune is severe no advice is too contemptible.

Naaman's contemplated gift was probably not far short of $50,000, not including the ten changes of raiment, which were probably of finest texture shot with threads of gold and silver, and sewn with pearls and other gems. The reason Elisha refused these gifts was that he was unwilling to put himself on the plane of heathen magi. He would have Naaman know also that Jehovah only had helped him, and that his gifts and gratitude must go to Jehovah alone.

"Kasier's beard" came to be known as the term expressing a fictitious cause of war. A water bucket was once *casus belli* between two Italian cities. No wonder Jehoram thought Benhadad sought a quarrel with him.

No wonder Naaman admired the rivers of his country. Abana means golden-flowing, and is said to shine like an emerald in the morning and like a sapphire in the evening. It makes Damascus an oasis. Jordan, on the other hand, was a muddy stream, but the very inferiority of the stream was to show that the healing was not by the water at all.

It is to Naaman's everlasting honor that he returned to give thanks. He is brother to the Samaritan among the ten lepers of Jesus' time.

The incident is a parable of sin and salvation. Sin is a morbid condition of the moral nature and resultant upon an evil choice. It can only be corrected when the will is enlightned, strengthened, and disposed to make the good choice.

There can be no adequate and true sociology which ignores this condition. Some sociologists, like the king of Israel, have forgotten there is a Prophet, who is at the same time a Savior.

There is a current preference of the streams of education and culture to the river of salvation.

NOTICE.

Change in Business.

The firm of Jno. W. Haney & Sons having sold its milling business, plant and feed store at Friendsville, Md., to The Friendsville Milling Company, hereby gives notice that all persons knowing themselves indebted to the above named firm must call and make settlements of their accounts on or before Oct. 1st, 1904. All accounts remaining unsettled at that date will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection.

JOHN W. HANEY & SONS,
22-4t Friendsville, Md.

Notice to Trespassers.

All persons are hereby warned not to trespass upon my farm lying two miles south of Oakland between the West Union Road and the Sollars Road, for any purpose whatever. All persons so trespassing will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

30—3t. DICE SPIKER.

Delightful Weather at the World's Fair

Thousands are taking advantage of the delightful weather to visit the World's Fair at St. Louis, which is now at its best.

The excellent through vestibuled trains of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, with Drawing Room, Sleepers, and superb Dining Car Service, passing over the most picturesque route in America, makes the trip a pleasure rather than one to be dreaded. Broad vestibuled coaches with comfortable seats and sanitary ventilation are provided for the Cheap Coach Excursions which are run every Wednesday. 32-3t

Washing Machines.

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3t J. M. DAVIS & SON.

A Card From President Sine.

I have sold to Messrs. J. W. Smith and B. F. Shaffer, what was known as my branch school located at Cumberland, Md. The new owners will conduct the school hereafter under the name of "The Tri-State Business College." This change in the ownership of the Cumberland school will enable me to devote my whole time and attention to the further building of Parkersburg's famous school—the Mountain State Business College.

September 26, 1904.

4t ALBERT G. SINE, President.

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Is the man who best appreciates the detail of the tailoring we turn out. The workmanship passes without a question, the fit is naturally a matter of course, but the shape we mould into the garments give them a character that finishes them off and makes the satisfaction of the owner complete.

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CONSTIPATION

In Hearts of Papier Mache

By TROY ALLISON

Copyright, 1901, by Troy Allison

The papier mache dog on top of the rosewood writing desk glared at the rabbit compounded of the same fiber and tried to growl.

"It's contrary to the laws of nature for you to perk yourself right under my nose that way," he complained.

The rabbit made an effort to flick one ear and disdained to answer.

"In real life you would take precious good care to keep out of my reach," the canine growl continued.

"Oh, I really don't know," the rabbit giggled; "you would be nothing more than a floppy, overgrown puppy. I don't know that it would take any great amount of ambling to keep out of your way." She held her one fore paw with the limp grace which she had often admired in her distant cousin, the kangaroo.

"I see you are a cripple also," she smirked, with a polite interest. "You have lost a portion of your hind leg. Our present propinquity is probably due to our discrepancies."

"I don't know how you make that out," he snorted, with masculine obtuseness.

"That's easy enough," she sniffed. "My right side is really the handsom-

INSISTED UPON HER HEARING HIS EXPLANATION.

est, but after the parlor maid broke off one of my fore paws she got to putting that side next to the wall. I observe that you are wounded on the left side, and that it is your left side that is turned toward the wall." She peered round him with her glass bead eye.

"There may be something in your theory," he admitted. "When we were sound in body we had our best sides to the world and our backs to each other. I never knew you existed even."

"What a benighted state of ignorance for your mind to be in! Do you belong to her?"

"Most assuredly I do," in his most pompous manner. "She has had me for months. She told him she never would part with me. I will never forget how pleased she was the night she drew me from the grab bag at the fair. It was the day after they became engaged. I really believed they were the happiest people I ever saw."

"Tell me all about it," she coaxed. "I delight in romances."

"Are you hers, too?" he questioned suspiciously.

"Oh, that's all right! It's perfectly proper to tell me," she assured him. "I belong to her also, so you see it would all be in the family. If you hadn't been sitting with your back toward me until you lamed your leg you would have known that she had only been engaged four months when she got me."

"You don't say! And I never knew it!" he exclaimed in surprise.

"She won me at a euchre party, the rabbit continued, taking a nibble at the highly painted papier mache carrot that the manufacturer had thoughtfully placed in her mouth. "I was the booby prize, you know."

"Yes, I'm sure I should have guessed it," permitting his masculine jealousy to render him ungracious.

"You needn't be so snappy," said the rabbit, taking another bite of carrot, and wondering if it would have tasted better painted with yellow ocher instead of Naples yellow.

"I'm surprised that she didn't win the first prize," he muttered in an abstracted way that she probably mistook for a query, for she answered readily.

"She might have if she hadn't been so much in love. Every time she happened to be at a table playing against him she would simply throw away tricks. I was sitting on the parlor mantel, and I distinctly saw the rest of the people wink at each other."

"Well, I suppose people will be foolish at times." He gave a condoning sigh.

"I had a lovely poem attached to me me when I was presented to her." The rabbit showed some symptoms of pride in the reminiscence. "My mind was never very retentive, but to the best of my memory it run something like this:

"Be quick I'ke the rabbit.
If you see a trick, grab it."

"How atrocious!" he sneered in disgust. "I'm glad I never tried to write poetry, but I'm sure I could have beaten that."

"Oh, I dare say yours would all be mere doggerel," she giggled.

He tried to swell with indignation and grieved that he was not made of rubber or of some substance that would lend itself to his mood.

"I suppose you don't know how their affair ended."

"Do tell me," she entreated. "The parlor maid arranged my head in such a position that I was never able to see anything except the ceiling."

"That's a trial," he conceded. "My head turns, too, but I was placed where I could see everything going on. I think she really places me here to guard the contents of her desk. My eyes are turned at the exact angle necessary to read every letter she writes or every one that she takes out to answer."

"Do go on and tell me what was the cause of trouble with the sweet dears," said the rabbit impatiently.

He chewed his real feather muzzle reflectively. "It was as sudden as a whirlwind," he finally narrated. "He wrote her a note telling her he couldn't keep an engagement to take her to the theater one night. She happened to be on the car the same night and saw him a few seats ahead of her with another girl. Gee! I never read such a scorching letter as the one she wrote him that night. She sat up till 1 o'clock to finish it. I just knew it was going to make trouble. I spent the whole night wishing I could get to it and chew it up, for it was a positive certainty that it would cause trouble."

"And well it might! Men were always perfidious creatures!" hissed the rabbit, winking an angry tear from one glass eye and a sympathetic shower from the other.

"Now, you hold on," the dog advised loftily. "Females always would jump at conclusions. Wait till you hear it all. I never saw any one so unhappy as she was. She positively wore the polish off this desk weeping on it."

"To think that her happiness should have been destroyed at one blow by such villainy." And the small rabbit mouth quivered so she could scarcely hold the carrot.

"Now, there you go again," he growled. "Just wait till I finish this story. After he had stayed away for weeks he came walking in one day and said in a very dignified manner that he insisted upon her hearing his explanation, because he didn't care for any one to consider him a dishonorable cad."

The rabbit's eyes bulged with excited interest, and she intimated with a breathless manner that she wished him to continue.

The dog enjoyed his auditor's suspense. "There was the simplest kind of solution to the affair. A cousin of his had passed through the city unexpectedly, and he had been obliged to take her across on the ferry to make connection with her train. I had confidence in him all along, and you ought to have seen her smile of rapture when she heard his explanation. She was standing right beside this desk, and in her nervousness her fingers fell upon me with a tight clutch. He saw how she felt, and he did just what any man would have done. He walked right over and took her in his arms. She forgot to put me down, so I got crushed against his breast. That's the way I lost my leg, but 'twas well worth it," he sighed. "That has been months ago."

"The poor, sweet dears!" the rabbit breathed sentimentally. "I'm so glad they lived happily ever afterward," and screwed her head over on his shoulder in satisfied comfort.

When the maid dusted the desk next morning she grinned with appreciation.

"They are the most unnatural cratures," she said, twisting their heads until they gazed into each other's eyes as if there had never in the world been a feud between dog and rabbit. Then she took them and started out of the room.

"She said her baby moight loike to play with them."

A Bit of Chalk.

Did you ever microscopically examine a tiny bit of powder scraped from a piece of common chalk? Not one person in ten thousand has the least idea of the number and curious forms of the minute shells that can thus be brought into plain view. The largest of these shells is not more than the one three-thousandths of an inch in length, yet they are as perfect as the pearly titans of the beach that are large enough to hold a half gallon of water and that when empty roar like a cyclone. Some are shaped like squids and cuttlefishes, others like "sand dollars" or sea urchins, but by far the larger majority will remind you of seashells that you have seen at one time or another. One very common form of these infinitesimal structures is shaped exactly like the common conch shell, but it has been estimated that at the least calculation it is 2,000,000 times smaller.

A careful examination of different samples of any one specimen of chalk will generally show that there are from 300 to 500 species of minute shells in every conceivable shape and form, the very minutest specks among them being as curiously and wondrously made as those of larger caliber.

A Warning.

"Be mine!" he cried in a voice surcharged with anguish. "If you refuse, I shall die!"

That was forty years ago, and the heartless girl refused him. Yesterday he died. Girls beware!

The Enterprising Tapir.

[A nonsense jingle of the jungle, where good English "isn't spoke."]

ONCE an enterprising tapir
Started out upon a caper
Through the jungle, jungle, jungle,
In the island of Ceylon,
And upon his joyous route he
Met a charming young agouti,
And he said unto the beauty,
"Shall we fare together on?"

Said the enterprising tapir:
"Life is fleeting like a vapor,
But 'twould brighten, lighten, brighten,
If I passed it at your side.
Oh, my charming young agouti,
You shall live on tutti frutti
If you'll only
Be the lonely
Tapir's bright and blooming bride!"

But the agouti "didn't see it;"
Said, "Not much she wouldn't be it,"
And she mocked him, shocked him, mocked him,
Till he felt inclined to faint.
And he raised an anguished clamor
At her woeful lack of grammar
When she said: "What! Marryin' tapirs?
Well, I rather guess I ain't!"

And his grief was so tremendous,
And his rage was so stupendous,
That he darted, started, darted,
Through the jungle with a yell.
And perhaps the Gongo got him,
And perhaps the Shongo shot him—
You cannot be
Informed by me;
I promised not to tell!

—Laura E. Richards in St. Nicholas.

A Slaughter of Innocents.

Impulsive, small James, somewhat out of breath and with his blue eyes fairly bulging, rushed home after the temperance lecture and threw himself upon his mother.

"Oh, mother," he cried, "find a safe place, quick, and hide the baby!"

"Why, James," demanded astonished Mrs. Bell, "what in the world is the matter?"

"Hide her quick!" panted James. "That man that talked today is coming right after her. He boards next door, and just as soon as I heard him say, 'I intend to devote my life to eradicating the crying evil,' I knew he meant our baby."—St. Louis Republic.

Back Numbers.

Mildred's mother had been a widow and recently married again.

One day the little girl and her two little brothers were walking when they met a gentleman, and he spoke to Mildred:

"Whose children are you, little girl?"

Mildred answered in a tiny voice:

"Our mamma is Mrs. Bell, but our name is Porter. We were the little left overs."—Lippincott's Magazine.

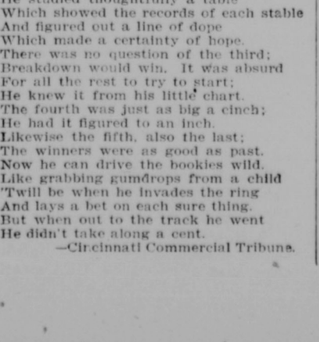
Interesting Him.

"Oh, yes," said the first girl, "he's a real Italian count. May Gidday had quite a talk with him."

"Did she? What did she find to talk about?"

"Oh, she was real nice to him; told him she was passionately fond of peanuts and bananas and all that."—Detroit Free Press.

Too Particular.



"Goin' to apply fer the job, Jimmie?"

"I did, but they don't want no boy; they wants an angel. Wouldn't take me 'cause I smokes cigarettes."—Boston Journal.

Like Their Elders.

Elsie—Let's play house. I'll be the lady.

Ethel—All right. I'll be another lady callin' on you.

Elsie—Oh, yes. Now I must pretend I'm glad to see you.—Philadelphia Press.

The Feminine Intelligence.

"Why don't you insist on being the head of the house?"

"I am the head of the house," answered Mr. Meekton resolutely. "But, as Henrietta says, a head is no good without brains."—Washington Star.

All Right!

Miss Rapidde (in dark hall)—O-o-o-h, mercy! Who is that?

Bob Gayleigh—Jack the Hugger.

Miss Rapidde—Oh, how you scared me! Come right in here, where we shan't be disturbed.—Town Topics.

Plain English.

"When you say that a thing is 'well enough as it is' what do you mean, father?"

"That you think it ought to be improved at once, but that you're too lazy to fix it."—Brooklyn Life.

The Wise Bettor.

The foxy man the card surveyed
To see what horses should be played.
He picked the first and then the second
And knew for sure when fortune beckoned.
He studied thoughtfully a table
Which showed the records of each stable
And figured out a line of dope
Which made a certainty of hope.
There was no question of the third;
Breakdown would win. It was absurd
For all the rest to try to start;
He knew it from his little chart.
The fourth was just as big a cinch;
He had it figured to an inch.
Likewise the fifth, also the last;
The winners were as good as past.
Now he can drive the bookies wild.
Like grabbing gumdrops from a child
'Twill be when he invades the ring
And lays a bet on each sure thing.
But when out to the track he went
He didn't take along a cent.

—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

Judge Lynch's Court.

The Justice Dispenses of Many Cases in the Usual Lightning Order.

"THIS court now holds open for business," said Judge Lynch as he rapped for order and motioned for the constable to run two Chinamen out of doors. "It is my painful dooty to announce that I hev bin thrown down and trodden into the airth. The supreme court of this territory has seen fit to meddle with my way of servin' out justice, and if a state of anarchy reigns in this district fur the next year I can't be held to blame for it.

"Some four weeks since Jim Warsaw, who never saw no war and whose reputation fur stackin' a poker deck is known to all, comes to me cryin' out

A FIGHT WAS THE CONSEQUENCE.

fur justice. With tears in his eyes he told me that Hop Lee, the Chinyman, had knocked him senseless with a club and then robbed him.

"I put it to him straight, and he never winked an eye. It was my dooty to issue a warrant and cause the arrest of Hop Lee, and the same was done. It was when I questioned Hop that the truth began to bulge up like wind in a bladder.

"What was the facts in the case?

"Jim Warsaw had scraped $2 together and gone up to the washhouse to play poker. He had four aces in the deck and two up his sleeve, and he meant to skin that heathen alive. He sot down to do it, and he did his level best, but Hop Lee wiped up the airth with his remains. In other words, Jim Warsaw was down to his boots when he left that washhouse, and the only way he could get revenge was to come to me and holler fur justice.

"When I found out how the case stood I discharged Hop from custody and sent Jim to jail fur a year fur tryin' to play horse with the majesty of the law. He hired a shyster lawyer to appeal his case, and notice has come to me that my decision has been reversed.

"In other words, the supreme court, which don't know Jim Warsaw from a handsaw, which wasn't here on the ground to know how he meant to use those six aces, which don't know that he can look a feller plumb in the eyes and lie like a spring freshet, has ordered that I give him a new trial and take into account the fact that he has never killed anybody in the past.

"That's the order, but this court ain't goin' to knuckle to it. This court was elected by the people to dispense jestice and is goin' to do so if the heavens fall. It is satisfied that Jim Warsaw is a liar and that he put up a job on Hop Lee, who ain't to blame that he was born with squint eyes and in a foreign land.

"What this court will do is to turn Jim loose, and the same is done right here and now. As fur the new trial, he won't git it. And, hevin' bin turned loose, this court wishes to say to him, both as a court and the owner of the Red Dog saloon, that if he ain't out of Sandy Bend within two hours he'll meet up with sunthin' wuss nor a stacked hand.

"There's one more case on the docket. It's between Lung Sing and Lee Long, the two Chinymen with a claim on Black Hoss hill. As nigh as I kin make out, each one has bin watchin' fur a chance fur the last month to steal the partnership funds from the other. Both of them got arter the bag of dust at the same time the other night, and a fight was the consequence.

"Both come to me fur jestice, and both are here in court. It's an easy case to dispose of. One is as bad as the other, and I don't believe either one. It's heathen versus heathen, and I fine each of 'em $5 and advise 'em to go out of partnership and work separate claims. I've nuthin' agin a Chinyman, and the law is as much fur him as fur the white man, but I want him to know that he can't use it to brush flies off his tent.

"It is perhaps needless to add that this afternoon a crowd is comin' over from Hunter's Gulch fur a horse race, and that I own the horse that is to run agin the Gulch animal. As a court I'm lookin' fur a fair race and the best horse to win. As an individual I'm expectin' all of you to bet your spondulics on my nag and encourage me to newer and higher ambitions.

"This court now stands adjourned, and may jestice hover over and purtect us all till we hev another case on trial." M. QUAD.

So Blissful.

"They say," remarked the observant man, "that the darkest hour is just before the dawn, and"—

"Gee whiz!" exclaimed Laziman. "That's my brightest and happiest hour. I'm invariably asleep then."—Philadelphia Press.

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They consist of Decorated, Gold Trimmed Meat Plates, large and small, Bakers, Nappies, Pitchers, Bowls, Cups and Saucers, large and small plates, just the thing for every day use.
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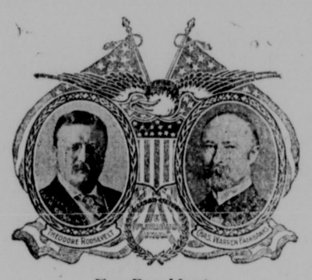

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CHARLES W. FAIRBANKS,

Indiana.

For Congress:

GEORGE A. PEARRE,

Allegany County.

GARFIELD'S APPEAL TO YOUNG MEN

(Extract from the speech of Hon. James A. Garfield, delivered at Cleveland, O, October 11, 1876.)

Now, fellow citizens, a word before I leave you on the very eve of the holy day of God—a fit moment to consecrate ourselves finally to the great work of next Tuesday morning. I see in this great audience to-night a great many young men, young men who are about to cast their first vote. I want to give you a word of suggestion and advice. I heard a very brilliant thing said by a boy the other day up in one of the northwestern counties. He said to me: "General, I have a great mind to vote the Democratic ticket. That was not the brilliant thing. I said to him: "Why?" "Why," said he "my father is a Republican and my brothers are Republicans, and I am a Republican all over, but I want to be an independent man, and, I don't want anybody to say: 'Thas fellow votes the Republican ticket just because his dad does,' and I have half a mind to vote the Democratic ticket just to prove my independence. I did not like the thing the boy suggested, but I did admire the spirit of the boy that wanted to have some independence of his own.

Now I tell you, young man, don't vote the Republican ticket just because your father votes it. Don't vote the Democratic ticket, even if he does vote it. But let me give you this one word of advice, as you are about to pitch your tent in one of the great political camps. Your life is full and buoyant with hope now, and I beg you, when you pitch your tent, pitch it among the living and not among the dead. If you are at all inclined to pitch it among the Democratic people and with that party, let me go with you for a moment while we survey the ground where I hope you will not shortly lie. It is a sad place, young man, for you to put your young life into. It is to me far more like a graveyard than like a camp for the living.

Oh, young man, come out of that! That is no place in which to put your young life. Come out, and come over into this camp of liberty, of law, of order, of justice, of freedom, of all that is glorious under these night stars.

Is there any death here in our camp? Yes! Yes! Three hundred and fifty thousand soldiers, the noblest band that ever trod the earth, died to make this camp a camp of glory and of liberty forever.

But there are no dead issues here. There are no dead ideas here. Hang out our banner from under the blue sky this night until it shall sweep the green turf from under your feet! It hangs over our camp. Read away up under the stars the inscription we have written on it, lo! these twenty-five years. * * *

Come down the glorious steps of our banner. Every great record we have made we have vindicated with our blood and with our truth. It sweeps the ground and it touches the stars. Come there, young man, and put in your life where all is living, and where nothing is dead but the heroes that defended it.

THE GARRETT COUNTY JAIL.

The above is a true picture of the Garrett county jail located in Oakland. That portion of the building shown under the gable is used by the sheriff and his family as their residence. The jail proper extends back and includes both stories, being lighted by the three windows shown on each of the two floors. The lower flower contains the cages, four in number, and measures twenty-four feet wide by thirty-five feet long. The flocr space, exclusive of the cages, measures less than seven hundred square feet. At times within the past year there have been as high as thirty-three prisoners confined within this ill-smelling, disease breeding and wholly inadequate structure. The cages accommodate eight prisoners with a very slight degree of comfort. After these have been filled the overflow of prisoners are compelled to sleep on the floor of the jail or clamber to the top of the cells where they breath foul air and become contaminated with disease breeding germs.

Of this structure the September Term Grand Jury said—

"We have visited the public buildings, * * * the offices provided are too small and are not provided with the conveniences and comforts becoming the dignity of our county. We have reason to be proud of our officers, but our public buildings are a reproach to a civilized and progressive people, and the proper officers should take immediate steps to provide a new court house and jail.

"We found the jail in as good order and as clean as is possible for the Sheriff to keep it under present conditions. The building, however, is lacking both in providing for the security of prisoners and in regard to its sanitary arrangements, and is entitely inadequate in size for the growing requirements of our county and for the numbers who have been confined within it. We found that while the jail was fitted to accommodate eight persons, there had at times within the past six months been as many as thirty-three persons confined therein, with an average of twenty persons. It is not only those who are held under criminal charges that are thus made to suffer, but many innocent witnesses who are unable to give bond for their appearance at court. In case of an epidemic under present conditions the county might be held to heavy damages in case of death of any of the inmates.

"We recommend that the confining of persons in our jail be discontinued and that arrangements be made with another county having adequate jail facilities to care for prisoners convicted by our courts."

The matter lies with the voters whether or not Garrett county shall have modern public buildings commensurate with her progress or whether she shall remain behind in the march.

To provide the little comforts for the less fortunate of our citizens who become involved in trouble and consequently sent to jail, is a moral obligation and should be looked upon as such by every voter and taxpayer.

Oakland's New Store.

The people of Garrett county will be glad to learn that a thoroughly up-to-date Clothing Store will be opened in the Opera House Block, Oakland, with a fine stock of

Men's, Youths' and Children's Clothing,

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

Our aim is to supply the Garrett county public with very good clothing for less money than they have ever paid; that is, we are going to combine **Good Goods** with **Low Prices.**

We wish to earn your confidence and in order to show that we mean what we say, we hereby publicly offer to return money to any purchaser who is not entirely satisfied.

Here are only a few of the bargains we have to offer:

MEN'S SUITS.

The best selections and up-to-date patterns in Cassimeres, Worsteds, Thibets, Cheviots and other styles.

A good, every day suit for		$ 3.98
A regular	$ 8.00 mixed suit	5.50
A regular	8.50 hair-line suit	6.00
A regular	9.00 Cassimere suit	6.50
A regular	10.50 fine, black Thibet suit	7.00
A regular	11.50 fine, blue Thibet suit	7.50
A regular	12.50 fine, black Clay suit	8.25
A regular	14.75 fine, blue Clay suit	9.50
A regular	20.00 custom tailored suit	12.00

YOUNG MEN'S SUITS.

These suits are all merchant-tailored and warranted to fit.

They come in Thibets, Scotch Cheviots and others to select from. You have to see them to appreciate their quality.

A regular	$ 6.00 suit	$4.50
A regular	7.50 suit	5.25
A regular	8.50 suit	6.50
A regular	10.00 suit	7.50
A regular	12.00 suit	9.25

Opening Day, Saturday, October 22nd, 1904.

COHEN'S,

Opera House Block, - - Oakland.

[Watch our advertisements every week.]

"ALL I ask is a square deal for every man. Give him a fair chance. Do not let him wrong any one, and do not let him be wronged."—President Roosevelt at Grand Canyon, Arizona, May 6, 1903.

DEMOCRACY AGAIN INSANE.

The reorganized Democracy has become disorganized and the old "insane and unsafe" Democracy is again in the ascendency. At St. Louis Mr. Bryan was deposed and the old leaders of the bolt against him in 1896 took control of the party machinery. David B. Hill took command of the Democratic party declaring it again "safe and sane." There was high hope in the ranks of the gold wing of the party but these were doomed to disappointment. The leven of sanity was not large enough nor strong enough to change the whole party.

The Bryan Democracy would not follow the new leadership. So long as Mr. Bryan was ignored those who had loyally followed him in two national campaigns refused to take any interest in the campaign. Judge Parker has seen the hand-writing on the wall, and he has quietly passed over his gold telegram and devoted his time and energy to pacifying the followers of Mr. Bryan. He has practically surrendered to Bryan and his followers. Chairman Taggart has been practically deposed and former Chairman Jones and former secretary Walsh have been invited to take hold and share in the direction of the Democratic campaign.

Judge Parker and his intimates have become as great extremists as ever was Bryan. Their campaign has descended to the old howl against safe and sane government. They have become revolutionists. Bryan has consented to take the stump because he finds that Parker is as insane as himself. He is making the same kind of speeches that he did in 1896 and 1900. He can do so with perfect consistency. The Democratic party has not changed. It is the same old Bryan Democracy.

The conservative Democrats won a victory at St. Louis but their candidate has surrendered all that they gained. They begin to realize that there is no conservative Democratic party. The conservative men who have called themselves Democrats have not been able to vote the Democratic tickets for years. The objection in 1896 and 1900 was not Bryan but the heresy of the party that followed Bryan. The same objection exists today with Judge Parker as the candidate. He may be sane and safe but the party is not. It has not changed. It cannot change any more than the leopard can change his spots.

The majority controls. It will continue to control. It will control in the Congress, and if the Democratic party has control of the House the majority of that party from the South, the home of heresies in government, will dominate legislation. Bryan is the idol of the majority of Democrats because he is a revolutionist. It is the Democratic party more than Mr. Bryan that is to be feared in Government control, and that party is more dangerous to conservative government in control of legislation than in the executive.

"MEN may say he is not safe. He is not safe for the man who wishes to prosecute selfish schemes to public detriment."—Hon. Elihu Root, at New York, Feb. 3, 1904.

WHO IS THE SOLDIERS FRIEND.

No feature of the campaign is likely to attract more attention for the next few weeks than the proposition of Judge Parker to revoke the recent Pension Order of President Roosevelt, if he is elected. It will attract attention because the people of this country are interested in the Union veterans of the Civil War. There are not so many of them left, now, but those who remain and those who have gone have plenty of friends.

It is more than a sentiment, this regard for the veterans; it is almost a religion. The young man who will vote for the first time this year, on whichever ticket, although he may not have had a relative in the army, knows what that Army did for this country and is profoundly grateful. If he had a relative in the service he is materially as well as sentimentally interested in the broken fragment of the noble organization.

These men and all men see the old veterans around them every day they see them growing feebler every year, some of them poorer every year, yet always brave and cheerful and never for a moment regretting the part they played in the tremendous struggle. Such a spectacle is bound to inspire sentiments of affection and gratitude for these old soldiers in the hearts of all who reside in their community.

Judge Parker declares in his letter of acceptance that if he is elected he will revoke Roosevelt's Order which made it easier for the aged veterans. He adds that he will ask Congress to pass a law to carry out what the President, acting within the law and safe guarded by precedent already has effected. In the same letter he asks that a Democratic House of Representatives be elected.

The Union veterans of this country will be very foolish to give their assent to such a program, and the hundred thousands of voters who love and respect these old soldiers will be wickedly foolish if they by their ballots assent to it.

The whole country knows what a Democratic Congress would do for the old soldier; the record of past Democratic Congresses is too plain. The country remembers Cleveland, and his vetoes of the pension bills and does not overlook the fact that wherever a Democrat has been in power, either in executive or legislative branch of the government, he has not been generous with the soldier.

On the statue books there are 14 general acts relating to the Union veterans. The votes on those bills in Congress totaled as follows:—

Democrats for the bills, 417.
Democrats against the bills, 648.
Republicans for the bills, 1,998.
Republicans against the bills, 0.

That's the record. Will you turn the old soldiers' interests over to a Democratic President and Democratic House?

MAINTAIN THE OLD POLICIES

There are indications in some quarters that the voters are manifesting a lack of active interest in the coming Congressional campaign on the ground that no pronounced issues are presented this year. Never was there a more mistaken idea, if such an impression prevails. The issues are pronounced, definite and exceedingly important. They are important not alone to the politician but concern still more vitally the business man, the professional man, the farmer and the laborer.

It is essential that a Republican House should be elected this fall and the issues upon which that election is asked are very clearly set forth by the Republican platform and thrown into relief by the silence of the Democratic platform upon some of them and its vagueness, weakness and deception upon others. After the Democratic tariff law known as the Wilson Bill had wrought havoc to the industries of the country it was not difficult for the people to percieve the issue; it was to put the country back under the protective tariff system and that could only be accomplished through the instrumentality of a Republican Congress. At the next election the voters put a Republican Congress in power and the desired legislation was forthcoming. It is necessary that the tariff legislation thus enacted and which has proven a material boon to the country should be sustained. That only can be definitely assured by the election of a Republican House.

HISTORY shows that disaster has always followed in this country the enactment of a tariff which failed to furnish adequate protection. Such a tariff has neither furnished protection to our industries nor raised sufficient revenue for the Government.

THE CAUSE OF IT.

It is matter of common remark that this presidential campaign is one of the quietest ever known. There is absolutely no excitement, and people are discussing politics with even less feeling than is ordinarily observed in off-years

The reason for this is found in the unusual conditions now existing. The people are satisfied with the administration of President Rooseyelt, who has faithfully carried out the pledges of President McKinley. All Republicans and not a few Democrats want Roosevelt re-elected; and the belief is well settled in the popular mind that there is to be no change.

It is a case of letting well enough alone. Business is resuming its healthy flow, and wants no unsetting change of policies and parties at this time.

Besides, Democrats feel that as their position of four and eight years ago has been surrendered and they are asked by the reorganizers to accept the Republican doctrine, there is nothing for them to get agitated over.

This is not therefore a campaign of education. The situation is accepted, and will be continued. But it is not to be inferred that because there is no excitement there is no interest. People are interested and are going to vote.

Especially the Republican people.

UNDER the protective system our workingmen need not all be farmers or all anything else, but may be profitably engaged in all the business pursuits and industries known to man. They could not be so engaged under free trade.

ROOSEVELT SAYINGS

After the farmers has had the farm for his life he should be able to hand it to his children as a better farm than it was when he had it.

We must treat each man on his worth and merits as a man. We must see that each is given a square deal, because he is entitled to no more and should receive no less.

Where we permit this law to be defied or evaded, whether by rich man or poor man, by black man or white man, we are by just so much weakening the bonds of our civilization and increasing the chances of its overthrow.

In the employment and dismissal of men in the Government service I can no more recognize the fact that a man does or does not belong to a union as being for or against him than I can recognize the fact that he is a Protestant or a Catholic, a Jew or a Gentile, as being for or against him.

The good citizen is the man who whatever his wealth or his poverty, strives manfully to do his duty to himself, to his family, to his neighbor, to the State; who is incapable of the baseness which manifes itself either in arrogance or in envy, but who while demanding justice for himself is no less scrupulous to do justice to others.

THE Republican party has always stood for adequate protection to the industrial interests of the entire country. It stands for a policy that is national, not sectional in its scope and operation.

IN THE second Cleveland administration the farmers could not sell their products because the idle wage-worker had no money to buy. The savings bank deposits were $1,748,000,000 in 1894 but now are $3,900,000,000. The savings bank deposits in New York State increased $55,000,000 from June 30, 1903, to June 30, 1904. There are more savings bank deposits in New York and New England than there were in the whole country in 1894. If protection is "a robbery," as the Democratic platform says, the goods are found on the people.

PARKER had a little lamb, he called it Mary Jane; it did not talk and had no views, hence it is safe and sane.

The Garrett National Bank

OAKLAND, MD.

Pays 3 Per Cent. Interest on Time Deposits.

D. E. OFFUTT, President.
G. S. HAMILL, Vice-President.
S. T. JONES, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:
DANIEL E. OFFUTT,
GILMOR S. HAMILL,
JOHN M. DAVIS,
GEORGE W. LEGGE,
JOHN T. MITCHELL,
WILLIAM R. STULL,
SCOTT T. JONES.

Capital paid in, - $50,000.00
Surplus and Profits, - 20,000.00

A MATTER OF HEALTH

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure

HAS NO SUBSTITUTE

LOCAL AND OTHERWISE

Incidents and Events at Home and Nearby—Personal Mention, Etc.

Postmaster William W. Sweet, of Swanton, was here yesterday.

Dr. J. Gilbert Selby, of Eglon, was a business visitor to Oakland Tuesday.

Miss AnnieGrant has returned from a two weeks' visit to the St. Louis Exposition.

Mr. J. Alvin Friend, of Sang Run, one of the election officials of his district, was a caller at this office yesterday.

County Treasurer E. A. Weimer and County Commissioners' Clerk A. G. Ross left Saturday night for a visit to St. Louis.

Superintendent Thomas S. Long of the Park, left last night for a brief visit to points in New York State and elsewhere.

Mr. and Mrs. Julius C. Renninger left Oakland Sunday morning for St. Louis where they will remain two weeks or more visiting the Fair.

Deacon Jones, Will Grant and Bowie Johnson arrived home last Friday from St. Louis where they spent ten days seeing the Exposition.

Major J. M. Burns of Morgantown, West Va., came over to Oakland yesterday and went down to Mountain Lake Park where he spent the day on business.

Mrs. J. Ed. Kildow and daughter Edna, of Elkins, West Va., arrived here Tuesday morning and will remain a few days as the guests of relatives and friends.

Mr. Samuel E. Boyer, of Fairmont, West Va., is in Oakland this week on business connected with the estate of his deceased father, Jacob Boyer, recently of Accident.

Hon. Arnold C. Scherr, State Auditor of West Virginia, spent Saturday night in Oakland, leaving here Sunday morning for Terra Alta and other points in his native state.

Capt. R. H. Gordon, of Cumberland, came up to Oakland last night and will remain here a day or two on business and in the hope that he will be benefitted by the mountain air.

The many friends of Mr. Elwood Offutt are pleased to see him out again after a threatened attack of appendicitis which housed him up several days during the past week.

Mrs. E. Manges, wife of Rev. Manges, who has been on an extended visit to relatives and friends at York and other points in Pennsylvania, arrived home Tuesday afternoon.

Attorneys E. L. Mitchell, E. H. Sincell and N. S. Heindel went to Grantsville Tuesday where they will be engaged several days making a preliminarp survey of some land in litigation.

Mr. and Mrs. John W. Williams, of Philadelphia, who summered at West Chester, Pa., instead of Deer Park, as has been their custom for many years, returned to their Philadelphia home last week.

Miss Elsie Fay, of Washington, D. C., who was at St. Louis a few weeks, stopped off in Oakland on her return home and visited her sister, Mrs. Jerry O. Browning, from Saturday until Tuesday morning.

Among those who registered at the Maryland Building' World's Fair, St. Louis, Saturday, were Mrs. M. A. Yost, Bowie Johnson, John H. Rafter, B. T. Bray, Chas. E. Hilleary, Isaac I. Thompson and Henry M. Casteel, all being Garrett countains.

Dr. J. H. Hathaway, of Toronto, Canada, is the guest of Dr. and Mrs. R. B. Ward at their residence on Green street. During the winter Dr. Hathaway will be engaged in this section of the country in evangelistic work where he is well known for his abilities as a pulpit orator and singer.

Mr. John E. Gnagey, of Accident, who spent several week in Oklahoma and other Southwestern States, returned to his home last Friday afternoon. Mr. Gnagey was very much impressed with the country which he visited and had a very enjoyable time.

Rev. Dr. Scott went up to Terra Alta Sunday morning and preached there twice during the day and evening. He removed his household goods to the above place this week. Rev. J. B. Workman, who was appointed to take the place of Dr. Scott as minister here, arrived in Oakland with his family Tuesday.

This paper is in receipt of a note from "Cheap John" Miehaels, who is living at York, Pa., in which he states that he is now living at his home, West Princess street. He is enthusiastic over the outlook for the election of Roosevelt and Fairbanks, saying that Pennsylvania will give a majority of 300,000.

The scholars of the Oakland High School received yesterday from the publishers a number of copies of Gibson's song books. These books are replete with songs and music specially written for schools and colleges. The books were purchased with funds raised for the purpose by the students.

Mr. and Mrs. William Heywood, who have for some years been summer residents of Oakland when they occupied the Judge Jeremiah Wilson place, arrived here Tuesday morning from Honolulu, H. I., where they spent the past summer, on their way to Washington, D. C., their winter home.

Attention is directed to the advertisement of the Cohen clothing store, which will be opened for business in the Bolden & Brown building on Second street next Saturday, the 22nd inst. The proprietors of this new store come from Somerset, Pa., where they are engaged in the same line of business, having a large department store.

The public schools of Oakland are progressing as well as can be expected owing to the crowded condition now existing. The several departments are so full of pupils that the teachers cannot do them justice. There is a crying need for two more rooms and two additional instructors but owing to the lack of funds the Board of School Commissioners are helpless to remedy affairs.

Last Saturday two valuable pieces of real estate were sold at mortgagee's sale in front of the court house in Oakland. One was a town property, house and lot owned by Mrs. Louisa Chambers, and was sold to Merchant Thomas Little for $1790 cash. The second sale was that of the Isaac W. Thompson farm in District No. 8, which brought $3400, being sold to a daughter of Mr. Isaac I. Thompson.

Our well-known machinist and builder of gasoline engines, M. D. Miller, left on Monday evening on his automobile for Somerfield, Grantsville and other points to set up several of his engines, which were sold in the past few weeks. There is a great demand for these engines, and Mr. Miller informed us that the beginning of the week he had sold out his entire stock.—Meyersdale Republican.

WANTED—Special Representatives in this county and adjoining territories, to represent and advertise an old established business house of solid financial standing. Salary $21 weekly, with expenses advanced each Monday by check direct from headquarters. Horse and buggy furnished when necessary; position permanent. Address Blew Bros. & Co., Dept. A. Monon Bldg., Chicago, Ill. 6t

COUNTY GRANGE MEETING.

A Session will Be Held In Oakland on Saturday, October 29th.

The Garrett County Grange will hold a meeting in Naylor's Hall, Oakland, on Saturday, October 29th, at which all members are urgently requested to be present.

The executive committee of the Grange will meet at the hall at 10 o'clock a. m., followed immediately afterward by the session of the Grange.

An open-door meeting will be conducted at 2 o'clock in the afternoon at which all persons interested are invited to be present. Music and speaking suitable to the occasion and discussion of live agricultural subjects will be participated in.

G. E. BISHOFF,
County Lecturer.

"Third Battle" of Bull Run.

The Bull Run correspondent of the Kingwood, (W. Va.) Argus writes:

"There is quite a serious state of affairs existing near Rohr. The two wife-beaters have broken loose again and I kindly ask you to let the people who read your paper know just what kind of people they are. I will give you the facts as briefly as I can and you can word the article to suit your own ideas. Noah Cress, a blacksmith living at Rohr, accused his wife of becoming too familliar with the men, and the consequences are she has a black eye.

"His father, Oscar Cress, living a mile east of Rohr, also gave his wife a whipping last week. The wife in this case defend d herself with a fire shovel. The wife had her husband arrested and taken before Squire Scott. He gave bond in the sum of $500 for his good behaviour with his wife as security. The old lady is still away from home and vows that she will never return."

The Oakland Evening Business College

By solicitation of a number of leading business men of Oakland the undersigned announces that he will open an evening business college in a suitable room in Oakland on Monday evening, Oct. 24th, to continue throughout the winter months. The class will be limited to twenty pupils and will be conducted three evenings each week from 7:30 until 9:30 o'clock, and will be open to both males and females. The branches to be taught will include bookkeeping writing, mathematics and orthography. As the class will be limited immediate application should be made for enrollment. The terms will be moderate and be made known upon application to

J. FRANK MCBEE, A. M.,
32-2t. Principal.

Stoves

We have a stock on hand of more than one hundred stoves of all kinds, sizes and prices, running from a $10.00 Cook Stove to a $40.00 Steel Range, and Heating Stoves from $5.00 to $20. The above has been selected with the greatest care, not only in regard to price, but to the requirements needed for the trade in this part of our country. Stoves are manufactured for the section of the country that they are sold in, and according to the kind of fuel used, and prices are made by the manufacturer according to quality, style and finish. The stove business is a trade to itself and it requires years of experience to know when you have the best goods that can be bought for the money, and best suited to the trade you are selling. If you contemplate buying a stove of any kind, call and look our line over before buying, we think we can please any and all, both in regard to price and kind.

I M. DAVIS & SON.

Bargains at Hustling Store.

The Hustling Store Company, Mt. Lake Park, has the knife merrily at work in all classes of its stock of merchandise. This paring of prices will go own until all the old goods have been disposed of. At the two auctions conducted at this store and since the auctions have closed it would seem to judge by the crowds of people present, that some extraordinary bargains were secured. All remaining goods will be disposed of for what they will bring. Come and get bargains! 2t

Alleghany Conference.

The Alleghany Conference of the Maryland Synod will meet in St. John's Lutheran church, South Cumberland, Rev. Dr. Mann, pastor, on Wednesday evening, October 26th. The Maryland Synod of the Lutheran church will meet in Martinsburg, W. Va., on the 27th.

Died.

KEIPER—Anna, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Keiper, of near Crellin, died on October 14th, 1904, aged 15 years, 1 month and 7 days, and on the 15th inst. another daughter, Mabel, aged 11 years, 1 month and 3 days, died. The funeral of both daughters was conducted Sunday afternoon at two o'clock by Rev. E. Manges, of Oakland, at the Red House church.

Lutheran Church Services.

Services at St. Mark's Lutheran ch. next Sabbath as follows: Preaching at 7:30 p. m.

In the Lutheran church at Deer Park next Sabbath at 11 a. m.

"Every Friday" Club.

The pleasant "Every Fridays" which are held at Hotel Oakland each week, are increasing in interest and popularity, which is not surprising to those who have once enjoyed the charming hospitality of the affable host and hostess, Mr. and Mrs. Bore.

Among the guests present on last Friday evening were Mr. Chas. Tower and wife, Messrs. D. E. Offutt Jr., H. A. Rasche, Carl White, Will Browning, Ernest Harne, Walter Morrison, Carroll Elliott, Draper Vaughn, Leslie King, the Misses Glenn, Wonn and Josie Robinson, Mollie and Flo White, Bess Offutt, Rose Kenny, Bessie Hinebaugh, Edith and Leah Bolden, Alice Maroney, Rose and Fannie Browning.

Refreshments were served in the splendid hotel dining room at 11.30 o'clock which was in the nature of a most pleasant surprise to the delighted guests.

On this coming Friday evening a full orchestra will be present and shall also furnish the music for each Friday dance during the remainder of the season.

First Show of the Season.

On Saturday night, the 22nd inst., the first show for the season will be given at the opera house when Johnson's Ladies' Band and Minstrel Show will render a highly pleasing vocal and instrumental musical program. A feature of the concert will be two of the smallest musicians in America, aged three and four years respectively, who are marvels of musical talent and carry their parts through difficult band music with accuracy. The concert is clean and wholesome throughout to which ladies are especially invited. Tickets on sale at the usual places.

Sewing Machines.

Two years ago we commenced selling the New Royal Sewing Machine, contracting direct with the manufacturer, and have the first one yet to find any fault with one of these machines. They are all guaranteed for 5 years, made with the latest and most improved attachments, and in style and finish cannot be excelled. We are offering these machines from $13.50 to $25.00 according to style and finish. If in need of a machine and you look into the merits of the New Royal, we are sure you cannot help but be pleased. And when you want needles or any little repairs, you can easily obtain them for you have a Standard Machine that is not put out under any fictitious name by catalogue houses or department stores. J. M. DAVIS & SON. 3t

Died.

REAMS—At her home on Water street, yesterday afternoon after an illness of several months of consumption, Mrs. David Reams, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Upperman. The deceased leaves besides her husband three children, one of whom is an infant of a few months.

Prof. F. M. Donahugh, a practical sewing machine and organ repairer, who has been in Terra Alta for the past three weeks where his work gave excellent satisfaction, is now in Oakland for a period of ten days, where he will repair machines and organs, making them as good as new. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. All orders either in person or by mail, left at the tailor shop of Mr. James Brock, will have immediate attention.

Rev. W. H. Faust, Baptist minister at Deer Park, announces services on Sunday as follows: At Elder Hill, 11 o'clock a. m., sermon, the subject of which will be "Spreading the Gospel; Thaverville, 3.15 p. m., Preaching, from the subject "The Forgotten Vow; Deer Park, 7.30 p. m., preaching, subject, "Gethsemane." All are cordially invited to attend. In addition to the above services week day services will be held at Deer Park as follows: Prayermeeting each Wednesday evening at 7.30 and Christian Endeavor each Thursday at 7.30 p. m.

A letter was received yesterday by a friend in Oakland from Mrs. J. W. Butler, of Salem, Va., stating that her husband, the Rev. J. W. Butler, former Lutheran minister in Oakland, had died at a hospital in Baltimore a few days previous. The letter contained no details of the death of Mr. Butler other than the bare statement of his demise. In Oakland Mr. Butler was highly esteemed by many of his parishioners. After leaving Oakland Mr. Butler severed his relations with the Lutheran church and entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church, being stationed at Salem, Va., for several years prior to his death.

LETTER TO D. T. ENLOW.
Oakland, Md.

Dear Sir: Pay more for Devoe; be glad to. It is full-measure and honest.

Paint is a watch-dog. How would you like a watch-dog that had a way of wagging his tail at a burglar? That't false paint. The burglar is rain and snow.

Go by the name: Devoe lead-and-zinc.

Yours truly
F. W. DEVOE & CO

P. S. J. M. Davis & Son sell our paint

Dixon & Kelso

Notice to Coat and Cape Buyers.

We have a complete line of Ladies' Misses' and Children's COATS CAPES and FURS. Please cast your optics on these prices:

Ladies' All-Wool Jackets, all colors, at			$2.49
" " Coats, castor and black, worth		$6.00 at	4.99
" " " " " "	8.00 "		6.49
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In Misses' and Children's we have the strongest line we have ever carried.

The prices run from ..... $1.99 to $6.50
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Soft and crooked bones mean bad feeding. Call the disease rickets if you want to. The growing child must eat the right food for growth. Bones must have bone food, blood must have blood food and so on through the list.

Scott's Emulsion is the right treatment for soft bones in children. Little doses every day give the stiffness and shape that healthy bones should have.

Bow legs become straighter, loose joints grow stronger and firmness comes to the soft heads.

Wrong food caused the trouble. Right food will cure it.

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Send for free sample.
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On September 14th, 1904.

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Sweaters for Men, Women and Children.

All-wool Tricot Cloth 25c. yard.

Gloves for everybody.

Good line of Floor Oilcloths.

AT TOWNSHEND'S.

Proposals for Building Sidewalks

Sealed proposals will be received by the Mayor and Town Council of Oakland, Maryland, for the erection of a sidewalk fronting the opera house block in Oakland, beginning at the corner of Green and Second streets and ending at the north property line of H. Lauer, and extending from the property line along said block to the wood curbing.

Proposals will also be received for the erection of a walk from Second street to Railroad street walk.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of N. S. Heindel, First National Bank building, Oakland, Md.

Proposals must be on file with the clerk of said Mayor and Council not later than six o'clock, September 19th, 1904, and endorsed on the back, "Proposal for erecting sidewalks."

By order of the Mayor and Council of Oakland.

J. C. DUNHAM, Clerk.

JOHN W. ASH,

Plumbing,
Gas Fitting,
Steam and Hot Water Heating.
Center Street,
Keyser, W. Va.
PHONE 62.

The President's Son

By CHARLES B. LEWIS

Copyright, 1904, by C. B. Lewis

WE had been working the Americano mine, situated almost on the dividing line between Peru and Chile, for two years before war was declared between those two countries. No complaints had been made against me as superintendent and engineer, but there came a day when the son of the president of the mining company graduated from Yale as a mining engineer, and his father had a job ready for him. I was to be shoved back into second place for a few months until Arthur had got a grip on the situation and was then to be politely dismissed, and he was to have full swing.

The president didn't say this exactly in his courteous letter notifying me that his son would arrive at Arica at a certain date and requesting me to meet him and put him up to things as far as able, but I read between the lines and saw the handwriting on the wall. I have never been quoted as a bad natured fellow, but I was down on Arthur Graves for weeks before I got sight of him. It's only human nature to despise the man who works you out of a good thing even if his father owns a controlling interest and wants his son to become practical enough to earn his own bread and butter. In my mind's eye I had a picture of a lackadaisical young man with a lisp and a cigarette and knowing about as much of practical mining as I did of running Vassar college. He would be half fool and half dawdler, the son of his father. He would say, "Dwear me—ah!" and "I cawn't, ye know," and the mine would be to him nothing but a hole in the earth. There was a feminine softness to his name, and the idea of getting him into a blue flannel shirt and working tools into his hands made me smile.

On three different occasions within a year I had picked up the handle of a pickax and sailed into a crowd of mutinous hybrid miners who had decided to run things to suit themselves and any one of whom could have picked up Arthur Graves and broken him in two. Twice during the same year guerrilla bands had swooped down on the mine and demanded toll money, but I had fortified the engine house, rallied five or six good fighters around me and driven them off. The cub from Yale would have swallowed his chin over it at the first shot.

It was while I was waiting the young man's arrival that war was declared, and it didn't take me long to figure out that the Americano was in a muss. We had the charter from the Chileans, but they wouldn't let a little thing like that stand in the way of seizing such a valuable piece of property and declaring our rights forfeited under some pretext or other. As for the Peruvians, they would plan to gobble it along with all else and would destroy it if they couldn't hold it. Within twenty-four hours after the news of war reached the mine a good half of the hands

"DON'T SOUR ON US, OLD MAN."

were out and tramping over the mountains to offer their services to one side or the other, and there was no certainty that the remainder would stay by me for a week.

The next day a band of six Peruvian scouts descended on the Americano and were for taking immediate possession. Not a man among the hands could I induce to fire a musket for me, and I should probably have been shot out of hand had not an equal number of Chileans arrived with the same object in view. Of course there was a fight, and I had sense enough to stand back and let them have it out. The Peruvians were defeated and driven off, and only three of the Chileans were left alive, and as I seemed able to take care of them they gave up the idea of gobbling the mine and limped off to await a more favorable opportunity.

Two days after the affair of the scouts and at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, when I was underground, I got word from one of the dozen laborers left around the mine that another enemy was in sight. I hurried to the surface to find one of the wickedest looking chaps it has ever been my fortune to see waiting my convenience. He was known as Pedro, the bandit, and had long been a terror on the coast. While he was a Peruvian by birth, he had no particular sympathy with his country. He robbed all alike and had been hunted by both Chilean and Peruvian. I had often heard of Pedro and had long expected a visit from him, but this was my first sight of him and his first call. I don't know what he would have said to me or how I should have replied to him, but before a word had been spoken we caught the hoof beats of mules and the tinkle of a bell, and visitors arrived.

Young Graves had shown up at last, but to my terror he had a girl with him, his sister Sue, as he gravely informed me. Even before I had scanned their faces I was calling him all sorts of idiots for being foolish enough to bring that girl into such a muss as I had on hand. Both of them saw the astonishment and the disgust in my face, but both laughed at me, and the young man said:

"Yes, we knew that a war was on and looked to find things a little out of joint, but Miss Sue was bent on coming, and her presence may prove a good thing. Don't sour on us, old man."

"Don't fear that I will be any trouble. I'm used to roughing it," added the girl, and both proceeded to dismount.

I had sent my man with an extra mule, but Graves had bought two more at Arica, one for his sister to ride and the other to carry the baggage. I caught sight of two Winchesters and a box of ammunition among the stuff and felt a bit consoled as I turned to the new arrivals. Young Graves was not a dude. He hadn't a cigarette between his lips nor a lisp to his voice. He stood near six feet tall, with his weight at about 160 pounds, and there was strength in his face as well as in his limbs. I felt that he would be a good partner in a scrimmage even before I got the hearty grip of his hand. His sister was a girl of about twenty, with fair face and resolute look, and the evil hearted guerrilla, who was standing all this time with his shoulders against the office building, whistling and humming by turns, had admiration in his eyes as he cast them upon her.

"Friend of yours?" queried Graves as he glanced at the guerrilla.

"No, not exactly," I replied. "Allow me to introduce you to Pedro, the guerrilla and robber. He arrived just a minute before you, and I think he has something on his mind."

"Yes, I have," said the fellow as he bowed to my visitors and cast a bold look at the girl. "I am here to take possession of the Americano. I was about to say so when these people came up."

"In the name of which government?" I asked as I looked up the mountain side and saw at least two dozen of his band sitting on the rocks with their weapons in hand.

"The government of Pedro, the bandit," he replied with another bow. "I know that most of your hands have gone, but I think I can induce others to work. How long will it take you to evacuate, Senor Engineer?"

"That depends on how long it takes us to wipe you and your ragamuffins off the face of the earth!"

Up to this moment Graves and his sister had failed to catch on to the true situation. They were rather inclined to think there was some joke back of it. The last few words made the matter plain, however, and the college graduate turned on the bandit and said:

"So you have a little game to play? We were in luck to arrive as we did. Begin your circus as soon as you please."

"One moment, senor," said the bandit as he held up a hand in protest. "Let us have a fair understanding. Do you refuse to surrender and get out in a peaceful way?"

"Of course we do!" I shouted.

"Surrender nothing!" added Graves as his sister stepped to the side of the pack mule and received the Winchesters from the hands of the native.

"Then listen to me. I have come to seize this mine. There is my force. If you are not on your way out of this within half an hour no quarter will be shown you. Yes, it was lucky you arrived—lucky for me. I can appreciate beauty in a woman as well as the next man."

He had half turned to go when young Graves sprang forward and delivered a blow under his ear that sent him down like an ox. The fellow would have got something additional but that his men began firing, and their bullets whistled about our ears. I got my Winchester from the office and began to return their good wishes, and after two of the band had pitched head first downhill the others had no doubt that I was shooting to kill.

"Plenty of time—take it cool!" I heard Graves call out as I fired my fourth shot, and by that time the baggage was being carried into the power house, and the young man and his sister were taking cover and sighting at human targets.

"It's a real row, isn't it?" asked the president's son with a laugh as he looked my way.

"It looks like one," I replied.

"Good! I don't like farces. There, Sue, you dropped one of them that time. Got the house fortified? Then we might as well go in, for I notice those fellows are making a flank move. Make a dash for it, Sis, and we'll follow. This is something almost as good as a campus rush."

The bandits fired enough lead to kill a hundred men, but the four of us gained the shelter of the power house without a scratch. It was fairly bullet proof and loopholed, and as we rested a moment after the dash I looked at the girl expecting to find her on the verge of hysterics. To my surprise she was shoving in fresh cartridges, and her face wore a smile.

"Mr. Chester," she said as she looked up and caught my eye, "you mustn't be disgruntled because I came along. I'll be as little trouble as possible, and I can handle a gun fairly well."

"But they may besiege us here for days and days," I protested. "It is a wild, rough place at best, but when you give us a desperate band of outlaws in addition"—

"But I couldn't get away now if I wanted to," she interrupted, with a merry laugh.

The bandits came as near as they could find cover and opened fire at the loopholes. As they were safely sheltered for the time being we sat down for a talk and let them waste their lead. After the end of about an hour young Graves remarked:

"It will seem more like a fight if we try to drop a few more of those fellows. There must be a full score of them left, and perhaps that Pedro can rally a few others. What do you think of the situation, Chester?"

"I'm afraid it has a bad outlook for us," I replied. "We can't count on aid from any direction, and these fellows have certainly got us cooped up. There's food and water for three or four days, and we are fairly well off for ammunition, but what are we going to do when we reach the end of the string?"

We went to the loopholes and soon discovered that the bandits had grown careless. Within five minutes we had bagged two apiece, and then any further shooting was a waste of lead. We could safely figure on having reduced Pedro's force by ten, but I knew his reputation too well to believe that he would abandon his object on that account. Soon after our six strike his men ceased firing, and a few minutes later the bandit leader advanced under a flag of truce. It was his little game to get a closer look at the power house and discover its weak spot, but we balked him by halting him thirty rods away. He at first promised us safe conduct to Arica if we would surrender, but when we defied him he indulged in such threats that I felt my hair curl. Threats from Pedro meant more than bluster.

The power house stood on a level spot close up to the foot of the mountain and was not loopholed in the rear. The mountain side was thick with trees, bushes and great bowlders, and as the firing ceased I had a dim perception of the next move to follow.

"I'll tell you what their next move will be," said I as I thought it out. "If Pedro has got the sense I think he has he will work around above us and use powder to start an avalanche. He can loosen enough rock and dirt above us to sweep this house away like a cork."

"Yes, that will be his game," answered Graves, "and we have got to take long chances. We've got to get out of this and into the shelter of the woods, and if they see us and pursue we must make the best fight we can. Sis, I'm sorry I got you

WE DID NOT STOP TO RETURN THE FIRE.

into this mess. You can see for yourself that there's mighty little show for any of us."

"Well, I'm not crying over it," she said as she choked up and the color left her face for a moment. "Make your plans and I'll help to carry them out."

He went over and put his arms around her and kissed her, and I am quite sure she had to shut her teeth hard and fast to keep the sobs back. After the moment of weakness he turned to me with a forced laugh and tried to put some hilariousness into his voice as he said:

"Chester, old man, we'll make a game fight for it and give the Americano and old Yale reason to be proud of us. Sorry for dad and mam and the little girl here, but we'll wipe out a few more of them before we go under. Which way does Arica lie from here? I'm a bit turned around, you know."

"To the southeast."

"Then we must make that way as long as we can push on. Sis, you have a pocket compass; remember, to the southeast. The distance is about thirty-five miles, I believe. Let's have a bite to eat, stouten up our hearts and make ready for the dash."

When we had satisfied our appetites we made a thorough survey from the loopholes. No one was in sight, but we suspected that three or four of the bandits were concealed behind the bowlders to the north of us. Pedro would naturally leave some one on the watch, and the hiding place was near enough for them to open a flank fire if we left the power house. With my ear to the rear wall I listened for a time, and I felt sure that far up the mountain men were at work with pick and powder. It was time to go. We had our loaded rifles in our hands, and each had a full belt of cartridges.

"Don't want to hurt your feelings, pard," said young Graves, with a smile, "but I think I'll take the lead in this rush. Let Sue come next, and you act as rear guard. Well, I think we're ready. Open comes the door, and away we go!"

We had not traversed a distance of thirty feet when four rifles opened on us from behind the bowlders and four men uttered shouts of alarm. Those bandits had good weapons and knew how to shoot. One of their first bullets grazed my left shoulder, but we did not stop to return the fire. We had a downhill run of forty yards with no shelter to speak of, and then came a creek and a narrow valley. As the bandits pumped lead after us we heard something besides the ping of their bullets and their shouts of rage. There was a dull boom far above us, followed by such a crashing as I cannot describe, and I for one knew that the avalanche had been started. I shouted to Graves to run faster, and, catching Miss Sue by the arm, I hurried her along at a more rapid pace, and our gait was really marvelous. It was none too fast, however. The avalanche was rushing down the slope at railroad speed, and as we leaped the creek it struck the power house and dashed it to fragments. For sixty seconds we fairly flew, and then Graves struck a rock and came down with a crash, and we fell over him. I thought it was the end, but we had escaped by a hairbreadth. The avalanche had wiped out the power house, office, storehouse, kitchen and barracks and after filling the creek ten feet deep had pushed halfway across the valley and exhausted itself. The dirt and limbs and bowlders were not five feet behind us when we rose up, and the feet of one of the four dead bandits were sticking out to daylight beneath the debris. High up the mountain we saw a dozen men, and they fired down upon us and shook their fists and danced in wrath.

I do not think we were pursued. At any rate, after a night in the woods and half a day's travel we encountered a force of regular Chilean troops and were given an escort to the seaport, where we took steamer for New York. It would cost $50,000 to replace the machinery and buildings of the Americano, and it was useless to think of making a move before the war closed.

The title of my story may be somewhat misleading, as I have shown that the president had a daughter as well as a son. However, as he gave her to me, and she took my name within a year, I have made a modest effort to keep her in the background as much as possible and let the son reap what honors he could out of the affair.

Woman's Love and What the World Says

By Mrs. FRANK LESLIE

A WOMAN, let us say, although these catastrophes are as common to one sex as the other, but we will say a woman, alone and lonely, oppressed with the weight of worldly affairs and even more oppressed with that "NEED OF LOVING" which the French rightly place at the root of a woman's nature—such a one as this meets a man of plausible exterior and ready tongue, who, perceiving her lonely and brooding condition of mind, sets himself to convince her that he is the very person out of all the world capable of filling the aching void of heart and life and turning the gray raineloud that environ her into the roseate dawn of a brighter and better day than she ever yet has known. Such a promise as this IS ENOUGH TO BEWILDER THE JUDGMENT and blind the eyes of the wisest woman that ever lived—that is, supposing her to be loving by nature and lonely by circumstance. It is like the song of the sirens to wave worn Ulysses and his comrades. They well knew, those hard headed mariners, that the Circean shore was not that for which they had embarked.

But to return to our supposititious case—the wave worn and weary "she" listens to this siren chant and yields to its tempting. He says: "I love you beyond all else in the world. Will you be my wife and let me love you forever and a day?" She says, "It is all that I have been longing for." They marry, and in a few years or months or weeks or even hours he says, "You're a fool and cry for the moon," and she says: "Oh, how could I have mistaken you for my ideal man? Yes, I WAS A FOOL, BUT YOU ARE WORSE; YOU ARE A BRUTE." Of course the remarks vary with the persons and the circumstances, and in a good many cases they do not occur at all, but then when the fates take to playing with our lives all this and more is on the cards, and IT IS WELL TO BE PREPARED FOR IT.

Naturally, if such a state of things does come to pass, an "unpleasantness" arises in the family which cannot long be concealed from the public eye, and presently we hear what "the world says." And, oh, what cruel and venomous and foolish things the world does say when once it finds the chance! Why is it that the world is so lukewarm and languid when praise is demanded and so PHENOMENALLY ACTIVE WHERE THERE IS AN OPENING FOR CENSURE? Let a man or a woman perform an act of heroism or of saintly self sacrifice, let him or her spend life and fortune in doing good to the poor or the unfortunate or the wicked, and the world yawns and says, "Very good of him, I'm sure, but isn't he just a little bit of a crank?" Or, if it is a woman, Madam World smiles pityingly and says: "Ah, yes, poor thing! A WOMAN WHO DOESN'T MARRY MUST DO SOMETHING TO MAKE HERSELF OF IMPORTANCE. Did you ever hear that she was disappointed when young Croesus married her cousin instead of her?" Or perhaps it says: "Oh, gone into a convent, has she? What a blessed asylum for unattractive girls a convent must be! It is so much prettier to be called a Sister of Charity than an old maid!"

WHATEVER THE FORM OF VIRTUE MAY BE, MADAM WORLD IS SURE TO FIND SOME FLAW OR PIT IN THE FAIR FRUIT SHE CANNOT HELP PRAISING AND CLEVERLY DISPARAGES EVEN IN HER APPROVAL.

The Finance of the United States

By ELLIS H. ROBERTS, Treasurer of the United States

FORTUNATELY the United States is not asking for new loans. THE NATION IS NOT A BORROWER IN ANY MARKET. Its interest bearing debt at the beginning of the fiscal year 1898 was $847,365,130, and the annual interest was $34,387,315. A loan of $200,000,000 was made by popular subscription for war purposes. Yet at the start of the current fiscal year that debt was only $895,157,440 and the annual interest $24,176,745. In the interval the government has paid the cost of the Spanish war, $20,000,000, under the treaty of Paris, and $50,000,000 on account of the Panama canal.

NOW THE NATION STANDS ON A GRANITE BASIS OF CREDIT, AND OVER THE DOOR OF THE TREASURY MAY BE INSCRIBED, "WE ARE NOT BORROWING HERE."

In itself the United States note is weak; it gains strength as gold is put behind it. The practical banker may join with the theorist in the wish that it may pass gradually into the gold certificate. THAT CHANGE IS GOING ON WITHOUT JAR OR FRICTION on two paths—first, by the increase in the gold in the treasury, and, second by the use of notes of $10 instead of those of large denomination. In five years the ten dollar notes have run up from just less than $100,000,000 on July 1, 1900, to $193,459,321 in 1902, to $245,440,011 on the same date in 1904.

High Pressure of The Life of Today

By Judge ORRIN CARTER of Chicago

I BELIEVE THAT INSANITY TODAY BEGINS IN THE SCHOOLROOM. Children are rushed through their studies too fast, given studies that used to belong to the colleges, and many of them graduated from the high schools at the age of only sixteen. In many cases this wrecks the nerves of children, and many of them carry the nervousness with them THROUGH LIFE. But the result is a nervous, fidgety army of girls and boys, many of them unfit for business life before they begin.

There has been a big increase in insanity in ten years. Much insanity is caused by stimulants used by man to push him on AGAINST THE WARNING OF NATURE. If the overworked man would not keep up on drugs nature would give him the needed rest in the form of an illness, but under the whiplash of stimulants when he does collapse, having no reserve resistance, HE OFTEN BECOMES DERANGED.

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad

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WORLD'S FAIR.

VERY LOW RATES.

Various forms of excursion tickets to St. Louis via Baltimore & Ohio Railroad now on sale from Oakland as follows:

SEASON TICKETS, good to return until December 15, 1904, to be sold daily at rate of $28.80 round trip.

SIXTY DAY Excursion Tickets, final limit not later than December 15, 1904, to be sold daily at rate of $23.95 round trip.

FIFTEEN DAY Excursion Tickets, to be sold daily at rate of $19.95 round trip.

VARIABLE ROUTE EXCURSION TICKETS, either season or sixty day, will be sold going via one direct route and returning via another direct route, full information concerning which can be obtained from Ticket Agent.

STOP-OVERS not exceeding ten days at each point will be allowed at Washington, Deer Park, Mountain Lake Park, Oakland, Mitchell, Ind. (for French Lick and West Baden Springs), Cincinnati and Chicago within return limit, upon notice to conductor and deposit of ticket with Depot Ticket Agent immediately upon arrival.

STOP-OVERS not exceeding ten days will be allowed at St. Louis on all one-way (except Colonists' Tickets to the Pacific Coast) and round-trip tickets reading to points beyond St. Louis, upon deposit of ticket with Validating Agent and payment of fee of $1.00.

Three Solid Vestibuled trains are run daily from New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington via Parkersburg and Cincinnati to St. Louis.

Three Solid Vestibuled trains are run daily from Pittsburg, Wheeling and Columbus via Cincinnati to St. Louis.

Magnigcent coaches, sleeping cars, observation cars and unexcelled dining car service.

For illustrated folder, time table and full information, call at Ticket Office Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. tf.

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FOR FARMERS.

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C. J. YODER, Grantsville, Maryland.

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Teeth Extracted and plates put in same day.

ADVICE FREE.

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First Nat'l Bank Building, Oakland.

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FROSTBURG, MD.

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A Commercial Department in which Students are thoroughly fitted to fill responsible positions. A special Course for Teachers of Commercial Branches.

Special instruction for public School Teachers.

Instruction in Music.

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A Beautiful Location. Healthful Surroundings. Enthusiastic Teachers.

Free Tuition to West Virginia Students in all courses except Music.

No Tuition in Commercial Department.

Small Tuition charged Students from other States.

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Accommodations for Students at moderate cost. Open to both sexes.

For free catalogue of the school and announcement of the Commercial Department, address the Principal.

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The Modern Child.

BORN scientifically,
Studied terrifically,
Clothed very carefully,
Dieted sparefully,
Aired systematically,
Bathed most emphatically,
Played with quite dreadfully,
Punished Spencerially,
Sweet infantility,
Steeped in gentility,
Santa Claus banished,
Mother Goose vanished,
Where are the babies,
The real human babies,
The olden time knew?

Harnessed scholastically,
Drilled superdrastically,
Cultured prodigiously,
Lectured religiously,
Classified rigidly,
Reasoned with frigidly,
Loved analytically,
Listened to critically,
Dosed with the "ologies,"
Rushed through the colleges,
Crammed pedagogically,
"Finished" most logically,
Where is the childhood,
The fresh, happy childhood,
The olden time knew?

Children successfvely
Reared thus aggressively,
Posing eternally,
Wearied infernally,
Planned for initially,
"Formed" artificially—
Will they submit to it?
Never cry "Quit!" to it?
Will not analysis
Stop from paralysis
Till our distraction
Ends with reaction,
Brings back the childhood,
The bright, careless childhood,
The olden time knew?
—James F. Morton, Jr., in Life.

The New Servant.

"Can you cook?"
"Yes, mum; everything."
"And wash?"
"Yes, mum."
"How many nights out do you want?"
"None."
"Sunday afternoon?"
"No, mum."
"How often will you scrub the kitchen?"
"Twice a week."
"And wash the windows?"
"Every Friday."
"Build a fresh fire every morning?"
"Yes, mum."
"Do you dislike children?"
"No, mum."
"How long were you in your last place?"
"Four years."
"Why did you leave?"
"The people went to Europe."
"How much wages do you want?"
"Eight dollars a month."
"When can you come?"
"Tomorrow."
Just then a keeper from the insane asylum rushed in shouting, "Oh, there you are!" bound her hand and foot and carried her off bodily.—New York Tribune.

The Kiss.

She kissed him.
"Speak to me!" she begged.
But he was silent.
Fondly smoothing his curling hair, she looked into his deep eyes pleadingly.
"Speak!" she implored again. It was more than he could resist.
"Bowwow!" he said.—Lippincott's Magazine.

Puzzle.

Once on a time two youths were suitors for the hand of a good, beautiful, sensible, bright, tactful, candid, soulful, womanly girl.
One youth made love.
The other made money.
Puzzle: Which youth married the good, beautiful, sensible, bright, tactful, candid, soulful, womanly girl?—Puck.

The Struggle For Bread.

"That's the best I can do for you," said the theatrical manager. "You've been idle all season so far. Now, will you stay idle the rest of the season or take this small part?"
"I'll take it," replied the comedian. "In this case a small role is better than a whole loaf."—Baltimore News.

No Bluffing.

"But, father," said the young man, "I'm sure I can make my way in the world. Even if you do not assist me, I have concluded to write poetry."
"Willie," said the proud papa, "you may as well understand right now that it will do you no good to threaten me."

A New Society.

She—I see the new women are to have a war society.
He—Why, that is what the old women have always had.
She (icily)—You forget. There are no old women.—Chicago Record-Herald.

Tensity.

"How Mr. Gazzletool's expression has hardened."
"Yes," answered Miss Cayenne. "He used to have a mobile countenance. Now it is an automobile countenance."—Washington Star.

Applied Science.

Buxley—Why, aeronauts tell us that a woman's voice can be distinctly heard at an altitude of 3,520 yards.
Trimble—Great Caesar! It must have been my wife!—Town and Country.

A Poem for Today

THE BANKS O' DOON

By Robert Burns

YE banks and braes o' bonnie Doon,
How can ye bloom sae fresh and fair?
How can ye chant, ye little birds,
And I sae weary, fu' o' care?

Thou'lt break my heart, thou warbling bird
That wantons through the flowering thorn:
Thou minds me o' departed joys,
Departed—never to return.

Thou'lt break my heart, thou bonnie bird,
That sings beside thy mate;
For sae I sat, and sae I sang,
And wist na o' my fate.

Aft hae I roved by bonnie Doon,
To see the rose and woodbine twine;
And ilka bird sang o' its luve,
And, fondly, sae did I o' mine.

Wi' lightsome heart I pu'd a rose,
Fu' sweet upon its thorny tree;
And my fause luver stole my rose,
But ah! he left the thorn wi' me.

A Poem for Today

KEARNY AT SEVEN PINES

By Edmund Clarence Stedman

SO that soldierly legend is still on its journey—
That story of Kearny who knew not to yield!
'Twas the day when with Jameson, fierce Berry, and Birney,
Against twenty thousand he rallied the field.
Where the red volleys poured, where the clamor rose highest,
Where the dead lay in clumps through the dwarf oak and pine,
Where the aim from the thicket was surest and nighest—
No charge like Phil Kearny's along the whole line.

When the battle went ill, and the bravest were solemn,
Near the dark Seven Pines, where we still held our ground,
He rode down the length of the withering column,
And his heart at our war-cry leapt up with a bound.
He snuffed, like his charger, the wind of the powder—
His sword waved us on, and we answered the sign;
Loud our cheer as we rushed, but his laugh rang the louder:
"There's the devil's own fun, boys, along the whole line!"

How he strode his brown steed! How we saw his blade brighten
In the one hand still left—and the reins in his teeth!
He laughed like a boy when the holidays heighten,
But a soldier's glance shot from his visor beneath.
Up came the reserves to the mellay infernal,
Asking where to go in—through the clearing or pine?
"O, anywhere! forward? 'Tis all the same, Colonel;
You'll find lovely fighting along the whole line?"

O, evil the black shroud of night at Chantilly,
That hid him from sight of his brave men and tried!
Foul, foul sped the bullet that clipped the white lily,
The flower of our knighthood, the whole army's pride!
Yet we dream that he still—in that shadowy region
Where the dead form their ranks at the wan drummer's sign—
Rides on, as of old, down the length of his legion,
And the word still is Forward! along the whole line.

A Poem for Today

PITTYPAT AND TIPPYTOE

By Eugene Field

FEW writers have excelled Eugene Field in the sympathetic delineation of child life or in giving voice to the affection felt for those of tender years. His brother wrote of him: "To the careless observer the immense array of weird dolls and absurd toys in his working room meant little more than an idiosyncratic passion for the anomalous, but those who were near to him knew what a connecting link they were between him and little children, of whom he wrote."

ALL day long they come and go,
Pittypat and Tippytoe;
Footprints up and down the hall,
Playthings scattered on the floor,
Fingermarks along the wall
Tell-tale streaks upon the door.
By these presents you shall know
Pittypat and Tippytoe.

How they riot at their play!
And a dozen times a day
In they troop, demanding bread;
Only buttered bread will do,
And that butter must be spread
Inches thick with sugar, too!
Never yet have I said: "No,
Pittypat and Tippytoe!"

Sometimes there are griefs to soothe,
Sometimes ruffled brows to smooth;
For I much regret to say
Tippytoe and Pittypat
Sometimes interrupt their play
With an internecine spat;
Fie! oh, fie! to quarrel so,
Pittypat and Tippytoe!

Oh, the thousand worrying things
Every day recurrent brings!
Hands to scrub and hair to brush,
Search for playthings gone amiss,
Many a murmuring to hush,
Many a little bump to kiss;
Life's indeed a fleeting show,
Pittypat and Tippytoe!

And when day is at an end,
There are little duds to mend;
Little frocks are strangely torn,
Little shoes great holes reveal,
Little hose, but one day worn,
Rudely yawn at toe or heel:
Who but you could work such woe,
Pittypat and Tippytoe?

But when comes this thought to me:
"Some there are that childless be,"
Stealing to their little beds,
With a love I cannot speak,
Tenderly I stroke their heads,
Fondly kiss each velvet cheek,
God help those who do not know
Pittypat and Tippytoe!

On the floor, along the hall,
Rudely traced upon the wall,
There are proofs in every kind
Of the havoc they have wrought,
And upon my heart you'd find
Just such trademarks, if you sought.
Oh! how glad I am 'tis so,
Pittypat and Tippytoe!

Sequel to Cushing's Exploit

A FORTIETH ANNIVERSARY WAR STORY

November 1, 1864

[Copyright, 1904, by G. L. Kilmer.]

NOV. 1, 1864, the Federal flotilla stationed in Albemarle sound recaptured the post at Plymouth, N. C., after a dashing fight which followed as a swift sequel to Lieutenant Cushing's famous torpedo attack on the Confederate ram Albemarle. Cushing had leaped overboard from his torpedo launch immediately after stabbing the iron hull of the ram with his infernal weapon, and for nearly a day remained in ignorance of the result of his startling adventure. All he knew was that he had shot his only bolt and had nothing to do but to save himself. His nearest friends, except the survivors of his band, who, like himself, were struggling in the water, were twelve miles away. He could hear the enemy searching in boats for the Yankee crew of the launch and heard his own name mentioned by strange tongues.

The night was very cold and the water chilled his blood; but, finding that the enemy was alert, he struck for the shore opposite the wharf where the ram lay. Some hours were passed in the river and its swampy margin, but at daybreak Cushing discovered that he was close to the suburbs of Plymouth and not forty rods from a Confederate fort. The town and the forts swarmed with gray clad soldiers and sailors in a state of unusual excitement, and Cushing said that it gave him deep satisfaction to know that he had pulled the cords which set all those figures moving.

After looking the ground over the fugitive decided to get into the shelter of a fringe of rushes on dry ground that bordered on the swamp. In doing so he passed open ground under the eyes of a sentinel on the parapet. Being covered with mud, he was of the same color as the terra firma and escaped notice, much to his relief. While in this hiding two Confederate officers passed so close that he heard them discussing the event of the hour—the destruction of the Albemarle—and wondering by what means it had been accomplished.

Cushing decided to take to the swamp again and to avoid discovery crawled inch by inch through a network of thorns and briers. On the way he passed close to a party of Confederates who were at work sinking some old scows to block the river channel. Finally, reaching dry ground in a piece of woods, he met a negro, whom he took into his confidence and bribed with a couple of greenbacks to go to town and learn what had happened to the ram Albemarle. In due time the negro returned with the news that when the torpedo exploded water began to rush into the ram through a hole stove in her hull. Pumps were set to work, but she went down in a few minutes and rested on the bottom, with only her smokestack and plated shield above water. The messenger brought ample confirmation of his story, and then Cushing's one desire was to carry the news to his people in Albemarle sound. Striking out blindly, with the sun for his guide, he soon came to a road which led him to the side of a stream. The road was observed by some Confederate pickets whose post was on the bank of the stream. While crawling along the bank to avoid the pickets Cushing saw a skiff moored to the exposed roots of a large cypress. Swimming stealthily through the water, with the cypress for a cover, he cut the boat loose and, floating with it on the far side, passed around a bend which completely hid him from the view of the pickets. Then he got in and with the one oar it contained paddled for liberty.

Following the inky black stream to its mouth, the fugitive came out on Roanoke river and paddled ceaselessly for hours until he shot out into the broad and fortunately calm waters of Albemarle sound. Ordinarily a frail skiff cannot live in the stormy sea of the sound, but Cushing found only a slight swell, which he overcame by paddling upon one side of his boat. He said that he paddled ceaselessly for ten hours and that during the last four his whole body, with the exception of arms and brain, had been asleep. He finally sighted a vessel and hailed it, the friendly picket boat Valley City. It seems that there was a torpedo scare on both sides of the lines, and the Valley City lowered boats and took precautions against torpedoes, refusing at first to pick the wanderer up for fear he might be the conductor of an infernal machine. The officers declared that Cushing had died in sinking the Albemarle.

After being taken on board and revived with brandy and water Cushing was able to convince the Valley City people that he was a Yankee torpedo fiend and they had naught to fear at his hands. He was taken to the flagship and was received with a display of rockets, all hands cheering as he climbed on board. Up to this time he had revealed nothing of the fate of the ram, but when the fleet commander came forward he stood up proudly, hatless, coatless, barefoot and covered with mud, and, saluting, said, "I have the honor, sir, to report that the Albemarle is at the bottom of Roanoke river."

"THE ALBEMARLE IS AT THE BOTTOM OF ROANOKE RIVER."

Now, the ram Albemarle had been a thorn in the sides of the Federal guardians of Albemarle sound and the adjacent waters for months, ever since, in fact, that April day when she dropped down the Roanoke river with mechanics still hammering her unfinished armor, sunk one warship in battle and drove another from the field, a triumph which wrested Plymouth from Federal control that had lasted three years.

Guided by Cushing and incited by his marvelous exploit, Fleet Commander McComb sailed up the Roanoke to attack the fort with his sea armament. Leaving the main fleet to move directly on the town, Cushing piloted the Valley City into a circuitous channel known as Middle river, which he had discovered during his adventures. McComb's warships found the Roanoke channel effectually blocked by sunken hulls at a point where the guns of the fort swept the river. They returned to the sound without offering battle.

Following Middle river the Valley City sailed around the town and struck the Roanoke channel above the obstructions. The new channel was wide enough and had depth of water enough to pass the larger ships, and on the last day of October McComb again steamed up to attack. Having seen the Federal ships back away from the obstructions the day before, the Confederates were taken by surprise when a row of strange smokestacks suddenly appeared in the river above the forts. But the men behind the guns were old sailors from the Albemarle and other vessels, which had come to grief at the hands of the enemy now confronting the town. They opened a fierce bombardment, but the ships rushed past the batteries, hurling showers of grape and canister into the works.

Cushing, in the Valley City, trained the guns upon the fort which he had reconnoitered during his hiding in the swamp. A Yankee shell exploded the magazine in Battery William, which was soon deserted, and two ensigns from the Wyalusing went ashore and hoisted the Federal flag over the work. During the night the Confederates evacuated the town and the Yankee sailors cheered a double victory—an iron clad monster destroyed and a fortified post restored to northern arms.

GEORGE L. KILMER.

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BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R. TIME TABLE IN EFFECT Nov. 19, 1903.

The following time table on the P. & O. went into effect on Sunday, May 15, 1904. Trains now leave Oakland as follows:

GOING WEST.

No. 7.—	Daily	1.54 A. M
No. 3—	Daily	7.17 A. M
No. 71—	Daily except Sunday	9.26 A. M
No. 55—	Daily	4.53 P. M
No. 1—	Daily	10.26 P. M

GOING EAST.

No. 4—	Daily	12.57 A. M
No. *8—	Daily	6.04 A. M
No. 2—	Daily	6.31 A. M
No. 72—	Accom daily except Sun	5.12 P. M
No. 46—	Express, daily	4 34 P. M
No. 12—	Daily	8.32 P. M

*No. 8 stops at Oakland only to let off passengers from points west of Grafton.

GEO. L. POTTER, General Manager
D. B. MARTIN,
Manager Passenger Traffic.
V. V. WASHBURNE, Agent.

WEST VIRGINIA CENTRAL AND PITTSBURG RAILWAY CO.
IN EFFECT AUG. 28, 1904.

SOUTHWARD No. 3	SOUTHWARD No. 1	STATIONS	NORTHWARD No. 2	NORTHWARD No. 4
P. M.	A. M.		NOON	P. M.
3 15†	7 00† lv	Cumberland ar	†11 59	†7 40
3 44	7 29	Rawlings	11 31	7 08
4 07	7 52	Keyser	11 08	6 45
4 22	8 05	Westernport	10 58	6 33
4 29	8 09	W. Va. C. June	10 51	6 26
4 47	8 27	Barnum	10 36	6 10
4 54	8 35	Shaw	10 28	6 02
5 10	8 55	Blaine	10 11	5 44
5 15	9 00	Harrison	10 06	5 40
6 25x	9 50x ar	Elk Garden lv	x8 10	x4 25
5 49†	9 35† lv	Gorman	†9 35	†5 08
5 55	9 42	Bayard	9 28	5 02
6 06	9 54	Dobbin	9 17	4 52
6 10	9 58	Henry	9 13	4 48
6 43†	10 32†	Thomas	†8 38	†4 18
7 10†	11 00† ar	Davis	†8 05	†3 40
6 50	10 37 lv	Douglas	8 [illegible]	4 13
7 16	11 01	Hendricks	8 03	3 49
7 19	11 04	Hambleton	7 57	3 37
7 25	11 10	Parsons	7 50	3 30
7 59	11 44	Kerens	7 16	2 56
8 15†	11 59† ar	Elkins	lv †7 00	†2 40
	NOON			

No. 45	No. 3	No. 1		No. 2	No. 4	No. 46
P. M.	A. M.	P. M.		P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
3 30s	6 30†	2 35x	lv Elkins ar	x8 20	12 30†	s9 15
3 45	6 47	2 51	R.C. Jct	8 03	12 13	9 00
3 48	6 51	2 54	Harding	7 59	12 09	8 52
4 01	7 04	3 06	Junior	7 45	11 55	8 44
4 10s	7 15†	3 15x	ar Bel'g'n lv	x7 35	11 45†	s8 35
					A. M.	

	P. M.	P. M.		P. M.	P. M.
	x8 30	12 35†	lv Elkins ar	x9 55	†2 00
	8 46	12 52	Beverly	9 39	1 44
	9 10†	1 15†	ar Hutt'e ar	x9 15	1 20†

No. 53	No. 51			No. 54	No. 52
A. M.	P. M.			P. M.	P. M.
x6 20	x12 35	lv	Elkins ar	x2 35	6 50x
7 49	1 24		Fishing Hawk	1 49	5 28
8 34	1 46		Glady	1 30	4 50
9 42	2 19		Burner	12 57	3 48
x10 15	x2 35	ar	Durbin lv	x12 40	3 15x

† Daily x Daily except Sunday. s Sundays only.

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Great Big Bargains.

$75 will buy Lot No. 241, on corner Hazel Glade Drive and Park front; worth $300.

$50 will buy Lot No. 242, adjoining above; worth $200.

$75 will buy Lot No. 219, on corner D street and Park front; worth $225.

$50 will buy Lot No. 218, adjoining above; worth $200.

$50 will buy Lot No. 220, fronting on D street, and

$50 for Lot No. 221.

No Building Conditions on these Lots.

Apply to

GOOD ROADS FOR WICOMICO

The Tax Payers Desire State Aid in Building Highways.

Unwilling to lose the advantages offered by the new State aid road law, the residents of Wicomico County, at a large public meeting held in Salisbury on Tuesday, September 27th, decided to act at once in taking the necessary measures to secure the State appropriation of $10,000 allotted to Wicomico County for the construction of highways built scientifically under State supervision. The whole subject of obtaining State roads under the new law was thoroughly discussed in this open meeting by Congressman William H. Jackson, State Senator Marion V. Brewington, and a number of others; and Mr. A. N. Johnson, Highway Engineer of the Maryland Geological Survey, who attended the meeting from Baltimore, explained the method of procedure under the law and answered questions concerning it from all who were interested.

It was pointed out at the meeting that should Wicomico not take up her allotment of $10,000.00 State funds for her road work, the money will be divided among other counties, and there was full determination expressed not to allow the money to leave the county. The whole tenor of the meeting was another example of the progressive spirit which the county residents of Maryland have shown in the matter of road building since the passage of the new State law, and it showed that Wicomico County residents are alive to the manner in which her road fund is to be spent. The discussions conducted were qualified to instruct the average resident upon the best available road material, and the questions asked and answered showed that the study of road conditions has been a live matter for some time with the tax-payers of Wicomico County.

The meeting was called by the County Commissioners, who wished an expression of opinion from the residents as to their willingness to stand their share of the expense of building State roads. Inasmuch as the law demands that the county shall appropriate dollar for dollar as much as the State fund gives in each case, or in other words, pays one-half the cost, the Commissioners wished to learn whether the County was willing to undergo this expense before any applications for Wicomico's share of the State fund should be made. Mr. Johnson explained at length the features of the new law, advised upon the best road material that is available to Wiconico county, and quoted estimates upon the cost of first-class modern roads, such as could be made under the existing circumstances.

Mr. Johnson told the audience to preserve their shell roads as a foundation for macadam roads, and to surface them with Wilmington limestone rather than Port Deposit granite, as the limestone binds better. Slag surfacing was not advised as it is not durable for heavy traffic. The cost of macadam road, including the foundation, was given as from $4,000.00 to $5,000.00 per mile at the highest, but with the shell foundation, said Mr. Johnson, the macadam surfacing would cost only $2,500.00 per mile for a roadbed twelve feet wide, with a shoulder of four feet on either side.

In explaining the procedure necessary to secure a State road, it was shown how the residents may either first request the County Commissioners to petition for the State aid, or the County Commissioners, on their own initiative, may decide to take up the allotment. The Highway Engineer of the Maryland Geological Survey surveys the road, gives estimates, and the County builds the road by contract under supervision of the Highway Engineer. Then complete, the State pays one half the cost. In order for the residents to petition for this aid, it is necessary for the owners of two-thirds of the property along the proposed road to pledge themselves to pay ten percent of the cost of the road; but no residents who do not so desire can be compelled to bear any part of this cost. The residents along any road can compel the County Commissioners to petition for the State aid up to one-fourth of the road levy of the particular County.

After a general discussion of plans, Mr. A. J. Benjamin introduced a resolution, which was adopted, providing that the county Commissionesr take measures to secure the $10,000,00 of State appropriation and to distribute it by petition of residents as suggested in the law, further, that these petitions shall be filed with the Commissioners onor before November 15th. It was suggested also that the best place to build the first State road in Wicomico County is from Salisbury to Spring Hill, where there already exists a roadbed of oyster shells.

Mr. Thomas Perry presided at the meeting, which lasted for over two hours, and was representative of the largest tax-payersin the County.

WEALTH, according to the free trade idea, is created by trading; the protectionists know that it results from producing.

MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK.

Rev. H. E. Friend has moved to his farm near McHenry.

Mr. C. W. Hopkins and wife have gone to Cincinnati for a visit.

Mrs. A. R. Sperry has been visiting friends in Virginia.

Joseph Forward and family have moved to Flintstone, Md.

Mr. T. B. Evert has gone to Phillipi, W. Va., for a few days.

Mr. Bert Leighton and family are taking in the Worlds Fair.

Mr. Sam. Severs is and has been for several months working at Phillipi, W. Va.

The foundation for Mr. Harvey Cuppett's store building opposite the Post Office is being laid by Mr. Cogley, of Oakland.

Mr. M. M. Schrock, has accepted a position with the Williams Marble Co., of Frostburg, Md. He will go on the road.

Now is the time to buy property at the Park. It is below bed rock prices.

Rev. N. Bumgardner, and Rev. A. Mick were Park visitors last week

Rev. Hart, Baptist minister, moved into Hotel Chautauqua last Monday.

The Roosevelt, Fairbanks and Pearce club is a success.

Mr. A. L. Scott is visiting relatives in Virginia.

Mr. A. N. Pritchard bought one of the Davis cottages for $900. A decided bargain.

C. F. Dawson, and John Mitchell are working at Keyser W. Va., for W. A. Liller.

Editor Sincell, of *The Republican*, was a business caller at the Park last Saturday.

Mr. Henry May is clerking for his brother at Swanton, Md.

R. G. Richardson, Esq., of Piedmont spent last Thursday at the Park.

Mr. Adam Long has moved with his family from Loch Lynn to the Mt. Lake Hotel.

The meeting of the Republican Club Tuesday evening was an interesting occasion. The reports of the various committees were most encouraging.

Gay Hayden has accepted a clerkship in his brother Grant's store in Westernport Md.

Rev. Hathaway, who has been assigned to the Mt. Lake and Deer Park Circuit, preached his first session here Sunday evening. The congregation is much pleased with the appointment.

GRANTSVILLE.

In this vicinity the farmers are busily engaged threshing, picking apples, and husking corn.

Mr. C. M. Livingood, the proprietor of the National Hotel, has purchased the property of John Beachy, on Quality Hill.

Last Wednesday, Mr. Mahlon George while picking apples for Mr. G. Broadwater, fell from a tree and broke his arm.

Last Thursday while threshing at the barn of Mr. C. M. Livengood, Fred, his son, met with a serious accident by running the prong of a pitch fork into his hand. The wound caused him much pain.

Mr. N. Broadwater, the proprietor of the People's Store, has in stock a full line of fall and winter millinery goods.

Mr. C. Zook is making cider and apple butter day and night.

Last Friday afternoon the students of the Grantsville school with the assistance of the principal organized a literary society. Our motto is "Onward and Upward." Our aim is to make mental improvement; to enlarge our powers of expression; and obtain that discipline necessary for self control; and to become more efficient in the art of convincing others of the truth or falsity of a disputed matter.

The Rail society is becoming quite a prominent organization in our town.

Mr. Irving Broadwater, who is working at Jennings, Md., spent Sunday at home.

Dr. and Mrs. G. C. Keller arrived home Sunday from an extended visit through Ohio.

Miss Rebecca Bevans has been visiting friends and relatives at Salisbury Pa., the past week.

Miss Jeanette McKinley, of Santa Clara, Cal., who has been visiting Miss Margaret Brown the past week, left for Salisbury, Pa., last Sunday.

Mrs. Alvin B. Getty, who has been visiting here for a few weeks was accompanied by her mother-in-law Mrs. W. R. Getty, to Meyersdale, Pa., last Sunday.

Mrs. W. Kneight, of Salisbury, has been visiting her parents during the past week.

Rev. B. F. Hilbish, the pastor of the M. E. church, and family, will leave this week to take up their charge at Blaine, W. Va. The members of his congregation and the citizens of Grantsville wish them success in their new field of labor.

Subscribe for The Republican

AGES OF PRESIDENTS.

None Were 70 When Elected, and No Vice President Was 60.

The age of the President of the United States is always an interesting subject. It may not be generally know that 16 of the Presidents of the United States, from Washington to now have been between 50 and 60 years of age at the time they were sworn into office. Four of them—Pierce, Garfield, Cleveland, and Roosevelt—were under 50. Three were between 60 and 65. Three, William Henry Harrison, Zachary Taylor and James Buchanan—were 62 and over. Harrison was 68 when he took the oath of office. Several of the Presidents who served two terms were under 60 on the date of their second inauguration.

Of the entire number of Vice-Presidents who have succeeded to the Presidency all were under 60. Johnson was 57. Tyler 51, Fillmore 50, Arthur 51, and Roosevelt 43 on their succession. Most of the Vice-Presidents were in the 50's or below that age at the time of their qualification for office. The oldest was Elbridge Gerry, who took office in 1813 at the age of 79. William R. King qualified in 1853 at 67; Hendicks was 66 and Levi P. Morton was 65. The records of history show that both the Presidency and Vice-Presidency have, in the estimation of the people, been placed in the hands of men who were in their prime—between 50 and 60, youth sobered, mental powers ripened by judgment, and the physical man ripened to maturity. The judgment of the whole people is usually a wise one, and it is not likely that they will ever select as Chief Magistrate, or one who may possibly succeed to that position, a man who has already lived 10 years beyond the allotted span of human life.

The closest male relative of the First President, George Washington, is Lawrence Washington, a grandnephew of the Father of his Country. Lawrence Washington possesses the George Washington characteristics, as left in the Gilbert Stuart portrait, in very strong resemblance. Of course, it goes without saying that he isn't "pretty." No human being could ever have called Washington any more than a "fine figure of a man," for presumably he was with all that stature and lots of natural dignity, yet they do say he was awkward! Lawrence Washington is now in charge of the Library of Congress exhibit at the St. Louis Exposition.

SELBYSPORT

The farmers are busy hauling in corn and picking apples.

Quite a number of our young people spent last Saturday evening in Friendsville.

Mr. Burr Cuppett left last Friday for California, where he expects to remain several months.

Mr. and Mrs. John Kessler left for Pittsburg, Pa., last Saturday at which place they expect to remain all winter.

Mr. Dorsey Guard, our young music tercher, left for Ada, Ohio, where he expects to attend school.

Miss Rose Liston spent Saturday and Sunday with her parents.

A number of our people attended Mr. N. R. Selby's corn husking last Wednesday.

Mr. Leroy Holiday was a business caller in our town last Tuesday.

Mr. James Frantz of Oakland passed through Selbysport last Sunday.

Last Saturday afternoon in a ten inning game the Selbysport Athletic Club defeated the strong Friendsville ball team by a score of 14 to 15. Next Saturday afternoon our boys are to play another game with the Accident base ball team at Accident.

Prof. E. A. Browning has been visiting the schools in this part of the county.

Mr. E. M. Liston sold a nice drove of sheep to Mr. H. J. Speicher, of Accident.

Mr. Melville Coddington, of near Addison, Pa., passed through our town last Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Welch spent Friday afternoon in Friendsville.

BITTINGER.

The Republican club at this place holds very interesting meetings on Saturday evening of each week, and its membership is rapidly increasing.

At the two sittings of the registrars at this place 17 new names were added to the list.

Mr. F. M. Bittinger is again in charge of his coal mine, the party to whom it had been rented having thrown up the contract.

Mr. G. W. Engle, after treating the new Lutheran parsonage to a coat of paint, returned to his duties in Baltimore.

Mr. Oester and family, of the Cove, were the guests of ex-Sheriff A. J. Oester over Sunday.

Mrs. Amos Bittinger and children of near Oakland, were visiting Mrs. Bittinger's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel J. Brenneman, all of the past week.

Miss Lizzie Snyder, of Jennings, was visiting her home near here last week.

Oakland View Poultry and Truck Farm

For sixty days I will offer at private sale the above property, located one mile South of Oakland. For further particulars call on or address Chas. J. Newman, Oakland, Md. 32-4t.

Notice.

FOR SALE.—I will offer at private sale my farm situated opposite Shaw, W. Va., on the Maryland side of the river, containing 175½ acres, all under fence, of which 125 acres are improved with dwelling, outbuildings and good orchard. On it are seven springs of good water. About 20 tons of hay was cut on it this year, besides oats, corn and all other crops. Will sell on easy terms. Reason for selling, have more land than I need. For particulars call on or address

E. HARVEY,
31-4t Elk Garden, W. Va.

Comparatively new cook stove cheap for cash. Inquire at this office. 2t*

THE

Hustling Store Company

CONTINUE TO

CUT PRICES

until their present stock is sold off.

NEW GOODS

are arriving daily.

Bring in your

Potatoes, Butter, Eggs, Buckwheat Flour

and other good produce.

Highest cash prices will be allowed in exchange.

P. T. GARTHRIGHT,
Proprietor.

The Maryland Agricultural College

COLLEGE PARK, MARYLAND.

MARYLAND'S SCHOOL OF TECHNOLOGY.
THREE COURCES OF INSTRUCTION.
AGRICULTURAL. MECHANICAL. SCIENTIFIC.

Each Department supplied with the most modern and approved apparatus. Practical work emphasized in all Departments. Graduates qualified to enter at once upon life's work. Boarding Department supplied with all modern improvements: bath-rooms, closets, steam heat and gas.

New buildings with every modern improvement, and old buildings thoroughly renovated by opening of first session. Tuition, Books, Heat, Light, Washing, Board and Medical Attendance, with annual deposit, ($150) one hundred and fifty nine dollars, for scholastic year. Daily visit by physician to College. Catalog giving full particulars sent on application. Attention is called to the Short Course of ten weeks in Agriculture. Write for particulars.

Term Commences, Thursday, September, 15.
Early application necessary for admittance.
R. W. SILVESTER, President,
College Park, Maryland.

COMMISSIONERS' MEETING.

OFFICE OF THE
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS FOR GARRETT CO.,
OAKLAND, MD., Oct. 29, 1904.

The County Commissioners for Garrett county will meet at their office in Oakland on

Wednesday, Nov. 9, 1904,

to transact business that may come before the Board.

By order of the Board,
A. G. ROSS, Clerk.

ORDER NISI.

E. H. Sincell and F. A. Fhayer, Mortgagees, vs. Louisa Chambers, Mortgagor.

No. 1293 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett County.

Ordered, this 19th day of October, in the year nineteen hundred and four, by the Circuit Court for Garrett county, sitting in equity, that the sale made and reported in the above cause by Edward H. Sincell and Fred. A. Thayer, Mortgagees, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 16th day November, 1904; provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper published in Garrett county, once a week for three successive weeks before the 16th day of November, 1904.

The report states the amount of sale to be $1,790.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True Copy—test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

ORDER NISI.

The First National Bank of Oakland, Maryland, vs. Isaacc W. Thompson, et ux.

No. 1295 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett county, Maryland.

Ordered, this 19th day of October, in the year nineteen hundred and four, by the Circuit Court for Garrett county, sitting in Equity, that the mortgagee's sale made and reported in the above cause by Fred. A. Thayer, attorney named in the mortgage, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 16th day of November, 1904, provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper published in Garrett county, once a week for three successive weeks before the 16th day of November, 1904.

The report states the amount of sale to be $3,400.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True Copy—Test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

Appointment of Clerk of Election to Fill Vacancy.

OFFICE OF THE
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF ELECTION
FOR GARRETT COUNTY.

OAKLAND, MD., Oct. 19, 1904

A. Y Hinebaugh, appointed Democratic Clerk of Election by this Board at a meeting held August 13th, 1904, for Election District No. 7, is found to be disqualified, by reason of failing to qualify, and in his place and stead Edward R. O'Donnell, whose post-office address is Mountain Lake Park, Maryland, is hereby appointed to fill said vacancy.

By order of the Board of Election Supervisors of Garrett county.
EDMUND JAMISON, President.

Her New Language.

SHE possessed a mind discerning,
That was stored and crammed with learning,
And her thoughts, forever burning,
She could suitably express.
All her sentences were rounded,
And her words imposing sounded;
I was really quite astounded
As I listened, I confess.

It was rather an infliction,
All this verbal unrestriction,
But her elegance of diction,
Each precise and polished phrase,
And the beautiful selection
Of the words and their connection,
And her most correct inflection—
They were quite beyond all praise.

But I saw her very lately,
And she did not talk ornately;
All that language suave and stately
She no longer kept on tap.
She was saying: "Bessums diddums!
Where de bad old pin got hiddums
In her muzzer's precious kiddums?"
To the baby in her lap.
—London Tit-Bits.

Her Suggestion.

"What has become of that Mr. Boogley who came to visit your folks last month?" asked the caller.

"Mr. Boogley? Oh, he—he has gone home, I believe."

"Gone home, you believe? Don't you know?"

"That is, I suppose he has," explained the young woman. "But, you know, he is imbued with so many of these mental science ideas that one hardly can be sure of where he is."

"But I thought he was going to make you an extended visit?"

"He was, at first. But he decided not to."

"Oh, do tell me. Did he propose?"

"No. I never let him get to that point. One evening he told me that I had a cold heart, and I told him maybe he'd better give me absent treatment for it."

Freddie's Letter to God.

Freddie was four years old and had been devoutly reared. He had been struggling at dinner with an apple baked with the skin on and had made detailed inquiries into the reason why apples had skins and who put them there. After dinner he announced that he wanted to write a letter on his father's typewriter. In a few minutes he produced a letter consisting chiefly of "q's" and "z's." He was asked whom he had written to and read his letter as follows:

Dear God—Please come around and see us some night. I never saw you yet, but my papa says you are very nice. Please God don't make any more baked apples with skins. FREDDIE.

—New York Times.

Gave Him Credit.

Grimes—I think Blodgett is the meanest man I ever knew.

Grant—What has Blodgett been doing now?

Grimes—I wrote an anonymous letter to his paper, complaining of the teacher of the Center school. He recognized my writing and published the letter over my signature.

Grant—Well, what of it? The letter expressed your sentiments, didn't it?

Grimes—Oh, yes, they were my sentiments all right, but I didn't want people to know that was what I thought. —Boston Transcript.

Self Evident Truth.

"M' dear," protests the husband who is explaining why he has been detained until such a late hour, "I 'shure you, it washn't my fault. I been held up!"

"Of course you have," replies the wife from the head of the stairs, observing his ineffectual attempts to find a keyhole in the newel post. "What I want to know is who held you up. Who brought you home this time?"

On the Domestic Diamond.

"It's a lucky thing for me I ain't in the box," said the great baseball twirler as he paraded up and down the bedroom floor with his tooth cutting son and heir.

"Why?" asked his wife sleepily.

"Because," he answered, "I don't seem to have any control of the bawl."

His Bad Break.

Percy—I have had a very pleasant evening. But, then, I always manage to enjoy myself no matter where I am.

Safety Appliances.

"And when your steamer ran on the rocks and sank where were your life preservers?" asked the judge.

"Why, judge," explained the captain, "the life preservers were the first things to go down."—Yonkers Statesman.

BARGAINS.

Furnished House, 7 rooms and bath, 30 ft. Porch, Hydrant in kitchen, good location, only $1000 Cash $400, balance one to five years.

L. A. RUDISILL,
Real Estate, Loans and Insurance,
Mountain Lake Park, Md.

Mortgagees' Sale

—OF—

REAL ESTATE

In Garrett County, Md.

Under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in a mortgage from Sidney A. Lewis and Amanda Lewis his wife, to Elijah J. M. Button dated the 11th day of July, 1903, and duly recorded in Liber E. Z. T., No. 43, folios 558, etc., one of the Mortgage Records of Garrett county, default having been made under the covenants of said mortgage, the undersigned named as attorney therein, hereby gives notice that he will offer at public auction to the highest bidder on

Saturday, the 22nd Day of October, 1904,

at the hour of eleven o'clock a. m., in front of the Court House door in the town of Oakland, Garrett county, Maryland, all that piece or parcel of ground situate in Garrett county, and State of Maryland, containing

49 1-2 ACRES,

mentioned in and conveyed by said mortgage and being the same piece of property which is fully described in a deed from L. F. Yoder et al. to Asberry Wolf dated the 4th day of April, 1896, and duly recorded among the land records of Garrett county aforesaid.

This property lies about seven miles north of Oakland, is partly cleared and is improved by two dwelling houses, two stables and other necessary outbuildings.

TERMS OF SALE—Cash on day of sale.

EDWARD H. SINCELL,
Attorney for the Mortgagee named in said mortgage.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

This is to give notice, That the Subscriber, of Garrett county, Maryland, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Garrett County, in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of

MARY A. SPEICHER,

late of Garrett county, Maryland, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 29th day of March next; then may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 27th day of September, 1904.

CHARLES C. SPEICHER,
Administrator,
Accident Md.

Order of Publication.

Rebecca A. McMinn, Plaintiff, vs. Howard J. McMinn, Defendant.

No. 1282 Equity. In the Circuit Court for Garrett county.

The object of this suit is to procure a divorce *a vinculo matrimonii* by Rebecca A. McMinn, plaintiff, against Howard J. McMinn, the defendant.

The amended bill states that on the 25th day of May, 1896, the plaintiff was married to the defendant at Garrett county, Maryland, with whom she resided in said state and county until sometime about the month of February, 1899. That after said marriage the defendant frequently beat the plaintiff in a shameful manner with great cruelty and brutality, and that his vicious conduct became so intolerable that the plaintiff was forced to leave his house and take safety and refuge elsewhere, and was obliged to swear out a warrant for his arrest for her safety.

That at the March Term, 1899, of the Circuit Court for Garrett county, the defendant under the name of David J. McMinn, (by which name he was commonly known), was indicted and convicted in two separate cases for assaulting and beating the plaintiff. That the conduct of the plaintiff towards her husband has always been kind, affectionate and above reproach, and that the defendant has not contributed anything to her support or her children for over five years, and that he has declared his intention of living with her no longer, and that there is no possibility of reclaiming her husband or their ever living together. That said abandonment by said defendant of said plaintiff was without just cause or reason and has continued uninterruptedly for more than three years, and the separation of the parties beyond any reasonable expectation of reconciliation. That there were two children born to them from said marriage, to-wit: Grace Mabel and James William, seven and five years of age, respectively, infants.

That the said defendant is a non-resident of the State of Maryland.

The bill prays for a divorce *a vinculo matrimonii* by the plaintiff from the defendant, the custody and guardianship of the said minor children, general relief and an order of publication against said non-resident defendant.

It is thereupon, this 20th day of September, 1904, ordered by the Circuit Court for Garrett county, in Equity, that the plaintiff, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper published in Garrett county, once in each of four successive weeks before the 21st day of October, 1904, give notice to said absent defendant of the object and substance of this bill, warning him to appear in this Court in person or by solicitor, on or before the 8th day of November, 1904, to show cause, if any he has, why a decree ought not to pass as prayed.

E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

True copy—Test:
E. Z. TOWER, Clerk.

The Maryland School for the Deaf,

37TH SESSION.

Reopens September 14th, 1904.

Non-Sectarian. For the deaf and dumb and those whose hearing is too defective for attendance on public school. Speech and lip-reading taught, as well as grammar school and academic studies.

Location very healthful. Board and Tuition free to residents of Maryland.

Apply to
CHAS. W. ELY, Principal,
Frederick, Md.

THE REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME 28. OAKLAND, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1904. NUMBER 35

GOV. EDWIN WARFIELD TAKEN TO TASK

Mr. Winstock Calls Down Executive for Criticism of Col. Pearre.

HAS BEEN FAITHFUL TO HIS TRUST

His Opponent, Mr. Johnston, Was Nominated, Not With the Hope of Winning, But To Take the Wind Out of Spencer Jones' Gubernatorial Boom

Melvin F. Winstock, prominent in Republican politics in the Northwest, discussed the issues of the campaign Saturday night at Lewistown, this state to a large audience. The hall was crowded, many farmers being unable to get in. Mr. Winstock spoke, in part, as follows:

"Last Wednesday night at Kensington, Montgomery county, the distinguished governor of this state, in a public address, proclaimed that Col. Geo. A. Pearre in point of record and achievement was utterly unworthy to represent the Sixth Congressional district in the halls of national legislation. A statement like this emanating from so high a source merits consideration. It is impossible that Governor Warfield does not know the facts, for every man of intelligence must have acquainted himself with Colonel Pearre's congressional labors.

Therefore, if Governor Warfield has misstated the facts it must have been done with a deliberate partisan purpose, and if the Governor has placed himself upon that stultifying political plane, he cannot object to criticism within the limit of decent political discussion.

"Colonel Pearre, though comparatively a young member of Congress has already reached a commanding plane among his Republican colleagues. He has been appointed upon most influential and important committees, has served on conference committees of importance, has introduced ...ntless bills of both public and private character, has spoken ably, strikingly upon all questions affecting the public welfare, has faithfully attended to the wants and needs of his constituents without regard to their political affiliations, and has been a most faithful and industrious representative in every respect.

"On Friday night at the city of Baltimore the Hon. Joseph Cannon, Speaker of the House of Representatives, spoke in glowing terms of Colonel Pearre, the Hon. Frank C. Watcher and the Hon. Sidney Mudd. As chairman of the Committee of Appropriationshe said that these Republican representatives had gotten out of the government more than $20,000,000, which had been expended for public improvement in the state of Maryland. He further said that in his opinion it would prove a calamity to the state of Maryland were these gentlemen, or any of them defeated by the Democratic opponents.

"In addition to the services already enumerated Colonel Pearre has voted with the administration on all great questions and has done splendid service toward the passage of such bills as fixing eight hours as constituting a day's labor on all government contracts; for the election of senators by a direct popular vote; for reciprocity with Cuba; for antitrust legislation; for extending rural delivery; for public roads between the District of Columbia and Montgomery county; for the repeal of the Spanish War revenue taxes; for the law by which the gold standard was finally adopted; for restricting alien immigration, and many other bills equally important to the whole country. Governor Warfield must not, in the face of a record such as this, repeat his charge. If he does he will lay himself open to the insinuation of a deliberate intent to deceive the voters of this district.

"Colonel Pearre's opponent, Mr. Walter A. Johnson, has no claim even to Democratic support. He pledged his constituents, if elected to the lower house of the legislature, that he would vote for a bill to submit to the people a constitutional amendment to still further suppress the suffrage. He was elected. A day was set when a vote of that bill was made the special order of the day. The hour of noon was also fixed. Mr. Johnson answered roll call in the morning, voted on other bills in the evening, but at noon where, oh where was Brother Johnson? Mixed up in factional fights, involving future politicals and afraid to fulfill his sacred pledge to the people who voted for and trusted in him! He was never nominated with any hope that he could win, but because Victor Baughman wanted to take the wind out of the sails of Spencer Jones and whip him for the next gubernatorial fight."

Oakland View Poultry and Truck Farm

For sixty days I will offer at private sale the above property, located one mile South of Oakland. For further particulars call on or address Chas. J. Newman, Oakland, Md. 32-4t.

OFFUTT'S.

—ABOUT OUR—

Comfort Shoes

—FOR—

Men and Women.

They are the greatest blessing ever invented for any one who is on their feet all day.

They soothe and comfort tired, aching feet till they feel more like feathers than lead. They ease every tender spot, support firmly, squeeze nowhere.

Uppers of soft, velvety kid; soles ample, easy, smoothe; toes roomy, comfortable; heels low, broad, flat; according to quality. **$1.50 to 2.50.**

They are a very paradise of rest for weary feet and a paradise of economy for weary purses.

D. E. OFFUTT & SONS.

TO BRING OLD NATIONAL PIKE UP TO DATE.

Maryland Geological Survey Will Have Roadway Improved.

Mr. Joseph W. Hunter, State Commissioner of Highways of Pennsylvania, will visit the Johns Hopkins University tomorrow, and will accompany Mr. A. N. Johnson, chief highway engineer of the Maryland Geogical Survey to Cumberland. They will make an investigation of the old National pike, which starts at Cumberland and runs into Southwest Pennsylvania, with a view to ascertaining the best way to bring it up to date. The road was built over 100 years ago, and is at present in a very bad condition.

Before returning to Baltimore, Mr. Johnson will take a trip over those sections of Allegany county where the Maryland Survey has men at work.

Numerous highway improvements are contemplated for that county, and Dr. William Bullock Clark, director of the survey, has several men in the field there as elsewhere throughout the State making the necessary surveys.—Baltimore News.

BLOOMINGTON.

Mr. Robert Grant, Sr., aged 71, died suddenly at his home at Savage on last Sunday morning at 6 o'clock. Mr. Grant was a Scotchman by birth and was a life long friend and companion of the late David Scot who was buried a few weeks ago. A miner by occupation, he was well and favorably known in this vicinity and all along the George's Creek region for the past 50 years. Mr Robert Grant, Jr., boss miner at the Buxton Mine and Mr. Lewis Grant, filling a similar position at Hampshire, are two well known and prominent members of his family. He was buried from the Presbyterian church of Piedmont on last Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock; interment in Philos cemetery, Westernport.

Mrs. Sallie Matthews and her sister, Miss Ada Harshbarger returned home from a short visit to Cumberland on Friday evening.

Commissioner Stump is superintending some county work at Swallow Falls.

Rev. Snedegar is visiting friends and members of his church at the Firm Rock settlement.

Mr. Samuel Montgomery, of Tunnelton, W. Va., candidate for State Senate, spoke at the Savage school house on last Friday evening. He reports his canvas entirely satisfactory and the prospects that a glorious Republican victory all along the line growing brighter and brighter every day.

Messrs. George Warnick and John Miller were witnesses in a law suit at Oakland on Wednesday.

The Watson family, of Hampshire, has moved to Windom.

Mr. Granville Evans moved his family from Buxton to Piedmont on Tuesday.

Forest fires are raging along the county road between this place and Barnum.

Work at the different mines in this vicinity is somewhat brisker this week than it was last.

A spirited revival service in charge of the U. B. church is in progress at the Hampshire school house.

George Connors, of Thomas, was struck by one of the fast 97's on last Friday afternoon about 3 o'clock, a short distance west of Savage and at the time it was thought had sustained a fracture of the skull from which he could only survive a short time. He was removed to Piedmont and taken to the undertaking establishment of E. J. Fredlock and Co., to be convenient and handy for burial. In the morning the injured man became disgusted with his dismal and dreary surroundings, picked up his hat, walked to the station, procured a ticket and boarded a train for home, and the undertaker was cheated of his prey.

Mr. Truman Warnick is on business in Cincinnati.

Mr. Murphy and family have moved to Corinth, W. Va.

It is said that wads upon wads, rolls upon rolls of campaign boodle are being distributed throughout the state of West Virginia. At Keyser the fight is hot. People enthusiastic and politicians on both sides, active and hard at work night and day. The county seat is almost hidden behind variegated colored posters of the different candidates of both parties, State and National, and bushels of campaign buttons are distributed daily on the street corners.

Subscribe for The Republican

REPUBLICAN Meetings.

Republican Meetings, to which all irrespective of their party affiliations, are cordially invited to attend, will be held at

Sang Run, Monday, Oct. 31.
Accident, Tuesday, Nov. 1st.
Bittinger, Wednes'y, Nov. 2d.
New Ger'y Thursday, Nov. 3d.
Grantsville, Friday, Nov. 4th.
Friendsville, Satur'y, Nov. 5.

These meetings will be addressed by

Hon. Chas. R. Schirm,
Member of Congress from Baltimore City.

Hon. D. E. DICK,
The Cyclone Orator of Allegany County.

several local speakers and will open at 7.30 o'clock.

AUSTIN BROWN,
Chairman Republican Committee.

GRANTSVILLE.

Mr. Thomas Neff, of Frostburg, has been visiting friends and relatives in this vicinity the past week.

Mrs. William Kontner, of Lonaconing, has been the guest of Geo. W. Shaw and family the past week.

Last Tuesday and Wednesday Messrs. Edward Sincell, N. S. Heindel, Edward Mitchell, prominent lawyers of Oakland, made a preliminary survey of the disputed land line between Noah Newman and Samuel Glotfelty. They put up at the National Hotel while here. On their way home they did some surveying for Mr. Bowman, near Engle's Mill.

John Getty and family moved into their new home which they purchased from Joel H. Miller.

C. A. Bender and wife made a business trip to Meyersdale, Pa., one day last week.

J. J. Bender and Hershberger are carrying on the mercantile business on a large scale. They have in stock a full line of fall and winter goods.

A last weeks item corrected: Dr. Robison, instead of Dr. Louderbaugh, attended Mahlon Georg. Dr. Robison has proved himself a competent surgeon. He has made many friends in our town and vicinity.

Mr. Christian Ulerich, and family are visiting Mrs. C. W. Livengood, sister of Mr. Ulerick.

The dance held at Dorsey's Hotel last Wednesday evening proved to be quite a success. An excellent supper was served at 10. Quite a number from Salisbury attended it. The Salisbury orchestra furnished the music.

Misses Ethel and Nellie Broadwater, made quick trip to Salisbury one day last week.

Will Sigler, wife and daughter, of Piedmont, and Wheeler Kight and wife of Westernport, passed through town on an automobile last Saturday evening.

Mr. B. T. Keller made a visit to Meyersdale one day last week.

BITTINGER.

The first real touch of winter was felt here on last Saturday and Sunday, when frequent snow squalls occurred.

Deputy Sheriff Frantz of Oakland, passed through here last Saturday.

Mrs. Boucher is visiting her sister, Mrs. C. E. Ellithorpe, this week.

Messrs. S. J. Orendorf and Henry Wiley, the two efficient registrators for this district, went to Oakland last Wednesday to make their returns to the Board of Election Supervisors.

Mr. Jacob Lohr, a native of this section, and a veteran of the Civil War, is making preparation to go to Florida, where he asserts he will locate permanently.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Brennemen were visiting relatives in Pennsylvania over Sunday.

The young people gathered at the home of Simon Orendorf last Saturday evening, where an old fashioned "Apple Cutting" was held.

Rev. J. B. Shoupe of the Lutheran church, went to Cumberland on last Monday to attend Conference at that place.

TWENTY-TWO MEDALS.

Unprecedented Award to the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company at the St. Louis World's Fair.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad exhibit at the Louisiana State Purchase Exposition has won all the medals that could possibly be awarded to a railroad company.

The highest award of the Exposition, carrying with it the premier honor in each department, or building, is the special gold medal for the best, most complete and most attractive exhibit. This award was to be recommended by the Department Jury, and ratified by the Superior Jury. In the department of Transportation Exhibits, the Department Jury, with Vice-President Kendrick, of the Santa Fe System, at its head, was composed of distinguished railway men, engineers, mechanical and other experts of this country, Germany, England, France, Austria and Japan. The Superior Jury has for its head Governor Francis, while Director of Exhibits Skiff is First Vice-President, and the membership throughout of the most eminent and representative men at the Exposition including the Commissioners General of the Foreign Countries, the Presidents of Department Juries, Chiefs of Departments, etc.

Naturally the rivalry was strong for the special gold medal, of which there is but one in each building, the holder winning with it the Exposition first honors, there being none higher and so exclusive.

The award was to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company by the unanimous vote of the full Department Jury, and like great distinction was accorded by the full Superior Jury.

The Grand Prize, another gold medal was awarded the Baltimore and Ohio on its Section as a whole, and denotive of the highest distinction in its class or group. In conjunction with the Grand Prize, eighteen collaborators' medals were awarded; these going to those who had contributed to the striking educational value and general completeness of the Baltimore and Ohio Section. The Group Jury, followed by the endorsement of Department Jury, and ratified by the Superior Jury, awarded a gold medal of honor to Major J. G. Pangborn, Director of the Exhibit, in recognition of the origination and completion of the great historical collection, and the scheme and perfection of its installation.

Additional to the foregoing, and distinctive of the honors awarded the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company in another building, is the Grand Prize and gold medal in the group of "Engineering and Architecture" in the Department of Liberal Arts, this being on the model of the new Union Station at Washington, which is the central feature of the B. & O. Section in the Department of Transportation.

The "Sweepstakes," as it might be termed, in the fourteen acres of exhibits in the Department of Transportation, The Grand Prize in the railway group of the same building, another Grand Prize in the Department of Liberal Arts, and the medal of honor—four gold medals of the very highest class, and eighteen other medals, most of them gold, is the Company's Louisiana Purchase Exposition record. It is beyond paralleling, for it is topped by the Special Gold Medal for "the best, the most complete, and the most attractive installation," and there is but one such medal.

SELBYSPORT

Mrs. John Liston left for Braddock, Pa., at which place she expects to spend the winter.

Miss Nezzie Friend spent last week visiting in Friendsville.

Rev. Site preached an able and interesting sermon in the M. E. church last Sunday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Schlossnagle spent last Sunday among friends at Accident.

Adam Richter and Sam Gnagey, of Accident, passed through our town last Sunday.

Last Saturday afternoon our boys again defeated the strong Friendsville base ball team by a score of 9 to 15. Next Saturday forenoon Selbysport is going to play the Accident team, and in the afternoon Friendsville is going to play Accident. Both games will be played at Friendsville. This will be the last game our boys will play this season.

Miss Gertrude Nicklow is spending the winter with Mrs. Scott Grove.

Perry Frantz and Truman Hileman made a flying trip to Confluence, last Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Rose of Braddock, Pa., spent several days visiting friends and relatives in Selbysport.

Mr. Leical, of Rockwood, Pa., has rented Mr. L. Holiday's house and expects to move his family here in a few days.

Call For Your Letters.

Mrs. James Wolf, Miss Jennie Mattingly, Pearl Ringer, Mr. Auger, Mrs. Thrope, Messrs Eli Stanton & Long, F. R. Blackburn.

Comparatively new cook stove cheap for cash. Inquire at this office. 2t

HAS FILED ACCEPTANCE OF NOMINATION

Mr. William A. Michael Candidate of Prohibition Party for House of Representatives.

CALLS UPON ALL TO AID HIM.

Ask that The Republican Make an Announcement of His Determination—He Did Not Seek the Nomination.

Mr. William A. Michael, who was recently nominated for Congress by a committee representing the Prohibition party of the Sixth Congressional District, in a letter to this paper asks that the announcement be made that he has accepted the nomination and that his letter of acceptance is now in the hands of the committee which named him. Mr. Michael's letter addressed to the editor, is dated at Westernport, Oct. 24th, and is as follows:

MY DEAR SIR,—I desire to thank you for the announcement you made through the columns of *The Republican* of October 20th of my nomination by the Prohibitionists of the Sixth Congressional District for Congress, and I will thank you kindly to notice in your columns my acceptance of the nomination. My letter of acceptance is now in the hands of the nominating committee which was appointed at the meeting held at Reynolds, Allegany county, September 20th.

While the nomination was not sought for by one who does not feel worthy, still I trust that the Prohibitionists of Garrett county will wake up and and aid in this battle to drive out the legalized liquor traffic, which is the greatest curse of our land today.

Soliciting the suffrage of my Republican and Democratic friends of Garrett county, I remain,

Very respectfully yours,
WILLIAM A. MICHAEL.

Died.

GOOD—Mrs. David Sloan has gone to Kirkwood, Mo., where she was called on account of the sudden death of her father, Alexander C. Good, at his home in that city. The deceased passed away Sunday afternoon. He was born in Wheeling, W. Va., and when a young man removed to Oakland, where he lived for many years, serving for a considerable length of time as a justice of peace. Several years ago he removed to Kirkwood, where he became a member of the firm of Wolfe and Good, iron merchants.—Cumberland News.

GARRETT—Mrs. Agnes Garrett, wife of Mr. Michael A. Garrett, manager of the Garrett estate at Montebello, on the Hartford road near Baltimore, and daughter of the late Patrick McNally of Garrett county, died Sunday after a short illness. The funeral took place Wednesday morning at Oakland, from St. Peter's Catholic church, where Rev. T. J. Stanton celebrated a Requiem Mass for the repose of the soul of the deceased. A large number of relatives and friends from Deer Park, Piedmont and other points attended the funeral, arriving here with the remains of the deceased lady on train No. 3 yesterday morning. Mr. Michael A. Garrett has been in charge of the Montebello property for some time, but is not related to the Baltimore Garretts.

BROOKS—At his home in New York City, of pneumonia, after a short illness, J. H. Brooks, aged about seventy years. Mr. Brooks will be remembered by many of the citizens of Oakland as a merchant who conducted a store in the building now owned by Mr. R. S. Jamison on Railroad street. He visited Mountain Lake Park and Oakland last summer with his children. He was a member of the Oakland Lodge Knightsof Honor.

COZAD—At her home at Basic City, Va., after a short illness, Mrs. Mary Cozad, daughter of Mrs. Margaret Lawton, of Oakland. She leaves besides her husband three children. Her funeral took place yesterday, the interment being made in the cemetery at her home. Her mother and brother, Mr. Samuel Lawton, of Oakland, attended the funeral.

Orphans' Court Session.

The next regular session of the Orphans' Court for Garrett county will be held on Thursday, Nov. 10, instead of on Tuesday, Nov. 8th, that day being election day and the court officials desiring to exercise their privilege as voters will be unable to do so and attend court at the same time.